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DAPHNIS AND CHLOE.
Five hundred copies of this Edition are printed.
DAPHNIS AND CHLOE

THE ELIZABETHAN VERSION

FROM AMYOT'S TRANSLATION

BY

ANGEL DAY

REPRINTED FROM THE UNIQUE ORIGINAL

AND EDITED BY

JOSEPH JACOBS

LONDON

PUBLISHED BY DAVID NUTT IN THE STRAND

MDCCCXCVII
TO

ALFRED H. HUTH.
NLY one copy is known to exist of the original of this book. This seems to have been in Bliss’ library, whence it passed to the late Rev. Thomas Corser, who described it fully in his "Collectanea Anglo-Poetica," v. 114-123. From his collection it came into the Huth Library, so rich in literary treasures and rarities. On application to Mr. Alfred H. Huth he readily granted me permission to reproduce the book, a permission for which all lovers of Elizabethan literature owe him their best thanks.
Quants et quantes de Daphnis et de Chloés sont morts sans que puissent jamais mourir ny
Daphnis ny Chloé!

ROMAN Hellas, Renaissance France, and Elizabethan England meet in this volume. It was long after the Greek genius had blossomed and flowered and borne fruit. The Epic had become the Greek Bible, tragedy was being read, not acted, Greek comedy spoke Latin, philosophy was mysticism if it was not theology. Only science was winning fresh triumphs in symbolic mathematics and geognosy: what cares she if Greek independence is gone and Hellenes must pose to please barbarian Romans? Amidst this decadence of Greek thought and literary art, the Pastoral of Daphnis and Chloé brought a new genre into Greek literature, and added one more to the Greek Immortals in the world’s literature.

Who was the Longus to whom the world owes this gift we know not. An ingenious German has suggested that even the name is a mistake for Λόγοι 3, which has been misread Λόγγου 3. Whereon another and still more ingenious Teuton finds Λόγγου in the Codex Vaticanus,
and dismisses Herr Schöll’s suggestion as “ein nach jeder Richtung monströser Einfall.” Be it so. Let Longus be the name of the author, and let us thank that shadow of a name, for beyond the name nought is known of him. His familiarity with certain parts of Lesbos may argue that he was a Lesbian. He imitates Achilles Tatius, and was therefore later than he, who in turn makes use of the pious Bishop Heliodorus, whose *Theagenes and Chaireclea* has the credit of being the earliest in date of the Greek romances. Heliodorus, it is said, was given the alternative of suppressing his romance, on account of its warm colouring, or resigning his bishopric. He preferred to be unfrocked. The story may be true or no, but, at any rate, it identifies Heliodorus with the Thessalian bishop of that name, who flourished at the end of the fourth century A.D. Our *Daphnis and Chloe* then must at least be as late as the fifth century, and represents almost the last flicker of Greek genius.¹

All these Greek romances are interesting in their way. It is curious to see the Greek mind, after filling earth and sky with immortals, after sounding the depths of fate with the plummet of the dramatist, after searching for God and finding Him by aid of definition and syllogism, after all these ambitious flights, setting itself to watch the adventures of a youth and maid. For we find in them the first

¹ It is right to mention that Herr Rohde (*Der griechische Roman*, p. 503) reverses the borrowing process. According to him, Achilles was the plagiarist, not Longus. This would put the *Daphnis* back into the second, or, at latest, third century; and it would be very unlikely that no notice should have been taken of it in the two centuries 250—450, A.D. For this reason I am inclined to retain the old dating of Longus in the fifth century. The pirates, too, are surely late.
germ of a form of literature which, now almost run to seed, threatens to cover the whole field. If the novel be, as Johnson contemptuously defined it, "a short tale of adventures, mostly dealing with love," then the first novels were these Greek Romances. Under the old oriental position of the Greek woman during the Athenian hegemony, no such thing as a girl's free choice of a man could be imagined. It was only after Rome had spread its influence and ideas through the Hellenic world that the conception of marriage as a contract to which Roman law had developed, could be utilized for the Love-Romance. It is to the relaxation of the grasp of the iron manus of father and husband that we can trace the first beginnings of modern love.

Another characteristic of modern sentiment finds its first stirrings in these Greek Romances. The comparative insensibility of the Greek poets to the beauties of landscape is perhaps the chief surprise that awaits us in studying them. A single scene in the Odyssey, the ἑλεοῦς of Sophocles, a few of Theocritus' backgrounds (imitated, it is thought, from Alexandrine frescoes) are almost the only passages that can be cited to prove an independent interest in Scenery. But in these Greek Romances a number of "set pieces" show that landscape-painting had become a distinct and conscious object of the literary artist, even when working in prose. After all, the feeling is recent enough with us to prevent our wondering at its late rise among the Greeks. A hundred years ago scarcely a single European would have experienced amid the scenery of the Alps the feelings which the spirit of Rousseau or of
Wordsworth nowadays raises within the most prosaic of us.

Yet, with all these qualifications as heralds of the love of maids, and of the love of scenery, the Greek Romances are, as regards the majority of them, very poor reading. Their plots, if plots their aimless succession of adventures can be called, afford only a very elementary kind of interest. Their descriptions of scenery smack of the rhetorician's workshop, and depict chiefly nature under domestication. And if we find in them the beginnings of the love-interest of modern novels, it is truly only the beginnings of love that we find in them. Possession is nine points of the love they portray, and we are not very far removed from the stage of marriage by capture. They are, besides, lacking in all the qualities which give vitality to a literary work and raise it to a work of art. They do not possess vision, style, individuality.

From this sweeping condemnation only one of the Greek Romances can be excepted; need I say that it is Daphnis and Chloe? Whoever Longus was, he had the artist's vision and the literary power to impart it to his readers. He has drawn his pictures with such clear outline that they have been readily accepted as types. A universal consensus of literary appreciation has given that group of lovers all naked, Greek and natural, an abiding place in the world's literature. Their figures shine clear against the umbrageous background; their shapely bodies gleam amid the plashing waters in which they bathe, naked but not ashamed. Let it be granted at once and frankly that it is this combination of innocence and nudity that gives
the attractiveness to the picture. Possibly to the Greek who wrote, and to the Greeks who first read the romance, the combination was not so piquant because of the conventional character of nudity in Greek art. There is, however, a touch of very human fun running through the descriptions which tends to show that Longus designedly contrasted the possibilities of his situations and the ignorance of his actors.

The question of the Nude in Art is complicated by all kinds of subsidiary questions. Climate and custom form one set of conditions, and for literary art the age of readers and the conditions of book-distribution are important factors. But amidst all these complexities, there is one simple test which decides the comparative purity of studies in the nude, whether in plastic, pictorial, or literary art. Divested of clothing, is the figure depicted that of a human being or that of a human animal? That is the test, and, judged by it, the purity of Longus' Chloe, and, still more difficult achievement, that of his Daphnis, is amply vindicated. Contrast the nude Chloe with the nude Nana, and there can be no question then of the purity of treatment involved in the Greek Romance.¹ The one can clasp hands with the Miltonic Eve, the other, be it said to the credit of literature, finds no analogue outside the human dregs that infest the slums of Paris and other great cities.

It is this idyllic purity amid scenes which might so easily have been turned otherwise, that enables us to

¹ The most recent French edition is illustrated by a set of designs by R. Collin (Paris, Boudet, 1890), which admirably express the pure and idyllic tone of the original.
trace to *Daphnis and Chloe* the first appearance in literature of Romantic Love. That curious amalgam of affection, reverence and passion,¹ cannot exist where the promptings of passion are conscious. By his naïve device of making his hero and heroine ignorant of the very name of passion, though they feel all its urgence through their young blood, Longus has given the distinguishing touch to his picture. Curiously enough, almost at the same time, if Longus was of the fifth century, another Greek was giving us a picture of two romantic lovers, which also stands out with the individuality of true art as the type of the inevitableness of love’s union, though all the world oppose. The *Hero and Leander* of Musæus, and the *Daphnis and Chloe* of Longus were not unfitting swan songs of Greek genius, each with all the pure force of Greek art, and yet infused with the spirit of Romantic Love so characteristic of the modern temper.

*Daphnis and Chloe* is thus at once a type of the ancient, and a prefiguration of the modern world. In its pure outline and artless grace it recalls the best work of Greek productive genius, the statue, the bas-relief, the cameo, the coin. In its bold concentration of attention on the love of a youth and a maid, it anticipates the most characteristic and, if one thinks of it, the most curious phenomenon in modern art, at least up to and including the present day. It is doubtless this union of antique grace and modern sentiment that has given its typical character to *Daphnis and Chloe*. Their figures have somewhat of

¹ Whence comes it, by the way, that “passion” has been differentiated to mean the physical side of love? The usage seems almost universal now-a-days.
the permanence described in Keats’ felicitous lines that seem almost written for them:

“Bold lover, never, never canst thou kiss,
Though coming near the goal—yet, do not grieve;
She cannot fade, though thou hast not thy bliss,
For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair!”

Yes, that is the word with which to greet Daphnis and Chloe—

“For ever wilt thou love and she be fair!”

It is not, however, strange to say, the Greek Daphnis and Chloe that has earned all the rhapsodies of the modern world. Long before the Greek text had been edited (the editio princeps is of 1598, eleven years later than the version here reprinted), Jacques Amyot, at that time tutor to the sons of Henri II., translated it from a MS. under the title Les amours pastourales de Daphnis et Chloe, 1559. This charming version retained all the charms of the original in its pristine naïveté, while it gave a decorous turn to the few things in the original which one would have said otherwise; Amyot was Bishop of Auxerre shortly afterwards. It has made Daphnis et Chloe a French classic ever since, and represented to the modern world the Greek original, the style of which does not fit the subject so well as Amyot’s French. For the Greek of Longus was the Greek of a Sophist, full of artificialities, and bearing signs of a decadence ill suited to depict youth, whereas Amyot’s French is as young and as innocent of artificialities as the lovers it depicts. Montaigne’s praise of the simplicity and purity of Amyot’s style refers more immediately to his translation of Plutarch, but it applies with even greater force to his Longus.
It is possible that we can trace the Amyot-Longus to the interest in Pastoral Romance shown in West European literature at that date. This owed its vogue to Sannazzaro's *Arcadia*, which set all Western Europe pining for the health and innocence of the shepherd's life (See F. Torraca, *Gl'imitatori stranieri di Jacopo Sannazzaro*, 1882). It was the era of pastorals: society had not long enough cooped itself up in walled cities to forget the country air, nor developed sufficient of artificialities to neglect country simplicity. There was just that remoteness from, and yet proximity to country life which is favourable to an idealised reproduction in literature. Just as Walter Scott reproduced in ideal form the fading feudal sentiment, so the pastoral poets and romancers of the sixteenth century reproduced, and in so doing reconstructed the pastoral life that had flourished in Europe for 150 years after the Black Death. Of course the picture they drew was an ideal one. *La Terre* may be a truer "document" of country life than Sidney's *Arcadia*, but it does not follow that it is as effective as literature.

From its appearance, Amyot's version has been a French classic, and *Daphnis et Chloe* has belonged more to French than to Greek literature. No less than sixty editions or re impressions of editions in French are enumerated by M. A. Pons in the admirable *Notice bibliographique* appended to the Quantin edition of 1878, whereas of the Greek original only sixteen have appeared throughout all Europe,¹ and another score exhaust the versions and editions in English, German, Italian, and

¹ M. Pons speaks highly of one by a modern Greek (Nic. Piccolos Paris, 1886). I have used that contained in Didot's *Erotici Graeci*.
Spanish. The book is one that naturally appeals most strongly to the French genius. The esprit gaulois would care most, it might be thought, to dwell on the possibilities of Longus' situations than on the actual facts of the romance. But, as a rule, the French have refrained from the temptation to lay the book as a sacrifice on the shrine of the goddess Aselgeia. The book has been much illustrated in France, but, except during the Regency, the studies from the nude successfully face the test of purity, while the proverbial skill of French art in such matters has made many of their editions of *Daphnis et Chloe* some of the most precious possessions of the bibliophile.

The French are the only nation in Europe who love books as such; up to the present, indeed, they are the only nation who can produce books that can be regarded as works of art in paper, print, illustration, and binding. Some of the editions of *Daphnis et Chloe* sustain their reputation in this regard at the highest pitch. I do not refer to the eighteenth century editions, which are nearly all tinged with the grossness of the Regency. One among these has, indeed, the unenviable notoriety of being adorned with plates engraved from designs of the Prince Regent himself (helped, it is more than suspected, by the painter Scotin). When to this distinction is added the fact that some copies possess a suppressed or additional plate, entitled *Les petits pieds*, transgressing the proprieties and the Horatian *ne coram populo*, it is

1 The German of Passow, and the Italian of Annibal Caro and Carlo Gozzi are the only noteworthy ones among these.
perhaps not to be wondered at, human nature, and especially French nature, being what it is, that such copies have been known to go for 8,000 frs. I am thinking more of recent editions, many of which do not cost as many shillings as these do thousands of francs. As the Quantin edition of 1878, with its small but clear type, its tasteful head-pieces in red and black, and its convenient format, not to speak of M. Pons’ contribution already referred to. Or again, take the “Bibliophiles” edition of 1872, with its designs by Lévy, and the clear type and crisp paper of the éditeur—what a significant word for a publisher, and how much it implies! The most recent edition of all, which appeared this year, with M. Collin’s truly chaste designs, is perhaps too large in format and in price to appeal to the true book-lover, who should be poor, or he cannot love books. The unfortunate rich bibliophile may buy books—he is debarred by his very riches from loving them.

But I am dilating too much on the tempting subject of the externals of the French Daphnis et Chloe when there is still much to be said about the connection of France with its internal beauties. I cannot, indeed, point to any very brilliant étude on Longus’ masterpiece, such as we might have expected from the masters of literary criticism on such a subject: Sainte Beuve’s Nouveau Lundi (t. iv., pp. 96-115) is scarcely in his happiest vein. But one of France’s most brilliant sons has his name indissolubly connected with the contents of Daphnis and Chloe, to which he made a notable addition. In Amyot’s edition, just before Daphnis’ reflection on the kiss and its bitter-sweets (p. 25, in Day’s version), there
is a notice that there is a *hiatus valde deflendus* in the original ("En cest endroit y a une grand obmission en l'original," said Amyot). In 1807 Paul Louis Courier, the Hellenist and pamphleteer, discovered the missing fragment in the Biblioteca Laurentiana, in Florence, and a very charming fragment it turned out to be, detailing how Chloe fell in love with Daphnis on seeing his shapely limbs in the bath, and how Daphnis in his turn felt love's pangs on winning from Chloe a kiss as prize in an amboëic contest with a rival swain. Courier copied out the fragment carefully, had it revised and authenticated by the officials of the library, and then—spilt a bottle of ink over the page! Henceforth it was clear for that part of the text of *Daphnis and Chloe* Courier's copy was the only authority. Recrimination followed: a war of pamphlets was waged,¹ in which Courier won a decisive victory in his celebrated "Lettre à M. Renouard sur une tache d'encre dans une copie de Longus." With all the resources of French wit and irony he pointed out how absurd it was to think that he, the discoverer of the fragment, should plan its destruction. He records as proof of his *bona fides* his offer, after the "accident," to present the library with a copy of his copy. He draws an amusing picture of the consternation of the officials of the library, and their vain search for a remedy. In short, he proves his case all along

¹ Besides Courier's famous letter, there is Renouard's account in his *Questions Littéraires*, 1810: he was with Courier at the time. Francesco del Furia gave the library's contention in his *Della scoperta e subitanea perdita di una parte inedita del prima libro de Pastorali di Longo*, Firenze, 1810. As recently as 1882, M. H. P. Omant discussed the question in his *P. L. Courier et la tache d’encre*.
the line to the satisfaction of the general reader, and retires triumphant with the satisfactory knowledge that for all time "Courier's text" will form an integral part of the Pastoral of Longus.

He did not, perhaps, satisfy all readers even of the general kind. Goethe re-read Daphnis and Chloe in the last year of his life with as much enthusiasm as in his sallet days, and, Græcis Græcius (though he was, read it in Courier's revision of Amyot's French. In his talks with Eckermann on the subject (Gespräche 18, 21 März, 1831) one may suspect that that inferior imitation of Boswell put some of his own banalities into Goethe's mouth. But one shot clearly comes out of the master's quiver when doubt is expressed whether Courier had quite cleared himself from the "ink-stain imputation." But few readers were so keen-sighted as Goethe; and to this day the general impression is that Courier had entirely cleared himself from the imputation. Yet the time came when the question was to be decided by one in every way competent to say the final word upon it. Charles Cobet came to Florence, and in a few words gave judgment on the question: "No one," he says (Variate Lectiones, ed. 2, p. 172-3) "who has seen the Florentine codex of Longus but will know that Courier knowingly and of malice aforethought destroyed, by spilling ink upon it, that new and inedited part of the Pastoral which he was the first to discover." He continues: "It was a wicked deed, I say; but if the man chose to be wicked, that is no affair of ours, nor are we sitting as judges upon him. What we are concerned with is the fidelity and skill with which he copied and described that part of the MS. that was unique. For my own part,
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if he had done this with skill and care, I could have borne with equanimity that deed of his, black as it is, to use his own joking expression. But the contrary is the fact.” And Cobet proceeds to show that Courier was “plumbeus” as to his Greek grammar, careless in his transcription, and ignorant of the elementary rules of palæography, as is proved to demonstration by comparing his text with those parts of the MS. which were not entirely obliterated by the ink-stains. Truly truth is great, and shall prevail even after many days; and Courier’s ink-stain, to make the obvious remark, will be a blot upon his reputation for ever. A less obvious remark, perhaps, is that it is questionable how far this posthumous punishment meets the justice of the case. How far is Furia recompensed for his just rage and indignation, and the ridicule poured upon him by his opponent; how far Courier punished for his decoration with false plumage, by this statement of the truth when both have long been dead? I may recommend the question to casuistic theologians as an additional argument for the immortality of the soul. Perhaps theologians will answer that the casuistry of the case was met by the assassination of Courier, 10 April, 1825.

Meanwhile, the reader would, perhaps, care to see the passage over which so much ink has been spilt. I find among my note books a version which, judged by style and spelling, would seem to aim at passing for Elizabethan of a date earlier than Day’s version and nearly contemporary with Amyot’s. The spelling is, I fear, more after the school of Artemus Ward than of Tottel or Jaggard, and the style may recall Messrs. Butcher, Lang, and Morris, rather than Lodge, Lyly, or Sidney. Such as it
is, however, it is at the reader's service, and will, at any rate, serve to fill the lacuna in Day's version on p. 25.\(^1\)

Hee then fared to the founte in thoughte to waffe his long blacke hair and his bodie all fun embrowned yet might men deem his hue caufed of the shadowing Trefoures of his haire. Fair he seemed to Chloe in his bathe wherein she seeing him for the first demed him therefrom to haue come by his fairnesse. And whenas she laued his backe and shoultres eke his flefe yeelded tender to hir touche: therafter with him all unwittynge shee felt hire owne skinne ofte, in mynde to proue whether of the two was softer. Phesus now declining, they draue thyer flockes togithers to foldwarde, Chloe onlie wishing beeing to viewe Daphnis bath again.

Next daie at the familier palfourage Daphnis fate neeth the wonted oke pleying his pipe and his gootes regarding, whiche leien stille and herknen affho to his pipings. Nor Chloe neer him turned hir eies so ofte on hir shepe as on Daphnis who piping seemed fayre and owed hirthinkes that beautie to hys musicke: therat she taketh his pypes to play on yt wherfrom mayhap she likewyse might be wened faire. Nowe too he bathes by hir concille shee looking on him and looking touched his skinne: thenes all longing she was as she wended homewards thuswise beginning love, though noughte knowing thereof nor euen the name from anie, beeyng yonge and as contrie-borne.

Thenceforth hir herte pineth hir nor shee can lette hir eies from his face neither hir mouthe from the ofte naming of his nam. She eteth none, she waketh anights, she letteth hir herdes, this whylles leugh she, that whylles she wepte, then wolde she dozen, now flerteth vp, hir uisage ones waxeth pale, ageine al to brent with blufhes. Nor the heefer flong of the zephirs feeleth such painyng. Ones alone with hirselfe she held this refoning "I sicken surely yet know not what my "sicknesse: I haue paine yet no wounde: I greeue yet none of min "herde haue gone: I burne tho in the shadyng. Oft the brambles

\(^1\) J. Craggs, in his version, 1719, supplied the missing link from imagination in a manner differing from the Courier fragment (Dunlop, *History of Fiction*, ed. Wilson, i., 47, NOTE).
"haue prickled my skinne yet neuer a teare I shed, ofte the bees
haue flong me yet I stille ate my meat in gladneffe. Therfor what
woundeth me is the sharper of these. Daphnis is faire, so the
flowers are, his pype pypeth sweete so too the nyghtingale doeth:
yet nor of flower nor of birde I reckon aught. Would I might be
a pypes that thereon Daphnis might pipe, yea euen a feelie gote if
that I might feed with him as my herde. O fountain to cruelle,
Daphnis onlie thou makeft to be faire, for me to bathe were uaine.
Ye Nimphes deere, I perifhe yet ye doe nought to faue the mayden
nourtured amongst you. Who will crowne me gone with gar-
lands? Who tend my poor lambes? Who will warde my chir-
ryng cicade that I hente with toilforme care to thend that yt holde
chirpe me sleepwards, yit now I flepe not thurgh Daphnis and in
uaine my cicade chirreth."

Thus felt Chloe, these hir wordes or ere she knewe the name of
loue. But the neattherde Dorco, that Dorco which upliffted Daphnis
and his gote from out the pitte, a wight of buddinge herd knowing
the name of loue and eke the thynges therof, had loued Chloe from
whenas hee first behelde hir. Daie to daie his loue ouergrewe him
and recking nought of Daphnis as of a boie, he was minded to possess
hir or by gyftes or by maine force. To both at the fyft he giueth
somwhat: to Daphnis namlie a herds pipe haung nine reedes STOPped
with metall in waxe ftread. But vnto Chloe a skinne mantell suche as
Bacchus was wont to weare in hue variegate like vnto a picture.
Henceforth beeing accounted for a friende lytel by lytel he letteth
Daphnis but eache daie beareth to Chloe somwhat, or a softe cheefe or
a flowerie garlande or a goldene cuppe or neftlings of the wood-
widegon. Whereat she all inept in the amatorie arte rejoiced the
more at the gyftes that therewith she mighte pleure Daphnis. At
lengthe on a daie and so Daphnis might learne what Loue is and
what his qualite, a disput aroos twixte him and Dorco of their beautie.
Chloe sholde iudge and eke giue the prize for he that wonne sholde
kiffe hir. So Dorco fyrfte:

Taller then Daphnis am I, a neattherde while a gateherd bee
Better thenne am I as kine thenne gotes better be.
As milke my skinne is fair, my lockes brune like ripe cornes,
And for my nourrice a mother of kinde and not a gote with hornes.
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Daphnis is shorte, as wimen smote, his skinne like a wolfes fell
And as he alwaies tendeth gotes myfle beare a goatishe smelle;
And fth as I beare a nannie roughe onlie was his nurfe,
No manne is he I underfonde but a kidde or somewhat worse.

Thus and suche was Dorco's speche, thenne Daphnis in aunfwer

Tru a fbee-gote fockled mee but so ones one dide Ioue
Gotes I tende and better then he his kyne, Ille proue.
But no smell haue I themes, no more then godlik Pan:
And hee we knowe is halfe a gote and tother halfe a manne.
Chees on tofte sufficeth me with a fhupe of palijh beere
That's the fare and that's the drinke that futes a contrie chere.
Like Bacchus I am berdeleje, like the hyacynthe derke am I,
Yet Bacchus comes for fatires hyacynths before the lilie
Nowe whennne thou comfl to lok on him, bees fandie as a fox,
All berded like the gottes and as whitfaced as an oxe.
And whenas thou gueft a kiffe, twille be on a mouthe with me,
But throwne awaie on brijfles, kiffe thou suche an one as he.
And this too thoult remember twas a shepe that fockled thee
And yet we knowe ful welle that this has marrd not thy beatie.

Chloe coude holde no lenger and in parte for that he lauded hir and
in part in defyr to kiffe him, spreng to himwarde and gaue him eft-
fones the prize, to witte a kiffe of ruftike mode and artlefte, but
yette that fired his herte. Thereat Dorco in grete ire went his waie
minded to seke fom other mode of winning to his ende. Daphnis
aftho stong not kifled becam triste, tremlyng nor coulde flai the
thumpings of his herte. He foughete to loke atte Chloe but on the
firft seeing his face al brent with blufhyng. Now firft hee admird
hir haire for that it was golden and hir eies whiche were so large and
luftrous and hir face that it was fairer farre then milk of his owne
gotes. Then firft had he eies, thou mightest haue thought it, who
before had no power of speculation.

1 Probably the χυρα or amphora-kiss, taking him by the tips of the
ears as if to raise a pot to drink.
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From then toke he no foode but onlie to taste it, no drinke but what mighte wette his lippes. From a chattering locust he became as one dumbe, he that whilom skipped as his gores was dull and lazie. His herde he letteth, his pipes neglected, his face growes pale as the sundrie graffe. Of Chloe alone was all his talke and if he gat himselfe alone by himselfe thus wolde he discourse vnto himselfe.

The passage, it will be seen, is one well worth making a fuss about, for it gives in true pastoral mode the beginnings of love in heroine and hero, and so motivates the whole action. Thus with its studies from the nude, and consequent adaptation for illustration, with the anecdotic history of strange adventures with MSS. that has connected itself with the book, with its combination of gaiety, geniality, and good taste Daphnis and Chloe is just the class of book that appeals to book-lovers, and especially to French book-lovers, themselves the type of that class. Altogether, the connection of France and her sons with Daphnis and Chloe is sufficiently close to cause us to regard Amyot's version as one of the glories of French literature. Indeed, of Amyot's Daphnis et Chloe, even more than of the Greek original, we may use the refrain:

"For ever wilt thou love and she be fair!"

We now come, and finally, to the English adaptation made from Amyot's version, which is again brought to light in this volume, having been unknown even to bibliographers till the Rev. T. Corser drew attention to it in his Collectanea Anglo-Poetica. It is somewhat difficult to account for this disappearance of the book. Such vanish-

1 Paul et Virginie, it should be observed, is simply an adaptation of Daphnis et Chloe.
ings are due, as a rule, to two opposite causes: over-popularity thumbs books into the néant, want of popularity causes them to be sent now-a-days to the paper-maker's "devil," a horrible monster that tears up with iron teeth the unread or used-up page. Now we can scarcely attribute the disappearance of Day's book to popularity, or else there would be some traces of this in contemporary allusions, not to speak of the probabilities of later editions. And the "devil," or his substitute, the "remainder," scarcely existed in Day's days. We are confined, therefore, to a third path, down which many a book of pure literature had to descend, especially if it had the credit of being impure, during the Puritan ascendancy in taste and thought. Daphnis and Chloe was just the kind of book to be cast into the Puritan Inferno.

It is perhaps more easy to guess the reason why the book came into being. For that it was a pastoral in the first place, and because it had been done into French by Amyot in the second—these were doubtless the reasons why that enterprising stationer, Angel Day, thought it well to adapt the Daphnis and Chloe. The vogue had been set for pastorals by the Shepheardes Calendar of 1579, and kept on rising till it reached its acme in the Arcadia of 1590. Day's version of the Daphnis thus came in on a rising tide. Besides this, another and similar translation of Amyot's had been very successful when rendered into English. Gosson, in his Plays Confuted in Five Actions, published somewhere about 1580, mentions The Palace of Pleasure and The Æthiopian Historie among the "bawdie comedies" that had been "thoroughly ransackt to furnish the playe-houses in
London.” The latter book was doubtless W. Underwood’s version of Amyot’s translation of Heliodorus. A new edition of this appeared in the very year Day produced his Daphnis, and probably drew his attention to the popularity of Amyot’s works, another of which, the Plutarch translated by North, was one of the most popular books of the time, and formed the groundwork, as we know, of Shakespeare’s Roman plays.

It is, perhaps, worth while devoting a paragraph to the man who thus added to English letters a version of another of Amyot’s translations, besides the popular Plutarch and Heliodorus. Practically, the only information about his life and parentage is contained in the following entry of the Stationers’ Registers (ed. Arber, 98 b i., 228):

“Thomas Duxsell Angell Daye the sonne of Thomas Dave of London parysshe clerke hath put hym self apprentice to Thomas Duxsell Citizen and Stacioner of London from the feaste of the byrth of our Lorde god 1563 [Dec. 25] iij.”

He was thus born somewhere about 1550, the son of a parish clerk, was apprenticed to T. Duxsell, a stationer, in 1563, was out of his time in 1575, and, we may add, began to be an author in 1586. For in that year he produced his most successful, indeed, only successful work, “The English Secretarie, wherein is contayned a perfect method for the inditing of all manner of epistles and familiar letters, nowe first deuised and newly published by Angel Daye.” This Ready Letter-Writer was founduseful, and went through no less than eight editions between 1586 and 1635; it is still quaint enough to be of interest. The
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list of contents deserves to be recorded for the ingenious use of a single class of adjectives.

I.
Of epistles meerly Descriptory.
Of epistles Laudatory and vituperatory.
Of epistles deliberative.
Of epistles resposory.
Of epistles Dehortatory and disswasory.
Of epistles conciliatory.
Of epistles Reconciliatory.
Of epistles petitory.
Of epistles commendatory.
Of epistles Monetorie and Reprehensorie.
Of epistles Amatorie.

II.
Of epistles Iudiciall.
(accusatorie, excusatorie, Purgatorie, Defensorie.)
Of epistles expostulatorie.
Of Letters inventive.
Of epistles Comemoratorie.
Of epistles Deprecatorie.
Of epistles familiar.
Of epistles remuneratorie.
Of epistles Iocatorie & Gratulatorie.
Of epistles obiurgatorie.
Of epistles Mandonitorie.

An elegy on Sir Philip Sidney, in the same year, 1586, and a catch-penny pamphlet on "Wonderfull Straunge Sichte seene in the Element ouer the Citie of London," conclude the list of his works as given by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt in his Handbook, p. 146. A sonnet of his, prefixed to W. Jones' translation of Nennio, begins, very truthfully,

"My artiler's Mufe (if any mufe at all),
Couched in rude, in base, in home attire,
Not fitting thoughts or actions that aspire."
To speak truly, Day cannot lay claim to much distinction or grace of style. The verses he introduces are somewhat wooden and bombastic. Yet his prose is, after all, with all its faults, Elizabethan prose, the most commonplace of which comes to us trailing clouds of glory with its suggestions of Authorised Version resonances and dramatic grandiloquences. When, too, he sticks close to Amyot’s limpid directness, he is not altogether ineffective, as may be seen in the following example, which takes up the story immediately after the lacuna filled up by Courier:

AMYOT.
Dea! que me fera le baiser de Chloé? Ses leures sont plus tendres que roses, sa bouche et son haleine plus douces qu’une gaufre à miel; et toutefois son baiser est plus piquant que l’aiguillon d’une arbeille! J’ay souvent baisé de petits chevreaux qui ne faisoient encore que naistre et le petit veau que Dorcon m’a donné mais ce baiser icy est toute autre chose; le pour m’en bat, le cœur m’en tressant, mon am en languit et neantmoins ie desire la baiser derechef.

DAY.
Sweete, oh sweete said he, what strangekindeofmaladiehath insued vnto me, only in kissing my Chloe, my sweetest Chloe, whose lippes are more delicate then the softest roses, and her mouth and deintie breathing of far more sweetnes, than the finest wafers, yet is the impression of this softness far more percing than the sting of a bce. Often haue I kissed my tender kiddes, newlie as it were fallen from the dames, & that fine speckled calfe that Dorcon did giue me, yet felt I no damage, but this kisse is of far other efficacie and operation, by touch whereof, my pulse beateth, my hart trembleth, and my verie soule languisheth, all which notwithstanding, my suffizaunce of remedie resteth yet onely in kissing her.¹

¹ Readers of Scheffel’s Trompeter will remember a cat’s soliloquy on the topic “Warum küssem sich die Menschen?”
Introduction.

On the whole, Day does keep close to Amyot, except where he condenses the often tedious action of the original. It is only in his verses that he adds to the French, especially in that remarkable interpolation, The Shepheards Holidae, which has nothing whatsoever to do with Daphnis and Chloe. The idea of making Lesbian swains of the fifth century shout the praises of Queen Elizabeth was sufficiently original. Time itself stands still in Arcady. The praises of the virgin queen sound to us almost equally original. Who would think that the princess described on page 101 of Day's book was the same subtle, calculating, unscrupulous, unconventional, and by no means refined sovereign whose character has been so pitilessly analysed by the late J. R. Green? Yet, from his point of view, Day was in the right, and so were all the Elizabethans in their idealization of their sovereign. She had a right to be judged by the results of her reign; and the Elizabethan Period is in itself one long psalm in honour of Elizabeth. Day's book appeared just on the eve of the Armada, and reflects accurately enough the idealisation of the Queen, regarded not in her personal characteristics, but as the nation personified.

Justifiable as was Day's laudations from the point of view of patriotism, they can scarcely be judged as effective in point of literary art. Day's Daphnis and Chloe we know, as a matter of fact, did not attain the popularity of Amyot's. Since his time four fresh attempts (Thornby, 1657; Craggs, 1719; Le Grice, 1804; Bohn, 1855) have been made to nationalize Daphnis and Chloe on English soil without much success. In reproducing the earliest transference of Daphnis and Chloe across the
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Channel, we can scarcely be more confident of their permanence, and in giving a last glance at Day's Daphnis and Chloe, can only repeat our refrain in a more interrogative form:

“For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair?”
Daphnis and Chloe

EXCELLENTLY describing the weight
of affection, the simplicitie of love, the purport
of honest meaning, the resolution of men, and disposition of Fate, finished in a Pastorall, and interlaced with the praises
of a most peerless Princess, wonderfull in Majestie,
and rare in perfection, celebrated within
the same Pastorall, and therefore
termed by the name of

The Shepheards Holiadaie.

By Angell Daye.

Altior fortuna virtus

AT LONDON
printed by Robert Waldegraue, & are
to be sold at his shop in Paules church-yard
at the signe of the Crane

1587
me needeth there, to couer the deformitie of my stile, a moft exquisite Patron.

In a matter simple, it is yet a grace, but to in- sinuate the name of such as do merite well, the verie respect of whome, in the generallitie of the moft beareth alwaies we see, a more than common reputation.

Herein if I presume on your Virtues, I urge the necessity, if to craue your patronage, then custome may free me.

Nowe, if the course of the week-daies pastimes of these Shepheardes feeme happelie to mislike you, turn then I pray to their hollidaie where (how rudelie so euer handled) yet the Maiesty of her, who is without comparison, being there in moft especially honoured, shunneth not the fauour of anie sweete conceipte to haue the fame recommended.

Fruitles were it on a short request, to ereft large matter. For which my suit shalbe, that with the selfe BoVntie, wherewith your present yeares are so largely beautified, your Virtue will vouchsafe fauourable to repute both of me and my trauel, which hauing obteined the shrowd thereof as Aiax shield, shal become vnto me henceforth as a sufficient gard from all kind of biting serpents whatsoever

Your worships in all to be com-
manded. Angell Daie.
THE FIRST BOOKE
of the loues Pastoral of Daphnis and Chloe.

METELENE among all the notable cities of Greece, is for the delicacie and strength of the same, not the leaft in bewtie and greatnes of all others to be commended. The scitution of which (being in the Isle of Metelene) hath environed rounde about it, a continuall springe of freshe, sweete and deyntie water, the issue whereof floweth from the Seas, and ouer the fame are builded manie bewtiffull and fine bridges, wrought and curiously polifhed of fayre white ftone. The sheve and brauerie of all which, giueth so large and goodly demonstration vnto the eyes, as he that behelde the fame at a foderaine, would rather iudge it, an Iflande of it felfe, than the meere scitution of one fole Citie.

Not farre from thence (as is accuftomed vnto the moft riche and popular cities of Greece) one of the worthieft and noble perfonages of the fame, had in the countrie by, about two or three miles from the towne, a goodly Mannour house, pleafant for the feate, and holfome for
Daphnis and Chloe.

the dwelling, whereunto were adjoyninge diuers fayre and welthie possessions, enlarged for commoditie, and exceeding for pleasure: as namely, large hie and goodly mountaines, where were nourished and bred fundrie foyes of wilde beastes, groundes all covered with vines, plaines, flored with all manner of fruits and graines, and with moft fertile pastures, whereon to feede and nourishe their cattell, the chiefest whereof laye for the moft part, alongeft the waters side, which for that caufe, rendred the place, someting the more delectable. Within these groundes Lamon a poore goatheard whilst warely he often continued to keepe his charge, founde by chaunce, a young childe, the life of which was onely preserved by the sucke it receiued from one of his shee-goates, and nowe see the manner howe. There was about the place where he fedde his flocke, a certain thicket all ouergrowne with brembles and thornes, and compassed about with furzes, vnder the covert whereof grewe a soft fine and delicate kind of grassie, the turfe thick, as in such shadie places is often accustomed, whereon laid this tender infant. Thither ordinarily ranne one of his shee-goates, the custom whereof made the heardesman oftentimes to misse her, and knewe not where she was become, for that leaving hir young kiddes vncherish'd, she onely against nature gaue backe to the feeding and nourishment of this preetie babe.

Lamon piteing the felie young ones, that thus were abandoned by their Dam, began to marke and watche the goate whether she went, and one time amongst the rest in the heat of the daye, fued her trace fo neere, that he fawe howe she past vnder the thicket and that with fo tender & warie touch, as y' with her hoofs going in, she
might no wayes hurte the babe: and there being entered in moft louing fort, enclined her teates vnto the infant, who hungerly fucked the fame, no otherwise, then if it had beene the brestles of a naturall mother. At the sight of this, the heardfman wonderfully abafhed, drew yet at the laft more neere & searching further, found it was a male childe, well grown for his age, of beautie maruelous, and farre more richly attired, than befeemed any wayes the infelicitie of his fortune, abandoned so miferablie as he was, and laid forth, to euery common aduenzure. The vesture wherein he was wrapped was a rich mantle of purple veluet the compaffe faftned about his necke with a brooch of gold, and by his side was layde a short fine sworde of moft excellent workemanship, all curiously guilt, on the hiltes and the handle thereof, of the moft precious yuorie.

<Lamon (greedie at the sight of the riche iuwels he fawe) resolued onely to beare them awaye, and to leaue the childe as hee founde it, to fome other fortune, but hauing considered a while of that purpofe, a bashfull fhame quickly furprifed his thoughtes, that beeing a man, hee fhould bee leffe pitifull and humaine than the poore beaft it felfe, that he thereto had with fo great regarde attended and nourifhed it.> In fo much, that when night came on, hee tooke both childe and other attire about it, and caried them home vnto his wife, whose name was Myrtale and therewithall the fhee-goate that thither to hadde cherished and brought it vp.

<Myrtale, aftonifhed at the vewe, demaunded if it were poiffible that goates in their felfe kinde, could pro-duce young ones of fo maruelous shape and proportion,
but Lamon suppressing in her the simplicitie of that conceit, revealed both the manner howe he found the babe, and in what fort, and with howe great delicacie, hee sawe the beast enclining vnto it, and therewithall forgate not to prescribe vnto her and him a greater cause of humanitie, considering that a bestiall nature, deuoyde of reasonable living, had by the gentle condition thereof taught them so rede a waye vnto the fame. Myrtale (whose humours favoured in nothing of a crab tree flock) did not at all discemend her husbandes regard herein, but ioyning in one moode of mannerly enterainment togethers, as house-wisely as she could, (hauing neuer had any of her owne) shee lulled the babie, and locking vp the ornamentes and iewels in a faft barred chefte, they both thencefoorth endeavoured to foster it vp, in no other fort, nor by any other kinde of deliverance then as their owne. And to the intent it might as well in name as otherwyse, resemble the place of education, where it was bred, they called it by the name of Daphnis.

Two yeares were not fullye paft and expired, ere one Dryas a sheepeheard keeping his sheepe in great quantitie vppon the plaines and downes thereabouts, happened after this also vppon the like, or verie selfe same adventure. There was indifferent almoost between either of those places a certaine great caue, standing in a rocke, sacred sometymes to the Nimphes and therefore called by the name of the Nimphes Cauae, somethinge crooked within, but altogether round without. In the inward part whereof were diuers flatues of Goddes and other Nimphes, wrought finely out of stone, the feete unshod, the armes all naked, & th' atire buckled on the shoulders,
Daphnis and Chloe.

their haires caft onely vpon their necks, without trefling at all, girded they were vpon their loynes, their lookes sweetly smiling, and their counternaunces fuch, as feemed with interchaungeable fauour in delicate forte to greete eache other.

Right vnder the hollowe rifting of this caue, sprang in the middeft of the bottom a sweet fountaine, which rasing it felfe, with a softe bubbling, gathered into a pleafaunt springe, wherewith the freh and fruitfull grenes round about the fame, were continually watered. Over the mouth of the caue, where the ouerflowinge waues with Criftall humor, had wrought from the earth, fondrie kindes of flowers and hearbs of delicate vewe, hong diuers flutes, Pipes, and Flagiolots, made of reedes, which the auncient flhepheards had often tofore-time sacred vnto the Nimphes for their greatest offrings.

To this caue, a sheepe from out of Dryas flocke, that newly had yeaned her lamb, oftentimes in the day frequented, and that with fuch continuauance, as the flhephearde thinking it manie times to bee loft, endeuoured at the laft, to make some deuice whereby to conftaine it to feede in companie, without wandring any more as it was accustomed. And going to the Caue to fecke the sheep, with an Osier twig wreathed in his hande, wherewith to fasten the necke and foote thereof togethers, a fight more straunge then looked for, prefented it felfe vnto him. For the Ewe (framed as it feemed by nature, to the pitying of distrefsed creatures) hauing there found a sweete babe, did in moft sof and gentle maner, uifite it many times with her teats, and that with fo meek and tender handling as if it had bin the proper Nurce. The childe vnusfed to

C
any difference, esteemed it as a naturall diet, and without crying or other discomposure at all, first on the one side, and after on the other, as the Ewe turned her selfe, with the prettie mouth (whiche was sweete and pleasante to behold) sucked the same. The Sheepe seeming thervnto to haue borne a most strange and peculiar affection, which one while with the licking of her tongue on the visage, and another while with feste and deyntie coying it with her head, it exceedingly did manifest.

Dryas, though he were clubbifhe in condition, yet not herein estranged from that pietie, which the gentle beast had thus already portrayed vnto him thought himselfe alfo in nature bounde to tender the infant, and perceiuing it was a girle, and there withall what ornaments (testimonies that the place whence it came was of no meane reputation) were alfo annexed vnto it, hauing on the head a coyfe curiously wrought and imbroddred with golde, iewels and other precious things, not to be despised: he adjudged the chaunce thereof not to haue happened vnto him, without some divine preparation: Wherefore taking it vp in his armes, he gladly receiued the charge thereof, and making his prayers to the Nimphes, that with good successe he might afterward bring her vp, whom as an humble Suppliant, left (as it seemed) to their patronage) he had found laid at their feet, he departed.

Nowe when night came, that he was to drive his sheepe home to their fold, hauing secretlly in the meane time conueied all the iewels and ornaments into his bouget, assone as he was returned to his house, he began to recompt vnto his wife al that he had seene, and shewed her alfo what hee had founde: Nape was the Sheperdess
called, to whose especial care her husband with many words recommended the regard of the destressed infant, commanding her thenceforward to repute it as her own natural daughter, & in such fort only to nourish and provide for it. The woman was not stony harted, but according to her shepheards guise began to imbrace and entertain the girle, deeming already that she became a mother vnto it, by meere affection, her conceit grew tender ouer it, and with such fervent loue, and continvall watching did she endeavour to foster it, as that she feared left the sheepe that whilome sucked the swatheled impe, should in the beaftly regard it shewed be preferred before her. And for that her care stretched that the girle in farther springing yeres might the sooner be taken and reputed for hers, she gaue it thence-fro a name Paflorall, and called her Chloe.

These two children in proceffe of time grew to be great, and shewed well by theyr beautie and other complements, that their parentage was not meane, nor their descent derived from out of old thatched cotages. And about the time that the elder of them, was come to the age of fiftene yeares, and the yonger about two yeares lesse: Lamon and Dryas at one very instant, and in the felfe-fame night interchangeably (as it fell out) dreamed in this fort togethers. It seemed vnto them both, that the Nymphs, whose statues and images were in the caue (where you heard before the fountaine was, and where Dryas (as is reported) had found his daughter) took Daphnis & Chloe, and them both jointly deliuered to the guidance and protection of a verye yong boy, gentle in all kinde of behauiours, but of beautie moft wonderful, frustrate was his body of garments, his
shape curious, his skinne pure as alabafter, his shoulders feathred as wings, his left hand supported with a slender bowe, a small quierer at his backe, and a fine arrowe in his right hand. Who touching them both with one and the fame dart, gaue charge vnto Daphnis thence-forward to feed his goats on the pastures, and to the other imme- diatlie to keep flockes of sheepe.

The heardsmen both at once deeply conceiuing of this vifion, were fodenly quailed of al their former expectation, insomuch as the fruits of their carefull nurferies, seemed thus contrarie to that they hoped, and what their feueral badges, might before that, respectiuely have prefaged, to be deftined at one instant to the keeping of cattell togethers. For that the markes of theyr birth, had offered vnto their former notice, fo manifeft intendments of farre greater fortune, in full purfute whereof, their carefull endeuors had thitherto fought to conduct them, and that in farre more delicate and daintie maner, than befeemed the children of heardsmen, as wel in an honored kinde of vfage to theyr perfons, as in liberall training them vppe in letters, and other convenient skill and demeanours, whereof their yeares at that instant were nothing ignorant, and that so farre foorth as the largeffe of their country dwelling, coulde anye waies affoorde vnto them. Neuerthelesse, forfomuch as the injunction appeared to be derivued altogither from the pleafure of the gods, they determined in their obedience, rather to giue place vnto theyr commaundes, whose prouidence had faued them both from their former perilles, than to yeeld vnto their owne proper fancies, whose greatest respect of care they were sure coulde leaft of all availe them.
Daphnis and Chloe.

Not long after, these two neighbor-dwellers found means to conferre at full, touching both their visions, and by one ioine consent, they first agreed to go unto the cause of the nymphs, and there to offer sacrifices, for the better proprietie and happy proceedings of their feuerall charges, which offering of theirs, they by one vowe together, devoted to the faire yoong boy, vnto whose protection, by the fame Nymphs, theyr nurceries had bene before committed, whome they called by the name of the winged god, for otherwife by anye more speciall title or particular effect they had not discerned hym. Which doone, they jointly inferring, whatsoeuer after care of the two youthfull and sweeteft of all natures creatures, vpon him, both Lamon and Dryas recorded as a summe of all their expectation, these foure verses to remaine on the wall of the nymphes, as a perpetuall memoriall:

To thee thou winged God, what ere thou bee
(A god thou art) we sheepleards fruits do bring
Let Daphnis and his heards be deare to thee,
And Chloes flocks eft eft this sacred spring.

Hauing herewith greatly satisfied their longing desires, and manifolde well-wishings vnto their tender fosterlings, Lamon returned to hys Myrtale, and Dryas to Nape, and by assent of both their wiues, dispached the next day with all kind of necessaries, the two darlings of the earth to their feuerall heards, sweet Daphnis to his goates, and faire Chloe to hir sheep, instructing them feuerally, in al things belonging to a heardsmans office. As how to drive their beafts to pafturing before the heat of the daie,
and in the coole of the evening againe home to guide them: what times, & where to water them, when to bring them home at night, and how in the mornings likewise to drive them to the field. In what fort, and vpon what occasion to vse the Whistle-Pipe, and how at another time to call with their voice alone.

These Images of Beautie, mildly yeeding them felues to what herein to them inioyned, receaued as willinglie their charges, and with as deepe contenting pleasure, as though they therwith had receiued some great and notable signorie, Daphnis tendring his goates, and Chloe her sheepe, and that with so enterie and more then common affection accustomablelie vshed among sheapeheards, as well shewed, that hee for his part had some reafon to induce him, and shee for her part could not omit it without seeming vnthankefull.

The season was then of the yeare, about the beginning of the spring, when the very delicacie of Floras selfe was growen to her moxt naturall prime, and she as Lady and queene of that iollie being, had by a meere earthly shew of moxt exquisitie perfoormance, coloured her walkes and passages, with blossomes of sweeteste verdue and die moxt perfect, for the more ample beautifiyng and enrichement of all her seemly creatures. Hearbs then began to be in their force, trees in their pride, fields in their brauerie, floures in their sweetenes, and the earth in her delicacie. The birds had felicitie to resound their variable notes to the woods, & to acquaint the hedge rowes with their warbling tunes, the lambes and tender kids skipped vpon the hillockes, the yong rammes hurtled on the bankes with their wreathed hornes, & had pleasure to pearch to the
higheft mountaines, the bees sweetlye murmured from vnder their hiues, and all that frequented the pastures had uniuersall gladnes.

The marke of Loue him selfe, combined within the verie eieliddes of these two excellent creatures, feing all things thus daintelie decked and trimmed vp, by fo curious workemanshippe, kindled in their mindes the selfeefame sparke and common desire of al naturall enforcements, whereby each of them became studious, according to their humaine nature and disposition to immolate by like equalitie, what they then perceaued to be grafted in all other tenderlinges. In fo much as with the birds they fang, feing the kids leape, they daunced, and after the bees they gathered floures with some part whereof they trimmed their bosomes, and of others made prette smal chapelets, the braueft of which they caried vnto the Nimphes, and therewith crowned their heades. Finally as it were vnited in one continued linke of amitie, these seemely por- traictures of well pleafing youth, louingly alwaies accom- panied each other, and euermore on the pastures fed their heardes together.

Manie times befell it, that when her sheepe were anye waies ftraied, Daphnis with great desirde would speede him selfe before her to gather them in againe: And when the most hardie of hys yong kids, and tender goats had mounted to the top of some hie or fteepe rocke, neatlye would likewiffe Chloe applie her selfe to make them drawe downe the same with easie pace againe. One while guided she both herds her selfe, whileft he vsed his paftime, and another while ordered he the flockes, whileft shee sported her selfe vnder the shadie toppes. Their
exercifes were in Sheapehearde games, and the pleasures they intertained, such as beseemed the nonage of their outgrowing childhood, for some part of their time, they spent in gathering bulrushes, wherewith Chloe would make pretie bird cages and therein put the grasshoppers. Daphnis on the other side often times cut downe the reedes, and vnclosing their joints, gewed them orderlie together againe with soft waxe, and of these found divers pastimes wherewith to occupie them selues togethers. (Their visages were holie, as vnexperienced of euill, and such whose delicate imaginations, were never surpriz'd with the leaft taint at all of harmefull thinking.) Enterchangeably did they ech to other impart their milke, their wine, and what other vitailes, the simplicitie of their shewe, and countrie being could besides afford. To conclude, it might seeme a thing more ordinary, to see their flocks afunder scattred, than at any time to see Chloe from him, or Daphnis from her to be diuided. Now as they thus paffed their time in fuch kind of daliance Love, the grand Prince and Soueraigne of their vnmacheable bewties, had by this time prepared a secrete ambush wherewith to frame some notable breache, into the vndefensue imaginations of these two innocent louers, and thus floode the cafe. There was not farre from the place where these two gentle Shepheards kept their haunts a shewolfe that newly hauing caft her whelps, accustomed there-vpon to run often-times into the flockes thereabouts, and there to ruain the small cattell, to carrie to her yong ones: By occasion whereof the husband-men and shepheards inhabiting the villages about, and seeing their cattell thus to bee destroyed, devisid in the night to make sundrie deepe pittes and trenches and
them subtillye to couer againe with thin earth cast vppon small twigges whereby to make the place seeme plaine, so that whatsoeuer came running there-vpon, were it of the malest waight that might bee reaasonablie conceiued, the twigges would prefentlie fall vnder them, and whelme them there-with into the pitte. A number of such like trappes both in the mountaines and plaines, were cast, wherewith to catch the subtill beast : but hee accustomed to those wiles, shunned the traine and them continuallie defcouered, notwithstanding manie sheepe and goates were thereby destroyed, and Daphnis him selfe by that onely inconuenience was like to haue perished.

It happened that two of the fairest buckes of all his heard beeing vehemently chased one against the other vpon a long fight together, rushed at the last so rudely vppon each other, that with the greatnes of the stroke, a hornie of one of them was broken, whereof feeling great paine, the bucke thus disarmed of one of his hornes turned him-selfe to flight. The victor (proude of the conquest wonne) pursued notwithstanding, and hunted the pore beast both with strokes and pace so busily, that he hardly gaue it so much leasure as to gather a little breath. Daphnis grieued at the mishap, to see so faire a beast thus unhappely spoild, and vexed alfo in mind to behold the vnquenchable furie and hote pursute of the other, which with the hurt done could not be satissfied, but with further cruelty, sought to oppresse him whom alredie he had maimed, tooke vp a cudgell in the one hand, and his whistle pipe in the other, and followed the pursuer, laying still at him as hee followed, in minde to beate him, The beast, shonning the strokes, and he more enraged to hit
him, then circumspect howe or where he followed him, the buck for feare, and he for hafte, tumbled both together into one of those pits, the beaft firft, and Daphnis vpon him, the chaunce whereof (as it fell out) faued his life, for that the beaft firft sustaine the hard stroke, & himselfe with leffe damage, fell the more easily vpon him. But Daphnis seeing himselfe thus pitifully distresed in fo deepe a passage, could do no other but crie out, and with plentie of teares lament his hard hap, attending if happely some one or other comming that way, might chaunce to here him, and so proture meane to relieue him.

Chloe, whose eie was feldome estraunged from some (more then ordinarie) care of her regarded companion, albeit she was then a great way from Daphnis when he fell, perceiued yet his sodaine vanifhment, & was not vnmiitruftfull at all, of his prefent harme. And for that she was altogether ignorant what it might bee, and yet doubting the euill she knew not, because shee sawe him not againe, she haftned to the place where her fhep had loft him, withal speede possible. There beholding the great depth of the pit, & seeing contrary to expecftacion, that he was found & aliue, she thence fped her pace quickly to a Coweherd that fed cattell hard by, requiring his prefent aide to helpe Daphnis forth of that grieuous place, who ferching vp and down for a corde, and finding none of length sufficient: Chloe with great defire vntrefled quickly her golden wirie lockes, and with the filken twine that bound vp the fame, efftones dobled togethers in manie compaffes, supplieed what wanted to the former shortnesse, by faftning it to the cordes and end
that by the Cowherds meanes, they had there already prepared. And this done, ioyning both their aides together, they did so much Daphnis without great hurt, was goten forth again.

The louely shepehard thus raized vp from fo depe a dongeon, & by γ' gentle traualie of γ' Nimph freed of the great feare wherinto he was falne, casting many times his bashfull & deep peering countenances towards her, could not for the preuent deuife with what kinde of speaches (sufficient to so great a benefit) to salute her. And much the rather was he nowe so mazed, for that at that inftant more then at any time before, it seemed there harbored in her delicate spirits, a more stronger efficacie, then euers hee had ere then perceived, in her lookes, were caried an especiall eye marke of he knewe not, what kynde of most sweete and pleasing delight, some onething more then common, rested as he thought in the precious content, of her well applied countenaunce, her speeche was not as the ordinarie found of her accustomed deliuerance, her geftures (amiable of themselfes) were fraught as now to his feeming, wyth a more estranged kinde of excellence. Neither knew he, whence the humor hereof proceeded, albeit he felt himselfe euen then deeply touched, but embracing wyth an vnaquainted desire, the conceit whereinto hee was carried by the preuent obiect, he only framed some few speeches, in acknowledgement of this firft conceiued benefit, which by the watchfull regard of Chloe he had already receiued. And turning hymselfe likewise to Dorcon (for so was the cow-heard called) giuing a multitude of thankes vnto him for his trauell taken, his lookes and speeche at one inftant, were therewith both surprised togethers.
This being the first publick place wherein love, either by looke or gesture had made way into the secret thoughts of these two lovers to be discerned. Daphnis as yet ignorant of his passion and holding himself highly pleased, but nothing less than satisfied in beholding of Chloe, reposéd his chiefest content to gaze vpon her, and the most preitious part of his delight in kissing her wherein, redoubling eftfoones the pleasures, thereby conceived a sweeter humor than that which the hony Bee by nature congealeth, or the Candy sugar in tafte deliuereth, issued (as he thought) from her lippes, her lookes were as piercing arrows, and Cupid himselfe seemed to lodge in the very eie-browes of hir countenaunce. Rosie, nay far more orient was the hew, that hir haftie pase and yet panting breathing to relieve him had setled vpon her cheekes, the delay mingled, wherevpon was the very die of the white and purest marble. Hir lockes disperséd on hir shoulders, in colour like the burnifht yellow of the fineft gold, made hir to appeare as one of the nymphs, whom Jupiter erft faured, or Apollo with ardent flames whilom eagerly pursued. Pleasing, and more than pleasing was shee to be seene at that instant, and such as wherein not Daphnis alone, but the pore cow-heard Dorcon also more than ordinarily rejoiced.

The simple cow-heard, vnaquainted before time, with such admirable features, and not accustomed to the contemplation of so divine & far surpassing measures, esteemed one while of Chloe, that according to so rare and exceeding beautie, somewhat remained graffed in hir countenaunce that appeared more singular than was to be attributed to the common proportion of euerie other creature. Another
while, considering the meanenesse of hir fortune, being but in common reckoning the daughter of Dryas her felfe, but as a simple sheepheardeffe, inbred only to the downes, he then deemed hir greatnes to be no more than as the reputation of every other common dweller. And though his rurall condition had not till then made estimate of any thing, more than his countrie feeding, neyther in all his pleafures had ought exempted more peculiar than his cattel keeping: yet by the deep impression of hir sight the grand maifter of al humane affections, had led him to an imagination of far more greater consequent, yea the bluntneffe of his former conceit (fuch as feldome falleth out in men of base and seruile reckoning) began here-with to be molified, his spirits grofly weighed before wyth an earthly nutriment waxed now more tender. His onely houfhold care furnished till then with a couetous regard of profit and husband-like defire, by hardned labours, to fee his cattell prosper, was turned into a newe kinde of obferuaunce: his morning walkes wherewith he wonted erft to vifit his paftures, were converted into a heedfull attendance of bliffull Chloe, and her moft daintie paftages. Now gan he to aduert the holidays, and to long for the plefant feafons, wherein heardfsmen without checke or controlment doe celebrate their interchangeable paftimes: him feemed the boiftrous leather, and laborfome sweate, dried wyth the dusty feafon vpon his wrinckled eie-browes, disgraced at one infant both his perfon and countenaunce, he meerely waxed weary of his habite, and grew into great mislike, that he were not prefently here, otherwife he might be decked or changed. Much was it that he thought in him-felfe, wherewith he might afterward be better contented,
and hir whom he loued (by a like coniceture) to be both the foner pleased and satisfied.

Thus and in such manner wrought the vnknowing conceipts of these two heardfe-men eache vnto the other. Daphnis by a reason of too much youth and small experience, neither capable of fraud, nor injured to anie sleight or subtiltie, and leafte of all furmizing what hee coulde or woulde go about to doe, to winne vnto himselfe the effect of that where-vnto, though in trueth hee were fo farre forth inclined, he was yet able of the fame to frame no perfect end or distinguiſhment, not fo much as mistrusted at all these fōdaine alteracions bred in the minde of hys newe acquaintance Dorcon, for that neither knewe hee his owne defire to be defined by any title or name of loue, or that any other might be a copartner, or become an impatient rivall of his fo vehement a passion. But wading with all kinde of simplicitie into the furie of his affection, inclined to whatfoeuer in accompanieng his derely regarded Chloe, was by the subtilty of the cow heard afterward of him required.

Here-vpon Dorcon hauing taken leave for the present, conceiued thence-forward in his minde, that the place of his intertainment, foliciited vnto his remembrance, a respecte more curious in all his actions, than to-foretime accustomed, and forgat not in his holiday shirt, and cleane waſhed doublet unbuttoned to the girdle, and there faſtened to the waste of his hofe wyth a newe greene filken point, importing thereby, that all his youth was not yet fully spent, ofteentimes to take occasion to visit these louers. And for that their pureſt conceits, harmlesſe of euill, and never fo muche as tainted with any similitude of guile, gaue both scope and
courage, whereby wythout suspcion, this newe tricked cow-heard might be receiued into their companies. Hee the better nowe to insinuate him selfe into their favours, one while indeuored to prefent them with his new made fresh cheefes, couered wyth a faire white napkin, and frowed ouer wyth the moft sweete and delicate floures, therewithal woulde hee bring of his beft and morning skimmed creame, spice-cakes, and other preatie conceits. To Daphnis besides gaue hee a yoong fatte calfe from the damme, and manye other faire tokens to Chloe, suche as eyther his countrie trauell hadde purchased, or wherewith hir sweete conceited spirits were any ways delighted.

This sudden alteration of Dorcon, both in habite and other demeanors therevnto according, not so much by any abilitie of conie6ture, that thereby could folie arife in the opinion of Daphnis, as by the generall notice and common speech of all the other heardfsmen, made euery where knowne, that hee was become a louer, and who but fair Chloe was hee, to whome the man was so farre devoted in affection, infomuch as Daphnis also among the rest grewe nowe to be partaker thereof, the manner of which, neither place, time, or company, had taught him before to descerne. Yet knewe hee not for this, what was it to be mated wyth a companion of fovnufed iollitie, neyther did hee for ought hee heard or fawe, emulate at all the cow-heardes proffered courtesie. This onelye marked hee, which all men else had specially noted, that fithence Dorcon first had framed his spirits to loue, hee became indeede farre more gay, pleafant and trimmer attired, his trefies as woonted, lay not scattered or hard knurled vpon his head, but faire kembed and rounded fine vnder his eares, neatly shauen
was he, as the brauest of the other sheepheards, and not on the holiday alone, but every morning fasting pinned he (laced in a silke riband) on his buttoned cappe, a faire and flourishing nosegay, well gartered and stroked vp were his hofen with a crosfe bound caddis ribon, his buckled shooes, seemed vnweldie and curiousitie of the rest, made him at the leaft to beftow on him selfe a paire of calues leather pumps for his wearing.

These onely being specially considered vpon of Daphnis, and therewythall how passing cunning hee had framed the notes of his old tuned pipe, where-upon he divers times plaied fundrie country laies, in the hearing of Chloe, draue him at one time aboue the rest into a little melancholie, not for that he floode ignorant howe muche the Nymphe was vnto him aboue all others inclined, or that he mistrusted Dorcon, or enuied his purfute, but for the vehemencie of his passion being so feruent, as had already maistered and ouerwearied his imaginations, neither experience of manly knowledge, had yet so farre instructed him, as that he was able to determine the fame vpon any certaine limits, nor any other insight directed him, in what fort the operation therof might with more facility be caried, both of which (as he thought) Dorcon by this liking of his body & brauery wherein he marched, had already achieved: insomuch as seing one day the sweetest of his delights to haue taken vpon her the feeding of both their heards, he priuillie secludde him selfe for a while into the thickest of a pleasant groue adjoyning, and reposing his youthfull limmes on the soft and tender graffe, nere vnto one of the nimph-like springs whereof the wood euerie where was most abundant, the solemnne tunes of a moile sweete
Daphnis and Chloe.

What may I call the sweete whence springs my sweetest joy,
On wherein refts that on such sweete depends so great annoy,
How hap's that where I touch the aire hath sweetest breath
And in the selfe-same fume I find my cause of death
Whence fues that where I line where most delight I fee
In self-same mood my life consumes, & ioyes confounded bee
Whereon engendred is the heat that breeds the flame
Sith tempered is with sweetest blafs the cause that moves the same
What phisicke may I finde what art to cure the fore,
Which guided by the aide it feokes the wound makes still the more.

This done, led on by the solitarines of the place, musique, and prefent fancie, hee brake into these farther complaints. Sweete, oh sweete saide he, what strange kinde of maladie hath infused vnto me only in kissing my Chloe, my sweetest Chloe, whose lippes are more delicate then the softest roses, and her mouth and deintie breathing of far more sweetnes, than the finest wafers, yet is the impression of this softnes far more percing than the fling of a bee. Often haue I kisst my tender kiddes, newlie as it were fallen from the dames, & that fine speckled calfe that Dorcon did giue me, yet felt I no damage, but this kisse is of far other
efficacie and operation, by touch whereof, my pulse beateth, my hart trembleth, and my verie foule languisitheth, all which notwithstanding, my suffizance of remedie refeth yet onely in kissing her. O cruell victorie, O straunge mischiefe whereof I neither know the name or am able to determine the qualitie. Is it possible, the lippes whereof the pressure is so delicate, and the clofure so excellent, may be attainted with poison, or that within the medicinable compasse of so sweete a refreshing may be included a matter so monftrous as may breede infection. No, no, for then with the far piercing venim therof, had my death long ere this time beene acquired. What then may I tearme it whereof infueth so great a languishtment. See, see, the Nightingale howe melodiously thee chaunte, and my Flute hath forgotten her wonted musike. Behold how the yong kiddes skippe upon euery hillocke, and I sitt heere laden with teares. The floures are now in their chiefeft prime, and Dorcon alone maketh chapelets and nosegayes: the Violet and the Dafey haue couered the pastures with their beauties, and Daphnis languishting by his maladie withereth onelie in flames. Dorcon is in his gaieitie, and shortly will become fairer than I. These, and such like shepheards lamentations delivered hee forth, till wearied with the remembrance and search of that greife, whereto he knewe neither remedy nor end, hee left the desolate grove, and with a counterfet excufe returned againe to his Chloe, who long ere this time had awaited his presence.

Now Dorcon, whose riper years had inabled his clownisht sconce, both with larger skil, and greater experience, triumphing on the harmlesse simplicitie of either of these two louers, lifted not to spend much time in the long and
needeleffe wooing (as he thought) of hir, whome though of her selfe he were repulfed, yet by imparting some part of that whereof hee had sufficient, to the couetoufneffe of him that guided hir, he presumed he might when he lift purchase at all times of hir supposfed father, fixing therefore his eies on his store of cattell and other coine, wherewith his laboring yeares were plentifully inough stored, hee onely wanted but time and meete occasion, to further his pretended conference, for which hee thence-forth attentiuely waited. Making therefore a sure reckoning of Dryas, whom antient neighborhood, and long acquaintance had linked vnto him in some particular knowledge, it fell out, that by a preatie occasion, his intendment grewe speedilye to bee effected. Dryas hadde a peec of ground adioynyng not farre from the dwelling of the cow-herd, whereupon, whilest hee was there busied, in planting an arbor, Dorcon made the often fuvieview thereof a meanes of his communication: and greeting him euery day, and his people with fundry necessaries wherewith to eafe their far set prouision, as well of cheefes, bread, and other vittelles, hee one day among the rest began to enter in purpose and renouation of their antient continuance their yeres being both alike, their keping of cattell togithers, and such like remembrances, wherewith men of common account are wont to commend their acquaintance. In continuall harping wherevpon, he lastly fell on termes of Chloe, and to discourse of hir marriage.

Much was it that the cow-herd, after his subtil clownifh guise, inforced vnto Dryas, whereby the better to make him selfe seame a man adapted to such a purfute, & the rather to incorage Dryas to make him his son in law,
befides the much reputation of his welth euermore thruft forward, to giue vnto him also the greater and more euident demonstration, that he shoulde not marrie his daughter to a beggar or a pinch fist, hee tended vnto him for his good wil, many faire and husband-like presents, rich for the state of a cow-heard as he was, wherof he praid him to make acceptance, & to giue his good wil to the mariage. A yoke of fayre large oxen would he giue for the plough, 4 hiues of bees, fiftie foote square of the beft part of his orchard, an ox hide large & thicke for lethor, & euery yere besides a faire & principal heefar. That Dryas was couetous Dòrccon had good experience, and therefore intruded vpon him so manye faire offers: the delicacie and wealth wherof tickled indeede something exceedinglye the minde of the man, and had it not beene, that a certaine doubtfull feare ouer-tooke him, of some vnlooked for after-clappes, he had peraduenture, by desire of that commoditie confented to the determined purpofe.

But confidering afterwardes better of the cafe, and efteeing by the likelihoods of thofe ornaments which with Chloe hee had receiued, that hir deffent was not fo meane, as to reffeecte a place of fo base a calling, nor a shape fo far more than feemely, resting in hir excellent proportion, ought to be beftowed vpon a creature fo far out fauour, end altogether seruile: hee utterly abstained any further to harken to the fute of Dòrccon, reckoning fully with himfelfe, that if euer after it did happen, that she were recognized by hir parents, & that then it shoulde be known, that for couetoufness of gaine, hee had in fo bad and vile manner misprized hir, it could not but turne to his great detriment and irreccuperable vndoing, if at the leaft
Daphnis and Chloe.

wife he might upon the knowledge thereof be infranchized from death: Led therefore as he was, by the regard of these doubts, he thereupon prayed Dorcon for very neighborhoodes sake, to pardon him, and excusing in other sort the matter, willed him from thence-forth that hee woulde fue no further vnto him.

This conceited fore-caft of Dryas, was nothing at all pleasing to Dorcon, who seeing himselfe now the second time, with so flat resolution put off; could almost (what betweene loue and griefe of so many good gifts, that hee had in vaine bestowed) haue become desperat. It vexed the poore soule to the hart, to see, that his mornings-milk cheeses, his fat calues, and bacon, were thus vnto the chuffe Dryas imparted, and all for nothing: he could haue whined out-right for sorrow, and his humors rumbled togethier with so bad a medley, as made his senses wring foorth diuers tender passions from out his wrinklel countenance. But yet recomforted quickly (as to such it often hapneth) of these vncouth pangs, the duttle clown began by a new deuisd fraud now to compas that which before he found so difficult, watching for this caufe a conuenient time to find Chloe (if it were possible alone) & to this end, bethought himselfe, that vpon cuftome eche after others they vfed to drine their flockes at one certain time of the day togithers to drinke, the one of them daily, as it fel out after the other. Hereof Dorcon tooke heede, and onely expected the day when shee alone shoule drine them, which being come, the feelie cow-heard thinking to worke a great maisterie in the simplicitie of these foules, tooke vpon hym a deceit of maruellous finenessse (respeecting, that it was wrought out of so hammer-headed a trunke) and the deuise
was this. He took the skin of a great wolfe which one of
his bulles fighting by chaunce had killed with his hornes,
and spread the fame all ouer his backe, and that so fitly as
the fore-feete thereof, fell iuflu before him right ouer his
hands, and the hinder legges also couered his thighs downe
vynto his heeles, the head, as a veard, lay ouer his face, and
thus disguised as hee was, by likelihooде in the full shape
and proportion of a wolfe, hee drewe himselfe right vynto
the fountaine, whither should come the flockes of Daphnis
and Chloe to be watered. The spring was scituate in a
valley verye intricate and crooked, and all the place rounde
about for the most part enuironed with brembles, sharpe
pricking furzes, and lowe declining ginipers, in fort, that if
a wolfe in very deede he had beene, he might easily haue
couched himselfe thereabouts to haue doone a spoile.
Dorcon buffed himselfe in the thickest of these couerts,
waiting the houre when Chloe should come, assuring
himselfe, that by the fearfull shewe of his shape, hee coulde
not chooſe but amaze hir, and in such amaze might easily
feaze vppon hir, and do what he lift vynto hir.
Not long had the wolfe-like cow-heard couched himselfe,
but the shepheardeffe (as wonted) came with hir dainty
flocks, having left hir Daphnis behind, busied in cutting
donue of the most tender twigs and boughs, for his goats
to browse vpon, againſt they were returned to pasture, the
dogges neuertheles, as accustomed gards vnto hir yonglings,
at that instant accomplieng her. And as it is a thing
vynto them naturall, to hunt vp and down, and range round
about the field, so at the laſt it befell that drawing neere
vynto the buſh where this disguised cow-heard lay couching,
they perceiued him buffing, and deeming it some beaſt,
began to baie apafe: the fiercest of them herevpon began to snap at the woolfe, and the rest, hardned with this onset, set also vpon him. Dorcon was now in an extafie, and not daring to stand vpright, for feare and shame of the disguife by him without effect pretended, the dogges vn-wweeting of the fraud, tooke no more knowledge of him than whilom did the hounds of Acleon vpon their mafter, disguifed as he was in the shape of a Hart, but harrieng faft vpon the cow-heard, one in one place, and an other in an other place, fo rudely rushed vpon him, as tearing the woolfes skinne from his shoulders, they made him discouer him felfe at the laft to be no more than the poore and simple cow-heard Dorcon.

By this time the mafe grew ytterly to be marred, & the fharp percing teeth of thofe mercileffe dogs, pinched fo neere his buttockes, as Dorcon was faine to start. Chloe fearefull of the euent, & dreading the furie of fome wilde beaft, fkreched a maine, wherof Daphnis hauing regarde, fped himfelfe in all haft to her refkue. But Dorcon contrarie to expe6lation, hauing fufteined more penance than he required, and peftered with the continuall biting of the dogges, could no other waies releue him felfe then in discouering what hee was, wherewith incite againft his will, he cried vehemently to Daphnis. The simple youth fufpeeting as little fraude, as his innocent yeares miniftred vnto him occaffion of euill, wondering at the accident, and thinking that it had bene done onely but as a left, where-with to haue frayed them, approched the Coweherde, and both he and the shephardesfe rating the dogges, and drawing them hence with their common whiflle-pipe tooke poore Dorcon with much paine from out of the couert,
whom scarce being able to stand for the many hurts in divers parts about him receiued, havinge nothing wherewith to fende him selfe, they led betweene their armes to the fountaine, and waxhed his woundes, which done, they brought him by the hand vnto his waie, and recomforning his decayed spirites by all meanes possible left him at the laft to the peculiari in fight, & consideration of his owne euils, vnknowing alas were these to hardie guiles and enterprizes of Love, vnto thofe tender Impes, nor did they at all participate anye parte of the frawde to the fame incident or belonging, whose charie regarde of well-doing, became the onely fupporte of their meere simplicitie and good meaning.

Dorcon, now solitarily conceiuing of this fo strange an alteration, had all his imaginations thenceforth utterly benommed, for euer thereafter to continue a louver. And in this hurrie burrie, the vnaccuftomed baying also of the dogges, had fo farre scattered abroade the flockes and herdes, as both Daphnis himfelfe and Chloe had much paine, til night to drawe them together againe, the one part whereof elimed to the hieft rockes and mountaine toppes that might be, and the other fearefully straggled in divers partes downe towards the sea coastes. And albeit, their ioyned herdes were otherwise fo well orde(red and taught by their guides, as that with the leafe clap of handes, whistle, or other founde of voyce that might bee, they woude drawe to their companies, yet nowe were they fo farre frighted with this vncotht noyfe, as that with all the trauell to them vfed, they could scarce be wholie brought together againe to accompanie. But night, that bringeth in conclusion euerie labour to ende, had at laft conducted
also these hearde into their seuerall foldes. And wert-somnes of the painefull trauel sustaine, ferved them as a medicine to bring into the thoughtes of thefe passionate derlings the accustomed rest, from whence a good while since they had beene bereued. Sleepe made them to forget their loues, and the fervuentie of their passion waied thereby a great deale lesse in the disturbance of thofe their mutuall affectes. But the bright fhining day, which is the discouerer and common renewer of euerye crafed fantasie, put her and him in minde againe, of their wonted mifcase. The ruddie raies brandishing the Eafterne skyes, reveale a new the frefh & quick fpraying flames of their late receued passions, the enter-uewe of each breiding on the ferft figh, a nouell grief, iffuing interchaunceablie from him to her, and her to him, not for that they sawe eche other, in either of whom the contemplation was a mithridate to a peftered con-ceipted minde, but y' the deep percing in figh thereby futfened conceiued in each vew fo wonderfull and straunge an effecte, as in conclusion convurted the former physiske it receiued, to a moft encreasings and almost irrerecuperable maladie.

Infinite were their defires (for to couet, is to mankinde naturall) but what it was they defired, or wherein con-fifted the determinate conclusion of the fame, that by their simplicitie could no waies be defined. If they coueted to fee each other they faw, if to plaie togethers, they plaied, if to speake, they spake, if mutuallye to embrace, they imbraced, and heereof there was vnto them at all no kinde of controlment, At their libertie they enjoyed what they lifted, and hauing all that they
would, they could not yet, conceiue therein the principall part, of that they most desired. Contentment repose it felse vpon their deepeft disquiet, and from their greatest miscontentment sprang vppe againe their chiefeft eafe. Now was it in the decreafing time of the spring, and fresheft Sommer perking in her gayest pryde, made waye to her entrance, the flowrishing growth of euerie liuing thing, waxed prowde of their beeing. Nowe blossomed were the fruites on trees, and Ceres in her tillage, and Pomona in her orchardes, brethed in the fresheft ayre their sweeteft faouours, Titan hauing wound hym felse in the Crabbe, drewe faft to the Lions cabbin, whereby the feafon growing hoote, it feemed the Riuers and grauellie springes, placed in moft coole and temperate shades, inuited each youthfull gallant, to their sweete pleasaing vaynes. Whereunto Zephyrus gentlie buOing thorowe the twigges of the loftie Pines his comfortable blaftes, appeared by the pleafaunt murmure thereof to make a kynde of Musique, by meanes of which trilled sometymes downe before them the sweete fmelling appels from the hyeft braunches.

Phæbus fporting him felse to glaunce through the thickeft grooues vpon their naked shapes, made Daphnis (enflamed both by an inwarde loue and heate of the present feafon) to visite the fprings, where casting him felse into a delicate Riuer, one whyle would he chafe the Swannes alofte, and an other whyle caft him felse to the bottom, catching therewithall at the smoothe gliding fifies. Often would he gulpe into his entrayles a great quantitie of the coole water, and then swimme again washing & turning himfelsfe in the ftreame diſirous to fee if there-
withall the hotte parching heate hee fastened, might anie wayes bee cooled: but all inuaine, for that the force thereof, by asfarre more vehement furie, was inwardlye supported.

Chloe hauing by this time drawen foorth her sheepe and goats to be milked, remained fo much the lenger thereabouts, for that the sharpe stinging flies buzzing round about her vnstained visage hadde in the drawing downe of the sonne something busilie ueed her, wherevpon hauing washed her face in one of the neerst fountains, shee gathered of all fortes of flowers, and them wreathed, in the braunches and tenderest twygges of the Pine-trees, whereof shee made a chapelet, and therewith crowned her amber coloured trefles, and hauing girded her selfe in the skinne of a mightye heart, bucklel fast on her even pressed shoulders, she filled one pot of wine and another of milke, and therewith came to entertaine her deerlie fauoured Daphnis. Who fastening his earnest lookses on her admirable bewties made waie to issue from the river, and shee stroking againe his delicate limmes with freh prepared clothes, finding nothing therein to be reprehended, (so rightly proporcioned was hee in all fewtures) with many sweete embracings clothed she him apace in his shepheards garmente. In all this demeanour were not the conceites of Daphnis, in behold-}

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for the mightie Jupiter, sometimes hee likened her to one of the Nymphes in the Cauce, whose lookes as he thought, caried of her behauior a moft notable refemblance, and holding her pot in her handes of wine and milke towards him, hee was wholie confused by Loue the force whereof distilling amaine within him, had wrought to his moft secret entrailes. Smilingly therefore taking the Chapelet from her head, and with great deuotion kifing it, he put it on his own, and taking in hand an harpe, whereon his softened frokes were varied with moft excellent conning, he tuned the fame forthwith, and fong thereunto in her praises this dittie following.

_Sweete sweetned be the houres, the daies, the monthes and times,
Wherein with sweete conceipts my soule, thy sweetened favour climes
Sweete be thy lookes, thy touch, thy speach, thy gate and all
Ten thousand sweetes betide the still, whose sweetnes flaines them all._

_Ye floures whose moltie hues so pranke in Nature's pride._
_Do shrowd your felves, and for my sweete, your beauties lay aside._

_Ye temperate westerne winds, whose aire yeilds sweetned breath._
_Denie your sweete to be as hers, whose sweet yeilds life or death._

_Ye deintie tuned fowles whose notes do decke the spring._
_Confesse in hearing of her soundes, your sweetes small pleasure bring._

_Ye chriftall sacred springs, ye vales and mountaines hie._
Daphnis and Chloe.

Whose plesaunt walkes her passage decks, and spreading favours die
Agree with me in this, my sweete (surpassing far)
Excels the sweetnes of you all, and doth your pleasures bar.

His song concluded in the delicacie of this so great a commendacion, Chloe took no small pleasure, in seeing her selfe thus highlie to be magnified in the liking of him, whom aboue all other she most entierely fauoured, wherefore inclining her lookes to his sweete distilling favours, the while coceiued she great pleasure in parting of his locks, brown in colour as the Mirtle berries, resembling therein the comlie shape of Adonis, lulled sometimes in the lap of Venus, and denoting in particular termes the som of all his perfections, with many fugred speches she began to admire him, which kindling in Daphnis an earneft zeale in contemplacion of all her favours, made him in farther demonstration of the great felicitie he thereby conceived, to adde vnto his former praises also, these succeeding verses.

Those hears the golden wiers of my wel tuned founde,
Become the pleasure of my panges, and make my ioyes abounde.
Those seemly eies the glasse, whereof my faceure fliaies,
And forehead large, the field on which, depends my blisfull raies.
This mouth the definite spring, that yeldes me cause of life,
Those teeth the pearles of precious price, that cure mine inward grife.
These lips the curvel fresh, that comforts heart and mind,

These looks the guarders of my loue, by whom I fauor find.

Those cheeks the apples fresh, whereon vermilion taint,

Be mixed with the siluer white, my fugred pleasure paint.

Those pits in dented checks, are caires for Beautie plate,

Wherein, triumphant fauor fits, impugning woes to waste.

This necke of yn'ry white, confounder of my cares,

These hands the aids to further that, which loue for me prepares.

These feet the wished steps, whereout my ioyes arise

From these and out of these ensfue, what els I may devise.

Thus decked in my ioyes, on her I gaze my fil

Whose shape hath power to comfort all, but neuer force to spill.

Herewith Daphnis hauing taken his flute founded thereupon diuers excellent ditties. And for so much as it grewe towards the middef of the daie, the melodioynesse of the found together with the heate of the seafon, brought Chloe a sleepe, their flockes by this time beeing couched all together vnder the shadie toppes which Daphnis perceiving, stayed quickly his musique withdrawing his flute, gaue him selfe thereupon to gaze at full vpon her moost exquisite perfections. And seeing that there was none about him to countermaund his demeanors, hee began secretly thus to deliuer in him selfe. Oh how sweetlie these eie liddes of my fayre and blissful Chloe
are couched together, howe delicate is the fent and fauour of her breath, the sweetnesse whereof neither these albpine buddes, nor flowres them selues, doe in any fort imitate yet dare I not for this, to kiffe at all, these sweete fauours for that the very touch is more peercing than the swords point, and the force thereof cutteth the verie heart on fonder, and as the receipt of the newe made honie, so swelleth in thofe that touche it the harmefull poyfon thereof: Neither would I yet inforce that injurie to my Chloe, as by to rude preffing her lippes, to yeeld disturbance to her quiet. Alas these grafhoppers I feare me with their piping tunes, will wake my deerling. Yee cruell beastes, why hurt yee fo rudely with your hornes, vnpa- cient as it seemeth to give vnto my derling any reft. O yee wolves, at this instant more crauinlike then the foxes them selues, why rush yee not into these heardes to scatter them on fonder: Whyleft, Daphnis continued in these and fuch like complaintes, a feelie greshopper egerly pursued by a swallowe, caft her selfe by chance, for her safegarde into the bofome of Chloe, by meanes whereof, the swallowe neither was able to catche her, nor lenger could vfe vnto her the force of her wing, notwithstanding, the birde came fo neere that with fluttering vp and downe about her face, shee awakened Chloe out of her sleepe, the feare whereof, made the Nymphe, (for that shee knewe not what it was) to skritche ahowde, but when shee fawe the swallowe yet fluttering too and fro about her, and Daphnis laughing by her at the harmeleffe feare and sporte thereof, shee deemed the leffe of the matter, and rubbing her eies, yet greedie of sleepe, shee made her selfe readie to arise.
Daphnis and Chloe.

The grasshopper was yet betweene her brestes, and as one deliuered as it seemed from danger, and in the kinde it bare, willing to shewe it felle thankefull, began to chante where shee fate, remunerating thereby the good turne at her handes received, by reason of which, Chloe not yet experienced of the accident, cried outright, and Daphnis againe laughed a pace at the sport, and loathing to grieue her ouermuch, conuiced thereupon his hande betweene her brestes, and tooke out the grasschopper, which yet thankefull of hir fauegarde continued chaunting betweene his handes, whereupon the faire Shepheards knowing what it was, tooke it againe & returned it forthwith into her bofome. Shortly hereupon it befell that a certaine Ringdoue fitting in a groue hard by, began to sing, in whose song Chloe taking great delight, demaunded of Daphnis the reason thereof, whereupon the gentle Goatheard desirous of her utmost satisfaction, began to recompt vnto her, this storie following.

There was (my dere) sayd hee, in times pasted, a young damofell fayre of shape, and in the prime of her age, bewtfull as your selfe, who keeping her cattell vpon these pastures, had right excellent skill, both to sing and playe delicately. Her beaftes had pleasure in her tunes, and so delightfull was the founde of her voyce and pipe, that shee governed them at pleasure, and was able to drawe them whether she would.

This beautfull Nymphe sitting vnder a statelie Pine, hauing her head crowned with the leaves thereof, one daye happened to sing a song in the honour of Pan, wherewith her beastes began so earnestly to be inclined, as that they drewe them close to her foundes. Neere
unto her was there likewyfe keeping of Cattell a certaine young youth, freshe and froolice as her selfe, who right well handled his pipe, and could thereon playe manie deintie ditties. One daie amongst the rest, with intent to shewe that his comming was not bad, hee tooke his pipe in hande, and thereon in disdaine of the *Nympha*, plaied so sweetly and melodiously, as that with the ouerpleasing founde thereof, hee drewe from her eight of her fayrest beastses, pursuung the sweetenesse of his Pipe, doe what shee could, and made them to ioyne to his companie, where-with the poore wenche vexed for grieffe & intollerable dispite, to see hir flockes so muche to be diminishe, and chiefly also, that she was thus overcome in hir own cunning, tooke so great a grieffe of the same, as that shee praied the gods, and they vouchsafted to change hir into a foule, rather than any more wyth such infamie to returne to hir dwelling. This performed, and she, as you see, being made a bird of the mountaine, in accustomed fort, followeth vp and downe, plaining hir ill hap and losse of hir beasts, whome shee secketh, being thus as she was vnluckily overcome, and singing as she was woont to doe reteineth yet some part of hir auintient tunes and forowfull complainings.

In these, and such like deuises, spent they the disportes of the pleasant Summer, till Autumnne drawing on, the vintage began to approch, for that the grapes grew fully to be ripened, in which time certaine rouers of Tyre, haung a Foist rigged and manned lately from Carye, hapned to come aland vppon the Island, and roming vppe and downe here and there vppon the countrey, they pilled and spoiled all places wher they came, and armed as
they were, ranne into euery corner to take what they could get, whereby, as chance hapned, they tooke great store of wines, graine, and hony, the noueltie whereof was such, as it was yet in the ware, and therewithall robbed and spoiled the feelie Dorcon of all his beasts and cattell, leauing the man fore wounded, and wel-nigh dead with their blowes. And coursing as they were vp and down in the Island, Daphnis by ill hap walking on the sea-banke, was by them surprifed, for yet was not Chloe gone foorth wyth her sheepe, being early dayes, and fearing (for she was alone) to be inforced, by some other of the rudest fort of the sheepheards. The rouers seeing this yong youth, faire, seemly, and strong, and thinking him of better regard than any part else of their prize, they made no further purfute after his goates, but contenting themselues with his person, and that they had besides, they returned again to their Foift: Daphnis cryeng out vpon Chloe, the remembraunce of whome in this extremity did onelye confume him.

These theheues being scarce got aboard, and not yet makynge way with their oares into the streame, Chloe by this time was come vnto the pastures with her sheepe, and failing of Daphnis in the place of their accustomed meetings, feeing therewithall his goats and tender kiddes all scattered and defordered, here and there, she began to feare the woort. At laff, hearing his voice, yet cryeng and complaing after her (for yet was hee within found) she left hir sheepe, and throwing down her Pipe, hastned with all speede possible to Dorcon, in minde to require his aide, whome betweene life and death shee founde groueling vpon the ground, halfe slaine of the
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theeues, and scarce able for faintnes to deliuer his minde vnsto hir, havinge lost of his bloud an exceeding quantitie. The cow-heard yet perceuing Chloe to be there, the remembrance of his antient loue, kindled in his minde some nouell forces, whereby inforcing himselfe a little, he thus sayde vnsto hir: My deere Chloe, thou comest euen nowe vnsto mee at the rendring of my goft, for long I knowe I cannot liue, fo many wayes haue thefe cruell rouers wounded me, and beat me down as an oxe in the ftall: nevertheles, if thou wilt, it is yet in thy power to faue Daphnis, and to be reuenged on the wicked creatures for my death. I haue (Chloe) hitherto accustomed my beafts to the found of my pipe, and that in fo certaine and assured manner, as in the hearing thereof, be they neuer fo far from me, they wil yet by all meanes possible drawe homewards againe: take here my Flute quickly, and hafting to the sea-coaft, found vnsto the beafts my tune, that often before this thou haft heard me teach vnsto Daphnis, and wherein thy selfe I knowe, art reaonably well instructe by him, at the hearing whereof, my beafts I dare assure thee will shift to come back, and Daphnis thereby may be fau ed. My Flute I freely giue vnsto thee for thy trauell, whereon heretofore I haue gained the prize among all the heardsmen, onely for recompence I require at thy hands but once to kiffe me, while yet I am now dieng, and that my soule shal forthwith depart the bodie, and when I am gone, bewaile my death, and yet thinke vpon Dorcon at the leaftwife when hereafter thou shalt behold any others a keeping of their cattell, who once aboue all others so entirely loued thee.

Hauing deliuered vnsto her these speechees, the kiffe he
Daphnis and Chloe.

receyued of Chloe, and his life ended at one instant together. Whereupon she took his pipe, and forthwith sette it to hir mouth, on which the blasts she blewe were so shrill, that the beastes hauing knowledge thereof, and the tune thereby deliuered, they altogether with one amase, busled out of the Foist, and jointly with one poife rushed into the sea, which being but on the one side alone of the ship, the force and weight of the multitude was so great, that therewith they quite overturned the uessels, and whelmed men and all therein into the sea, but not with one and the selfe fame hope of safetie: for that the theeues beeing clogged with theyr harness, swords, and other defensifue weapons, were not able by the weight thereof long to helpe themselues, but Daphnis being light as the Summer seafon required, vnshod and naked in the upper parts, easly came to land, supported by the hornes of two of these oxen jointly, betwene whome, hauing cast himselfe, he was easily carried to land, for these kind of beasts by common opinion hauing longer force of swimming than any other creatures whatsoeuer, except onely the fishes and water-foules, the proofes whereof haue beene made by diuers. In this sorte, as you haue heard, escaped the poore Daphnis in dangerous adventures at one instant togethers, the one in becoming a perpetuall bond-flaue to the theeues, the other after escape of that hazard, in being deliuered from drowning.

In being come forth of the sea, he found Chloe upon the shore betweene hir former distilled teares, and present rejoicing of his safe arriuall, entertaining him at one instant togethers: whereupon, casting himselfe betweene
Daphnis and Chloe.

hir armes, he desired to vnderstand of hir the cause of hir playing at that instaunt on the Flute. Chloe, vpon such demand recounted vnto him the whole progresioun of speech betwenee hir and Dorcon, the vfe of his beastes to that found, the robberie, spoile, and woundes by him receiued, finally, his death, and before his dying, how he committed to her vnage the custodie of his pipe, onely of modestie abftained shee to tell of her kissing him, as a matter ouer and besides the chance of that his prefent deliuerie. But Daphnis recreatd of his heavie labours, forgot not for to honour the memorie thereof in the perfon of Dorcon for a perpetuall remembraunce, and therefore togethre wyth his parents and friends celebrrated accordingly his vnhappy funeralls, as by the death of whome grewe the occasion of his vnlooked for escape out of fo manifeft perilles. His body therefore being closed in the ground, Daphnis with other sheepeheards round about his graue, planted sundry trees, and eache one hung vpon the boughs some part of his cunning maistries, they cast also therevpon hallowed grapes, and milke, and for that he was cunning vpon the Flute, they fixed ouer his graue fundrie fortres of pipes. His beasts being come ashore, piteoufly belowed, and cryed after him, which some heardfemen interpreted to be a forowfull lamentation, for the want of their guide and maister.

When Dorcon was thus enterred, Chloe tooke here Daphnis, and led him to the caue of the Nymphs where shee cleansed and washed his bodie, neat, and pure of it selfe, as the whitefte alabaster, afterwards gathering together fundrie fortres of floures, as the plesant season of
the yeare then freshlē servèd, they made chapelets for the images, and over the mouth of the cave amongst the other instruments, tendered vnto the Nymphs the Flute of Dorcon, as an offering, which being finishec, they returned both againe to their flockes, whome they founde all forowfully couched together on the tender grasse, abstaining (as it seemed) from their foode, for the lothe of those who were woont to gourne them, whome they deemed to be vitterly perished. But hauing againe the fight of their beloued guides, they fell afresh to their pastures, the sound of whose voices and melodious piping, made them for to taste the better their accustomed feeding.

The goats couched before in the lowest bushes, began now to peke to the hilles, the kiddes skipped for ioy, the sheepe and tender lambs amazed no more, but vnuerfally reioiced at their presence. Sitting therefore downe on the hillockes, whilst Chloe wearied with ernest labor, and moriled with trauell for the search of hir Daphnis, gaue hirselfe to the fountaine, wherein to bathe and wash hir tender limmes : the parts descouered vnto the yong goatheard, carrieng in themselues the purenesse of hir complexion, reuened afresh in his imaginations the thoghts of his loue. Now began he again to pant & breath, as if newly he were to be inforced for a pray to the theues, nowe languished he in like fort by his secret imaginacions, and so much alfo inwardly swelled, as it had bene one that had dronke poyfons, his pulfes furiously bet by a difordered heat, as if yet his spirts had beene chafed, he liued & longed, and looking was neuer satiſfied of that, which alwaies he moxt desired. The chrifball waters contained onely in one slender spring, in which the Nymphes
washed herelfe, became vnto his fight, more fearefull than the verie depeft feas. Him seemed therevpon, his life as yet flood in hazard, at the hands of the moft merciles rouers. And thus continuing in these variable fits liued pore Daphnis sequestred from the due accompt and benefit of all his passed pleasures, like vnto such a one as him selfe, who beeing alwaies nourished in the fieldes, knewe not howe to make decernement of Loue or any part of his subtilties. But shee whose gracious lookes were replenished with all kinde of fauour towards him, perceiving the melancholie Mufe whereunto he was driuen, now fresh as the crystall dewes had made her, and much like vnto one of these daughters of the Springs, or Neptune's derling, the faire Venus her selfe issuing out of one of her father's riuers, in such manner approached she his presence, wherfore for y' she was the soueraign guide and director of all his thoughts, she quickly could finde the delay wherewith his continuall courfing fancies were presently to be mitigated. Whereupon icnying her selfe side to side vnto him, each greting the other with many louing imbracements, they enterchangeable framed their tunes one to the other, concluding that daies trauieill with this sonet folowing,

Daphnis. Ye brightesl gleames within those percing eies
   Whose glimpse retaines a shew of power divine
   Enclose your selues, for feare from loftie skies
   Some envious star do at your glory pine.

Chloe. Ye mightie powers, to whom these sacred groues
   Right pleasing here. And Nimphes that haunt
   this shade,
Daphnis and Chloe.

Enuie you not with wrecake the hardye proues
That Nature selfe in Daphnis shape hath made.

Daphnis. Alas if Phoebus should the heat for-thinke
That once for love in burning breast he bare
And mazed at thy fewter, gin to shrincke
From her to thee, then woe betide my share.

Chloe. Alas if Venus stealing to her springs
In mind her sweet Adonis to embrace
Thy curled locks should view whose beautie flings
And thee for him admire, then woe my ease.

Daphnis. Excelling jewels, beare the choicest price
Things leffe in shewe, enuie alwaies the best:
Lesse Phoebes shines, when Tytan ginnes to rise
Where mightie force effects, there showds the least.

Chloe. Unmatched pearles, have value still for shewe
When best exceeds, who can deny the place
Though things be rated hie, yet this we knowe
It (needs) excels, whose weight hath highest grace,

Daphnis. Be honored then, thou Nimphe of all the flockes
Chloe. Be fairest thou of all that guide their heard
Daphnis. Let still thy name refound on hieft rockes
Chloe. And Chloe ne're be of thy chaunge afeard.
The Second Booke
of the loues Pasto-
rall of Daphnis and Chloe.

By this time had the harvest season ripened and borne in all the corn, and the vintage began a pace to be brought in hand, Bacchus feasted in his glory and enwrought with the vines and the Bacchanals of the youthful god were most to be celebrated. The people of Mitelene each where prepared their vessels fitte and meet for this season, some beginning to have in a readines their presses, others to wash their tunnes, some to make pots and panniers wherein to convey the grapes, others to sharpen their hookes, sheares and knives whereewith to cut downe the stalkes, this man prepared pestles to bruise the grapes, they againe sealed hempe to be beaten wherewith to make creffet-light to continue burning for them, when the wine waxed readie for tunning. Daphnis and Chloe were not idle in these companies, who putting them-selves also forwardes to the common labour, were of all fortes of the people generallie eche where liked and commended. Hee for his part, carted the grapes in the panyers, and trode them in the troughes, afterwards also tunned the newe wines, and
Daphnis and Chloe.

gave him selle with trauell vnto euerie exercife. Shee likewise tricking her selle neatlie, made fondrie things readie for the workemen, dressed their meates, and prepared for them wines of the olde yeare passed, and mingled with milke, and when shee had so done, then would shee retourne againe to the vines, and from the braunches that she might easelie attaine vnto, cut downe the grapes, for the vines of Vignenoble in Mitilene, doe all for the most part growe alowe, or at the leaft wife neuer to hie, or spreading to much on the trees, whereon the bonches pendaunt also are commonly so weightie and great, and spreading themselves there-with into such length and breadth, as that a childe of foure or five yeares olde, may almoft reach vnto them.

And as the custom is in these Bacchanales, when the grapes are in this fort gathered in, they call from all places of their villages, their neighbours, as well men as women togethers to help in the vintage. According wher-vnto they being there assembled a wonder was it to see the womanish demeanors of the most part of those goffips, what cenfures each of them gave of yong Shepeheard Daphnis. They seemed eache of them to bee enamored on all his particularittes, some of them hauing in choicest reasoning his talke and seemely stature, some his youthfull countenances, not yet fullie growne vnto manly ripenes, others his abourne locks curled naturally in the forepartes and sides, and artificiallie kemed and tressed behinde, on his shoulders, this againe had in estimat his faire & goodly forehead, eies, & other seemlie proportioned fewturs not to be despised, shee looked on his legs straight and hie valued, that com-
mended his amiable favours, being such as where-with the Nymphes them selves might not dislaine to bee acquainted. With those, his actiuitie was greatlye praised, and by them againe his skil in Musique principalli ex-
tolled.

One amongst the rest vnpatient, as appeared of her seruent affection, running vppon a sudden to the bashfull Shepheard, kisshed ere hee was aware his delicate lippes, wherewith as one that had beene pricked or flong with a waspe, the blushing youth angrie in his minde at the wrong to him tendred in his Chloes presence, rubbed and roufed his lippes, as if thereby he had sustained some notable blemishe.

Nowe as the women fedde thus their gasing cies vppon Daphnis, so likewise the men on the other side vppon the furpassing demeanours of Chloe grewe greatlye to bee amazed. Her geftures to them appeared of so notable excellencie, as with the like whereof their grosse conceiptes had feldome before beene inbred. The vnacc-
customed gasing of whom had cast in her seemelie vifice, a vermillion more perfect, than rested in the fresh springing rofe, wherewith the verie colour of the fine and fresh garden lillie beeing conferred, a mixture so exquisite and deintie thereout aros, as that it seemed the purest and liuelie counterfet of a sweet favoured beautie, that might be, had taken harbour in hir countenaunce. They daunced oftentimes, and skipped about hir, as whilom did the Satyres in their madding pastimes, full oftentimes wished they themselues to have become as the sheepe and tender lambes, the rather to be resiant in the company of so seemely a sheepe-
heardest, and often to be dallied with and touched in hir delicate hands. The inducements whereof, grewe vnto the feelie Chloe, so tedious, as before the feuerral vflages of the others had bene vnto Daphnis. Often wifhed they jointlye, that these vintages were once passed, and that their libertie (fequestred from those vnufed societies) might returne to them again in haunting the valleis, as they were to-fore time accustomed, and that in steade of these fawning praiifes, they might once heare againe their mellodious Flutes in the fields amongst their flockes freselly to be founded.

After a fewe dayes nowe passed, and the vintage something spent, their wifhes therewith began alfo to take effect, by means whereof Chloe in woonted guife ledd edelye in the morning her sheepe to the pastures: Daphnis also fetled amongst his heards, as one that had a long time beene estranged from his delights, began with pleasure to haunt the downes, and sometimes with his goats to clime the steepest rokes. It was a world of liking vnto him, to ioine his pipe and tunes to her notes, sometimes alfo plaied she sweetly vpon his Flute, wherevnto, one while with his voice, an other while with his musike would Daphnis anfwer againe artificially. Then dooing their woonted obseruances to the Nymphs, they visited their caues, groues, and pleafant fountaines, and on their statues hung they many bunches of their fairest grapes: Chloe renued againe their heads and tresses, with fresh herbs and flores, and dallieng afterwards togethers, as beeing returned to the place and refiaunce of all their happinesse, they entered into their woonted sheepeheardes paftimes.
Now as they were thus playing, and spending the time togithers, there hapned into their company on a sudden, an auncient heardsman, his head and beard nowifh white for age, but yet not altogether spent in yeares, who beeing clothed in the fashion of the oldeft sheepeheards, saluted these darlings, and prefented them with fundry fruits which he had brought thither in his budget. And resting himfelfe vpon the soft turfe hard by their sides, beganne to enter wyth them into diuers discourses. The yoong sheepeheard and his Nymph had pleafure to heare him, and with great attention gave heede to all the speeches, that by his auncitient experience were deli-uered, which hee perceiving, the good old man con-tinued with great good wil, & having ended the fame, and they both woondring still what hee was, hee entered at the laft with them into thefe termes following.

I am, my fonne (faid he) the aged Philetas, which heretofore have honoured thefe Nymphs, and haunts, with diuers and fundry ditties, and yet record I my Flute at this day, nothing worsne from the ancient melodie, in the honour of the mightie Pan. Many flately heardes heeretofore haue I guided, and onelye by the found of my Pipe, to all thinges confrained, and to this ende came I nowe vnto you, to tell you what I haue seene, and what on your behalfe, hath by the mightie foueraigne of Loue beene deliuered vnto mee. There is no hill nor groue heereabouts that hath beene vnknowne vnto me, no valley that I haue not haunted, nor spring or fountaine, but I haue tafted, full ofte in my youth have I reposed these decayed limmes vppon the sweeteft graffe, and with pleafure haue I foong vpon
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_Daphnis and Chloe._

these hillockes our sheepeheards merry layes and pastimes.

And nowe vnderstande yee, that I haue heere-by a very faire nurserye, which by mine owne handie exercife I haue sowed, planted, laboured, and trimmed, with all kinde of delicacies, euene sithence the very time that (constrained by creeping age) I haue abstained any more to feed and watch my beasts, vpon these goodly plaines. Within my nurserie, there is nothing, that for the seafon of the yeare may be desired, but I haue it there seatened. For the spring time, I haue roses, violets, flouredelis, hearbs, and other deuises of sundry forts: for the summer, peares, apples, cherries, plummies, berries, and fruitedes, of all kinde of pleafure. Nowe for this seafon of autumne haue I alfo, grapes, figs, nuts, orenges, pomegranats, mirtles, and twentie other like pleasures. To this nurcerie by reafon of the situation and delicacie, haue customably alwayes reforted diuers fortés of birdes, of the brauest kindes, flocking in troopes, both to feed and folace themselues, chanting on the branches and hedge-rowes thereabout, their harmonious foundes, wherein the couert being very spacious and wide, by reafon of the great number of trees, euery where growing, giueth vnto them the more scope and pleafure a great deale, whereby at will they might recreat themselues all togethers.

In three sundry places of this plotte, ariseth three principall fountaines, issuing from the most sweetest and holesome springs, watering with their ouer-flowing toppes, all ouer the gardens. The grounde beeing fo wide, and the trees fo thicke, make the place feeme
a farre off as if it were a woode. Whilest warily I have
daye by daye attended my fruitez, and with great pleae-
sure hearkened after the found of thefe gentle birdes
beholde, for a great space together eeh day about noone,
I haue perceived tripping in the shade, vnder my mirlte
trees, & pomegranats, a faire yong boy, holding in eeh
hand pomegranats and mirts. His shape white as the
colour of milke, an other time red as the glowing
fire, his skinne pure, neate, and cleane, as if euen nowe
he were come foorth of some pleasant riuer, naked is
he always in shew, and euer alone, and without com-
pany: him seemeth to have great felicitie, in gathering
my floures, my fruits, and my berries, and that doth
he so freely and so carelesse of checke or controlment,
as if the plot were his owne, and not belonging at all
to anye other but himselfe, which hauing often per-
ceiued, I indeuored manie times to runne vnto him,
feareing leaft in his tripping and skipping vp and downe,
he might happen to breake my mirtle twigs or pome-
granat branches, but not for this could I euer so much
as once reach neere vnto him, so nimble is he in his
flight, and therewithall so swift, and beeing so ecaped,
then cooleth hee himselfe couertly, shrowding vnder
the rosiors, and fometymes vnder the broad spreading
poppies, no otherwise than if it were some preatie flieng
partridge.

Many times haue I courfed after the yong fucking
kiddes, and often folowed after my tender calues, but
this than those seemeth a farre more contrarye paflance,
for doe what I coulde, I might neuer attain vnto him, no,
when fometimes hee hath almoft seemed to be under my
handes. Wherefore, seeing that no purfute availed, and considering, that by reafon of mine age I became wearie, and fainted, I leaned once on my staffe, watching always his goings, that still I might keepe him in sight, and the tripping lad, drawing something neere mee, I began to reafon with him after my manner, and demaunded therepon, what neighbourhoode he had vnto us, and vppon what occasion hee tooke vppon him in such manner to enter my nurferie and garden, and without leaue or other demaunde, in forte as hee did to gather my floures and fruites, wherevnto he anfwered me nothing, but approching something more neere vnto me, he sweetely beganne for to smile, and daintily seemed for to fporte at mee, cafting with his delicate handes, the mirtle berries on my face and breaft. What operation the fame might by nature haue receiued I knowe not, but with the soft touching blowes, I felt my fenses and minde immediately towardes him to be mollified, neither could I afterwardes for my life, fo much as feeme angrie.

Being thus calmed of all mine eager purfute againft hym, I converte thereupon my collour to intreaty, gently praying that vpon affurance, and without any feare or doubt at all hee woulde come vnto me, Swearing by my Mirts and all my pleafant fruits and nurferies, that with as much good wil as might be, I would let him go againe, and besides of my mirtle berries, and faireft pomgranats would giue vnto him alfo the beft choice and plenty, and fuffer him at all times after when hee lifted, to gather both floures and fruites at his pleafure, onely that for all thefe courtesies and offers, he would permit me at his daintie cheekes to haue but one folke kiffe. Here-vpon the
gentle lad beganne to laugh right hartily and apase, and with a gay and pleasant cheere, filled with all kinde of delight that might be, hee tendor'd vnto my hearing a found fo sweete, amiable, and well pleasing, as there is no nightingale, thrush, or other kinde of bird whatsoeuer, that haunteth either woods or hedge-rowes, that euer gaue foorth the like, or carried in hir tunes, so delightfull a melodie, and in the deliuery thereof thus he faide vnto me.

It can not, nor shall (Philetas) bee vnto me a paine to kisse thee, for that of mine owne instinct, and proper condition, the amiable custome thereof, is giuen to delight mee, and more estimate and pleasure haue I therein, then there is desire in thee to recover thy youth and wonted passe sportes, wherein thou haft bene conuerfant, againe. But take heede that what herein thou demandest of me, retourne not in the end to thine own hurt and damage, as a thing altogether vnfit and difagreing to thy present age. For that I can assure thee, that notwithstanding thine auntient estate, wherein thou thinkest thy selfe to be vtterly freed, is but in the leaft fort that might be my lippes shoulde touch thee, thou shouldest yet as hotelie beroile in desire, and couet to followe me, as anie others. Nowe is my flight so great, as there is neither Egle, Falcon, nor other foule whatsoeuer, be their winges neuer so swithe, that can ouertake me.

I am not as thou deemest, a childe, albeit in my shape there is at all no other appearance, but for my offspring am more auntient then olde Saturne, or anie auncientrie it selfe. When thou Philetas waft here a young-man, and in the flowre and prime of thy youth and ioiltie, when
thou feddest thy heardest in these marishes, then and long before that, did I knowe thee. Thy playing here on these hillockes and plaines, whereon thou often foundest vnto the hilles and rockes thy wonted tunes, are not to me vnknownen. Neither thy faire Amarillis on whose youthfull beawties, thy amours waxed then so seruent, and notwithstanding nor shee, nor thou couldes euer perceiue mee, yet was I stille in the middest of your louses, neere, and euermore here and there about you. By me Philetas thou enjoyedst her as thine owne, by meanes whereof thou haft obteined many children, who as thy selfe are at this instant grown vp to be good heardsmen and labourers. So nowe haue I also in like charge two impes of the same kinde, sacred from their infancie to the Nymphes, and honouring in their shepheard habits, both the pastures and downs, Daphnis and Chloe, derlings vnto bewties selfe, and vnto whose affections both Pan and Satires become charie. Hauing this morning brought them together vnto the downes, I entred immediately for my disport into thy nourserie, culling as thou seest, thy fruites flowres and trees, which thou by thy fruitfull labour haft there planted, and washing my shape in thy fountaines, doe solace my selfe round about the same, which is the cause Philetas, why all they plantes and herbes do grow with so great succeffe, and are in their prime so faire and seemely to shewe, for that by the selfe same spring wherein my louing limmes are bathed, thy flowres and plants be watered.

For profe of this, behold thy trees, and al thy nourserie ouer, round about, and see if by reason of my passage, sport or dalianse there-on, any one iote be broken
or perished, the fruitedes any thing spoiled, or either flalke or herbe, so much as by any of my fleps spoiled, or thy fountaines troubled, and then repute thereby thine owne happinesse, who only among all others of thine age, haft the daily successe and frution of my wished companies. He had no former deliuered vnto me these speeches, but fluttering forthwith ouer my Mirtes, no otherwise then if it had bin some pretie plesant redbreft, he perched fro twig to twig through & besides the green leaues, and in the end mounting to the verie toppe of the tree. I there perceived his bowe, his arrowes, his quiuer and winges at his backe, in the beholding and admiring whereof, he fodenly vanished away, and I beheld him no more. If now my white heares and aged experience, may giue testimonie of any accident, or that my judgement thereby may be auailable in ought, then dare I assure vnto you both, that you be chairie vnto Love, and that the respecetes and speciall disposition of your actions are wholie deuoted vnto his godhead. Daphnis and Chloe giuing heed to this sage conclusion of the auntient Philetas, conceiued as great felicitie therein, as if he had reported vnto them a matter importing a mightie kingdome, vpon which occasion they began earnestly to demaund of him, what maner of thing it might be, that so was termed and called by the name of Love, if it were an infante, a birde, or what other thing els that might be conceiued, and what was the power and force, and in what manner it fwaied. Wherevpon old Philetas answered them againe. Love, said he, is a God, young, faire, and beautifull to beholde, fethered also with wings, by reason whereof his appearance is foden, and taketh pleasure to be convuerfant with
young folkes, he searcheth favours, & maketh the hearts of men to flie as it were with winges, his powre is mightier than that of Jupiter, hee ruleth ouer the Elements and starres, & ouer those also who are gods as him selfe. Your felues have not so great foueraigntie ouer your flocks, as he hath powre ouer the world. The flowres herbes and trees, are the labours of Loue, by him the waters coole, and the windes doe blowe. I haue feene in the verie beastes and birds alfo his powre to have greatly swaied. I my selfe some-times being young, loued the faire and frefh Amarillis, in which time of the continuance and feruencie of mine affection, my feeding and appetite was taken away, I cared neither to drinke nor eate, nor was capeable of any eafe or quiet, melancholie and fadnes minitered my pleafure, my heart panted in the dailie imagination of her whom I loued, sometimes feemed I to be in a traunce, an other time as one that were beaten or tormented in his ioyntes. Uerie flames as I thought, were kindled within me, for the flanching whereof, I often caft my selfe into the rivers, and called often-times the mightie Pan to releue me, as he that once had beeene amourous him selfe of the faire Pithys, and therefore was not vnexperienced of fuch louely passions. I often thanked the Nymph Echo, in that beeing in the woods, shee fondrie times would repeate, the name of sweete Amarillis after me. In fo much as perceiving my selfe manie wayes to be perplexed, I neuer could finde anie remedie whereby to leffien the vehement and ardent flames that fretted within me, faue onely the laft and finall conclusion of all manner of affection, which was the sole and onely linke whereby enchained each to
other, my long beloued Amarillis did at the laft embrace me. In the enjoying whereof I founde that kiffes gau eafe to fighes, liking to longing, and bedding eache with other after mariage concluded, the fome of all our determined affection.

Philetas hauing thus debated with these feelie louers leuing (by diſcription of him ſelfe) within them, a plaine and euident diſcouerie of their owne knowne diſposiſtions, and continued grieves, departed at the laſt vnto his dwelling. Vpon all which ſpeaches, Daphnis for his part was not vnmindefull, but finding in him ſelfe, a perfect patterne of all that by Philetas was before defcourſed vpon, he founde himſelfe nowe in greater diſtreffe then before, for that Love had long ſince alreadie began to touch him to the quicke, wherefore seeing by all ſimili‐tudes of comparing him ſelfe with the diſcourſe vttered by Philetas betweene him & his Amarillis, that the passion he ſuſtained, was only by Love, and that to the quenching and ſatisfacſtion thereof belonged, that eche of them might freely and solely enioye eache other, hee began now to ſtudie by all meanes poſſible how & in what fort he might beſt endeuour to compaffe the fame. And hearing that Love was a God, and remem‐bring there‐withall that the like of the fame ſhape and propor‐tion which Philetas had to them deſcribed, appeared to their parents in a viſion, at ſuch time as by expreſſe diſ‐rection both hee and Chloe were committed to their cattell Keeping, hee began in minde, with humble obser‐uance to reuerence him. But for asmuch as the ex‐tremites reported by Philetas to be continued in his loue, had bred in Daphnis more perſeuerance than the
Daphnis and Chloe.

event also therein delivered, could by any conjecture of his owne, succeed to good and present end, the Shepheard uexed with his auncient passion (renued by a fresh conceit of another imagination) brake into this complaint, which as a testimony to Pan and the other Nymph, of his vnviolable meaning, hee refered at one time or other in some of the trees there-abouts to be engraven.

To loue alas, what may I call this loue?  
This uncouth loue, this passion wondrous strange,  
A mischiefe deadly, such as for to prove  
My heart would shunne, if powre I had to chaunge.

To chaunge said I? recant againe that found  
Recant I must, recant it shal indeed  
Sith in my heart so many things abound  
As yeelds desert ow here my fancies speed.

Sweete is the lure that feeds my gazing eies  
Sweete be the lookes, that wet my hot desire  
Sweete is the harbour where my quiet lies  
But to unsweete, the meanes for to aspire.

Yet must I loue? I must, and so I doe.  
Suppose it hard the thing whereat I reach  
Who doubts but pearles are for the best to wooe  
And greatest mindes to highefl actions stretch.

Be witnes yet (my flockes) of all my paine  
And sacrat grones that knowe my just complaint  
Let aie my loue within this barke remaine  
Whom harmefull force have never power to taint.
Daphnis and Chloe.

Concluding in this solitaire fantafie the lode-starre of his happinesse, who for a little time after the departure of Philetas, had wandered doune to the riuers, approaching apafe, the uery apparaunce of whome was as the comfortable Sunne in the Spring time, cafting his radiant beames for stirring vp and quickening of all earthly creatures. Their entermeeting togither was not without the accu-tommed pleafure and torments, the mixture whereof, neither grewe altogither exempted from the danger of one other particular moft strange kinde of accident, and thus fell out the matter.

There was a company of rich and wealthy youths of the town of Metelene, who intending to take a little pleafure on the water, coafted in a calme sea, as it happened from the territorie of their owne citie, downe along the coast of Metelene, the bournesse whereof, made the paffage the more pleafant, in that the fame is curiously decked with faire and moft excelent buildings. These yong men, paffing along as they did, by the Island side, landed in divers places at their pleafure, not offering violence or hurt to any thing, but quietly still tooke the delight they came for, and departed. They fished, angled, and fowled, with ginnes, nettes, and hookes at their pleafure, and the country being fertile of it selfe, they not onely fatisfied their delight with prefent pastime, but filled also the table the better with good vittelles. And forfomuch as their intendement was onely to be merry abroad, they resolued to faften their boat for one night, with their corde vpon the sea side, and there continue themfelves in a towne hard by vppon the side of the Island.
It chanced that the vintage, not yet being fully gathered in, the laborers working in the night as well as by day, one of them by occasion, had to use a strong corde, which for that he had none of his owne, he went to the coast hard by, and take the corde wherewith the boat was fastned. These youths in the morning, seeing the hazard of their boat, being so at libertie, made earnest inquirie of the wrong doone, but the party that did it could not be found: wherefore chiding with their host alittle for the inuiurie, they retired backe againe into their vessel, and having coursed vp along the coast about two leagues and more, they came at the laft on that parte of the countrie where Daphnis and Chloe pastured their heard together. And for that the soil on that side the coast was altogether large and plaine, almost without any couert, they determined to land there againe, and to have a course or otherwise to hunt, with their dogges or houndes, if so they might be suffered. For which cause they alighting altogether from their boat, drew the fame as neere to the shore as coulde be, and cutting downe the branches from a greene oziar standing hard by, they wreathed the strongest of them that they could bend, and therewith fastned their boat safe enough (as they did thinke) to the land.

Being now on the plaines furnished with their dogs, hounds, and other necessaries, they began to place their toiles, on those sides and places that to them seemed conuenient and necessarie, but their dogges coursing very euill, ranne here and there verry defordered, infomuch, as leaving the game, they ranne into the middest of the heards of Daphnis and Chloe, and their continually
baying at their very heeles, fraied so much the goats and 
sheep, that all of them beganne thereupon to be imme-
diately scattered, whereof the most part of the goats 
turning directly vpon the sea coasts, Daphnis ranne after 
the one part of them, and Chloe after the other.

The goats there continuing, and haung neither bufh or 
ought else to browse vpon, got them to the oziar wreath, 
with whiche the boat was faftned, and browsing two or 
three of them vpon it, quickly riued the fame in funder, 
whereby the boat being loofed, floted, by reafon of the 
violece of the waues, immediately vpon the feas. The 
Methiniens misliking their fporte, and drawing downe 
vo to the coaft, miſfed the boat, and enragèd deeply by 
reafon that with fuch misaduenture, the fame, by tempeft 
was thus vehemently carried, had no other reuenge, but 
altogether fell vpon the poore and solitarie Daphnis. 
Nowe had the sheepearde no meane to make any refi-
tance againft a multitude, but defending himfelfe as hee 
could, he kepè them backe, till he had cried and called 
for more aid. Whereupon Lamon and Dryas, olde 
Philetas and others a number, that were nereft about 
them, came foorth, and desirous to knowe the caufe of 
the griefe of the Methiniens, they declared, as before you 
haue heard, that beeing at their fporte, and haung faftned 
their boat with a ftrong oziar band, the goaets of Daphnis 
by their euill attendaunce and keeping had browzed the 
fame in funder, wherein their apparell, money, iewelles, 
and diuers kindes of prouifion being, in the fame by 
misaduenture of the loofenesse and tempeft was vtterly 
loft.

The whole fault and accufation hereof, they vtterly laid
to Daphnis, and for sentence therein they were content to bee adiudged by Philetas. Daphnis, hee contrary-wife pleaded for himselfe, that in keeping his goates there a long time together they never did spoile or offence to any man, but that the badnes of their hounds, & their owne vnskilful hunting driuing themselfes amongst his heards, made them to take the sea-coast, where whilst he was gathering the greatest number together, two of them lay browsing vpon the greene oziar without his knowledge. Philetas hauing heard both allegations, freed Daphnis fro hurt, and imputed the whole fault as it was to the Methiniens, the yong men enraged herewith, beganne to stand vpon force, and answeread, that either they woulde have Daphnis as flawe for the trespasse, or otherwise be there recompeded their losses.

Here-vppon enfued on all sides a great hurlic-burlie, and the Metilins drawing in still to their aides, the Methiniens were quite beaten out with their losses and discomfited. Being returned home to their Cittie, they enforced marueiloufie to their rulers, the wrongs receiued by the Metclians, not onelye affirming, that they had beat them, but stoutly also and vntruely informed, that they had robbed and taken their goods from them. The Methiniens conceiuing greate dispite heereof in suche forte to haue their citizens vfed, and they also descended of their most noblest parentage and houfes, denounced immediatlie war in open fielde against the Metelenians for the reuenge-ment of these wrongs, but sent them no word at all of this their speedie intendment. For the accompliishment of this exploit, they gaue charge and direction to their Captaine onely for the arming and furniture of 12. gallies,
commaunding him with the strength thereof, to enter the fields and territories of the Metelenians, and without all pitie to forage, waft, and spoile them of all they could get. And farther strength then this they thought not meet at this present to send, winter drawing on as it did, and therefore the leffe meet to trust a greater flote on the sea, than those which were in such maner by them prepared already.

The captain slacked no time, but furnished with all things necessarie, coasted that part of the countrie of the Metelene, which altogether bordered vpon the sea, and on that side of the land next vnto them, foraged and wafted all the countrie ouer, carryeng away diuers and sundrye booties and praiies, as well of cattel, corne, wine, and a great multitude besides of prisoners, all for the most parte laborers, and such as at that instant holpe in wyth the vintage. This doone, hee proceeded further, and foraged alfo al along the plaines, where Daphnis and Chloe mainteined their pastures, and they being there in like maner, as the others vnprouided of any resistance, they tooke and did what they would on the borders. Daphnis was not as then with his heard, but travelled a little way to gather greene boughs for his yoong and tender kids to browze vpon, & seeing a far off the great concoure & formost entrance of his enimies, crept into the hollownesse of a certaine crooked passage vnder a rocke, and there hid himfelfe. Chloe was then a keeping the flockes, who no sooner perceiving the bruite and outrage alreadie begun, tooke hir to flight, & thinking to saue hir selfe by swiftnes, got into the caue of the Nymphs. But the foragers hauing quicke sight of hir, followed the tract fo neere, as
Daphnis and Chloe.

they pursued him even hard to the very cause. There seeing no other remedy, she fell flat unto the foulidors, & praying them for the reverence and regard due unto the Nymphs, that would tender no hurt, neither to herself nor to any of her beasts. But this petition of hers prevailed not, for the Methinian foldiours after many villanies and disputes, doone and uttered in derision of the Images, led both her and her beasts away as a spoile, chasing and driving both her and them before them, in most cruel manner, and without any pitie or compassion. And seeing nowe that they had fully laden their gallories, with all kind of spoiles and booties of every sort, they ceased to tyre themselves any further: but fearing the uncertaintie of the winter weather, besides the hazard of meetings with any enemies, they desired now none other, but in safety to return home to their owne houses, and finding the weather portable to their purpose, they laid strength to their ores, and made way abroad, the season being so calme, as there was not so much as one puffe of winde wherewith to refist them.

When all the harrieng of this great spoile and brute was at the laft appeased, Daphnis forted himselfe out of his hollowe chine, and came againe into the plaine, where he left their heards when hee went a feeding, and finding there neither goates nor sheepe, nor any newes at all either of them or of Chloe, but onelie the emptie fieldes and plaines a lone without anye other creature or companye, and the flute whereon the Nymphc sweetlye was woot to found, cast downe and lying on the ground, his heart sweltered within him by exceeding forrowe, info-
much as hee was not scarce able to stand, but lykelie
foorth-with to haue swooned, and shedding foorth aboundance of teares, so great was his griefe, as hee could not chuse but crie out vppon Chloe, and that also right biterlie. Firft ranne hee to the foot of a hie and umbragious rocke, whereon cuffomablilie they both were woont to sit and talke togethers, and not hearing any newes of Chloe thereabouts, he then trudged as faft as hee could downe to the sea coasts, and there not finding her, he laft of all returned to the caue of the Nymphs, whether him seemed, at the firft incursion of these fouldiers shee made hafte to flie, and casting him selfe downe prostrate there, at the feete of the Images, hee entred into these or the uery like complaintes deliuered in verft before them.

What griefe alas, what hell vnto my woes?  
What forrow may exceede my soule mishap?  
What more excesse than mischiefe where it flowes?  
Or deepe dispaire that all my woes dooth wrap?  
Unhappy downes, what ailed wicked spight  
To reaue from you and me, our sweete delight.

My tender kiddes if ere your loving skips  
You beare in minde, and on this pleasaunt dale  
How manie times your young delightfull trips  
Haue Daphnis mo'ud to mourne his bitter bale  
Then for his fake that whilom was your guide  
Yeeld foorth your plaints, and griefes to you betide.

Ye mournefull flockes dispersed where ye goe  
To vncouth pastures, yeeld my drearie tunes  
Lamenting teares, and sighings full of woe
Wherein my thoughts for Chloes love consumes
Let be your foode, and your tender walkes
Conceive the sorrowe that my pleasure balkes

Returne to me your flately heards. Returne
My heart, my ioye, my comfort and my care.
My blisfull Chloe once againe returne.
Ye sacred Nymphes, or death for me prepare
Scale vp your springs, and praiue in secret lie
If Chloes rape doe cause her Daphnis die.

Infinite were the complaints that the seemely shepheard
made in the Caeue, missing the sweetened societie of his
chiefeft dearling. One while exclaimed he, on the hilles,
the dales, the springs, the groues and broade stretched
shades, eache one of which he inuited to lament the losse
of her, whose presence he adiuaged vnto them as to him
selfe to haue beene the greatest comfort.

Then converting himselfe again to the Statues in the
caeue. O vngratefull goddeses said he, that haue so
suffered her, who honored your being, with so many sweet
regardes, to be thus rauifhed betweene your hands. O
negligent of her whome committed to your charge being
an infant, you would thus suffer to become a praiue to so
vile and wicked perfons. Why shewed you not your
mightie powers in so manifest contempt done vnto your
Images, your Statues, and these springs? what booted
mee in all the time hithertoo that I haue guarded my
heards vpon these downes, in which neuer the woolfe
could so much as bereaue me of one of my kiddes, when
now at one instant the enemies haue carried awaye the
whole flockes. Alas Chloe heareft thou the like paine of thy feelie Daphnis, being nowe estranged from me by forreine rouers? or remembreft thou at all these fields, these vallies, these Nymphes, or him that waileth for the nowe, in this most vnfortunate state? Oh if the sound of my lamentations may any waies be carried to those landes and seas wherein thou art (alas to farre from me cooped) pittie yet his distresse, who desperate of all other comfort than that which hee solie expecteth in thy happie presence, sigheth and euermore longeth after thee. O Goddes and Nymphes, to whom these woods and walkes haue at any time bin charie, requenge the wrong done vnto those who have honored you, and let not my infortunate heardes and fairest bewty of my deere Chloe become an honor to that their cruel conquest.

Hauing run himselfe a great while into these & such likewofull remembrances, (as it often happeneth vnto minds furcharged with too extreme forrowes) a broken flumber surprized at last his restles fantasies. And lying before the statues of the Nymphs in such kind of Extasie, there appeared to him in a vision, thre women seming by their port to haue bin godesse, their attire altogether Nymphlike, their countenances freyght with manifest pleasures, who yielding vnto him fondrie and most amiable graces, appeared to put forward to his reliefe many occasions of comfort, Afterwardes the most excellent as well in stature port and bewty of them all, casting vpon the forlone shepheard, her amiable gestures, said vnto him: Cease shepheard, thy plaintes and incessant lamentations, and henceforth be recomforted, affuring thy selfe that thy Chloe is, and shal continue in fauetie. The Nymph is
our charge, to whom her yeares and education haue bin committed from her formaft cradle, and being left an infant in this caue, we have purueied hetherto for her, and so will continue to haue speciall conceit & respect towards her. Thinke not Daphnis that she is the daughter of Dryas, or borne in this village as thou haft supposed, or that this estate and calling wherein shee now is, besitteth her place and parentage. But know that in keeping her flocks here, & doing vnto vs obseruances, we have sufficiently laid down and provied what shal become of her, and to what ende remaineth both your fortunes. She is not, nor shalbe lead away prifoner to Methimne, nor shal as thou doubteft become any part or parcell of their spoyle. To assure thee the better whereof, knowe that we have made meanes vnto the god Pan, who refideth here-about this large Pine, to become fauourable and aiding to our purpose, for that his power is more pliable, and better exercisied then ours in seastes of warre. He is euene nowe parted fron vs, and gone forwardes at our requestes in the caufe, intending to become a daungerous enemy to the Methimnians. Wherefore be of good courage, and rayfe thy felfe from this solitarie Caue, goe home to thy fostering parentes Lamon and Mirtale, and shew thy-selve vnto them for their better comfort, who supposing thee with Chloe to be taken, and spoyled in this hurlie burlie, haue ferched and sorrowewfullie sought the round about these pastures. Thy Chloe, or euere the faire Arora next, shal haue quite vailed of her purple couer powdered with glimp-sing stars, together with both your flocks, whole safe and entier, shalbe here againe returned vnto thee. Such is
the pleasure of the Nymphs, that have endeavored to performe this with such speed, in demonstration of the love and care they have of thee.

Daphnis, assereteined in his imaginations of the truth of this vision, awoke, and weeping as much for joy, as hee did erst for sorrow, made his devotions before the Nymphes, and there vowed that if according to their promise his Chloe, and flocks unblemished were returned, he would then sacrifice to the one of his fatter kids. And running fro thence incontinent, towards the image of the God Pan, who appearing vnderneath the flately Pine, had the feete of a goate, and two horns on his head, and helde in one of his handes a flute, and in the other a young kidde, leaping as it were and skipping about him, he also made his prayers to him, to become forward in the purpofe, promising in like fort vnto him one of his hieft and flatelieft goates. The euening drawing on, he tooke vp the twigges and small bowes which hee had gathered for his goates, and departed home to Lamon, who glad to see him, contrarie to expectation to be returned in sauentie, rejoiced with his wife Mirtale.

By this time now the captaine of the Methimenians, hauing long trauelled on the feas in his ways homewards, and laden with great spoiles, and finding his people also to bee some-thing ouerweried, thought to take a harbor hard by, and there a while with victuals and some reft to refresh them. And finding at the laft a place convenient did there cast ankers, and gaue them to all maner of sport that might be delight to them, as those that besides the rich bootie they had taken, had no want of wine or other delicate viandes, that the Islande whence they
came, could any waies afforde vnto them. And careleffe as they were of all things, freed and secure of foes or anie other hazard, it seemed at night in the middeft of their banqueting, that all the land about them was on fire, and a sodaine noife arose in their hearing as of a great fleete, and armed nauie for the seas, approching towards them. The found whereof and dreadfull fight, made some of thee to crie Arme Arme, and others to gather together their companies, & weapons. One thought his fellowe next him was hurt, an other feared the shot that he heard ratling in his eares, this man thought his companion flaine hard by his fide, an other seemed to stumble on dead carcasses. In briefe, the hurrie and tumult was so wonderfull and straunge, as they almost were at their wittes endes.

This great afraie continued in such fort as you haue heard all the night long, and that in so terrible manner as that they uehementlie wished for the daie, hoping in the appearing thereof to be relieued. But yet their rest grewe not by the mornings fhewe as was expected, but rather the light thereof discovered vnto them farre more fearefull and straunge efectes, for the goates and kiddes of Daphnis were all wreathed and enuironed about their hornes with vine-leaues and grapes, their weathers, sheepe, and lambes, howled as woloves, upon diuers of their heads were garlands of pine trees. The seas also them-felues were not void of these wonderfull shewes, for when they that ruled the oares went about to stirre them, they shiuered all in fitters. When they went about to hoyfe vppe their ankers They cleuaued faft to the seas.
The dolphins tumbling about their vessels, bounfed them so hard, that they were ready to fall in funder, and themselves to be drowned in the seas. A dreadful noise was heard from the rocks, not as the sound of any natural trumpets, but far more shril and hideous, which shewed an onset to be giuen vpon them by some waignty armies. Whereof the Methimnians being in exceeding dread, hurled altogether to their weapons, supposing, that the enemies from whom they had ref that spoile, had come vpon them on a sudden, without giuing them respect to gather their weapons.

By the conceit hereof may easily be gathered, howe Pan the mightie sheepeheard joining with the Nymphes, became aiding to their petitions, and that exercising vpon thefe cruell rouers, the power of a god, hee deliuered vnto their knowledge, how the mighty powers were not for some cause or other pleased with those their spoiles and robberies. But the occasion by these Methimnians could not be diuined, for that they could not imagine themselves to haue ref away any thing faced either to Pan or any other of the Nymphes. And beeing as they were in this mufe, about the middeft of the day, the captaine of their galleies (not without expresse diuine prouidence) was cafte in a deepe and heavie flumber. And as he lay sleepeing in his cabine, to the great amaze of all the company, considering those tumules, Pan himself in a vision floode right before him, and beeing as hee was in the shape vnder the Pine before desribed, he vfed vnto him thefe or the like speeches following.

O cruell and mischiefous facelegers, howe haue you dared with fo great and vncontrolled boldnes, in armes
and shewe of war, to enter thus cruelly vppon my haunts and pastures, deare vnto me alone, as wherevpon repofeth my speciall delights, why haue you rauifhed from me my flockes and heards, my cattell and beeues, and so thereby dishonoured my walkes and valleis, they refting as parcell of my charge, and vnder my sole protection: And not contented herewith haue most contemp tuoously, and in greatest difpite that might be of the Nymphes and of mee, who haue feene it with our own cies, carried away the faire sheepeheardefle Chloe, euen whē she remained in the caue, as committed to their patronage and charge. I heere proteft and denounce vnto you, as I am the god Pan, and as the liuely flockes and heards, are vnto me of sacred pleafance, that no one of you shal ever see Methimne againe, if you do but so much as make meane to passe forwards with this pillage. Nor shal you escape the wreake of those hideous foundes that you haue heard, without leaning so much as one of you alieue, but that the sea it felfe shal foake you vppe, and your carcaffes become a foode vnto the fifhes: Render therefore backe againe vnto the Nymphs their Chloe, and to me the flockes and heards you haue taken, and fet them immediately on land, that I may conduct them backe againe into their haunts and pastures, fo dooing, I may remit the residue of the wrong, and suffer you in faftie to returne againe into your countries.

The Captaine whose name was Briaxia, beeing awaked of this vision, grewe into greater feare and amaze of this heauye charge and speeches. And calling together his fouldiers and companies, he caused present ferch to be made for Chloe thoroughout all the galleis, among their
number of prisoners, and she being found with a chapelet of the Pine tree leaves upon her head, he declared unto them the express commandment and direction of the god: which done, they all by one consent set hir aland. Chloe was no sooner parted out of the vessel where she was, but they heard from the hie rockes a found againe, but nothing dreadfull as the other, but rather much sweete, melodious, and pleasing, such as the most cunning sheepleards vse before their flockes and heardes, leading them vnsto their pastures. At the noise whereof the goates, kiddes, and sheepe together with their tender lambes, issued over the planks, without feare or any regard at all of euil, skipping and leaping about Chloe, as if they seemed to have jointly with hir rejoiced at their present deliverance. But the other heardes and flockes with them did not so, faue onely these, to whom it seamed, appertained the founde from the rocke, wherewith they alone were called. This shewed unto the beholders a great wonder which made them fearefully to regard the power and puissance of the mightie Pan. An other thing as strange also as this was shewed unto them, for that the sheepe and goats of Chloe led by the onely musike, without shew of any person at all that conducted them, followed on the pastures, and fedde together as they went, as if they had been thereunto guided.

It was now about the time that the heardsmen after the middeft of the day passed, did accustome to drive their beastes and flockes to be pastured, when Daphnis a far off from the toppe of a hie mount watching the time of his delightsome Chloes appearance, perceiued hir comming with their heardes. Whereupon descending with all haste
possible into the plaines, with intent to meete hir, he called and cried with loud voice. O sacred Nymphs, O honoured and gentle Pan, and without beeing able to speake the rest, he ran with maine force vnto Chloe, and embracing hir faft in his armes, grew so vehemently surprifed with the thoght, that he had no power to vnloofe himfelfe againe, fo great and exceeding was the ioy whereinto he was whelmed, by the sudden and long looked for fight of her desired prefence. But Chloe during this long embracement, fo louingly chafed his spirites as that she quickly recovered his furcharged conceits againe. And then recounting togither this long feeming time of their short diffeuerance, impatient each one at the rehearfall of the others euilles, they got them to the vmbragious rocke, wherein erft they were accustomed with great pleafure to be recreated.

There being fet, it is not like but he with great defire serched of her the manner of her bereaung, her vfing and entertainement during all her afbence, the summe and effect whereof she gently recompted vnto him, not forgetting there-withall the hazards and daungers that for her fake they were in, and finally, howe that by the gentle condu6lion of Pan, shee thitherto had beene garded and deliuered, whereat the youthfull sheepheard wondering, and knowing howe mightily his prayers had wrought in the eares of the Nymphs, he likewise vnfolded to her his fortune for his part reckoned vnto her his griefes, his ferch, lamentation, and all things that euer he had heard or feene in her afbence.

Now when they had thus ech to other recounted their griefes and cares, and seemed both of them to be well
contented and eased of their ill happes, they then deuised of these their ioyfull meetings, to send word to Lamon and Dryas: and onely to make preparation thence-forth for their promisfied sacrifices. Daphnis hauing perfourmed what he would or depired herein, the antient heardsmen were by this time come, wherefore they deuised immediately to go forward to their sacrifices. Daphnis for himselfe first wreathing the yong hornes of one of his fatteft kiddes, with broad vine leaues, in fort as at the appearaunce of Pan to the captaine Braxia, they were decked in the galleis, he brought the fame before the caue of the Nymphs, and there slaying the kidde, did flea off the skinne, and sprinckling wine and milke thereon, hung it vppe before the Nymphs for a memoriall, then banquetted they with the fleshe by themselues, and with manie praifes and notable ditties framed, in their sweete remembrances, praied all togither the Nymphs to become vnto them for euermore fauourable and gratious.

But the next day approching vnto them with a nouell paftime, brought also a new kinde of obseruance vnto them, the maner whereof they wholie dedicated to Pan, in whose honor til this time, neither Chloe nor Daphnis had euuer emploied any seruice. To this action also were abiding and asstiing both Lamon and Dryas, Daphnis thinking no rewarde sufficient to him that had done him so great a benefit, as not only to restore vnto him againe his heards, whole and founde, which ytterly els had mis-caried, but also to bring vnto his bofome againe his Deere Chloe, which of all other things earthly, he moft obserued, tooke forth of his heard the goodliest and fairest of all his goates, amongst the which he chose the greateft and
most principall bucke, him decking with wreathed bowes of the goodliest Pine, and al bedewing his forehead and hornes with newe wine, & the milke of one of his speckled goates, he began to make ready his sacrifice.

To this newe obseruance doone to the god of sheepe-heardes, came also the good old man Philetas, and with him his yongest sonne Syterus, and filling his lap with bunches picked of the finest and most deintie grapes, fruits strange and delicate for that season, Mirtle bowes, and pomegranats yet hanging upon the branches, and enuirouned with their greene leaues, hee approched the Image of Pan, and honoring the same with these sundrie presentes awayted the rest that should bee doone and perfourmed by Daphnis.

Before the pinetree where stode the image of Pan, compassed as it were in a tabernacle, there was an alter paftorall made of a great square stone, fit and proportioned in auntient time to the shepheardes god, whereon the oldeft shepheardes and greatest heard kepers, were wont for the fauetie of them and their hearders yearly to performe diuers offerings and banquets, the recordation whereof, brought good Philetas to this paftaunce.

Thither Daphnis having brought his gift, killed the same besides that stone, and taking off the skinne with head, hornes, and feete, hanging still about it, faftned the same to diuers branches of the Pine, and hong it ouer the image of Pan, then causing the flesh thereof in diuerse sortes to bee dressed, they spread their clothes on the stone, and there-with first of all began to furnish their banquet. Then tooke Philetas in the honour of Pan
and Bacchus, a great goblet of wine and milke togethers and dronke thereof as much as hee woulde, and gaue it afterwardes to Daphnis.

During all this feaft, appointed to the memoriall of this feemly sheepheardeffe, the antient heardsmen and sheepheards, when they had well drunke and vited themselues together, took great delight to recorde amongst them, each to other their trauals passed, then beganne they to reckon the sports and paftimes of their yong yeares, their feeding of flockes, and keeping of cattell togethers, their prizes wonne by diuers kindes of activities, theyr sheepheards loues, their laies, their many and hard kinde of adventures to compasse their likings: and finally, out of all these, how many dangers and threatned perilles, aswell by theeues, as otherwise, both by land and sea they had escaped. One of them vaunted himfelfe in his youth to haue killed a mightie woolfe, an other, that with ginesses and trappes he had beene the destruction of sundry rauening wild beasts, this man declared how well & thriftily he had kept his cattell, only aged Philetas, forgetting these long passed memories, recorded howe many times before all the heardsmen, & al that honored Pan vpon their downs, he had in the seruice of Loue, & found of al their brauest musik gained the victorye: Infomuch as, but onely Pan himfelfe with his sweet Syrinx, there was neuer any shepherd found, that in his daies was able to excel him. The praise of this Philetas skil, harftned the freh & iolly Daphnis with his faire Chloe, to pray of him, that at that instant in honour of the gentle Pan, he would manifest vnto them some part of his science, as the only gift wherein they had greatest deire to be in-
fruited, and wherewith the god of shepheards delighted most to be saluted.

Philetas would not denie them so inst a demand, albeit he something excused himselfe, by reason of his great age, which permitted him not so good breathing and of so long continuance, as whilom in his youth he had. Notwithstanding, he tooke in hand the pipe of yong Daphnis, and beganne to profer thereon, but he found the smallnes thereof to be too little to comprehend thereon any excel-lencie of cunning, as being the pipe of a yoong beginner, and such as whereon a man so wel practised, as himselfe was able to shew no great skil. For which cause, he sent his son Tytirus to his lodge, which was distant from thence but halfe a mile at the most, willing to fetch him his owne pipe. Tytirus throwing off his iacket, tripped as light as dooth the tender fawne, running away in his shirt, to shewe vnto Philetas, and the rest, his agilitie, and great nimblenes, during whose absence, to thintent thereby somewhat to recreat the hearers, Lamon tooke vpon him to recount in their presence, the historie of the faire and beautifull Syrinx, which hee faide he heard in his youth deliuered by a Sicilian goat-heard.

The company gaue heed to his speaking, and Lamon thus began therevpon in their hearing. This Syrinx said he, the musique whereof hath bene from Pan recounted alwayes so excellent, was not by the formost antiquity thereof at the first an instrument, but was a faire yong maide of favor and feature most singular & perfect, wel loued she to chaunt and sing foorth hir laies, with grace most wonderful, and harmonie right pleasant. Often frequented she the downes, & had great felicitie in keep-
The sheep she fed stood amazed on their pastures, and when they heard her tunes, immediately they left their appetite of eating. At her voice they danced & skipped, the lambs themselves frequented her sounds, & at the hearing thereof, would trip upon the hillocks. The Nymphs regarded much her music, and had her oftentimes to accompany their diversions. Pan frequenting at this instant the fields & pastures, and having pleasure to chafe the fewnes & kids round about the groves, heard upon a time the faire Syrinx, sitting by a pleasant fountain under the shady thickets, melodiously to deliver forth her tunes, & hearing the wonderful and variable notes she sang, drew neere and neere unto the place, and seeing that aswell with excellent cunning, as with most rare and piercing beautie she was replenished, he boldly stept to her, because he was a god, & prayed at her handes, the thing he most desired, & being exceeding amorous as he was, he began to tempt the Nymph with gifts, & many other faire promises, saying, that if she would incline to his love, he would cause, that twice a yere her sheepe and goats should yeauve and bring forth their yong, & for the greater increase of her flocks, should have two at once, besides, the pastures shoulde unto them be euermore fruitfull. But Syrinx nothing regarding these amorous offers, unto her made by the god, scoffed rather at his shape thã otherwise, saying she aspected not the love of any one, much lewe of such as he, who thogh he were a god, yet was in proportion more like to one of y^e goats of her troop, than to a man. The god angry at her disdainful vface, intended to take her by force, but shee preuenting
his fraud by flight, indued to escape, & he still pursued her. And feeling himself in tend to be greatly wearied, she suddenly got at last among the reeds, and therein creeping from place to place, wound himself out of sight. But Pan in rage with greater vehemence than before, in that he could not overtake her, cut downe the reedes in haste, in minde to seeke & sue after her, and not finding any thing else besides the marishes, for that she was utterly vanished, he then perceived the great inconuenience wherewith he was driven, and sorrowing greatly for the Nymph, whom he knewe to haue beene converted into a reede, hee cropped the same reede also from the place, and thereof framed in seaven quils his artificiall and excellent pipe, the most sweete and delicate instrument of any other, the pleasanntnes whereof recording yet the melodie of hir from whence it came, beareth at this present the prize and honor of musike among all the sheepehearde. Lamon hadde no sooner finishe his discourse, and that Philetas with all the rest hadde highly commended it, but Tytirus was quickly returned againe with his fathers pipe, which was compofed of divers reedes great and small togethers, trimmed at the toppes with Laton, and to him that hadde not beene acquainted with the difference it might haue seemed the former instrument of Pan, which he had framed out of the faire Syrinx.

Philetas then raising him selfe on his feete from off his seate, beganne first in gentle sort, to assay the quilles, and finding them to be in order, and without any impeachment of the sound or blast, he beganne to shew his cunning. The noise thereof, was questionlesse most
pleasant, and therewithal strange to be heard, wherein his artificial handling the stops, was such, as he could at pleasure make them go soft or hie, as him lifted. Then began Philetas for the more enlargement of his cunning, to shew unto them upon his pipe all sortes of pleasures and pastimes that he could, the moods whereof he handled with such perfection, as all that he plaied, you woulde haue thought almost to haue beene a thing indeede effected, whether it were in actions belonging to the feeding and garding of all kinde of beastes, which in sundrie orderly tunes he diuerfly had expressed, or in any sorte otherwise.

All the companie were whusht and uerie attentive unto his foundes, without one worde or other speaking at all, till Dryas at the last rising from his siege, Praied Philetas that hee would founde forth some excellent tune in the honour of Bacchus, whereunto himselfe likewise daunced, and there handled the manner of their vintages, one while seemed he to carry the pots, then to bring the grapes in a trough, after to lade the juice into diuers vessels, lastly, to tunne the wine when it was made, all which so promptly and readyly he did, and with so naturall a grace, as unto the beholders did minelster occasion of great pleasure, insomuch as them seemed verily before their eies, to see the vines, the grapes, the troughs, the tunnes, and Dryas himselfe, drinking in very deed of the newnesse thereof.

This olde fellow hauing so neate and finely done his devoure, ranne immediately after to Daphnis and Chloe, and winding their turnes next wherewith to conclude the pastime, the faire yoong goat-heard counterfeating him-
selle to be Pan, and she the faire Syrinx in their daunces, he first beganne to woe hir, and she refused, then would he inforce hir, and she then departed, he following hir, she fled, then ranne he to ouertake hir, and she seeming weare, bicaufe the reedes wanted, hid hirselfe closely behind the bushe. Then Daphnis taking in hand the great flute of Philetas, founded thereon a dittie lamentable and piteous, and of one amorous, that knewe not to be satisfied: of one suing, and still was refused, then founded hee the sorowe and griefe of hys want growne by extremitie, and that in so rufull manner as moued the hearers generally to compassion and pittie, after closing his pipe vnder his arme, as one desperate of hir hee pursued, he chaunted foorth in their presence this rufull complaint following:

Ye heauens (if heauens have power to judge of things amissé)
Ye earthlie guides that swaie and rule, the stem of all my blisse.
Ye starres if you can iudge, ye Planets if ye knowe
Of haynous wrongs, that tended beene to men on earth belowe,
Then iudge, repute, & deeme, giue sentence and divine
Of all the wo that rues my hart, and causelesse makes me pine,
If right to men of right belongs with equall doome,
Then heauens I pray admit my teares, and do my plaints resume,
Your sacred powre it is that yeeldes me bale or boote:
The sighs I spend are else but waste, and vaine is all my fate.
Daphnis and Chloë. 87

I love, alas, I love, and long I haue,
My love to labour turned is, my hope vnto the grave,
My fruit is time mispent, mispending breedes my gaine,
My gaine is over-rule by losse, and losse breedes all my paine.

Here my gasyly ghost could halt or go awrie,
I aske no favour for my sute, but let me slarue and die,
But if by fixed faith by trouth I sought to elime
By servise long that neere should be shut vp by any time.
If only seale I beare to that I most desire
And choice reguard of purest thoughts hath set my heart on fire
Why should not my reward conformed be with those
Whose lives at happiest rate are led and crave aright
suppose
If this be all I seeke, if sole for this I serve
Then heauens vouchsafe to graunt me this els let me die and slarue.

Daphnis hauing ended his song and musique togethers, the olde Philetas could not but commend therein both his youth and verie forward inuention, and abashing him selfe wonderfullye of his so great towardnes, in signe of loue and good affection he bare vnto him, he gaue him his flute as he that for his present skill had well shewed himselfe of all others neereft to approche his cunning. The guyft whereof Daphnis taking right thankfully, offered immediatlye his own pype vnto the god Pan, and after he had set forth Chloë and kissted her, as one whom newlie he had found & receiued from a very flight indeed, the company dissolued here-pon, and each
one returned home feuerally. The night drawing on, comanded euery man to the reft, yᵉ daies trauel also taking end, they jointly repofed their heards in their peculiar places. But these two louers not havinge here-with fully concluded, al their determinatō, began in their going homewards, eche one to make a particular interest of the others affection. And to the ende the better assurance thereof might paffe to both their contentments, they jointly agreed to giue eche to other an interchange-able oth. In so much as Daphnis first beginning, returned back to the Image of Pan from vnder the Pine, and taking his Chloe by the hand faid.

I fswear and here protest by the god Pan, through whose sacred aide, I purchased thy late deliuerance, and whom for this purpose I zealoufie do here call to witneffe, that Chloe of all others fhall euer be vnto me moft deereft, and that without her I shal not at any time think my life to be prolonged in happines. This done, Chloe leading him also to the caue of the Nymphs, swore and protested there the like othe in their prefence, affirming solemnelie that she would euer liue and die with her Daphnis. But Chloe as she that was young, plaine and simple, and unfused beforetime to the fidelitie of mens promifes, recounting with her selfe that Daphnis in his othe had called the god Pan to bee a witneffe, would needes haue in the fame caue by othe also to make her a newe promife. This Pan (my Daphnis said she) is a wanton god, verie subtil and amorous, in whom there is at all no credit or affiance, he hath been enamoured on Pitys he hath loued Sirinx he purfueth also dailie yᵉ Naiades (& likewise the Nymphs Dryades, in him is
nothing but inconstancie and change, so that if swearing by him, thou afterwardes doest falsifie thy promise to me giuen, he will do nothing but sport at thy deceit, because he is trustleffe himselfe, though thy loue tend to as many as he hath canes in his Syrinx. But sweare thou me here before these Nymphs, by the tender goat, by whose louing care and suck thou wast preserued, that Chloe never louing any but thee, thou wilt not forfake her. And when she faileth at any time vnto thee of the othe and promise she hath sworne before the Nymphes, then chase her heere and there, or fle her at one stroke as if she were a wolfe.

Daphnis greatly contented in minde at this hote pursuite of Chloe, would do nothing at all that might impugne their fantatie, wherefore standing before the caue of the Nymphes, in the midst of his heard, hee tooke the horn of a buck in the one hand and of a she goate in the other, and there sweare vnto Chloe the othe and assurance she required, wherewith the Nymphe beeing right well satisfied, esteemed of the sheepe and goates to bee gods more proper and meete vnto shepheards, whereon to haue protefted then any other perfons, that thereunto might better bee accepted. And sealing vp the memorie hereof with manifold embracements, the stars now ginning to peare throughout all the skies, commended the residue of their meanings, to an other daies coference, wherby their loue and pastimes were at this instant concluded together.
The Third Booke of the loues Pastoral of Daphnis and Chloe.

The brute of these late broiles having greatly enraged the mindes and courages of the Metelenians against those of Methimne, in that without all lawe and order of armes, they had thus entred vpon and pillaged their landes and countries, they esceemed it a thing to farre vnmeete this estate and seigniorie to put vp the reproche of so great a damage, considering that the reputation of their foyle was never before enabled to the dishonorable tolleration of so heinous and expresse injuries. Wherefore deliberating with all possible speed to be reuenged vpon them, the Prince and councell of that state, caused incontinent to be levied in their Island, an armie of seven thousand footemen, and three thousand horsemen, and therof made Captaine generall, a notable and right valiant gentleman, whose name was Hippafia, commanding them to leave the sea (for the winter stormes approching) and to marche with easie journecies by land, into the territories of the enemies.

Hippafia having received his charge, departed from Metelene, and with his companie made such speed, as
that in verie short space he came to Methimnia, where behauing himselfe right-honorable, wherein he vfed neither crueltie nor tyrannie, anie in the countrie where he came, neither fourraged he their landes, or tooke at all anie praye, spoyle, or bootie from the poore people or labourers. For that standing highly vpon the honor of a Captaine and his owne reputation, he deemed those kinde of proferings to be the workes rather of some thiefe or rouer, than of him that shoulde be a Captaine, or among fouldiers esteemed as a generall. Wherefore to auoyde this flaunuer, and to the intent by some notable valor to accomplifhe the matter hee came for, he tooke the direct waye leading towards their citie, intending there by force of armes to make his conquest honourable, and not otherwise. In which pretence he well hoped by his more then common induftrie to vse so great expedition, as that vpon a sudden hee might enter their portes before they had time to knowe, or leisur to prouide for anie resiſtance at all if it were possible.

But he in this resolution being now come within a fix miles of the citie, contrarie to all expectation, respectinge the great brauado they had tofore time geuen, encountred with a Herault of armes sent vnto him from the Magistrates & people of the fame. Who had in request with all submiffion to deliuer, that the Methimnians not seeking warre at his handes, or to haue to do with armes, defired only to haue peace. And that beeinge enformed that the vprore committed in Metelene, began at the first by the insolencie of a fewe young men of their citie, and only betweene the peafantes of the Iſlande and them, and that the worthieft fort of the Metelenians neuer conflented
to the caufe, nor had hetherto till this present entered in the matter, they were therefore hartelie forie for the injuries by them on their partes offered, and desired therefore, that as good and louing neighbours, they both might thenceforth trafique and liue anew together, and for any wrongs by the Methimnians to them tendred, or prifoners takē, or spoyles made, they were readie to restore and make amendas in anie fort that reaconablie might be required.

Hereupon were these articles with other conditions of peace therein also inferted, and to the Herault delivered in writing, presented to the generall Hippafia, who being a man alwaies honorablie conceipted, and well weighing of the caufe in hand, together with the large-neffe of their offers, albeit he had in comission by full power and authoritie to do vpon them what manner of spoyle he might or could, yet neverthelesse abstained hee utterly therefro, and yet continuing his forces hard by vpon them, gaue leave and libertie vnto the Ambaffadors of Methimnia, to passe through his armie, and to goe with their ambassage vnto their Prince, and both to the fame Prince and councell, aduartised hee also in report the saide articles and offers, defirous to know therein their spedie opinions and pleasūre. The consideracons of this treatie seemed vnto the Counsell of Metelene to bee of so great consequence, and the condicions eke of the fame to them so honorable, as that vpon a little debatement had with th’ ambassage they received their offers, & for the more confirmation of what on each part intended (after present restitution made of such wrongs and trefpasses agreed vpon: and hostages giuen for a furplufage of
mony shortly to be paid vnto them) they associated other commissoners to Hilpasia, and by effectuall letters returned, gave order vnto him and them of a new league and peace to be made.

Hilpasia harkened to all thinges to him on that behalfe enioyned, & travelling with those persons to whom his aucthoritie was herein now annexed, brought the matter forth-with to very good conclusion. Thus was the Methimnian warre being enterprised and taken in hand by a strange beginning, affoone as the same came in bruite, by this meanes all at one instant both published and ended. The finishing of this strife, brought the Winters entrie vpon their backes: the sharpe season whereof, by reaason of the great frostes and snowes immedeatlye enfuing thereupon in so great abundance, became right piercing and hideous. Now was the vncomfortable time wherein nothing then stormes, and blustering northern blastes were so rife, the snowe lay thick lined on the ground, shutting the poore labourers with the great depth therof fast into their houfes, the springs ratled downe the mountains with their icie flreames, the trees spoiled of their gallant brauerie feemed as dead, the earth appeared no where but euon vpon the verie brimme of the riuers and fountaines. It was now no time to leade the beastes to pastures, nor to suffer them almost to go out of doores. The freezing Boreas called for great fires, which according to ancient hospitallitie of shepheards, was made on a large harth in the middeft of their halles, the blasing shewe wherof immediatly after the mornings cocke, inuited each one in the cold frostie seasons, to drawe round about it: and there with farre more easie labour then abroade,
to dispatch their houfholde busines. The hindes and such as tilled and labored the groundes, tooke herein great pleasure, in so much as the bitternesse of the weather, became vnto them for the time being, a releasfment of their hard endured labour, so that sporting themselves in divers houfholde paftimes, they chaunted their countrie tunes, and divers fonges accustomed in their vintages to y° honor of Bacchus.

But young Daphnis, remembring himfelfe of his Chloe and all their pleasures paffed, accused the gods (as enemies to nature, and her goodly brauerie) in this fort to macerate and punifh the mother of all earthly creatures, Chloe whose fancie was also as his, thought fome manifest wrong to be tendred vnto Pan and the Nimphlike fountains, in thus discolering their daintie fprings and walkes, & fleing without mercie vpon their nurfes bosome, the sweeteft of all their derlings. It joyntly grieued them when they fawe their fachell wherein they wont to carie their foode togethers, their bottel also wherin their wine was many times filled, how in a corner they lay defpifed and vnoccupied, the hilles also, the groues, and sweete fmielling egliantine, and woodbindes growing on euerie bufhes, did wonderfully vexe them to see how all their glorie was spoiled. Often would they whifter & murmure in them felues faying, O when fhall the earth againe recouer her wonted forces, when wil the soft and fresh coloured greene with motlie pinkes & sweeteft primrofen fpring vpon these hard knotted turfes, & cluftered clods againe. And when they beheld their flutes and pipes lying by the walles vnoccupied, the echo whereof was wont to refound ouer all the woods, then grieued it them
to thinke what enterchangeable notes, each of the accustomed theron to deliuer vnto ye other, & how their sheep & goats, would with great pleasure skip & daunce at the hearing thereof. These & such like remembrances, renewing in them a kinde of pleazure mixed with sorrow, for their ouerlong debarment of these desired recreations, made them eftones to pray, the Nymphs & gentle Pan together, to hasten their deliuerie from these cruel euils, & that at the leaft wise they would now in the end discover vnto them & their beasts the glorie of the faire sonne shining beams. And in making these praiers vnto the gods they began to imagine of diuers and sundrie inventions wherby to compleade the companie eche of others, but to to hard was it for Chloe anie way to enter therinto, for ye shee was alwaies watched vnnder the wings of her supposfed mother, & kept hard to spinning of wol and other such countrey exercifes.

There was before the house of Dryas two Myrtes, betwene whome did growe also an Iuie, the vaines whereof wound on both sides over the others boughes, on which the berries were as if they had beene bunches of grapes, by occasion whereof, the winter being hard, and the grounde thicke with snowe, there flocked thither continually a great multitude of bi[rd]es, as well thrufhes, red-breasts, larkes, ringdoues, and sundry other foules. Under the colour of these, Daphnis, by pretence of going a birding, having prepared his lime-twigs and other necessaries, to come before the house of Dryas, and vnder the Myrtes aforefaide, pitched his nets, and laid his lime-twigs.

The distaunce betweene both houses of Lamon and
Dryas, was about halfe a mile, and were it not, that the furie of *Loue* is fuch, as neither feeleth heat nor cold, weather or winde, whereby to compaffe the satisfaction desired, it happilye might haue bin (the feafon being fuch as it was) the Fowler would haue had little liking at that instant, to haue passed betwene both houfes to lay his twigs, considering y' the fame hauing no tract at all, fo moiled the labouring sheepeheard, as with long standing afterward in the colde and wet, he might peraduenture have had his paines but badly rewarded.

But these, and fuch like warie conie6lures, being sailed from *Loue*, the sheepeheard neither felt nor regarded it, fo well able was his youth to out-countenance the burthen thereof. Not long had Daphnis laid there, before his nettes placed, and the twigs therevpon in order prepared, but downe came the birds by heaps, and fluttered immediatly, by the legges, he tooke and kept which he lift, and the residue let flie. Then returned hee backe to his nooke againe, and there watched his birdes, and faire Chloes alfo, to come thither together, but the enuous foile hadde fo ramm'd in their doores, by sharpenesse of the weather, that there was not fo much as a cock or a pullet feene to look out either at doore or windowe. Thus flayed the amorous lad all the forenoone long, and till alfo the middeft of the day was reasonably well spent: his birdes were vppe in his budget, and yet Chloe came not, nor any body else appeared to take notice of his beeing there, according as hee hoped, and faine woulde by some meanes or other haue procured, which seeing the dismaied youth, he began to accuse the unhappy houre, and vn-fauoring planet that raign'd at his foorth-going, deeming
that hee had not well picked his time, that the gods were vnto his wifh at that instант no more fauourable: yet resolued hee not so to depart and loofe his long emploied trauell and watching, but desperate howe by any chaunce she might have occasion to issue forth, hee beganne to imagine with himselfe, what coulour or excufe most credible, hee might set vpon the cause, whereby to take occasion to visithe her.

If (said he) I should say I came for fire, they might aske me whether neighbors neerer hand were not to giue it, and so laugh at my folly. If I should, being thus farre from home, and now in fowling, craue of their vitteltes, they might by search of my budget perceiue that I had enough. If I should aske of their wine, why, we are not without our felues, for it is but thother day since our vintage was in. If I should counterfeit a feare of the woolfe, then where is the trace. If I shall tell them I came to catch birds, why am I not then packing when I haue doone my businesse? If plainely I shoulde then deliuer vnto them howe I came to see Chloe, that ioie were too plaine, for who is hee so simple that woulde faye to a father and mother, I come to your daughter? Infomuch, as none of these occasions seemed vnto him to be voide of fuspicion, as that in handling of anye of them hee coulde not needes be defcried. For which cause, seeing no way nowe left to fatisfie his intendment, he con-

cluded to make of necessitie a vertue, saying to himselfe: Wel, this too cruel seafon and peruerfe enimie to our affections will not euer holde, one day wil the spring time be returned to his prime, and then shall I fee againe at libertie my Chloe.
While the loving lad was thus concluding vppon his impatient affections, and having buckled vp all his trinkets, in full minde to be gone: It seemed that Loue expressly pitying his hard and ouer long sufferance, suggested a sudden occasion, which maruellously sorted to the effecting of this his awaited purpose. Dryas and his family within doores being ready to haue setten down to meate, it fortuned, their faces being turned from the table, and the meat set on the boorde, a ma"sliffe that was in the house, seeing none to regarde him, suddenly caught in his mouth a great piece of meate from the table, and as it hapned, of the best and principal part of the same. Which Dryas seeing, as the dogge chaunced to go out of doores, he followed, harrieng, and rating him with a great cudgell in his hand, and passing along to beat the dog, faith Daphnis without, yet standing vnnder the Myrtes with his trinkets on his backe. Whom when Dryas perceived, forgetting at one instant both his dogge and meate togetheres he louingly turned himselfe to the yong sheepeheard, and taking hym by the hand, led him into his house.

Daphnis seeing the good fortune heereof, coulde not frame himselfe to make any shew of refusall, to that which he had before so fervently longed after, but entred willingly with Dryas. Where the first obie\c{c}t that presented it selfe before his eyes, was the sweete Chloe, who meeting alfo hir beloued on a sudden, with great paine, they both with-held themselves that they were not surprised and quite ouerwhelmed with ioy, but modestie and seemely bashfulness, casting on hir a secret couert, and meere constraint in him, that in any sorte hee might not
be revealed, they joyfully each for the present saluted the other, as bespitted, and so parting on sunder Daphnis was by Dryas led forward to Nape to be welcommed.

To tell you of the old Dryas, how much he made of the youth, were wonderfull, for that being once entred, he could not be suffered that night to returne backe againe. O thrice bleffed hap, how fauourable waft thou at this instant to the mutuall desires of these louers, and thou Love, well might it be faide, that thy care in them was not fo much as in one iote perished. Daphnis looked not to be demanded of his carriage, nor what lucke he had then in his birding, but unbuckling freely his budget, he referred unto his friendly host, both the choice and plenty thereof, at his pleasure to be accepted.

The dayes naturally approched at this instant to their greatest shortnesse, and nowe the purple couert of Jupiter's regniory, beganne to take hold in the element, and chafing the faft fleeting Aurora, into her westerne cabbin, all bedewed as shee was with hir duskie snowish couering, made Dryas both in fire, cheere, prouision, and all other entertainements to seeke to welcome within doores his guest. Chloe was not behinde hand to doo him al the fauours shee might, yet was shee woed of a great many, and many wealthy proffers were daily made vnto Dryas to obtaigne his good will to marry her, but the faire shepheardeffe, wholly deuoted as she was to an other purpose, freely now rejoiced at the sight of him shee liked, but not fo frankly, as when besides the downes they paf
tured their fruitful heardes, for the times, and seafons thereof assoorded vnto them a farre greater blessednes. Yet Love continuing his good graces in their auowed
furtheraunce, made Dryas and Nape about some secret occasions to withdraw a little their presence, whereby the amazed youth surprized at the sudden motion, and loth to leefe the opportunitie, raught Chloe quickly vnto him, and stole from hir a kisse ere she was aware. O howe hony sweete vnto him was the pressure of those hir candie lippes, and howe much eafed hee his minde therein, the content whereof was such as hardly he would haue exchanged for a mighty Seigniorie. But when the Nymph also beganne in louing forte to challenge him, and seemed to counterfeit an amorous mislike of that hee meant so neare to approche the place where shee was and yet would not come in, if he had not bene of Dryas required, howe neere then beganne his very thoughtes to melt and confume him inwardly, when excusing the manner thereof wyth some bashfulnesse, shee was faine to pronounce a free pardon vnto him, or euer hee was able to demaunde it, else hadde hee bin in the retourne of Dryas discouered by his very countenance. But Dryas hauing no other minde than howe to make cheere to Daphnis, whome by a more peculiar affection than to any other, he fervently embraced, called for what might bee hadde to fupper, and afterwards spent foorth the time, vntill the length of the night called them to bedward, where, with what kinde, and how many forts of imaginations poore Daphnis reposed, I leaue to the full pleasing content of every lover to be discerned. The next day calling them foorth to the celebration of a certaine yearly feast, euermore with great and most religious devotion honoured among all the sheepeheards from the highest vnto the lowest of that Island, and all
the territories thereunto adjoyning, made Daphnis (who
till his coming to the house of Dryas, and the prepara-
tion there seen was ignorant thereof) to bestir himself early in the morning, with intent to prepare him also
with the rest to these sacred obseruances, the custome and
occasion whereof grew thus. There was at that present
a Princesse, by lineage different sprong from the auncient
and most renowned race of their worthiest Kings, who
fwaying the Scepter of that Island had with great happy-
nes to her people, fame to herself, honour to her countrie,
admiration to the world, and loue to her subiects, in a
farie estranged manner of pollicie, peace, and most won-
derfull successe ruled and raigned by the space of many
yeares over them. Their Queen was then, and so alwaies
continued a virgin, wife was shee as the sagest, reguarded
as the mightiest, honoured as the rarest, followed as the
fairest, and reputed of as the worthiest. Her yeares as it
seemed, were unto her subiectes most precious, for she
might assure herselfe of all the Princes that liued in her
time, to be most entirely beloued. Her soueraignant and
rule in the greatest reputation thereof, it principally bare
swaie, and chiefe honour of that Island, yet was shee of
auntient, intituled to farre greater gouernements, and as
then also besides possessed of larger iurisdictions and king-
domes. The recordation of her happynes, her rule, her
power, her honour, and vertues, for the manifolde ben-
fits thereout dailie reaped by her exceeding worthines,
vnto the vniverfalitie of all her loving subiects, made this
daye for euermore sacred among them, in which shee liuing they in testimonie of their inseparable and gratefull
pietie, loue, dutie, and affection towards her, with fun-
drie accustomed triumphes, praiers, vowes, feaftes, and banquetings, do ioyntly altogether reioyce, and ten thousand times befeech the soueraigne director of all humaine actions, that long and euer shee may liue blessed, famous, happie, and in all her vertuous actions most hie, peireles, and inuincible among them.

Of this daies reuerend and moft seemely obseruaunce, were fawtors the greateft and mightieft of all the Shepheheards, for that them-felues challenging in the fertilitie of their fieldes and flocks, whereby their heards mightilie still encreased, and they in riches abounded, to be in this action vnto her rare and moft singular clemencie of all others moft deuoted, as they that by her vertues and long continuance had euer receiued the greateft benefit, did alwaies therefore ioyntly and willingly, formof of all others proceede in this enterprize. The youthfull and gallanteft troppe of them richly trimmed on horse-backe and on foote, exercisde in her honer divuers and sundrye feates of actiuitie, the reft, and those that were more aunicient, attentiuely reioycing and beholding them. Afterwardes they altogether came to a publike place, to that sole end and purpofe, specially of long time referred, where reuelling and sporting themselfes vniuerfally in all kinde of shepherds, pastimes and dances, they sing before Pan and the Nymphs: who reuerencing also with like regarde the Paragon, whom they honor, affent to their tunes and musique, and yeelde therevnto for the greater beautifying of the same, al sweetnes and pleasure that may be.

To this feaft came the good Melibœus and Fauftus, the yong and gallant Thyris, Philetas, and Tytirus, with
fundrie the most antient and skilfull shepheard, descending out of the places most flatelie of all that Island, they brought thither in signe of their loues, many faire and gallant presents, which they offered for her saffetie, whome they honored to the father of the gods, to Pan and to all the *Nymphes*. Eliza was the most excellent and braue *Princeffe*, in whose fauor, memorie, regarde, and kingly worthynesse, they ioynedly thus assembled, to celebrate with perpetuall vowes, her famous and long continued happinesse. And to the intent, this festiuall, as it was the day peculiar and most principale among the shepheard, and wherein each one then endeavoured to be commended, in the greatest and highest actions, so gave they it a name singular and proper to their owne intendments, calling it vniversallie the *Holiday of the Shepheards*, which in fort following beganne to be effected.

**Theshepeards Hollidaie.**

Theit sacrifices, vowes and triumphes, with all reverence required being perfourmed, the most artificial & cunning of the shepheardes ioyned togither in company, & their deliuerie upó their instruments sundry sorts of musike, having among them all most excellent comfort, & knowing the great worthines of Meleboeus, & large accőpt among them that uniuersally hee had attained, they prayed him firft, in example to all the residue, to strain his ancient tunes to the religious aduauncement of those their forward seruices.

The graue old man denied not at all their futes, but
gladly taking in hand his harpe, plaied thereon a right solemnne found, such as whilom Yopas handled in the banquets of Dido, at what time in her princely pallace she feasted the noble Troian duke, Æneas, so or more exceeding farre were the strokes of this honored shepheard, which done, he reuerently vncovering himselfe, and standing vp before all the company, deliuered vnto them in song this inuention following.

IN statelie Romance of the worthie liues,
   Of mightie princes free from fortunes grieues,
An such as whilom in their kingly raygne,
Of vertues selfe were deemed foueraigne,
From out the flocke of every princely line,
A choyce was made of noble worthies nine.
Of thefe and such as thefe a manie moe,
Haue diuers Poets written long agoe.
In skilfull verse and to the world made knewne,
The fondrie vertues in their liues that shone.
For kingdoms well we know and statelie ruls,
Possessions large and chaire of honours floole,
Gold pearle and stones with iewels rich of price,
Large pallaces built by deintie rare deuice.
Yet all the pompe that worlde can here afford,
Or maffe of treause laide in manie a hoorde
Ne are each one but for the roome they beare,
A mortall shewe that earthly honors reare
But when we come to talke of worthines
Of kinglie ac tes and Princely noblenes,
Of right renowne each where that spredeth farre
Of honored titles both in peace and warre,
Of their decease that ever live by fame.
Tis vertue then that yeeldes a glorious name,
The welth of Creafus quickelie was forgot
Darius eke his rule by death did blot
And Philip's sonne the Macedonian king,
His latest powre in throwde of graue did bring
King David's sonne the tipe of sapience
That welcome liud in greatest excellence
His gloryous state in life wherein he was,
Is sheuered all like to a broken glas
His rich attire his pompe and dailie charge
His rarest buildings, chambers wide and large
His temple huge with pillers statelie build
Sweet smelling roose with rafters ouer guilt
The plated walles of brightest golde vpon,
And costly siluer fret with manie a stone.
His palace and the numbred square degrees,
That from his throne a depe descent continueth,
With equal numbers matcht of lions strong,
Of masse golde upholding pillers long.
Of marble white, with veines by nature wrought
In precious wife, as rich as may be thought:
His costly throne bright shining to the eie,
That in it selfe reteined a dignitie,
His many pleasures thousand more than one,
In walkes, in fruits, in fountaines wrought of stone,
In musike strange, in fugred harmonie,
By sound stroke and voices melodie,
In quicke solucions made of strange demands,
In sundrie artes wrought foorth by divers handes
In womens pleasures and their fugred smiles
In all the gifts of fortune and her wiles
In what by nature could for sweete delight
Befit the mind or please the outward sight
What each conceipt imagine could or seann
That might contenting be to any man
All this and more by all that may be thought
On earth to please or liking breede in ough
Were it in skill, in word, or power to frame
The fame in him did breede a glorious name
Yet pereft is his rich and fine array
So that as erft I may conclude to faye
These gifts of fortune, founds of earthly glorie,
Are of themselues but meerely transtorie,
The greatest Prince, but while he liues in powre
Renowned is, and after in one howre
If vertue be not then to him more kinde,
His death him reaues full quickly out of minde.
Then not for nought the worthies hereetofore,
That praised were in elder times of yore,
And named chiefe of many Princes erft
On honors palme to reare a stately creft,
Did studie stille for vertue by their names,
To be renowned with sundry kinde of names,
As some for zeale and some for pietie,
Some for their warres and noted cheualrie,
Some for their triumphes had by lands subdued,
Some of their acts by labours oft renued,
And each for bountie bright in them that shone,
For which therebe that haue bene famde alone,
And fo of right ough every noble minde,
To vaunt himselfe by verie natures kinde,
Who for they were put forth of finest mould,
As by instinct of neate and purest golde
That cleansed is from worst of natures droffe,
Or tallest timber growing free from moss, or moss,
So is in truth each stately noble wight,
Of every kinde, and so should prove aright,
So Alcibiades to his endless praise
The stately lauds of mighty Greece did raise:
So did with Galles the worthie Charlemaine,
So fundry kings in Britaine that did reign,
So Albion had her mightie Edwards, peers,
(And Henrys eke) to greatest conquerers,
So hath our isle (and euer prais'd to gaine
The joy it hath) a peerlesse soueraigne,
So Brutus land invinc'd euer liv'd,
By selfe instinct it proper vertue giues,
Yet guided stil (what vertue else could vaile)
By grace divine which never shall it faile,
Such is the cause that pri't with former prais'd,
Of worthie wightes that liud in auintent daies
The seedes long since of all their vertues sown,
From time to time are stil sprong vp and grown.
And springes and buds with ripest fruites are sene,
Of elder stalkes that erst before haue bene,
So vertue swaies (what end of vertues raigne
So long upheld by Peres and Soueraigne)
O pierles vertue knit with endles fame,
Do guide my skil and shrowde my Mufe from blame,
Thy prais'd it is, thy mightie prais'd
In royall race do seeke to magnifie
Immortall fawtors sacred lifters nine,
Of fugred artes shew forth your powers deuine,  
Let not your Poet blemisf with his vaine,  
The honored steeps of her that sues your traine  
Yet blemesf must he or vnshadowed fittes  
Set forth of her, who daunts the finest wittes,  
Can earthly eies geue in fight to the fonne,  
Or reach the courfe that Phæbe faire doth ronue,  
Can men the waters in a meaure holde,  
Or thinke on all that may on earth be tolde,  
Is it in powre the skies to comprehende  
Or witte of man the farres to bring to ende.  
With reuerence yet though vertue seeme deuine,  
Men may procede to touch her sacred shrine.

All have not tref the skil to speake aright,  
Nor may they aime thereat if so they might,  
Immortal Phæbus radiant in his beames  
Yeelds dazled sight, for gazing on his gleames,  
More flately graces mighty powres do shend,  
Than meaneft wits are apt to comprehend,  
Yet feedes Apollo fresh Aurora’s raies,  
And fluttring fowles that chirp with pleafant laies,  
So Philomene in shade of gloomy night,  
When Dian faire shewes forth hir fluer whight,  
Records the comfort of hir forrows paft,  
By change of times releueed from winter’s blast;  
And as the graces of these beauties sheene,  
Enuirond haue thee peerelesse noble Queene  
So peereles, for thou art a flately iem,  
O care of skies whome God and men esteeme  
By all thy bountie shed in princely line,  
By all thy vertues which are faide diuine,
By all the fauours that thou haft from skies,
And every bliffe that on thy safegard lies,
Assent I pray, and lowlie I befeech
Vnto my mufe thy gratious hands to stretch,
Of Shepheards io"y, so boldely dare I sing,
And happy fway thy gladfome yeares do bring,
Of faire Eliza then fhall I be preft,
To chant the praiife that in hir uerties reft,
No other found fhall be to me fo deere,
As in my song to praiife this goddefe peere,
Hir noble worthies and hir flately knights,
Whose honored acts in sundry valiant fights,
Whose councell graue, whose fage aduife at home,
Reembling much the flowring fstate of Rome,
Commend the titles of their endleffe praiife :
But firft (O Queene) of thee fhall be my laies,
Thou flately Nymph, that in the fhadie groues
The fayreft art, of all whom Dian loues :
With quiuer deckt in glittering rayes of golde
Thy maydens bowe full feemely doft thou holde.
Thy garments are of siluer fhining white,
Thy feature rare, and filde with sweete delight.
Thy golden treffe like Phoebus burnifht chaire
Whom sweete Zephyrus pusses with pleafant ayre :
Like Venus felfe (or if but one then she,
Of all the Nymphes may more furpasing be)
Then like to hir, or hir excelling farre,
Thy feemely hue all other features barre,
Thy gestures are on honors placed hie,
Thy lookes doe beare a princely Maieftie.
Thy honored minde with dignitie is clad,
Thy bountie rare the like but feldome scene.
And port-like shewe befemeing such a Queene,
Thy nurfe was Skill, Minerva gaue thee fucke,
And Juno preft to yeelede thee happie fucce:
Thy cradle was on Tempe placed fie,
Within the walkes of pleafant Theffallie,
Full oft within thofe virgine yeares of thine,
Both Ida woods and bankes of Mufes nine,
Both Pegase fpring and forked mountayne top,
Haff thou poifeft, and euery roote and crop.
That Science yeeldes with all the fweete delights,
Where Poets wont refreh their dulled fprights:
Thy skillfull eye by choyce hath marked eft,
And from thy thoughts they never were bereft:
At morning walkes when forth thou lift to go,
A crew of Nymphs attend thee too and fro,
Like fragrant smell of fweete Aurora dew,
When as the twinnes in Titan gin to fhow,
The frefhft prime of all the pleafant yeare,
When luftie greene the brauoust hue both beare,
Or like the blossomes fie on branches fweete,
That fill'd liquor of the morne hath weete,
Or as the beames of Thetis lover true,
When from hir bed he is but rifen nue,
In easterne skies to caft his cheerfuil raies,
Fore dulled mindes in fpring from dumps to raies.
So comft thou forth in royall veftures dight,
Frefh as the Rose, of colour red and whight:
The glorie great of Brutus great renowne,
Difilling fauors each where dropping downe.
The rurall gods, about my chariot flocke,
That milke-white fseeds of Pegasa heavenly flocke,
With breathing nothings sparling fire amaine,
Do trampling drawe, and fomie bits confraine.
Thy virgin fway the gaftly impes admire,
And feeke by flight to shunne their deepe desire,
Which wifh to fee, and cannot gaze their fill
Vpon hir shape whom yet they honor ftil,
Of youthfull peeres eke iffue foorth a route
That fiercely mounted hie thy chayre about,
Like to the traine that once Bellona led,
When on her altars prowde they incence shed
Triumphant on the honor and the fpole,
That fell to Rome by mightie Aflrickes foile,
They fately ftride, and beating earth and skies,
With nighing found of horfes lowd that flies
Now here now there, this one, and that amayne,
Doth ioy himfelfe to shew in formost trayne,
With curled lockes like to the blooming spring.
And colours deckt that secreat fauours bring,
In cofly robes of Pallas curious wrought,
Bede6l with gold and pearles from Pastole brought,
Then Phœbe like thou gladfome mornings flarre,
To them appearft, or like the gleames afarre,
That iffue foorth before the glittering chayre,
When Phœbus firft him buffeth in the ayre,
And falued is with fauours bright and sheene,
Of hir that called in the Mornings Queene,
Who vailing of her hue that is fo white,
The darkened shadowe of the gloomie night,
Diftreffed hartes that long the day to fee,
Forthwith doth lade with every kinde of glee.
Such (gracious Nimph) so pleasing is thy face,
Like comfort yeeldes thy hie distilling grace,
A heavens repose to seelie shepheards is,
To vewe the shadoe of thy heauenly blis,
And when thy pleasures be to rest thee downe
Or neere the fountaine spring at after noone,
Amidst the shades of hieft toppes to straie,
To fore the euening in a sommers daie,
Where coolest blastes of sweete Zephyrus straines,
His gentle breath throughout his pleafant vaines.
Each chirping birde his notes wel tuned hie,
Yeeldes forth to the their sweeteſt harmonie,
The faireft then of al the gallant crue
Of water Nymphs, that fields and fountaines fue,
And such as haunt with siluer bowe the chace,
Thy virgin steppes ful meekely do embrace,
The Satyres and of shepheardes mightie Pan,
Commandes the fields to thy obedience than.
Since Ceres firft these thickie groues pursued,
And countrie foile with facred walkes endued.
Since that Apollos curled lockes of gold,
For Daphnis loue in trefies gan to fold,
Since that Ateon by the water side,
Transformed was in forest large and wide.
There neuer Nympe fo chairie was to vewe,
That did the walkes of Phæbe chafte pursue
Nor of fuch honor blasing in each eie,
Nor crowned fo with statelie dignitie,
Nor to her Peeres and vassalls al fo deere,
Nor of fuch port and euer louing cheere,
Ne middeſt fo manie that right famous beene,
Daphnis and Chloe.  113

Ingrounded Science was thoroughly seen:
Nor better could with Muses all accord,
Nor unto whom the gods could more afford,
Nor yet of Virtue held so high a prize,
Nor in all knowledge deemed was so wise,
Ne happy flood so many divers ways,
As faire Eliza thou of heavens the care,
The elder times ne may with thee compare,
For if I should thy soueraignetie describe,
These 29. yeares for to contrive,
Thy royall state and glory passing great,
Thy wondrous acts if here I should repeat,
Th' unfpotted honor of thy princely race,
And how thou rulest now with kingly mace,
The riches that by this thy rule abound,
The happie daies that we for thee have found,
Thy bountie shining as the chrifall skie,
Thy yeares replenisht with all clemencie,
The load star of thy gracious sweete conceipt,
Yea when it was furprized by deepe deceit,
It were a world to thinke vpon the fame,
So honored is each where thy Princely fame,
Not English shore alone but farther coasts,
Both of thy name and of thy honour boasts,
In uncouth feas, in foile till then vnknowne,
Thy worthy Captaines have thy praises blowne,
And pillers set and markes of signorie,
Aduauncing there thy mightie Monarchie,
And lands subdued tofore by forraigne states,
That beare report of these thy blisful fates,
And of thy perecles name so mightly borne,
And how thy *Virtues* do thy feat adorne,
The glorie of thy flately swaie and power,
That springeth vp as doth the lillie flower,
They sue and seeke and humblie make request,
To yeelel them-felues vnto thy hie beheft,
So facred *Queen* to fitts the noble name,
Of this our Island stil to rule with fame,
So fitts that she who others doth excell,
Be deemed from all to beare away the bell,
Eft haue the shepeheards fong thy sweeteft praise,
And them ychaunted on their holidaes,
Eft in their feafts they doe record thy deedes,
And regall mind whence all thine acts proceeds,
And with halfe founding voice of shiuering dread,
As men amazed at thy seemely head,
*They* with whispering found as eft thou paffed by,
*They* praye to Jone to keepe thy Maiestie,
Lo thus can shepeheards of thine honour sing,
That of their ioies, art uerie root and spring.
*Thus Melibæus* of thy honored name,
*That* from the line of mightiest Princes came,
Of all thy virtues and thy flatelies,
Which art the crop of verie gentlenes,
Reiоyceth aie his tunes thereon to frame,
And meekely praies thou shend his Mufe from blame.

Melibæus hadde no sooner ended his song, but the whole companie clapping their handes, highlie commended these hys Metaphoricall allutions, and there was not one shepehearde of them all that did not admire his
Daphnis and Chloe.

rare and delicate invention therein. And for so much as in honour of this so stately a personage, the formost memorie of all their meeting was at the first purposed to bee continued. The shepheards intending the celebration of this whole daie to bee perpetuallie consecrated to the eternall praises of her deuine excellencie, and knowing also that Melibœus (greatlie deuoted to the services of this Nymphe) had not omitted at many other times before that to pen divers ditties aduancing the most singular partes, that in this Paragon were ordinarielie appearing, they altogether requested him, and hee in performance of that their earnest fute, caufed his two daughters yet virgins, the one of them named Licoria, and the other Phœnia to stand forth, eoch of which hauing a voice sugred with the most sweetest delicacie that might be, & ther-withall in countenance and gesture naturally adapted, to what might bee required to the most pleasing eare, and best contented eie in augmentation of their melodious harmonie, the eldest first, being Licoria yelding her soft and pleasant strokes, fitte to rauifhe the minde of anie curious beholder, vnto a deintie harpe fastened with a silken scarfe caft ouer her alabastor necke (whervnto by her father she had with rare perfection bene instructed) and cafting her modest eies eft soones to and fro vpon the attentive regarders, manifoldlie admiring (as it were) in her song, the wonderfull graces that therein she conceiued, deliured her tunes answerable to the proportion of all the residue of her behaviour, as in fourme following the same is repeated.

Phœbus vouchsafe thy sacred Mufe to lend
Pieria dames, your solemne tunes applie,
Aid sisters nine with me your deitie,
That to your feates these sacred notes may bend,
That you with me, and I with you may praise,
Eliza's name and blissfull happie daies.

A Nymph more charie farre to gods than men,
Of gods belou'd. O happy we that knowe,
O blissfull foile where blossoms such do growe,
Unkindest earth that shoud not loue hir then,
Unworthie much of hir that lou'd thee fil,
Whose loue the gods accept with better wil.

People vnkinde, but these that vertues prize,
You kinde by loue do knowe what joy it is
To dwel on foile where peace yeeldes setled blis,
Unkind the rest too much that doe deuize
To rue the foile, the feat, the state and al,
Of hir, for hirs that liues, and euer shal.

O Nature, wert thou now as firme on earth,
By equal mixture with the heauenly powers,
That in the foile where grewe such princely flowers,
The brauest blossome sprung by stately birth:
Now living fil might euer liue on mould,
And neuer fade (O gods) that you so would.

Virtue be dombe, and neuer speake of grace,
And gracious Nymphs that Virtues handmaides be,
Shrowde al at once your sweet eternitee:
Be Virtue now no more, nor in your space
Let grace be fet without in large account,
O sacred Queene, thou others dooft furmount.
Peace be thy nurfe to feede thy happy yeares, 
And endles Fame whereon thy throne is set, 
To found thy praise my Muse shal neuer let: 
Liue long, and raigne in ioy among thy peeres, 
Deare to the gods, to vertue, to thy foile, 
Kept by thy grace from pray of forren spoile.

Shee hauing done, the other of the maidens, faire and young Phœnicia nothing backwarde of the number of all her sisters deferuings, with gratious countenaunce replenished in all kinde of seemelie fauours (much like vnto Cydippe when in the temple of chaft Diana kneeling at Delos by reading the subtil poeie of Acontius in a golden apple trilled before her, she unwittingly had vowed her selfe to his choice, and that in the presence of the goddesse, which in no wise might be infringed) her sister yet holding the harpe as before, and courting the prefent found thereof to the Muse in hand, she thus framed her selfe, admirable in grace, and furpassing in deliuerie, shee first beginning, and her sister answering, and both jointlye repeated, as sorted out in the dittie oftentimes to be contriued.

Phœnicia. Lul pleasant fancie, bring my thoughts to rest
Licoria. O delicate Fancie,
Phœn. The Musees on Ida sweete Phœbus be preft,
That whilest I admire hir whô heau'ns do loue beft,
Lic. This most fugred Fancie,
Phœ. Wherewith my delightes are fully possed,
With musicall harmonie, with fongs of delight,
Both. All haile noble Princeſſe may found in her fight.

Phæ. Faire Phæbe thou knoweſt my muze doth not lie

Lico. In chaunting this fancie,

Phæ. If pearleſſe I vaunt her whom precious in skie
Thou praizedſt for perfect to blaze in our eie,

Lico. Extolling my fancie,

Phæ. O deintie furpaffing sweete Goddeſſe fay I,
Enhaunſing thine honors whence all our ioyes spring,

Both. Thrife blisſfull Eliza thy handmaids doe ſing.

No foner had ended the muſique, & Melibœus with his daughters a while reſposed, but Titerus, whose turne was next, prepared himſelfe. And calling firſt the immortal gods to witneſſe, how much both himſelf and all others, were bound to their sacred deities for the happie enioyng and preferuation of this their pierles princeſſe, willing to honour the feasſe, and to ſhewe howe weightelie hee conceiued of all their purpoſes then prefently intended, he framed his auntient yeares to refresh renewed memorie of his youth longſince paſſed, wherein he was knowne in all kinde of ſhepheardes paſtimes to haue excelled. In the recordation whereof perceiving that he was already mellowed in yeares, and grieuing that by reaſon of his drawing age, he was now debarred the ordinary uſe of that in which being a bacheler he had fo greatly delighted, (and yet not fo farre oreſlifted, but that both ſkill & voice reaſonably ſerved, to doe any thing, that of the
most cunning shephearders might not seem utterly to be mislied) he ordered his tunes to these proportions, acquainting thereby the companie with that, whereunto these vnpractized seafons of his, had not of long time before bene accustomed.

Since first thy soile O countrie Pan I knewe,  
Since on the dales my sheepe long time I fed,  
Since in my heart the sweete remembrance grewe,  
Of all these hollowes where the Nymphes do tread,  
Since first thy groves and pleafant fhadie topes,  
Thy chrifall fprings and feituate his prospectes,  
The sacr'd dewes which from the branches drops.  
That fresh Pomona on thy groundes erects:  
Since all these pleasures thousands mo the one  
My auntient yeares partaked haue ere this  
The mightie Ioue doth know wherein alone,  
I haue repozd the forme of all my blis.  
To Tytirus not all the yeaned lammes,  
Nor of his flock a rich encreafe to gaine,  
Ne sporting hops of young kiddes by their dams,  
Are halfe fo pleafing or to him fo faine  
As are (Eliza blisfull maiden Queene)  
The sweete recorde of all thy happie daies,  
Those thoughts to me, full oft haue gladfome beene,  
And on these ioyes conftit my shepheards laies,  
O happie foile long happie maiest thou fland  
So sacr'd be thy mountaines and thy groves  
So be the walkes of that thy pleafant land,  
Frequented eft with flore of fatted droues,  
Let be thy glorie like the flining fonne
That glides as far as doth the whirling sphere,
And as the course from whence the rivers ronne
That through the earth a compassie round do beare.
First faile the skies first Phœbus cease to range
First chriftal dewes back to your springs returne
First heate and cold desist your daily chaunge,
And let the fire leave of his force to burne,
Let Phœbe first by night her wandring staie
And darkened be to vs the starrie pole,
Let Phaeton lose againe the milkie waie
And fishes leave to swimme within the poole,
Cease birds to flie cease Philomene thy song
And yearely spring that yeldes of fruits encrease,
And ycie drops that dangling vnder song,
Thy frozen chin let (Saturne) euer cease,
Ere Brutus foile, thou feate of mightie kings,
The antient race of haughtie princes peeres,
Ere from thy lappe the flappe whence honor springs,
By this default do loose the way it beares,
Ere thou the glorie of the present rule,
And honor tied long since to thy desert,
Thy stately conquests neere that didst recule
With cloked guile doost seeke for to infert,
But waste thy glory with the mightieest powres
And slay thine honor on the greatest fame,
And selfe-fame time that all things els deuoures,
Renue thy faith, and yeeld thee glorious name,
As faire thy fate as are thy happie yeares,
As firme thy seate as euer Princes was,
Great be thy way as any strength that reares
The mightieest force that euer man did pas:
And fairest thou of al the Nymphs that haunt.  
These sacred walkes, in which we shepheards wone,  
So Ioue vouchsafe our springs of thee may vaunt,  
As erft before our fertile fieldes haue done.

Tyterus hauing herewith ended his song, and the shepheardes their musique ac one instant togethers.  
Thyrfs stood vp, a youthfull impe seemely in shape, and as pleasing in behauier as delicate in conceit, sweete were his countenances, his perfon generally commended of all the shepheardes: much was he beloued for that he deferued. There was no Nymphe whatfoever, vtnto whome either fountaine, or broad shady woodes were of refort but had him in great expectation for the vertues by him purfuied, and as much remained, he devotaded with all obeyzaunce to the greateft of their seruices as anie shepheard might be. Great was hee in accompt amongst them, as well for his more then common inclination to the higheft exploits as that by defcent hee was sprong out of thofe that whilom in that foile paffed in greatest reckoning. And for asmuch as his youthfull defires led him forwarde to far loftier purpofes, then the aged yeares of the other seemed for the prefent to bee adapted vtnto, hee converting his Muse to thofe delights wher-venta he was accustomed, vfed both time and musique to this purpose following.

Geue me thy Syrinx, Pan, giue me thy flute,  
(A worthier musike farre, befeemes mylaies)  
In speach of her I tel, the beft are mute,  
And may not weld the greatnes of her praise.
If any Muse of all the Nymphs that staiest
About these walkes and louely pleafant springs
Haue greater gift then others, let them raies,
The sweetned lawdes that faire Eliza. brings,
And sharpened be my wits, O God of Loue,
(Loue hath men faie a furie tha'ts deuine)
Yeilde me the scope of my delights to proue
And in my breft thy sweetned fancies shrine,
O would my pipe had fuch proportions fine,
Or that deriu'd from greatest excellence,
My endles skil her fewtures could define,
Whom gods and men admire with reuerence,
Vouchfafe my Goddeffe yet vouchfafe to fee,
The will I haue to weld fo hie aspefts,
Yet shall it be hence forth a grace to mee,
That Loue thy name within my Muse erects,
Much gratious Soueraigne 'tis that Loue erects,
Wherein if skilful Pan and Nymphes me faile,
My actiue forces shall with large respefts,
Compence the ref, and yeeld me more auail,e,
Let be as yet for this not all in vaine,
My sacrifice, my vowes, and praiers eke,
Wherein O Nympe, thy fame shall aie remaine,
Enhaunst by these that to thy Bountie seeke.

The wearing awaie of the daye and other braue feates
and exercifes to bee accomplifhed, with fundrie gallant
fhowes in honour and great regarde of this peereles
Princes, would not permitte the lenger continuance of
their musique and inwarde pastimes. Where-fore
Thirfis hauing in this his laft deliveraunce concluded,
what for the shortnesse of the tyme, might of him-selfe bee proposed, and finding it an endles Laborinth for anie of them in distinguishing her commendacion to enter into the singularities of all her most worthie and inestimable prayses, which the farther they waded into, the more they intended, in somuch as the same seemed a thing euermore to bee, but neuer able by anie skill or inuention whatsoeuer fully to be determined, they contented themselves with the testimonies alreadye gyuen of their good willes, and as forced there-vnto gaue ouer for the present, gyuing place for the execution of the rest to the times apt and conuenient. Nowe the night approcheing, they spent in feasting, reuelling, and dauncing, where-in Philetas occupied his pipe whileft Daphnis and the other youthfull heardf-men, sported in the counterfeite disguisings of sundry shapes of Satyres, to the accompanying where-of Chloe and the rest of the shepheards daughters stood forth, and by them were in diuers strange gestures sued vnsto and entreated. But Phoebe being by this time wounde into the highest skies, called faft to the rest: where-vppon, as all things haue an ende, so this religious festiuall (not thereby fining at all) was but [lent] vnsto the nexte yeares solemnities, and after to the perpetuitie of their wishes, by their whole contents discontinued, wherewith, as they that euer wished happinesse, long life, health, hie estate and vnmatchable prosperitie, vnsto hir for whom they liued, making a great shout in conclusion, each one seuered themselves therevpon, and so for the present departed.
The Fourth Booke
of the loues Pastoral of Daphnis and Chloe.

His flatelie festiuall and holie daie of the shep-
heards being thus solemnelie ended, Daphnis
with great longing continued the winter seasion,
and often tooke occasion to watch the herdes & his Chloe
togethers, vntill at the laft the paine of this vntamed
sharpnes vanished, and the freh cououred spring had
mantled againe the withered plantes in her sommers
liuerie. The delight whereof, none otherwise then is
accuustomed to the residue of Natures derlings, rejoyced
the hartes of these two louers, aswell for that the occasiō
thereof became a medicine to their wonted diſfeuerance,
as that alfo the iolitie of the prime then being in her
excellencie, reuied the dul conceits of every one, and
confounded the winters melancholie before passed, with
a new maner tender of her surpaffing sweetnes & brauerie.
Their heards vnpatient of their long penning in, now
driuē to their accuustomed pastures, tooke pleſure to
climbe the bankes, and to lifte vp their hornes over the
freh springing hedge-rowes. Vniuerfall rei oyng was
in euerie thing, and now feemed it a kinde of louelie
fatisfa6tion, to call in qeuestion their frequented places of
conference, of delight, of disturbance, and of forowe that
had hapned vnto them.

And as the spring passed in this kinde of pleafure, fo
likewise was not the somer voyde of the paftime there-
unto belonging. In which occured vnto them fonfdrie
actions, as well to the intendement of their present loue,
as in other occasions right-pleasing. It happened at one
time amongst the rest, during this season that diuers
fishermē being in y seas, & the weather calme, the found
of their songs and voice redoubled so much vppon the
rockes, as thereon gaue a moft shrill & notable Eccho the
wōder hereof seemed vnto Chloe uery great as she that
feldome had bin vfed to the difference of the same, by.
reason of which, supposing that on the other side of them,
there also had bin an other sea, and other fishermen, she
began to loke about hir, demanding Daphnis, by what
reason they shou'd in their song so well in thatmaner
agree togither. Daphnis smilling at her simplicitie, the
better to fatisifie hir demaund, and to informe hir at large
of the plefures of the field, discoursed vnto hir the cer-
taintie, by revealing vnto hir the tale of the Eccho.

There were (faid he) in antient time (as yet there be)
Nymphs of diuers forts, some of the groues, some of the
woods, some of the riuers, and others of the springs, and
fountaines. Of one of these forts was sometimes a gallant
girle, who was called Eccho, she was norished by the
Nymphs, and instructed and brought vp with the Mufes,
the charie account of whome, gaue hir (besides favor) a
moft excellent knowledge and cunning in all kinde of
songs and instriments, insomuch, as beeing come vnto the
very floure and full prime of hir age, shee was for hir unmatchable skill deemed fit to be intертained with their praises, with their companies, and with their pleasures, and being converseant with them wholly in fort aforesaid, lifted not to recke of at all the company of men, nor of God, but being a virgin by disposition, fought fully and wholly how to preferue the same.

Pan (my deere as thou knowest) being a god altogether, amorous, and folacing himselfe as his nature is in the woods and pastures, had hearing once of this Nymph, and beganne thereupon to wonder at hir dainty and melodious sounds, indeuoring (if possibly he could) to woe hir to his favor, but when in no fort hee could compas it, he waxed angrie at the Nymph, and she being alone in the fields without any company, he wrought so woonderfully by his power, as that for meere diphone of hir fauor, hee inraged against her all the heardfmen and shepeheards of the country where she was, that like woolues and mad dogges they tare the poore Nymph peece-meale in their furie, and throwing the gobbets here and there, as she was yet singing hir fongs, the very earth it selfe fauored hir musike, and bureaued immediately hir foundes, in forte as evermore agreeing to this day with the Muses in accord, the same tune that it is she recordeth, the same song that by any voice is deliuered, she repeateth.

The earth thus retaining the former condicion of the Nymph while she liued, when either gods, or men, or instruments of musike, or beastes, or Pan himselfe foundeth his sweet Syrinx ouer the hollow rockes, it counterfeiteth evermore the fame notes which the director of shepheardes often-times perceiuing, sometimes runneth skipping and
leaping after the found, not for desire or hope he hath to
injoy his faire Eccho, but only to find to what instinct the
manner of his ditties are so disguised withall, without
knowledge, how, or whence it commeth.

The recitall hereof grew of such admiration vnto Chloe,
as that to make present triall thereof, hirselfe recorded
divers tunes vpon hir flute, wherevnto the Eccho, as it
were in confirmation of that which Daphnis had said, im-
mediately answered, not without the great pleasure of the
shepheardesse, who had felicitie often-times to sport hirselfe
with those redoubled sounds. But this valiance of theirs,
and sweete societie euermore thus continued, could not
yet assure their minds with such safety, as that the same
should alwayes haue dured. for that Chloe becoming
both tall in statute, and ripe in yeares for a husband, the
sons of divers the wealthiest sheepheards frequented
earnestly the house of Dryas, to wooe hir. And praising
in their mindes all the complements of hir favor and
wonderfull perfections: some gaue in hand both to Dryas
and Nape many fruitful presents, others promised vnto
them a great deale more, so that Nape hir-selfe being
nowe also floong with the covetious gaine thereof, coun-
selled hir husband Dryas in any wise to marry hir.

And to the intent to moue him the rather thereunto,
she forgat not to laie before him her ripenes, and howe
aduenturous it was to keepe in their house a maide of
such beawtie and statute to continue vnmaried, putting
him also in minde how that accepting the present offers,
he might now marie her to his profit and hir owne
advancement, but if she fortuned once in keeping of
sheepe to lose hir maidenhead, they might marie her
afterwarde for roses and nuttes to whom foeuer would be contented to take her, Dryas, as willing as her selle to finger the coine, and lothe to lose the oportunitie in hand, would not yet overhaftillie conclude any match, for that him seemed still to have a mind to harken after hir parents, and for this cause found he divers meanes and doubts, whereby to delay the matter from one time to an other, whereby the subtill gnoffe, being of a great many required, obtained also at their hands great plenty of gifts, the fertility whereof he withed by all pollicie so long as he might to drawe on vnto him.

Chloe was not all this while ignorant of these deuifes, as shee that was a principall partie therein to be acquainted, but forowing in hir minde of long time in feare of the diffeueraunce to be made of hir and Daphnis, shee at the laft, aftermuch fighting and lamentation revealed it vnto him. The yoong youth a Stonied at the first, beganne to bethinke himselfe immediatly of the mislap intended, and his owne irrecoverable griefe, if the same should proceed to be efected, but recomforting for the present her sweete imaginations, and ouer tender spirites, shee declared vnto her that he had good suppose, that if he demaundde hir himselfe of hir father, he would not greatly say him nay, for that he thought he was not so much backward, but that he easely might surmount in any thing, but in wealth, the greatest of all the other shepeheards. Onely this somewhat quailed his assurance in that his foster father Lamon was not rich, but rather a very poore man, and such as no way could devise to satisfie the couetousnesse of Dryas. Notwithstanding which, he yet resolued, whatsoever came thereof, to putte the request in aduenture,
and this to accomplishe, Chloe hirselfe didde alfo aduise him.

Not for all this durft the bashfull youth, at the first time to reveale it to Lamon, but rather chose, as with whome hee might be most boldeft, to make knownen his loue before hand to Myrtale. Myrtale, she held no secret of it, but the same night alfo tolde it to Lamon. The blunt fellow, quite contrary to expectation, accepted the motion but very badly, calling his wife, beaft, dolt and fottish ass, that so rashly without consideration at all, would become a meane to bestow their nurcerie (whom of what parentage he was descended they little knew) vpon a simple shepheardesse, the testimonies of whose reputation, being found with him, did promife vnto them a farre better fortune, and whose parents, if happily by his being in their custodie might be found, it might not onely perchance be a meane to infranchize them from that their yoke of seruitude, but happily alfo enrich them with possession of greater value than thofe that then they lusted vpon.

Myrtale hearing her husbands conieecture, would not for this discourrage the youth in his fancie, for feare least quenched of all hope therof (being so sharpe in loue as he was) some worfe matter might betide him than they expected: wherefore laying therupon some other deuifes, shee proposed vnto him their pouertie, and the riches of thofe that were tendred vnto Chloe, likewise their seruage, by reafon of which nothing was their owne that could be imploied to his preferment. But (faiid she) be ruled by me, the girle I knowe doth loue thee, and in respect thereof desireth to enjoy thee aboue any other. Doe this
therefore, that shee acquaint hir father with the purpose, and happily being her own fute, he will the sooner affent vnto thee, and require my husband Lamon for thee. By this excuse Myrtale suppos’d with herselle honestly to haue shifted off Daphnis: for well floode shee assured, that Dryas for his parte woulde neuer consent vnto it: but the simple gote-heard neueretheles tooke the deferment in good part, and knowing with him selse, that there was no supposicion of treasure to be had to set forward his demaunde, he did as many other poore louers, intend to proceede by intreatie.

For the furtherance hereof, it fortuned, that the Nymphs euermore gracious vnto their joint affections (Daphnis sleeping at night) appeared vnto him, to whome, being in shape accustomed, the eldeft declared, that the patronage of his loue, rest’d in the perfection of a greater deitie than themselues, but to giue hym meane to accom- plishe it, by mollifieng the flintie conceited disposition of Dryas, that could they do: And it to bring to passe, returne thee to morrow next said she to the place where the laft yere the bote of the Methimnians by unloosign the oziar twig wherewith it was tied, was loft and driuen to the Sea, there by tempeft of the weather shalt thou finde in the banke vnder a bushe hard by the same oziar, a bagge of three hundred crownes, which in ouerturning of the same boat, the waues did there drive on lande, and for that it hath hetherto lien covered with sande and mossie throwne out of the sea, no man hath yet euer found it, take that pursfe, and giue the money to Dryas, that shalbe sufficient for the present to shew thou art not utterly deuoide of riches.
Daphnis awakened out of the dreame, longed earnestly for the morning, and the day appearing, ran in all haste to the sea coast, where ferching in the place apointed, he found the purse and gold therein. Nowe thinking him selfe to bee the welthieft man of all the shepheardes, he hied him first to the fieldes with his flocke, (& after debate the matter to Chloe, and without farther staie (requiring her to haue care of their beastes) he hastneth as faft as he could to Dryas. Being thither come, he fuluteth the man, and afterward setteth forth vnto him his occasion of comming. I am saide he Dryas as thou knowest thy neighbour, well know I what belongeth in euerie thing to the countrie, the ordering of Wines, Oliues, and husbandrie, is not to me vnknownen. How able I am and with what good succeffe and skill I haue garded my heard, Chloe her selfe can witnesse, and the profe it selfe will discouer. Thy daughter is woed of a great manie, none of which as I, can or may so wel defere her, they profer the for thy good will, goats, sheep, oxen & corne, as much as will bring the vp three or foure chickens. But Dryas, though both for neighbourhood and these causes before alleaged, I might feeme in this action to be preferred, yet for that thou shalt knowe that as well as in other qualities I will not bee behind them in giftes, geue me my Chloe in marriage, and take here three hundred crownes for thy labour, which vnto Nape heere, and thee, I frankly and freelic doe render: but with this cōdition that you both promife me neuer to be aknowne of the present, no not to Lamon himselfe, for whatsoeuer hereafter that herein may be supposed.

Dryas and Nape seeing so grosse a sum, the like
quantitie wherof they had neuer seene before, beeing ouertaken with the couetousnes of the fame, gaue their immediate consents without anie further deniall, and both tooke upon them thereunto to drave the good liking of Lamon. All busines therefore nowe laide aside, and the purfe first locked vp with the gold, Dryas goes forward to seeke out Lamon and Myrtale, and to them breaketh forth the purpose intended.

The feelie man with his wife was winowing of corne, and at the first sight began to complaine of their harde peniworths, and the bad yeelding thereof, all which (after the maner) Dryas in his blunt & groslike condicion recomforted, and proceeding from out thereof began to demaund of them Daphnis for his daughter in mariage, & added further that albeit of others, he had bene therefore fairely offered, yet of them hee demaunded nothing, but rather was willing to contribute of his own to haue their consentes, his reaason for that they had bin norished, brought vp, liued, and kept beasts togethier, and that he flood moft assured of, they loued and intirelie fauored and desired ech other. Lamon who could not for the objections aforefaid excuse himselfe by pouertie, by want of age of the youth, by difference of education, nor otherwise, and fearing to disclofe the thing it selfe, which in veritie did withdraw him, which was the doubt and expectation of his parentage, thanked Dryas hartilie of his good suppofe, commended the maiden, and praifed his courtesie verie highlie, but yet anfwered therewithall, that he was a feruant to another man, and that liuing in seruitude as he did, he was not by reaason of his bondage to dispose of anie part of his owne, without his lords consent. And
forasmuch as to the agreement of this match, it seemed a thing meet and pertinent to his dutie, to have him thereunto required, he persuaded him they might continue freends, and let the conclusion of the marriage suspend till the time of the next vintages, which not being long, his L. he had vnderstanding would then be there in perfon to furuiew the state of his house and maner of the countrie, & then with the good liking on ech part they might be the better solemnized. But heerewithall Drias (said he) I will of one thing aduertife thee, that thou shalt not in matching with him marrie thy daughter to one of base birth, or place of meane calling, but better a greate deale discended than either of vs both be, and so giuing drinke ech to other, they vpon this resolution for the presfent departed.

Drias who had not put thefe laft speeches of Lamon into a deafe eare, as his waie laie homewards, reuolued in his minde the state of his Chloe with that of Daphnis, which by the few speeches that by Lamon had beene oppofed, he found to be by likelihood of good place, which made him not a little inwardlie to reioice that therein was some hope that she should not be much disparaged: in the consideration wherof, he began to bethinke himfelfe whether Lamon finding him as he did, had therewithall received anie fuch like ornaments to shew his birth as himfelfe had doone with Chloe, and tickled with the conceipt heereof, with twentie praiers made to Pan and the Nymphs that it might be so, he came in these mufes to the place at laft where refted yong Daphnis, togither with his beloved Chloe, to whom hauing recounted the storie hereof, a world of ioies befell immediatlie vnto the youth, considering that Autume was now at home, and
the marriage should no longer be deferred, and thanking his supposed father in lawe Dryas a thousand times the olde man departed.

Now after these shepheards had both dispached their businesse, and the sunne reade to go downe, they passed homewards, gathering in the waies diuerse forts of apples, the yeere was plentie, and frutes were now in their ripenesse, among the number whereof, they chanced to come by one tree, the frute whereof was all gathered, and the tree thereby of the leaues left almost naked, onelie one apple excepted, the bewtie of which was as the colour of the shining gold mixed with an orient red of the frestfjft and brauest hew that might be, this apple stood on the verie top of the highest branch of all the tree, and for the hight thereof seemed to be left vngathered: the louelie lad, casting eies therevpon, thought that it was a present fit to be giuen for a loue token, and suddenlie getting vp to the tree,climed so nimblie that he brought it downe in his hand from the top where it grew.

Chloe became greatlie miscontented at his rashnesse, and fearing to see him fall, and wound hir felfe from the place among the thickeft of hir flocks, but Daphnis pursuing the gentle Nymph, my sweet said he, the faire and beautifull seafon hath brought forth this frute, a flatelie tree hath nourished it, the radiant and most comfortable funnes beames haue ripened it, and onelie good fortune as a thing most choice and perfect, hath hitherto referued it, the woorthinesse onelie appertaining to you as to a creature most excellent. Ill had I beene disposed to suffer so faire a frute by falling on the hard ground to haue beene brufed, soiled, or otherwise trode vnder feet, or
Daphnis and Chloe.

perished. The apple of gold was erft on Venus bestowed for the prize of hir beautie, and that by a shepheard, and I likewise garding my beafts, haue found this apple, comparable to that in shew, wherewith to present my Chloe, who matchest hir in favour. In this case am I Paris and thou the selfe Venus.

The laffe appaied with these delightsome speeches, assented quickelie with hir Daphnis to be at attonement, and he throwing the apple into hir lap, the onelie gaue him a louers kiffe, wherewith the well pleased gotheheard held himselfe contented.

In these continued pastances, the often wished and longed for Autume did now draw on apace, and a messenger from the maifter of Lamon was alreadie approched, to informe them shortlie of their lords comming, the bruite of spoile done by the Methimnians on the grounds thereabouts was cause thereof, and to that end was delivered their maifter intended to perview the harme by them committed. It was now no need to appoint the olde Lamon to his businesse, who carefull of himselfe to see all things well, indeuored so to provide that no one iote might in the least respect be amisse: Daphnis likewise tooke in charge neatlie to picke and trimme his heards, and orderlie each daie to see them fed on the beft and most frutefull pastures, to the intent the heard being mightie and fat, they might haue the more thankes for their trauell, and be the better reputed of at their maifters comming. It was vnto him a matter of great nouell, to thinke what maner of man should be his maifter, so much as the name of whome till that time hee neuer before had heard.
Lamon for his part began to passe throughout all the hearbers, the vines, the fruites, and the berries, those boughes hee tricked, these knobs he pared, these branches he flipped, and them in another place cut downe and cropped. The shew of this place was a thing of most excellent pleasure, as well as of the scituation, prospects, plentie and varietie of deuifes, as also for diuersitie of trees, and all kinds of fruits. To this had Lamon of all others a most speciall regard, wherein his careful in-fight and continuale travaile had wrought fo great perfection, as seemed to bee helde a thing rare and wonderfull. The trees hung yet laden with all kinde of fruites, plums, apples, peares, mirtes, granades, oringes, limons, figs, oliues, and twentie other pleasing conceits. Besides the number whereof, the order yet curiositie and braue disposition of euerie thing was such, as a man would haue thought it a paradife, and deeplie haue forrowed to forethinke that the leafl;e spoile in the world shoulde haue happened vnto it.

The messenger hauing seene all thinges in a readinesse prepared, returned to the Citie againe to aduertise his Lord of the estate of the same, who not being vnrewarded of the poore Lamon and Mirtale, they onely desired his good word in setting forth the manner of that he sawe, to their greater commendation, the messenger omitted nothing to him in charge giuen, but hauing ascertained what he came for, waited onlie the time of his maifters readinesse.

In this meane while of the returne made of the servuant to his maifter, after all this toft bestowed and travaile taken of poore Lamon, happened a foule and cruell mis-
chaunce, the euent of which made all the house sorrowfull, and them now onelie to feare the comming of him thether, whome before they earneftlie looked and most instauntlie desired, the case standing as it did, vpon a dreadful hazard of their utter vndoing, the occasion of all which infued in forme following. There was neere thereabouts dwelling to them a cow-heard, a stubborn and a knurleheaded knaue, whose name was Lapes, who being of Chloe to-fore time exceedinglie enamoured, and seeing that by a conuention betweene Dryas and Lamon, hee was preuented of his purpose, and hope to obtaine hir in marriage, grew thereby into so cruel and presumptuous a conceit of doing vnto him some one or other notable mischief, as that hee endeuored nothing so much as to seeke occasion, how, and by what meanes to be reuenged.

He was well warie that the dependancie of this marriage consisted sole on the fauour and good opinion to be by them receiued from their maister, whereinto if it were possible, that hee could deuise by the committing of some one or other notable villany, to worke a breach, twenty to one hee thought, that ill must needes betide them, and the marriage in hand shoulde never be brought in question. This vilde and mischiefous imagination in some sorte to effect, the villaine aduised him selle of this beautifull plotte, the trimming and decking whereof had now of long time being attended, brought the fame to a most exceeding perfection, besides the deuises thereof being euerie waie (as they were) most excellent, had made the maister of Lamon to be of all things about his house the most in loue with it. Hereupon as the thing that on all sides might turne them to most displeasure the cruell and
wretched Lapes desired to bee moft reuenged. Wherefore spyeng a time conuenient, one night when all about the house were vniuerfally at reft: this false and villainous churle, wooned himfelfe secretly into the garden, and there moiled and foiled, with hookes, with hatchets, and other cutting instruments, the moft part of the hedgerows, vines, fruites, and trees of all the hearberie and garden—which being doone he returned himfelfe secretly againe, without being perceiued of any man.

Lamon, the next morning early, entring into his gardeine with intent to furuwe and tricke what he might in the leaft iott fee thereabout amiffe, perceiued the fpoyle and notable mifufance euery where doone vnto it, and not knowing from whence it came, but moued exceedingely with the defpight & villanie thereof, as the onely thing of all others that his maifter loued, looked for no other reliefe at all, but to be beaten to death or hanged. Wherefore overcome as he was with great griefe, hee tare his garment from his fhoulders, and thereupon fkritched and cried moft lamentably.

Myrtale hearing the clamor, left what was in hir hand, and ranne in all hafte vnto him. Daphnis alfo which euen then had but led his beafts to the field, moued with great lamentation, returned backe againe vnto them. And feeing this great difgrace moft vile and deteftable hauocke and wracke doone and committed on all parts of the hearberie, it could not but greatlie become vnto them a matter moft forrowefull, for to faye the truth, were a manne there-vnto but a meere ftraunger, hee coulde not but hauie deepelie greeued to fee the malicious and caufeffe fpoile of fo faire and pleaftant a dwelling, the
partes yet vntouched whereof, for all the deforder therein committed, carried notwithstanding some maner demonstration of the beautie of the other.

The greuoufnes of the fight made them al to shed teares abundant, for their vndoing floode vppon it, Lamon one while for hym-felse, and an other while for Daphnis exceedinglie weeped. During the continuaunce of which diseomforte, Eudrome the page and messenger, that before had beene with them, from their Maifter was returned againe, declaring, that after three dayes paffed, their olde Maifter intended to be there present, but their yoong Maifter his fonne would come thither the morowe.

Preparation heere vppon enfued on all fides, and nowe the monftroufnesse of the euill doone did trouble them more and more. But Eudrome beeyng of his owne disposition, a youth of verye good nature, they deuised amongst them-felues for to call him alfo to councell about this enterprife. The case beeing made knowen vnto him. Eudrome seeing their excessiue forrowe and mone made, recomforted them, and aduised as moft meete, that the matter were first made knowne vnto their yong Maifter, whome he assured vnto them to be of louing and moft kinde condition, and that vppon their submission made, hee woulde not sticke so farre forto to pittie them, as that by his good and fauourable conceit, some one thing or other for redresse might there be the better prouided.

Lamon notwithstanding was not yet idle, but flipped and cropped the hanging boughes and twigges rounde about the garden, hee didde what hee coulde by all the arte and cunning hee had, to make the hauocke feeme lesse, infomuch as by hys diligent looking too, and atten-
daunce, hee hadde reasonablie amended the matter in diuers places. Their yoong Maister according vnto appointment came the next day, whose name was Astile, and wyth him brought to accompany him for his disporte, a parasitcall gester, whose name was Gnatho. The gentleman was yet verye yoong, vpon whose chinne the tender downe hadde scarcelee crept, and therewithall of moft gentle and friendlie condicion: hee was no sooner entred the grounds, but Lamon & Myrtle his wife together with yoong Daphnis fell prostrat at his feete, defiring his fauour and forgiueneffe, and that beeing compassionate vpon the olde yeares of his bondman, hee woulde indeuour fo farre as he might, to withdraw his fathers rage and displeasure from them.

Astile rewed the miserable complaint, and the better to relieue them, out of their woonted distresses and forrowes, hee promifed, that at his fathers comming, hee woulde endeuour to make some pretaye excuse of the matter, and for to take the canie and choice occasion thereof wholly vpon himfelse. They thankfully heere-vpon tooke his agreement, and endeuouring by all the meanes possible to content him, both Lamon and Daphnis, with diuerfe notable presents did afterwardes entertaine him, they praied God also in respecte of their disabilitie, that it would please him of his goodnesse to requite him.

Nowe Gnatho this parasite being a right bellie god, a villaine by nature, and one that loued none, but where hee might be fedde, nor cared for any, but onelye for his profite, feeing the sweete and naturall fauour of this yoong Daphnis, beganne as an vnnaturall beast, so against nature become wanton ouer him. The paunch-filled rascal,
feeing that Astile was a braue yong gentleman, tooke plefure in hunting, and to haunt the fields abroad with his hawks and spaniels, deuised from time to time sundry shifts, whereby to ridde himſelfe of his company. And in these spaces would he haunt the heards of yong Daphnis, & one while hearing him found his flute, and another while ſing, thoght there was no felicitie in the world fo great, as to be accompanied with his pleſure. The wretch mowing to the goat-heard manie queſtions, & perceiuing his ſimplicity and vnacquainted diſpoſition to villanous purpoſes, one time by watching his goings and comerings wold haue found meanes in forcible maner to abufe him. But the insinuat condition by nature and his former birth, planted in the imboldened ſpirits of the yoong youth, with a maner of sweltring kind of disdaine, ſhooke the raſkall off, and that fo rudelie, as his pampered drunken carcas ſquatted againſt the ground with the pezant and vnweldie burden thereof.

The paraſticall tricker perceiuing the vnmoſliſed ſpirit of the braue goatheard, and weing therewithall the maner of his vnexpected colour and courage, ſuch as feldome falleth in thoe that by nature are borne to be ſlaues, thought that in his naturietie the ſtares and planets were vnto him too ſinifter, in that vnto a mind & fauor fo correſpondent, they yeelded an estate & condition fo mightilie diſtemporal. Neuertheless though in fo forcible maner he dared no more to affaie the youth, yet for all that withdrewe he not frō him his ſenuall & beaſtilie diſpoſition, but considering that the lad was but the fonne of Lamon reputed, & therefore thought as a villeine to belong vnto his lord, he deemed with himſelfe to praſtife
another devise more colourable, whereby when time should serve, he might the easier attaine to that his wretched and most abominable desire.

This could he not immediatlie bring to passe, for that
the old man with his wife, children and familie were now all arrived at this his countrie dwelling. In the first two daies after whose arriuall, there was nothing but feastings
and banketting, Dionysophanes was the old mans name, and Cleirifter his wife. After then that he had repofed
himselfe by the space of two daies, he then began to visit
his herberies, his gardens, walks, and other fine and pleafant devises, in all which he found no fault at all, faue onelie the spoyle which before you heard of, which yoong
Aftile had ere this to him execufed and taken the matter
vpon himfelfe, wherewith Dionysophanes held himfelfe contented. Then walked he forwards to fee the heardes
and flocks, at the sight of which companie of fo manie
strangers, Chloe baflifull on a fudden, and being in the
fieldes, as she that had neuer bin accustomed to their
view, stole away secretlie, and hid hir felfe in the woods,
but Daphnis flood still awaiting their comming. Lamon
then pointing out vnto his maifters goats and sheepe
that fo daintilie had beene fed and increafed, added
further vnto him, that the youth standing by was his
goate-heard, who by his dilligent care and attendaunce
had thitherto conducted them.

Dionysophanes and Cleirifte beholding the excellent
fauor and sweete gestures of the youth, who furnished in
euery condicion as a heardsmen, and hauyiug a faire large
skinne of a hee goate, smoothelie drefsed with the haire
faftened vnto his necke, and hanging ouer his shoulders,
thought that there appeared in him a kinde of beautie, more commendable farre, than cuftomably was to bee seeene in evry other sheepeheard. Daphnis beganne to make vnto them musike vppon his flute, and with diuers and excellent layes and ditties of the sheepeheards to entertaine them, all which of the company generallye, but Clearifta especiallie, was in him both rewarded, liked, and highly commended, beside commaundd shee him, and likewise Dionysophanes his Maifter expressly enioyned him, not to bee abfent from the house during their abode and continuance in the country, but alwayes there to attend them.

All this vnto the vile and beastly conceipt of Gnatho, didde but adde fire vnto the flame, who beeing dedicated vnto luxurie and his bellie, was not able to containe him-selfe within limits, but taketh Afile on a time at one side, and thus cautelously, the better to accomplifhe his purpofe deliuereth vnto him. I haue (Sir) heere-tofore neuer in my life yeelded appetite or liking to any thing fo much, as to quaffing companye, and aboundaunce of feeding, but nowe is my minde chaunged there-fro, and since I sawe this freshe yoong goate-heard playing on his pipe fo melodiously as hee dooth, me thinkes than the foile and sweet pleafure thereof, there is no delight in the worlde. Nowe Sir, albeit he bee the fonne of your fathers villaine, yet surely respecting the seemely fauours he beareth: for eftauunged in shewe from fo simple a proportion, mee thinkes you might doo uery well to craue him of your father, and to take him from these heards to dwell with you at home in the citie. Afile harkened heere-vnto, and thought it not amiffe, and onely attended, but time conuenuent to mooue his father thereof. This speach by
Endrome the page, being ouer-heard, who knewe the villainous delights of this parasite gefter, and marked since their comming thither this continuall fawning and pur-fuite of the gentle Daphnis, and howe many exercises therewithall he tendered, that he woulde procure hys freedome, thought this faire weather was not all for naught, and therefore speeding him-felde to Lamon and Myrtale (as one compassionate of the youths misfortune, if the way in question shoulde be taken) hee revealed vnto them both the practife, and also what of the euent thereof, not without good caufe he had coniectured.

The poore olde man furchargd nowe, with farre greater griefes than euuer before hee was peftred, for that the losse of his life coulde not haue beene more miserable vnto him than the forrowe of this mischiefe, fawe that the disguife of this youth in fending his fonne, shoulde nowe without speedie preuention, become meane to make him the beafly pray and spoile (vnder pretext of bringing him to the fervice of Aftile) to a base, vile, fenguile, and gorbellied drunkard. This thought the poore man, rather to die than to fuffer: wherefore refoluing him-felde to reveale (if neede compelled) what he was, that the woorthinesse of his birth might the sooner free him from fuch intoller-able fervage, hee onely attended but for the oportunitie when Aftile shoulde begge him of his father, which beeing by the continuall fuggfetion of Gnaro the next day put in practife. The simple bondman standing foorth, fell prostrate immediately at his lordes feete, and embracing ftraightly his knees befought him to haue compa-ッション of his humble fute and petition then to be made vnto him. Dionysophanes willed him to speake, and then
taking Daphnis by the hand. Clearefta present, and the moft part else of the familie, Lamon thereupon faid: I am not (Sir) discontented, that it is your good pleafure, and my yoong L. Aftile heere, to take from me this yoong youth out of thefe countrie laboures to attend, and there to remaie with him in the citie, for fo might it thereby happen, that a woorthie and noble Maifter, might alfo enjoy of him by this meanes, a free and noble feruant, but that by pretext thereof, and vnder colour to drawe him hence to an other place, whereby in moft vile and infufferable manner to abuse the woorthinesse of his shape againft nature, onely by notice, that he is the fonne of a bondflaue, and bred of my loines and that nameley alfo to become a ueffell to his filthinesse, even the groffe villanie of this parasitcall gefier: this Gnatho heere preuent, who vpon a beaftlie and wicked conceipt to accompliſh the fame, hath onelie fuggelte this motion, that can I neuer fuffer. Wherefore (Sir) that the better it may appeare vnfo your knowledge, hoe vnfit it is, that fo great and not commonlie accuſtomde feature and comeliness, shoulde in fo vile and bad manner be mifprizde: vnderftande I befeeche you, that this yoong and braue youth heere preuent is not my fonne (as it hath bee ne poffed) nor is the basenesse of our condicion able to produce fo excellent a creature: but beeing nowe eightene yeares since I found him laide foorth in pastures tenderly wrapped within a small thicket, where-uo one of my shee goates, to my great aſtoneſhement ordinarily reforted to fucke it, neither am I able to fay howe, or by whose handes it came there: but this know I, that the defcent thereof cannot bee meane, reſpeſting the coflly
attire, iewelles, and other ornaments which I found about it, all which I haue hitherto whole and entirely preferued, by the conie6ture whereof you may the better deeme of his parentage, and howe vnseeming it is, that so gentle a nature shoulde become the subiect and spoile of so base and seruile a condition.

Lamon had not scarce shut his lippes vppon these speeches, but that Gnatho enraged at these his sharpe peercing tauntes and inforncements vfed against him, closed straight wayes wyth his wordes, and threatened that ere long hee woulde for this be thoroughly revenged on him. Dionyfophanes for his parte was amazed at the accident, and charging his bondman, in verye vehement and hard speeches thereof to deliuer a truth, Lamon further added, and swore by the immortall gods, by Pan, and the Nymphis, that heerin he had not lied one word, and to the ende to make cleere the matter, caufed his wife Myrtaie to bring forth the attire, the mantle, and iewelles, and there shewed them in his presence.

Dionyfophanes hauing heard these last speeches of Lamon togither with his attentuie countenance and earneft proteftation, looked vpon Gnatho with an aspect austere and grimme, as one that with his demeanour was no forte well pleased, and commaunding him for the pre- fent out of companye, hee beganne to call to memorie his firft yeares, and originall of his marriage, and beholding moft earneftlye, the mantle, the iewelles, the brooche, and the sword. Lamon (faide hee) thou haft by this dayes labour perfourmed vnto thy Maifter the beft servise that euer thou couldst doe, and calling therewithall his wife Clearifta hee faide, looke well vpon these ornaments,
Daphnis and Chloe.

and see if before this time you have ever known them. Cleariosta taking the mantle in hand, her heart throbbing at the first touch, after she had on every side beheld it, and seen the brooch, considered also upon the rest of the jewels and fine attire. Oh fatal goddesses, said she, howe fted are all your determinations, recognize my Daphnis thy mother, and see here thy father, beholde Dionyfophanes also thy sonne, and Aftile thy brother: her speech wrought great amaze in the beholders, and Daphnis half in a trance to see this alteration, and not fully capable of this meaning, stood still. But Cleariosta with flowing teares: drawe neere my sonne, (said she) and kissing him, made present of a new found childe, to his newe acknowledged father. The auntient Dionysophanes falling upon his necke, could not abstaine from distilling that plenty of moisture, which evidently discovered his exceeding joy, and melting mind, for that so long continuing his fathers pastures, hee could never till then bee discerned. Aftile, who as a stander by, behelde all these partes, on each side to bee thus handled, could not but with the rest discover himselfe to be a brother, and embracing in that fort the seemely goathe-heard, newe apparell was immediately called for, wherewith hee was appareled, and being commanded from his woonted seruage and attendaunce, didde become euery day after, the encreasing, delight, and dayly comforte of his father.

You may nowe conjecture, that in all these occurrences, the minde of this daintie fosterling of poore Lamon, was not also vnoccupied, who not certeine a great while whether the thing in hand was an action, or that he might deeme it a vision, was silent a great while, at the last per-
ceiuing their entertainment on all sides, and assured by the teares and embracement of his father, mother and freends, that it was a thing in veritic, he began also to rejoioce among the others, insomuch as surprized with the noueltie and present gladnesse he had vttlerie forgot Chloe, or almost that he was a shepheard.

But the next daie Dionyfophanes enterteining his freends with a solemne feast in rejoicing of his sonne, after the fame ended, sitting with all the companie about him, he declared, that in the beginning of his marriage when as yet he had not attempted the fortune of the worlde, and seeing children to increase vpon him, as firft a sonne, then a daughter, after another sonne which was Aftile there prefent, and laftlie the fourth child which was this Daphnis newlie receiued, becaufe the possefions left him by his frends were few, & his flocke but small, he greeuing with the great charge, concluded with himfelfe by consent of his wife, to take this laft of all, and with such things as were found about it, to commit the fame to the guidance of Fate & hir sisters, which by Sophrofine then his man was as appeareth, laid foorth in the thicket, in mind that neuer againe he shoulde heare tell of it. But staie said he, the deveine prouidence, for those whom with care and tender cherifhment I nourished at home, my formof two children are dead, and this yet living, so that hauing no more left vnto me but Aftile, were it not that Fortune had hitherto referued me this Daphnis, the increafe of my flocke, and succeffion had onlie conffited in Aftile.

What then refeth vnto you now both my joint children, but that the pleafure of the gods being thus miraculouflie,
Daphnis and Chloe.

and that within mine owne bofome to preferue the one of you, and vnto the other to giue also life to fee triall of the fame, but that indifferntlie henfegoorth you doo loue one another, and thou Aftile content thy felfe, that hauing my poffeffions, goods and liuings diuided betweene you both (the patrimonie whereof fhalbe right plentie and sufficient to ech of you) doo oft with good and louing mind receiue this thy brother to inherit with thee. And thou Daphnis also not forethinking the wrong doone vnto thee, in being shut out as a stranger fo long tyme from thy fathers houfe doe hencefgoorth omit the respe(5l of the iniurie, and liue alike in loue with thy brother indifferntlie. And in the parting of my poffeffions betweene you, I will that this house, thefe lands, the moouables heere in my heards, flocks, feruants, and all things elfe therevnto belonging, doo remaine and continue vnto thee. Daphnis at the repetition of these laft words, not suffering his father to speake foorth the rest, ftart up quicklie on a suddien, and therewith O Nymphs, faide he, my heards haue not all this while beeene watered, and I ftand heere til a doing nothing. The companie heereat fell a laughing, to see that the remembrance of that wherein fo long he had beeene trained, could not yet make him forget what he had to doo when he was woont to be a feruant. But they aduertifed him that the care of his gotes belonged now vnto another, and that he needed not to trouble his thoughts therwith any longer. Chloe all this while being filled with the brute of Daphnis and his new acknowledge-ment of his parents, did nothing elfe but greeue and lament to see the bad succeffe (as she deemed) of their loues, for thinking that Daphnis being now advancd to
Daphnis and Chloe.

rich parentage, would not anie more regard or account of hir, [f]he could but sigh and waile, accusing hir selfe to haue giuen more confidence to his oth sworne by his gotes than to that he had made before to the Nymphes. Lapes therefore, who for dispit and wreak of the loue of Daphnis then made to hir, had spoiled in the night time, and marred the workmanship of Lamon as you heard before, perceiuing now that the state of Daphnis might tend to other effect, began to deuife to steale the shepheardesse by force, and for that purpose accompanied with a number of rude rakell fellowes, encountered with hir one morning as she was driuing hir flocks, and offering violence vnto hir she skritchted alowd, the found of hir voice came firft to Nape, and after to Drias, and from him to Daphnis: but the yoonge goatheard conferring now the state and reputation of his freends, durft not be acknowledg publikelie of the action, but called foorth some of the house, to whom he gaue special direcution to aid and assist Dryas.

Gnatho, who had euer since his villenie discouered, hid himselfe from all companie, hauing notice of the direcution, thought with himselfe that now was the time wherein occasion was offered him to be reconciled to Daphnis, and putting himselfe forth in the preafe, as he that intended to be a guide vnto them in that action, they encountered Lapes by their haft, and the residue of his clownes that now were euen readie to haue conueied awaie the Nimpt, and buckling heerevpon togithers, with hard strokes on either sidaes, Dryas and his companie in the end had the beft, and rescuing Chloe againe lambskind the rude lobkins welfauoredlie.

Gnatho supposing that he had behaued himselfe reafor-
able manlie in this enterprife, challenged the honor of the conquest into his hands, whereof he now thought to make a gratefull present vnto his yoong maister Dryas, was not therewith miscontented, but accompanied them both to Daphnis, where being come, Gnatho made offer of the braue Nymph into his hands, humblie submitting himselfe therewithall at his feet, and prayed him of pardon for his misdemeanors passed, and that he might againe be restored by his meanes to the former enterteinment that in his fathers house he woontedlie received.

Daphnis gladded inwardlie at the sight of Chloe, accepted his seruice, and imbracing hir manie times, he was in mind to haue committed her againe to Dryas, with great desire that their loues might be kept secret. But Dryas vtterlie denied that, but rather deliberating to make the matter plaine, seeing the other was alreadie by fortune made knowne to his parents, tooke Chloe againe for that instant, and the next morning leading hir with him to the house of Dionysophanes, and desiring at the hands of him and his wife a little attentive hearing he made knowne vnto them the finding of Chloe, hir education, hir putting to the charge of keeping of flocks in the pastures, the vifion to him and Lamon appearing touching the disposition of their fosterlings, Daphnis putting also to the feeld, the mutuall societie of him and Chloe there begun, continued and concluded vpon after in mariage, and therewithall praised that the Nymph by change and alteration of the state of Daphnis might not now be despised: and to the intent that they might the better stand assured of hir parentage, he shewed also the call, mantle, flippers and other attire and ieweis that he found with
hir: and those with hir, recommended eftfoones to their patronage, loue, care, and common defenfe.

Dionysophanes and Clearifla beholding the beautifull and feemelie parts of the shepheardesse, and weieng also, that by like ensigne and badges as theirs, she had beene laid foorth, concluded the likelihood thereof with their owne intendments, and the rather in respect of those testimonies which shewed in some sort, the reckoning of hir parents, and asking also of Daphnis his willingnesse therein, they accepted hir immediatlie as their daughter in law, and confirmed the liking, wherewith before he had received hir as his wife.

Time wearing out the period of euerie determinat purpose and resolution, made Dionysophanes & his wife to thinke themselues sufficientlie by this time recreated with the pleasure of the countrie: wherefore apparelling Chloe after the manner of the citie, and as beseemed their daughter, they jointlie with all their whole household remooued, and came backe againe to Meteline, but firft in recompence of the painefull trauell of both these aged heardfmen, Dionysophanes rewarded Lamon with his freedome, and besides gave him afterwards wherewith to liue richlie: to Dryas also of his bountie he gaue three hundred crownes more than these he had before, and a gowne furred, and other apparrell both for winter and fummer. To Nape, and especiallie to Myrtale Clearifla was not vnthankefull, both she and Lamon, besides greatlie rejoicing in their olde age to haue obtained their freedome.

Now grew there to be a woonder at their arriuall in Metelene vpon this strange kind of accident; by meanes of
which, divers of the woorthieft of the citie and their wiuues visited Dionysophanes to know the maner and truth of the same: among all the rest that were there to participat this nouell, one Megacles a wealttie noble citizen, hearing the recount of the finding and knowledge of Daphnis made by Dionysophanes, sighing deeplie in his mind, began at a sudden to wepe verie tenderlie, and being earnestlie of the assistants demanded the occasion therof, he said: It is now about sixteene yeeres since, that by reason of my great charge bestowed in trauell, and fundrie losses hapned vnto me by feas, I had then a daughter borne vnto me by my wife Rhode, and forso much as my estate was at that instant so weake, as made me in great hazard how I might recouer my losses and fortune againe, and yeelded me also some despair how, or by what meanes I might afterwards liue hauing so manie children: in great agonie of minde I tooke the infant and gaue it in like manner as thou Dionysophanes to one of my seruants, with apparell, iewelles, and other things about it, and willed him, in some conuenient place to beftowe the same, recommending it thereby to the protection and guidance of some better hap. My children then had, are since all of them dead, my wealth neverthelesse not any ways diminished, but rather increased, but ah my greatest vnkindnesse to that infant, hath nowe bereft mee of any childe at all, and there is none to inherit the possession and goodes I leave behinde me. The recordation heereof (Dionysophanes) reported by a newe relation and deliuerie of thy good hap in recovering thy sonne, togethir with the manner of thy departing from him so iustly agreeing in euery thing with mine, maketh
me onely in this to accuse my ill hap, that can not also in
the felse occasion attaine the euent and fortune of other
men, and lamenting the vntimely miscarryeng of hir
(whome then I deemed some one or other beeing without
childe might happilie finde, and take to their guidance,
but nowe do expect vtterlie to be destroied) do wish to
continue for hir fake the residue of my life in perpetuall
sorrow and heauines.

This pitifull discours of the olde Megacles, bredde in
the minde of all the compaine an extreame fadnesse,
wherefore, as well on a sudden to alter the dombe conceit
therof, as otherwise to manifeft vnto them all, a double
occasion of his gladnesse: this aged Dionysophanes first
brought forth to Megacles the ornaments found with
Chloe (hir-felse hitherto remaining vnsoken of, and
vnseene, but altogether in secret) and thereof demanded
of Megacles if he had any knowledge, affirming, that in
the recouerie of his sonne, such maner of things also came
to his handes. But Megacles well knowing and remem-
bering the tokens of the same, fell hereby into a greater
extremitie than before, thinking, that hee by this might
be assured, that his daughter could not nowe otherwise well
chooze but be dead, and that some heardman of the field
had by chance taken vp these things, and brought them
also to Dionysophanes together with Daphnis. Diony-
sophanes seeing hereby, that it was not requisit vnto the
intendment of a ioifull meeting long time in this fort to
dally, began with sweete words to comfort this Megacles,
and assured him, that his daughter was liuing, and there-
with presenteing vnto the viewe of all the company, the
meere diuine and exquiste proportion indeede of very
Daphnis and Chloe.

Beautie it selfe, harbored in the amiable lookes of this faire and excellent Chloe, hee made knowne also to their hearing the whole maner of hir continuance eu'en to hir present finding.

Megacles not sufficiently able vppon a sudden to digest his ioyes, straightly embraced the Nymph, and being also informed of the marriage intended to be celebrated betwenee hir and Daphnis, desired no better aliance. And in sign how well and worthily he deemed of the match, he freely there gaue and bestowed vpon hir, to hir present aduancement, the inheritance of al his lands, wealth, and posseffions whatsoeuer, onely referued vnto those that so charily had vnto that estate conducted hir, suche liberall rewards and presentes, as to the reputation of his perfon, and the benefit at that instant receiued, might feeme most agreeing and correspondent.

The citizens all thereabouts, commending highly the race and wonderfull accomplisments of these two noble creatures, extolled the indifferencie of the match, and praied Himeneus to giue vnto them, a happie, fruitfull, and gladsome continuance: whereby were finished in most honourable, and sumptuous maner, to the rejoycing of al beholders, the finall determination of all these pastorall amours.

FINIS.
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