

# The Project Gutenberg eBook of Timon of Athens, by William Shakespeare

This is a \*copyrighted\* Project Gutenberg eBook, details below.

Title: Timon of Athens

Author: William Shakespeare

Release date: June 1, 1999 [EBook #1798]  
Most recently updated: May 23, 2019

Language: English

\*\*\* START OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK TIMON OF ATHENS \*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

THIS EBOOK WAS ONE OF PROJECT GUTENBERG'S EARLY FILES PRODUCED AT A TIME WHEN PROOFING METHODS AND TOOLS WERE NOT WELL DEVELOPED. THERE IS AN IMPROVED EDITION OF THIS TITLE WHICH MAY BE VIEWED AS EBOOK (#100) at <https://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/100>

\*\*\*\*\*

This Etext file is presented by Project Gutenberg, in cooperation with World Library, Inc., from their Library of the Future and Shakespeare CDROMS. Project Gutenberg often releases Etexts that are NOT placed in the Public Domain!!

\*This Etext has certain copyright implications you should read!\*

<<THIS ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE IS COPYRIGHT 1990-1993 BY WORLD LIBRARY, INC., AND IS PROVIDED BY PROJECT GUTENBERG WITH PERMISSION. ELECTRONIC AND MACHINE READABLE COPIES MAY BE DISTRIBUTED SO LONG AS SUCH COPIES (1) ARE FOR YOUR OR OTHERS PERSONAL USE ONLY, AND (2) ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED OR USED COMMERCIALY. PROHIBITED COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION INCLUDES BY ANY SERVICE THAT CHARGES FOR DOWNLOAD TIME OR FOR MEMBERSHIP.>>

\*Project Gutenberg is proud to cooperate with The World Library\* in the presentation of The Complete Works of William Shakespeare for your reading for education and entertainment. HOWEVER, THIS IS NEITHER SHAREWARE NOR PUBLIC DOMAIN. . .AND UNDER THE LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE CONDITIONS OF THIS PRESENTATION. . .NO CHARGES MAY BE MADE FOR \*ANY\* ACCESS TO THIS MATERIAL. YOU ARE ENCOURAGED!! TO GIVE IT AWAY TO ANYONE YOU LIKE, BUT NO CHARGES ARE ALLOWED!!

\*\*Welcome To The World of Free Plain Vanilla Electronic Texts\*\*

\*\*Etexts Readable By Both Humans and By Computers, Since 1971\*\*

\*These Etexts Prepared By Hundreds of Volunteers and Donations\*

Information on contacting Project Gutenberg to get Etexts, and further information is included below. We need your donations.

The Complete Works of William Shakespeare  
The Life of Timon of Athens  
June, 1999 [Etext #1798]

The Library of the Future Complete Works of William Shakespeare  
Library of the Future is a TradeMark (TM) of World Library Inc.  
\*\*\*\*\*This file should be named 1798.txt or 1798.zip\*\*\*\*\*

The official release date of all Project Gutenberg Etexts is at Midnight, Central Time, of the last day of the stated month. A preliminary version may often be posted for suggestion, comment and editing by those who wish to do so. To be sure you have an up to date first edition [xxxxx10x.xxx] please check file sizes in the first week of the next month.

Information about Project Gutenberg (one page)

We produce about two million dollars for each hour we work. The fifty hours is one conservative estimate for how long it we take to get any etext selected, entered, proofread, edited, copyright searched and analyzed, the copyright letters written, etc. This projected audience is one hundred million readers. If our value per text is nominally estimated at one dollar, then we produce 2 million dollars per hour this year we, will have to do four text files per month: thus upping our productivity from one million. The Goal of Project Gutenberg is to Give Away One Trillion Etext Files by the December 31, 2001. [10,000 x 100,000,000=Trillion] This is ten thousand titles each to one hundred million readers, which is 10% of the expected number of computer users by the end of the year 2001.

We need your donations more than ever!

All donations should be made to "Project Gutenberg/CMU", and are tax deductible to the extent allowable by law ("CMU" is Carnegie Mellon University).

Please mail to:

Project Gutenberg  
P. O. Box 2782  
Champaign, IL 61825

You can visit our web site at [promo.net](http://promo.net) for complete information about Project Gutenberg.

When all other else fails try our Executive Director: [dircompg@pobox.com](mailto:dircompg@pobox.com) or [hart@pobox.com](mailto:hart@pobox.com)

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*Information prepared by the Project Gutenberg legal advisor\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* SMALL PRINT! for COMPLETE SHAKESPEARE \*\*\*\*\*

**THIS ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE IS COPYRIGHT 1990-1993 BY WORLD LIBRARY, INC., AND IS PROVIDED BY PROJECT GUTENBERG ETEXT OF CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WITH PERMISSION.**

Since unlike many other Project Gutenberg-tm etexts, this etext is copyright protected, and since the materials and methods you use will effect the Project's reputation, your right to copy and distribute it is limited by the copyright and other laws, and by the conditions of this "Small Print!" statement.

## 1. LICENSE

**A) YOU MAY (AND ARE ENCOURAGED) TO DISTRIBUTE ELECTRONIC AND MACHINE READABLE COPIES OF THIS ETEXT, SO LONG AS SUCH COPIES (1) ARE FOR YOUR OR OTHERS PERSONAL USE ONLY, AND (2) ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED OR USED COMMERCIALY. PROHIBITED COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION INCLUDES BY ANY SERVICE THAT CHARGES FOR DOWNLOAD TIME OR FOR MEMBERSHIP.**

B) This license is subject to the conditions that you honor the refund and replacement provisions of this "small print!" statement; and that you distribute exact copies of this etext, including this Small Print statement. Such copies can be compressed or any proprietary form (including any form resulting from word processing or hypertext software), so long as \*EITHER\*:

(1) The etext, when displayed, is clearly readable, and does \*not\* contain characters other than those intended by the author of the work, although tilde (~), asterisk (\*) and underline ( ) characters may be used to convey punctuation intended by the author, and additional characters may be used to indicate hypertext links; OR

(2) The etext is readily convertible by the reader at no expense into plain ASCII, EBCDIC or equivalent form by the program that displays the etext (as is the case, for instance, with most

word processors); OR

(3) You provide or agree to provide on request at no additional cost, fee or expense, a copy of the etext in plain ASCII.

## 2. LIMITED WARRANTY; DISCLAIMER OF DAMAGES

This etext may contain a "Defect" in the form of incomplete, inaccurate or corrupt data, transcription errors, a copyright or other infringement, a defective or damaged disk, computer virus, or codes that damage or cannot be read by your equipment. But for the "Right of Replacement or Refund" described below, the Project (and any other party you may receive this etext from as a PROJECT GUTENBERG-tm etext) disclaims all liability to you for damages, costs and expenses, including legal fees, and YOU HAVE NO REMEDIES FOR NEGLIGENCE OR UNDER STRICT LIABILITY, OR FOR BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES, EVEN IF YOU GIVE NOTICE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

If you discover a Defect in this etext within 90 days of receiving it, you can receive a refund of the money (if any) you paid for it by sending an explanatory note within that time to the person you received it from. If you received it on a physical medium, you must return it with your note, and such person may choose to alternatively give you a replacement copy. If you received it electronically, such person may choose to alternatively give you a second opportunity to receive it electronically.

THIS ETEXT IS OTHERWISE PROVIDED TO YOU "AS-IS". NO OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, ARE MADE TO YOU AS TO THE ETEXT OR ANY MEDIUM IT MAY BE ON, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Some states do not allow disclaimers of implied warranties or the exclusion or limitation of consequential damages, so the above disclaimers and exclusions may not apply to you, and you may have other legal rights.

3. INDEMNITY: You will indemnify and hold the Project, its directors, officers, members and agents harmless from all liability, cost and expense, including legal fees, that arise directly or indirectly from any of the following that you do or cause: [A] distribution of this etext, [B] alteration, modification, or addition to the etext, or [C] any Defect.

4. WHAT IF YOU \*WANT\* TO SEND MONEY EVEN IF YOU DON'T HAVE TO? Project Gutenberg is dedicated to increasing the number of public domain and licensed works that can be freely distributed in machine readable form. The Project gratefully accepts contributions in money, time, scanning machines, OCR software, public domain etexts, royalty free copyright licenses, and whatever else you can think of. Money should be paid to "Project Gutenberg Association / Carnegie Mellon University".

WRITE TO US! We can be reached at:

Internet: hart@pobox.com

Mail: Prof. Michael Hart

P.O. Box 2782

Champaign, IL 61825

This "Small Print!" by Charles B. Kramer, Attorney

Internet (72600.2026@compuserve.com); TEL: (212-254-5093)

\*\*\*\* SMALL PRINT! FOR \_ COMPLETE SHAKESPEARE \*\*\*\*

["Small Print" V.12.08.93]

<<THIS ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE IS COPYRIGHT 1990-1993 BY WORLD LIBRARY, INC., AND IS PROVIDED BY PROJECT GUTENBERG ETEXT OF CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WITH PERMISSION. ELECTRONIC AND MACHINE READABLE COPIES MAY BE DISTRIBUTED SO LONG AS SUCH COPIES (1) ARE FOR YOUR OR OTHERS PERSONAL USE ONLY, AND (2) ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED OR USED COMMERCIALY. PROHIBITED COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION INCLUDES BY ANY SERVICE THAT CHARGES FOR DOWNLOAD TIME OR FOR MEMBERSHIP.>>

by William Shakespeare

## DRAMATIS PERSONAE

TIMON of Athens

LUCIUS  
LUCULLUS  
SEMPRONIUS  
flattering lords

VENTIDIUS, one of Timon's false friends  
ALCIBIADES, an Athenian captain  
APEMANTUS, a churlish philosopher  
FLAVIUS, steward to Timon

FLAMINIUS  
LUCILIUS  
SERVILIUS  
Timon's servants

CAPHIS  
PHILOTUS  
TITUS  
HORTENSIUS  
servants to Timon's creditors

**POET PAINTER JEWELLER MERCHANT MERCER AN OLD ATHENIAN THREE STRANGERS A PAGE A FOOL**

PHRYNIA  
TIMANDRA  
mistresses to Alcibiades

CUPID  
AMAZONS  
in the Masque

Lords, Senators, Officers, Soldiers, Servants, Thieves, and  
Attendants

<<THIS ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE IS COPYRIGHT 1990-1993 BY WORLD LIBRARY, INC., AND IS PROVIDED BY PROJECT GUTENBERG ETEXT OF CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WITH PERMISSION. ELECTRONIC AND MACHINE READABLE COPIES MAY BE DISTRIBUTED SO LONG AS SUCH COPIES (1) ARE FOR YOUR OR OTHERS PERSONAL USE ONLY, AND (2) ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED OR USED COMMERCIALY. PROHIBITED COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION INCLUDES BY ANY SERVICE THAT CHARGES FOR DOWNLOAD TIME OR FOR MEMBERSHIP.>>

SCENE: Athens and the neighbouring woods

**ACT I. SCENE I. Athens. TIMON'S house**

Enter POET, PAINTER, JEWELLER, MERCHANT, and MERCER, at several doors

POET. Good day, sir.

PAINTER. I am glad y'are well.

POET. I have not seen you long; how goes the world?

PAINTER. It wears, sir, as it grows.

POET. Ay, that's well known.

But what particular rarity? What strange,

Which manifold record not matches? See,  
Magic of bounty, all these spirits thy power  
Hath conjur'd to attend! I know the merchant.

PAINTER. I know them both; th' other's a jeweller.

MERCHANT. O, 'tis a worthy lord!

JEWELLER. Nay, that's most fix'd.

MERCHANT. A most incomparable man; breath'd, as it were,  
To an untirable and continue goodness.  
He passes.

JEWELLER. I have a jewel here-

MERCHANT. O, pray let's see't. For the Lord Timon, sir?

JEWELLER. If he will touch the estimate. But for that-

POET. When we for recompense have prais'd the vile,  
It stains the glory in that happy verse  
Which aptly sings the good.

MERCHANT. [Looking at the jewel] 'Tis a good form.

JEWELLER. And rich. Here is a water, look ye.

PAINTER. You are rapt, sir, in some work, some dedication  
To the great lord.

POET. A thing slipp'd idly from me.

Our poesy is as a gum, which oozes  
From whence 'tis nourish'd. The fire i' th' flint  
Shows not till it be struck: our gentle flame  
Provokes itself, and like the current flies  
Each bound it chafes. What have you there?

PAINTER. A picture, sir. When comes your book forth?

POET. Upon the heels of my presentment, sir.  
Let's see your piece.

PAINTER. 'Tis a good piece.

POET. So 'tis; this comes off well and excellent.

PAINTER. Indifferent.

POET. Admirable. How this grace  
Speaks his own standing! What a mental power  
This eye shoots forth! How big imagination  
Moves in this lip! To th' dumbness of the gesture  
One might interpret.

PAINTER. It is a pretty mocking of the life.  
Here is a touch; is't good?

POET. I will say of it  
It tutors nature. Artificial strife  
Lives in these touches, livelier than life.

Enter certain SENATORS, and pass over

PAINTER. How this lord is followed!

POET. The senators of Athens- happy man!

PAINTER. Look, more!

POET. You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors.  
I have in this rough work shap'd out a man  
Whom this beneath world doth embrace and hug  
With amplest entertainment. My free drift  
Halts not particularly, but moves itself  
In a wide sea of tax. No levell'd malice  
Infects one comma in the course I hold,  
But flies an eagle flight, bold and forth on,  
Leaving no tract behind.

PAINTER. How shall I understand you?

POET. I will unbolt to you.  
You see how all conditions, how all minds-  
As well of glib and slipp'ry creatures as  
Of grave and austere quality, tender down  
Their services to Lord Timon. His large fortune,  
Upon his good and gracious nature hanging,  
Subdues and properties to his love and tendance  
All sorts of hearts; yea, from the glass-fac'd flatterer

To Apemantus, that few things loves better  
Than to abhor himself; even he drops down  
The knee before him, and returns in peace  
Most rich in Timon's nod.

PAINTER. I saw them speak together.

POET. Sir, I have upon a high and pleasant hill  
Feign'd Fortune to be thron'd. The base o' th' mount  
Is rank'd with all deserts, all kind of natures  
That labour on the bosom of this sphere  
To propagate their states. Amongst them all  
Whose eyes are on this sovereign lady fix'd  
One do I personate of Lord Timon's frame,  
Whom Fortune with her ivory hand wafts to her;  
Whose present grace to present slaves and servants  
Translates his rivals.

PAINTER. 'Tis conceiv'd to scope.

This throne, this Fortune, and this hill, methinks,  
With one man beckon'd from the rest below,  
Bowing his head against the steepy mount  
To climb his happiness, would be well express'd  
In our condition.

POET. Nay, sir, but hear me on.

All those which were his fellows but of late-  
Some better than his value- on the moment  
Follow his strides, his lobbies fill with tendance,  
Rain sacrificial whisperings in his ear,  
Make sacred even his stirrup, and through him  
Drink the free air.

PAINTER. Ay, marry, what of these?

POET. When Fortune in her shift and change of mood  
Spurns down her late beloved, all his dependants,  
Which labour'd after him to the mountain's top  
Even on their knees and hands, let him slip down,  
Not one accompanying his declining foot.

PAINTER. 'Tis common.

A thousand moral paintings I can show  
That shall demonstrate these quick blows of Fortune's  
More pregnantly than words. Yet you do well  
To show Lord Timon that mean eyes have seen  
The foot above the head.

Trumpets sound. Enter TIMON, addressing himself  
courteously to every suitor, a MESSENGER from  
VENTIDIUS talking with him; LUCILIUS and other  
servants following

TIMON. Imprison'd is he, say you?

MESSENGER. Ay, my good lord. Five talents is his debt;  
His means most short, his creditors most strait.  
Your honourable letter he desires  
To those have shut him up; which failing,  
Periods his comfort.

TIMON. Noble Ventidius! Well.

I am not of that feather to shake of  
My friend when he must need me. I do know him  
A gentleman that well deserves a help,  
Which he shall have. I'll pay the debt, and free him.

MESSENGER. Your lordship ever binds him.

TIMON. Commend me to him; I will send his ransom;  
And being enfranchis'd, bid him come to me.

'Tis not enough to help the feeble up,  
But to support him after. Fare you well.

MESSENGER. All happiness to your honour! Exit

Enter an OLD ATHENIAN

OLD ATHENIAN. Lord Timon, hear me speak.

TIMON. Freely, good father.

OLD ATHENIAN. Thou hast a servant nam'd Lucilius.

TIMON. I have so; what of him?

OLD ATHENIAN. Most noble Timon, call the man before thee.

TIMON. Attends he here, or no? Lucilius!

LUCILIUS. Here, at your lordship's service.

OLD ATHENIAN. This fellow here, Lord Timon, this thy creature,

By night frequents my house. I am a man  
That from my first have been inclin'd to thrift,  
And my estate deserves an heir more rais'd  
Than one which holds a trencher.

TIMON. Well; what further?

OLD ATHENIAN. One only daughter have I, no kin else,

On whom I may confer what I have got.  
The maid is fair, o' th' youngest for a bride,  
And I have bred her at my dearest cost  
In qualities of the best. This man of thine  
Attempts her love; I prithee, noble lord,  
Join with me to forbid him her resort;  
Myself have spoke in vain.

TIMON. The man is honest.

OLD ATHENIAN. Therefore he will be, Timon.

His honesty rewards him in itself;  
It must not bear my daughter.

TIMON. Does she love him?

OLD ATHENIAN. She is young and apt:

Our own precedent passions do instruct us  
What levity's in youth.

TIMON. Love you the maid?

LUCILIUS. Ay, my good lord, and she accepts of it.

OLD ATHENIAN. If in her marriage my consent be missing,

I call the gods to witness I will choose  
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,  
And dispossess her all.

TIMON. How shall she be endow'd,

If she be mated with an equal husband?

OLD ATHENIAN. Three talents on the present; in future, all.

TIMON. This gentleman of mine hath serv'd me long;

To build his fortune I will strain a little,  
For 'tis a bond in men. Give him thy daughter:  
What you bestow, in him I'll counterpoise,  
And make him weigh with her.

OLD ATHENIAN. Most noble lord,

Pawn me to this your honour, she is his.

TIMON. My hand to thee; mine honour on my promise.

LUCILIUS. Humbly I thank your lordship. Never may

That state or fortune fall into my keeping  
Which is not owed to you!

Exeunt LUCILIUS and OLD ATHENIAN

POET. [Presenting his poem] Vouchsafe my labour, and long live  
your lordship!

TIMON. I thank you; you shall hear from me anon;

Go not away. What have you there, my friend?

PAINTER. A piece of painting, which I do beseech

Your lordship to accept.

TIMON. Painting is welcome.

The painting is almost the natural man;  
For since dishonour traffics with man's nature,  
He is but outside; these pencill'd figures are  
Even such as they give out. I like your work,  
And you shall find I like it; wait attendance  
Till you hear further from me.

PAINTER. The gods preserve ye!

TIMON. Well fare you, gentleman. Give me your hand;  
We must needs dine together. Sir, your jewel  
Hath suffered under praise.

JEWELLER. What, my lord! Dispraise?

TIMON. A mere satiety of commendations;  
If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,  
It would unclaw me quite.

JEWELLER. My lord, 'tis rated  
As those which sell would give; but you well know  
Things of like value, differing in the owners,  
Are prized by their masters. Believe't, dear lord,  
You mend the jewel by the wearing it.

TIMON. Well mock'd.

Enter APEMANTUS

MERCHANT. No, my good lord; he speaks the common tongue,  
Which all men speak with him.

TIMON. Look who comes here; will you be chid?

JEWELLER. We'll bear, with your lordship.

MERCHANT. He'll spare none.

TIMON. Good morrow to thee, gentle Apemantus!

APEMANTUS. Till I be gentle, stay thou for thy good morrow;  
When thou art Timon's dog, and these knaves honest.

TIMON. Why dost thou call them knaves? Thou know'st them not.

APEMANTUS. Are they not Athenians?

TIMON. Yes.

APEMANTUS. Then I repent not.

JEWELLER. You know me, Apemantus?

APEMANTUS. Thou know'st I do; I call'd thee by thy name.

TIMON. Thou art proud, Apemantus.

APEMANTUS. Of nothing so much as that I am not like Timon.

TIMON. Whither art going?

APEMANTUS. To knock out an honest Athenian's brains.

TIMON. That's a deed thou't die for.

APEMANTUS. Right, if doing nothing be death by th' law.

TIMON. How lik'st thou this picture, Apemantus?

APEMANTUS. The best, for the innocence.

TIMON. Wrought he not well that painted it?

APEMANTUS. He wrought better that made the painter; and yet  
he's

but a filthy piece of work.

PAINTER. Y'are a dog.

APEMANTUS. Thy mother's of my generation; what's she, if I be a  
dog?

TIMON. Wilt dine with me, Apemantus?

APEMANTUS. No; I eat not lords.

TIMON. An thou shouldst, thou'dst anger ladies.

APEMANTUS. O, they eat lords; so they come by great bellies.

TIMON. That's a lascivious apprehension.

APEMANTUS. So thou apprehend'st it take it for thy labour.

TIMON. How dost thou like this jewel, Apemantus?

APEMANTUS. Not so well as plain dealing, which will not cost a  
man a doit.

TIMON. What dost thou think 'tis worth?

APEMANTUS. Not worth my thinking. How now, poet!

POET. How now, philosopher!

APEMANTUS. Thou liest.

POET. Art not one?

APEMANTUS. Yes.

POET. Then I lie not.

APEMANTUS. Art not a poet?

POET. Yes.

APEMANTUS. Then thou liest. Look in thy last work, where thou  
hast feign'd him a worthy fellow.



POET. That's not feign'd- he is so.

APEMANTUS. Yes, he is worthy of thee, and to pay thee for thy labour. He that loves to be flattered is worthy o' th' flatterer.

Heavens, that I were a lord!

TIMON. What wouldst do then, Apemantus?

APEMANTUS. E'en as Apemantus does now: hate a lord with my heart.

TIMON. What, thyself?

APEMANTUS. Ay.

TIMON. Wherefore?

APEMANTUS. That I had no angry wit to be a lord.- Art not thou a merchant?

MERCHANT. Ay, Apemantus.

APEMANTUS. Traffic confound thee, if the gods will not!

MERCHANT. If traffic do it, the gods do it.

APEMANTUS. Traffic's thy god, and thy god confound thee!

Trumpet sounds. Enter a MESSENGER

TIMON. What trumpet's that?

MESSENGER. 'Tis Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,  
All of companionship.

TIMON. Pray entertain them; give them guide to us.

Exeunt some attendants

You must needs dine with me. Go not you hence

Till I have thank'd you. When dinner's done

Show me this piece. I am joyful of your sights.

Enter ALCIBIADES, with the rest

Most welcome, sir! [They salute]

APEMANTUS. So, so, there!

Aches contract and starve your supple joints!

That there should be small love amongst these sweet knaves,

And all this courtesy! The strain of man's bred out

Into baboon and monkey.

ALCIBIADES. Sir, you have sav'd my longing, and I feed

Most hungerly on your sight.

TIMON. Right welcome, sir!

Ere we depart we'll share a bounteous time

In different pleasures. Pray you, let us in.

Exeunt all but APEMANTUS

Enter two LORDS

FIRST LORD. What time o' day is't, Apemantus?

APEMANTUS. Time to be honest.

FIRST LORD. That time serves still.

APEMANTUS. The more accursed thou that still omit'st it.

SECOND LORD. Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.

APEMANTUS. Ay; to see meat fill knaves and wine heat fools.

SECOND LORD. Fare thee well, fare thee well.

APEMANTUS. Thou art a fool to bid me farewell twice.

SECOND LORD. Why, Apemantus?

APEMANTUS. Shouldst have kept one to thyself, for I mean to give thee none.

FIRST LORD. Hang thyself.

APEMANTUS. No, I will do nothing at thy bidding; make thy requests to thy friend.

SECOND LORD. Away, unpeaceable dog, or I'll spurn thee hence.

APEMANTUS. I will fly, like a dog, the heels o' th' ass. Exit

FIRST LORD. He's opposite to humanity. Come, shall we in

And taste Lord Timon's bounty? He outgoes

The very heart of kindness.

SECOND LORD. He pours it out: Plutus, the god of gold,

Is but his steward; no meed but he repays  
Sevenfold above itself; no gift to him  
But breeds the giver a return exceeding  
All use of quittance.

FIRST LORD. The noblest mind he carries  
That ever govern'd man.

SECOND LORD. Long may he live in fortunes! shall we in?

FIRST LORD. I'll keep you company. Exeunt

## SCENE II. A room of state in TIMON'S house

Hautboys playing loud music. A great banquet serv'd in; FLAVIUS and others attending; and then enter LORD TIMON, the states, the ATHENIAN LORDS, VENTIDIUS, which TIMON redeem'd from prison. Then comes, dropping after all, APEMANTUS, discontentedly, like himself

VENTIDIUS. Most honoured Timon,  
It hath pleas'd the gods to remember my father's age,  
And call him to long peace.  
He is gone happy, and has left me rich.  
Then, as in grateful virtue I am bound  
To your free heart, I do return those talents,  
Doubled with thanks and service, from whose help  
I deriv'd liberty.

TIMON. O, by no means,  
Honest Ventidius! You mistake my love;  
I gave it freely ever; and there's none  
Can truly say he gives, if he receives.  
If our betters play at that game, we must not dare  
To imitate them: faults that are rich are fair.

VENTIDIUS. A noble spirit!

TIMON. Nay, my lords, ceremony was but devis'd at first  
To set a gloss on faint deeds, hollow welcomes,  
Recanting goodness, sorry ere 'tis shown;  
But where there is true friendship there needs none.  
Pray, sit; more welcome are ye to my fortunes  
Than my fortunes to me. [They sit]

FIRST LORD. My lord, we always have confess'd it.

APEMANTUS. Ho, ho, confess'd it! Hang'd it, have you not?

TIMON. O, Apemantus, you are welcome.

APEMANTUS. No;

You shall not make me welcome.

I come to have thee thrust me out of doors.

TIMON. Fie, th'art a churl; ye have got a humour there  
Does not become a man; 'tis much to blame.

They say, my lords, Ira furor brevis est; but yond man is  
ever

angry. Go, let him have a table by himself; for he does  
neither

affect company nor is he fit for't indeed.

APEMANTUS. Let me stay at thine apperil, Timon.

I come to observe; I give thee warning on't.

TIMON. I take no heed of thee. Th'art an Athenian, therefore  
welcome. I myself would have no power; pritheer let my meat  
make

thee silent.

APEMANTUS. I scorn thy meat; 't'would choke me, for I should  
ne'er

flatter thee. O you gods, what a number of men eats Timon,  
and he

sees 'em not! It grieves me to see so many dip their meat in

one

man's blood; and all the madness is, he cheers them up too.

I wonder men dare trust themselves with men.

Methinks they should invite them without knives:

Good for their meat and safer for their lives.

There's much example for't; the fellow that sits next him

now,

parts bread with him, pledges the breath of him in a divided draught, is the readiest man to kill him. 'T has been proved.

If

I were a huge man I should fear to drink at meals.

Lest they should spy my windpipe's dangerous notes:

Great men should drink with harness on their throats.

TIMON. My lord, in heart! and let the health go round.

SECOND LORD. Let it flow this way, my good lord.

APEMANTUS. Flow this way! A brave fellow! He keeps his tides

well.

Those healths will make thee and thy state look ill, Timon.

Here's that which is too weak to be a sinner, honest water,

which

ne'er left man i' th' mire.

This and my food are equals; there's no odds.

Feasts are too proud to give thanks to the gods.

APEMANTUS' Grace

Immortal gods, I crave no pelf;

I pray for no man but myself.

Grant I may never prove so fond

To trust man on his oath or bond,

Or a harlot for her weeping,

Or a dog that seems a-sleeping,

Or a keeper with my freedom,

Or my friends, if I should need 'em.

Amen. So fall to't.

Rich men sin, and I eat root. [Eats and drinks]

Much good dich thy good heart, Apemantus!

TIMON. Captain Alcibiades, your heart's in the field now.

ALCIBIADES. My heart is ever at your service, my lord.

TIMON. You had rather be at a breakfast of enemies than dinner

of

friends.

ALCIBIADES. So they were bleeding new, my lord, there's no meat like 'em; I could wish my best friend at such a feast.

APEMANTUS. Would all those flatterers were thine enemies then,

that

then thou mightst kill 'em, and bid me to 'em.

FIRST LORD. Might we but have that happiness, my lord, that you would once use our hearts, whereby we might express some part

of

our zeals, we should think ourselves for ever perfect.

TIMON. O, no doubt, my good friends, but the gods themselves

have

provided that I shall have much help from you. How had you

been

my friends else? Why have you that charitable title from thousands, did not you chiefly belong to my heart? I have

told

more of you to myself than you can with modesty speak in your

own

behalf; and thus far I confirm you. O you gods, think I, what need we have any friends if we should ne'er have need of 'em?

They were the most needless creatures living, should we ne'er have use for 'em; and would most resemble sweet instruments

hung  
up in cases, that keep their sounds to themselves. Why, I  
have  
often wish'd myself poorer, that I might come nearer to you.  
We  
are born to do benefits; and what better or properer can we  
call  
our own than the riches of our friends? O, what a precious  
comfort 'tis to have so many like brothers commanding one  
another's fortunes! O, joy's e'en made away ere't can be  
born!

Mine eyes cannot hold out water, methinks. To forget their  
faults, I drink to you.

APEMANTUS. Thou weep'st to make them drink, Timon.

SECOND LORD. Joy had the like conception in our eyes,  
And at that instant like a babe sprung up.

APEMANTUS. Ho, ho! I laugh to think that babe a bastard.

THIRD LORD. I promise you, my lord, you mov'd me much.

APEMANTUS. Much! [Sound tucket]

TIMON. What means that trump?

Enter a SERVANT

How now?

SERVANT. Please you, my lord, there are certain ladies most  
desirous of admittance.

TIMON. Ladies! What are their wills?

SERVANT. There comes with them a forerunner, my lord, which  
bears

that office to signify their pleasures.

TIMON. I pray let them be admitted.

Enter CUPID

CUPID. Hail to thee, worthy Timon, and to all  
That of his bounties taste! The five best Senses  
Acknowledge thee their patron, and come freely  
To gratulate thy plenteous bosom. Th' Ear,  
Taste, Touch, Smell, pleas'd from thy table rise;  
They only now come but to feast thine eyes.

TIMON. They're welcome all; let 'em have kind admittance.

Music, make their welcome. Exit CUPID

FIRST LORD. You see, my lord, how ample y'are belov'd.

Music. Re-enter CUPID, with a Masque of LADIES as Amazons,  
with lutes in their hands, dancing and playing

APEMANTUS. Hoy-day, what a sweep of vanity comes this way!

They dance? They are mad women.

Like madness is the glory of this life,

As this pomp shows to a little oil and root.

We make ourselves fools to disport ourselves,

And spend our flatteries to drink those men

Upon whose age we void it up again

With poisonous spite and envy.

Who lives that's not depraved or depraves?

Who dies that bears not one spurn to their graves

Of their friends' gift?

I should fear those that dance before me now

Would one day stamp upon me. 'T has been done:

Men shut their doors against a setting sun.

The LORDS rise from table, with much adoring of  
TIMON; and to show their loves, each single out an  
Amazon, and all dance, men with women, a lofty  
strain or two to the hautboys, and cease

TIMON. You have done our pleasures much grace, fair ladies,  
Set a fair fashion on our entertainment,  
Which was not half so beautiful and kind;  
You have added worth unto't and lustre,  
And entertain'd me with mine own device;  
I am to thank you for't.

FIRST LADY. My lord, you take us even at the best.

APEMANTUS. Faith, for the worst is filthy, and would not hold  
taking, I doubt me.

TIMON. Ladies, there is an idle banquet attends you;  
Please you to dispose yourselves.

ALL LADIES. Most thankfully, my lord.

Exeunt CUPID and LADIES

TIMON. Flavius!

FLAVIUS. My lord?

TIMON. The little casket bring me hither.

FLAVIUS. Yes, my lord. [Aside] More jewels yet!

There is no crossing him in's humour,  
Else I should tell him- well i' faith, I should-  
When all's spent, he'd be cross'd then, an he could.

'Tis pity bounty had not eyes behind,  
That man might ne'er be wretched for his mind. Exit

FIRST LORD. Where be our men?

SERVANT. Here, my lord, in readiness.

SECOND LORD. Our horses!

Re-enter FLAVIUS, with the casket

TIMON. O my friends,  
I have one word to say to you. Look you, my good lord,  
I must entreat you honour me so much  
As to advance this jewel; accept it and wear it,  
Kind my lord.

FIRST LORD. I am so far already in your gifts-

ALL. So are we all.

Enter a SERVANT

SERVANT. My lord, there are certain nobles of the Senate newly  
alighted and come to visit you.

TIMON. They are fairly welcome. Exit SERVANT

FLAVIUS. I beseech your honour, vouchsafe me a word; it does  
concern you near.

TIMON. Near! Why then, another time I'll hear thee. I prithee  
let's

be provided to show them entertainment.

FLAVIUS. [Aside] I scarce know how.

Enter another SERVANT

SECOND SERVANT. May it please your honour, Lord Lucius, out of  
his

free love, hath presented to you four milk-white horses,  
trapp'd  
in silver.

TIMON. I shall accept them fairly. Let the presents  
Be worthily entertain'd. Exit SERVANT

Enter a third SERVANT

How now! What news?

THIRD SERVANT. Please you, my lord, that honourable gentleman,  
Lord

Lucullus, entreats your company to-morrow to hunt with him  
and

has sent your honour two brace of greyhounds.

TIMON. I'll hunt with him; and let them be receiv'd,

Not without fair reward. Exit SERVANT  
FLAVIUS. [Aside] What will this come to?  
He commands us to provide and give great gifts,  
And all out of an empty coffer;  
Nor will he know his purse, or yield me this,  
To show him what a beggar his heart is,  
Being of no power to make his wishes good.  
His promises fly so beyond his state  
That what he speaks is all in debt; he owes  
For ev'ry word. He is so kind that he now  
Pays interest for't; his land's put to their books.  
Well, would I were gently put out of office  
Before I were forc'd out!  
Happier is he that has no friend to feed  
Than such that do e'en enemies exceed.  
I bleed inwardly for my lord. Exit  
TIMON. You do yourselves much wrong;  
You bate too much of your own merits.  
Here, my lord, a trifle of our love.  
SECOND LORD. With more than common thanks I will receive it.  
THIRD LORD. O, he's the very soul of bounty!  
TIMON. And now I remember, my lord, you gave good words the  
other  
day of a bay courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because you lik'd  
it.  
THIRD LORD. O, I beseech you pardon me, my lord, in that.  
TIMON. You may take my word, my lord: I know no man  
Can justly praise but what he does affect.  
I weigh my friend's affection with mine own.  
I'll tell you true; I'll call to you.  
ALL LORDS. O, none so welcome!  
TIMON. I take all and your several visitations  
So kind to heart 'tis not enough to give;  
Methinks I could deal kingdoms to my friends  
And ne'er be weary. Alcibiades,  
Thou art a soldier, therefore seldom rich.  
It comes in charity to thee; for all thy living  
Is 'mongst the dead, and all the lands thou hast  
Lie in a pitch'd field.  
ALCIBIADES. Ay, defil'd land, my lord.  
FIRST LORD. We are so virtuously bound-  
TIMON. And so am I to you.  
SECOND LORD. So infinitely endear'd-  
TIMON. All to you. Lights, more lights!  
FIRST LORD. The best of happiness, honour, and fortunes, keep  
with  
you, Lord Timon!  
TIMON. Ready for his friends.  
Exeunt all but APEMANTUS and TIMON  
APEMANTUS. What a coil's here!  
Serving of becks and jutting-out of bums!  
I doubt whether their legs be worth the sums  
That are given for 'em. Friendship's full of dregs:  
Methinks false hearts should never have sound legs.  
Thus honest fools lay out their wealth on curtsies.  
TIMON. Now, Apemantus, if thou wert not sullen  
I would be good to thee.  
APEMANTUS. No, I'll nothing; for if I should be brib'd too,  
there  
would be none left to rail upon thee, and then thou wouldst  
sin  
the faster. Thou giv'st so long, Timon, I fear me thou wilt  
give  
away thyself in paper shortly. What needs these feasts,

pomps,

and vain-glories?

TIMON. Nay, an you begin to rail on society once, I am sworn  
not to

give regard to you. Farewell; and come with better music.

Exit

APEMANTUS. So. Thou wilt not hear me now: thou shalt not then.

I'll

lock thy heaven from thee.

O that men's ears should be

To counsel deaf, but not to flattery! Exit

<<THIS ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE IS COPYRIGHT 1990-1993 BY WORLD LIBRARY, INC., AND IS PROVIDED BY PROJECT GUTENBERG ETEXT OF CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WITH PERMISSION. ELECTRONIC AND MACHINE READABLE COPIES MAY BE DISTRIBUTED SO LONG AS SUCH COPIES (1) ARE FOR YOUR OR OTHERS PERSONAL USE ONLY, AND (2) ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED OR USED COMMERCIALY. PROHIBITED COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION INCLUDES BY ANY SERVICE THAT CHARGES FOR DOWNLOAD TIME OR FOR MEMBERSHIP.>>

## ACT II. SCENE I. A SENATOR'S house

Enter A SENATOR, with papers in his hand

SENATOR. And late, five thousand. To Varro and to Isidore

He owes nine thousand; besides my former sum,

Which makes it five and twenty. Still in motion

Of raging waste? It cannot hold; it will not.

If I want gold, steal but a beggar's dog

And give it Timon, why, the dog coins gold.

If I would sell my horse and buy twenty more

Better than he, why, give my horse to Timon,

Ask nothing, give it him, it foals me straight,

And able horses. No porter at his gate,

But rather one that smiles and still invites

All that pass by. It cannot hold; no reason

Can sound his state in safety. Caphis, ho!

Caphis, I say!

Enter CAPHIS

CAPHIS. Here, sir; what is your pleasure?

SENATOR. Get on your cloak and haste you to Lord Timon;

Importune him for my moneys; be not ceas'd

With slight denial, nor then silenc'd when

'Commend me to your master' and the cap

Plays in the right hand, thus; but tell him

My uses cry to me, I must serve my turn

Out of mine own; his days and times are past,

And my reliances on his fracted dates

Have smit my credit. I love and honour him,

But must not break my back to heal his finger.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief

Must not be toss'd and turn'd to me in words,

But find supply immediate. Get you gone;

Put on a most importunate aspect,

A visage of demand; for I do fear,

When every feather sticks in his own wing,

Lord Timon will be left a naked gull,

Which flashes now a phoenix. Get you gone.

CAPHIS. I go, sir.

SENATOR. Take the bonds along with you,  
And have the dates in compt.  
CAPHIS. I will, sir.  
SENATOR. Go. Exeunt

## SCENE II. Before TIMON'S house

Enter FLAVIUS, TIMON'S Steward, with many bills in his hand

FLAVIUS. No care, no stop! So senseless of expense  
That he will neither know how to maintain it  
Nor cease his flow of riot; takes no account  
How things go from him, nor resumes no care  
Of what is to continue. Never mind  
Was to be so unwise to be so kind.  
What shall be done? He will not hear till feel.  
I must be round with him. Now he comes from hunting.  
Fie, fie, fie, fie!

Enter CAPHIS, and the SERVANTS Of ISIDORE and VARRO

CAPHIS. Good even, Varro. What, you come for money?  
VARRO'S SERVANT. Is't not your business too?  
CAPHIS. It is. And yours too, Isidore?  
ISIDORE'S SERVANT. It is so.  
CAPHIS. Would we were all discharg'd!  
VARRO'S SERVANT. I fear it.  
CAPHIS. Here comes the lord.

Enter TIMON and his train, with ALCIBIADES

TIMON. So soon as dinner's done we'll forth again,  
My Alcibiades.- With me? What is your will?  
CAPHIS. My lord, here is a note of certain dues.  
TIMON. Dues! Whence are you?  
CAPHIS. Of Athens here, my lord.  
TIMON. Go to my steward.  
CAPHIS. Please it your lordship, he hath put me off  
To the succession of new days this month.  
My master is awak'd by great occasion  
To call upon his own, and humbly prays you  
That with your other noble parts you'll suit  
In giving him his right.  
TIMON. Mine honest friend,  
I prithee but repair to me next morning.  
CAPHIS. Nay, good my lord-  
TIMON. Contain thyself, good friend.  
VARRO'S SERVANT. One Varro's servant, my good lord-  
ISIDORE'S SERVANT. From Isidore: he humbly prays your speedy  
payment-  
CAPHIS. If you did know, my lord, my master's wants-  
VARRO'S SERVANT. 'Twas due on forfeiture, my lord, six weeks  
and  
past.  
ISIDORE'S SERVANT. Your steward puts me off, my lord; and  
I am sent expressly to your lordship.  
TIMON. Give me breath.  
I do beseech you, good my lords, keep on;  
I'll wait upon you instantly.

Exeunt ALCIBIADES and LORDS

[To FLAVIUS] Come hither. Pray you,



How goes the world that I am thus encount'ed  
With clamorous demands of date-broke bonds  
And the detention of long-since-due debts,  
Against my honour?

FLAVIUS. Please you, gentlemen,  
The time is unagreeable to this business.  
Your importunacy cease till after dinner,  
That I may make his lordship understand  
Wherefore you are not paid.

TIMON. Do so, my friends.  
See them well entertain'd. Exit

FLAVIUS. Pray draw near. Exit

Enter APEMANTUS and FOOL

CAPHIS. Stay, stay, here comes the fool with Apemantus.

Let's ha' some sport with 'em.

VARRO'S SERVANT. Hang him, he'll abuse us!

ISIDORE'S SERVANT. A plague upon him, dog!

VARRO'S SERVANT. How dost, fool?

APEMANTUS. Dost dialogue with thy shadow?

VARRO'S SERVANT. I speak not to thee.

APEMANTUS. No, 'tis to thyself. [To the FOOL] Come away.

ISIDORE'S SERVANT. [To VARRO'S SERVANT] There's the fool hangs  
on

your back already.

APEMANTUS. No, thou stand'st single; th'art not on him yet.

CAPHIS. Where's the fool now?

APEMANTUS. He last ask'd the question. Poor rogues and usurers'  
men! Bawds between gold and want!

ALL SERVANTS. What are we, Apemantus?

APEMANTUS. Asses.

ALL SERVANTS. Why?

APEMANTUS. That you ask me what you are, and do not know  
yourselves. Speak to 'em, fool.

FOOL. How do you, gentlemen?

ALL SERVANTS. Gramercies, good fool. How does your mistress?

FOOL. She's e'en setting on water to scald such chickens as you  
are. Would we could see you at Corinth!

APEMANTUS. Good! gramercy.

Enter PAGE

FOOL. Look you, here comes my mistress' page.

PAGE. [To the FOOL] Why, how now, Captain? What do you in this  
wise

company? How dost thou, Apemantus?

APEMANTUS. Would I had a rod in my mouth, that I might answer  
thee

profitably!

PAGE. Prithee, Apemantus, read me the superscription of these  
letters; I know not which is which.

APEMANTUS. Canst not read?

PAGE. No.

APEMANTUS. There will little learning die, then, that day thou  
art

hang'd. This is to Lord Timon; this to Alcibiades. Go; thou  
wast

born a bastard, and thou't die a bawd.

PAGE. Thou wast whelp'd a dog, and thou shalt famish dog's  
death.

Answer not: I am gone. Exit PAGE

APEMANTUS. E'en so thou outrun'st grace.

Fool, I will go with you to Lord Timon's.

FOOL. Will you leave me there?

APEMANTUS. If Timon stay at home. You three serve three usurers?

ALL SERVANTS. Ay; would they serv'd us!

APEMANTUS. So would I- as good a trick as ever hangman serv'd thief.

FOOL. Are you three usurers' men?

ALL SERVANTS. Ay, fool.

FOOL. I think no usurer but has a fool to his servant. My mistress

is one, and I am her fool. When men come to borrow of your masters, they approach sadly and go away merry; but they enter my

mistress' house merrily and go away sadly. The reason of this?

VARRO'S SERVANT. I could render one.

APEMANTUS. Do it then, that we may account thee a whoremaster and a

knave; which notwithstanding, thou shalt be no less esteemed.

VARRO'S SERVANT. What is a whoremaster, fool?

FOOL. A fool in good clothes, and something like thee. 'Tis a spirit. Sometime 't appears like a lord; sometime like a lawyer;

sometime like a philosopher, with two stones more than's artificial one. He is very often like a knight; and, generally,

in all shapes that man goes up and down in from fourscore to thirteen, this spirit walks in.

VARRO'S SERVANT. Thou art not altogether a fool.

FOOL. Nor thou altogether a wise man.

As much foolery as I have, so much wit thou lack'st.

APEMANTUS. That answer might have become Apemantus.

VARRO'S SERVANT. Aside, aside; here comes Lord Timon.

Re-enter TIMON and FLAVIUS

APEMANTUS. Come with me, fool, come.

FOOL. I do not always follow lover, elder brother, and woman; sometime the philosopher.

Exeunt APEMANTUS and FOOL

FLAVIUS. Pray you walk near; I'll speak with you anon.

Exeunt SERVANTS

TIMON. You make me marvel wherefore ere this time

Had you not fully laid my state before me,

That I might so have rated my expense

As I had leave of means.

FLAVIUS. You would not hear me

At many leisures I propos'd.

TIMON. Go to;

Perchance some single vantages you took

When my indisposition put you back,

And that unaptness made your minister

Thus to excuse yourself.

FLAVIUS. O my good lord,

At many times I brought in my accounts,

Laid them before you; you would throw them off

And say you found them in mine honesty.

When, for some trifling present, you have bid me

Return so much, I have shook my head and wept;

Yea, 'gainst th' authority of manners, pray'd you

To hold your hand more close. I did endure

Not seldom, nor no slight checks, when I have

Prompted you in the ebb of your estate

And your great flow of debts. My lov'd lord,

Though you hear now- too late!- yet now's a time:

The greatest of your having lacks a half

To pay your present debts.

TIMON. Let all my land be sold.

FLAVIUS. 'Tis all engag'd, some forfeited and gone;  
And what remains will hardly stop the mouth  
Of present dues. The future comes apace;  
What shall defend the interim? And at length  
How goes our reck'ning?

TIMON. To Lacedaemon did my land extend.

FLAVIUS. O my good lord, the world is but a word;  
Were it all yours to give it in a breath,  
How quickly were it gone!

TIMON. You tell me true.

FLAVIUS. If you suspect my husbandry or falsehood,  
Call me before th' exactest auditors  
And set me on the proof. So the gods bless me,  
When all our offices have been oppress'd  
With riotous feeders, when our vaults have wept  
With drunken spilth of wine, when every room  
Hath blaz'd with lights and bray'd with minstrelsy,  
I have retir'd me to a wasteful cock  
And set mine eyes at flow.

TIMON. Prithee no more.

FLAVIUS. 'Heavens,' have I said 'the bounty of this lord!  
How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants  
This night englutted! Who is not Lord Timon's?  
What heart, head, sword, force, means, but is Lord Timon's?  
Great Timon, noble, worthy, royal Timon!  
Ah! when the means are gone that buy this praise,  
The breath is gone whereof this praise is made.  
Feast-won, fast-lost; one cloud of winter show'rs,  
These flies are couch'd.

TIMON. Come, sermon me no further.

No villainous bounty yet hath pass'd my heart;  
Unwisely, not ignobly, have I given.  
Why dost thou weep? Canst thou the conscience lack  
To think I shall lack friends? Secure thy heart:  
If I would broach the vessels of my love,  
And try the argument of hearts by borrowing,  
Men and men's fortunes could I frankly use  
As I can bid thee speak.

FLAVIUS. Assurance bless your thoughts!

TIMON. And, in some sort, these wants of mine are crown'd  
That I account them blessings; for by these  
Shall I try friends. You shall perceive how you  
Mistake my fortunes; I am wealthy in my friends.  
Within there! Flaminius! Servilius!

Enter FLAMINIUS, SERVILIUS, and another SERVANT

SERVANTS. My lord! my lord!

TIMON. I will dispatch you severally- you to Lord Lucius; to  
Lord

Lucullus you; I hunted with his honour to-day. You to  
Sempronius.

Commend me to their loves; and I am proud, say, that my  
occasions

have found time to use 'em toward a supply of money. Let the  
request be fifty talents.

FLAMINIUS. As you have said, my lord. Exeunt SERVANTS

FLAVIUS. [Aside] Lord Lucius and Lucullus? Humh!

TIMON. Go you, sir, to the senators,

Of whom, even to the state's best health, I have  
Deserv'd this hearing. Bid 'em send o' th' instant  
A thousand talents to me.

FLAVIUS. I have been bold,

For that I knew it the most general way,  
To them to use your signet and your name;  
But they do shake their heads, and I am here  
No richer in return.

TIMON. Is't true? Can't be?

FLAVIUS. They answer, in a joint and corporate voice,  
That now they are at fall, want treasure, cannot  
Do what they would, are sorry- you are honourable-  
But yet they could have wish'd- they know not-  
Something hath been amiss- a noble nature  
May catch a wrench- would all were well!- 'tis pity-  
And so, intending other serious matters,  
After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions,  
With certain half-caps and cold-moving nods,  
They froze me into silence.

TIMON. You gods, reward them!

Prithee, man, look cheerly. These old fellows  
Have their ingratitude in them hereditary.  
Their blood is cak'd, 'tis cold, it seldom flows;  
'Tis lack of kindly warmth they are not kind;  
And nature, as it grows again toward earth,  
Is fashion'd for the journey dull and heavy.  
Go to Ventidius. Prithee be not sad,  
Thou art true and honest; ingeniously I speak,  
No blame belongs to thee. Ventidius lately  
Buried his father, by whose death he's stepp'd  
Into a great estate. When he was poor,  
Imprison'd, and in scarcity of friends,  
I clear'd him with five talents. Greet him from me,  
Bid him suppose some good necessity  
Touches his friend, which craves to be rememb'red  
With those five talents. That had, give't these fellows  
To whom 'tis instant due. Nev'r speak or think  
That Timon's fortunes 'mong his friends can sink.

FLAVIUS. I would I could not think it.

That thought is bounty's foe;  
Being free itself, it thinks all others so. Exeunt

<<THIS ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE IS COPYRIGHT 1990-1993 BY WORLD LIBRARY, INC., AND IS PROVIDED BY PROJECT GUTENBERG ETEXT OF CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WITH PERMISSION. ELECTRONIC AND MACHINE READABLE COPIES MAY BE DISTRIBUTED SO LONG AS SUCH COPIES (1) ARE FOR YOUR OR OTHERS PERSONAL USE ONLY, AND (2) ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED OR USED COMMERCIALY. PROHIBITED COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION INCLUDES BY ANY SERVICE THAT CHARGES FOR DOWNLOAD TIME OR FOR MEMBERSHIP.>>

### ACT III. SCENE I. LUCULLUS' house

FLAMINIUS waiting to speak with LUCULLUS. Enter SERVANT to him

SERVANT. I have told my lord of you; he is coming down to you.

FLAMINIUS. I thank you, sir.

Enter LUCULLUS

SERVANT. Here's my lord.

LUCULLUS. [Aside] One of Lord Timon's men? A gift, I warrant.

Why,

this hits right; I dreamt of a silver basin and ewer  
to-night-

Flaminius, honest Flaminius, you are very respectfully

welcome,

sir. Fill me some wine. [Exit SERVANT] And how does that honourable, complete, freehearted gentleman of Athens, thy

very

bountiful good lord and master?

FLAMINIUS. His health is well, sir.

LUCULLUS. I am right glad that his health is well, sir. And what

hast thou there under thy cloak, pretty Flaminius?

FLAMINIUS. Faith, nothing but an empty box, sir, which in my lord's

behalf I come to entreat your honour to supply; who, having great and instant occasion to use fifty talents, hath sent to your lordship to furnish him, nothing doubting your present assistance therein.

LUCULLIUS. La, la, la, la! 'Nothing doubting' says he? Alas, good

lord! a noble gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. Many a time and often I ha' din'd with him and told

him

on't; and come again to supper to him of purpose to have him spend less; and yet he would embrace no counsel, take no

warning

by my coming. Every man has his fault, and honesty is his. I

ha'

told him on't, but I could ne'er get him from't.

Re-enter SERVANT, with wine

SERVANT. Please your lordship, here is the wine.

LUCULLUS. Flaminius, I have noted thee always wise. Here's to thee.

FLAMINIUS. Your lordship speaks your pleasure.

LUCULLUS. I have observed thee always for a towardly prompt spirit,

give thee thy due, and one that knows what belongs to reason, and

canst use the time well, if the time use thee well. Good parts in

thee. [To SERVANT] Get you gone, sirrah. [Exit SERVANT] Draw nearer, honest Flaminius. Thy lord's a bountiful gentleman;

but

thou art wise, and thou know'st well enough, although thou com'st

to me, that this is no time to lend money, especially upon bare

friendship without security. Here's three solidares for thee.

Good boy, wink at me, and say thou saw'st me not. Fare thee well.

FLAMINIUS. Is't possible the world should so much differ,

And we alive that liv'd? Fly, damned baseness,

To him that worships thee. [Throwing the money back]

LUCULLUS. Ha! Now I see thou art a fool, and fit for thy master.

Exit

FLAMINIUS. May these add to the number that may scald thee!

Let molten coin be thy damnation,

Thou disease of a friend and not himself!

Has friendship such a faint and milky heart

It turns in less than two nights? O you gods,

I feel my master's passion! This slave

Unto his honour has my lord's meat in him;

Why should it thrive and turn to nutriment

When he is turn'd to poison?

O, may diseases only work upon't!

And when he's sick to death, let not that part of nature  
Which my lord paid for be of any power  
To expel sickness, but prolong his hour! Exit

## SCENE II. A public place

Enter Lucius, with three STRANGERS

LUCIUS. Who, the Lord Timon? He is my very good friend, and an honourable gentleman.

FIRST STRANGER. We know him for no less, though we are but strangers to him. But I can tell you one thing, my lord, and which I hear from common rumours: now Lord Timon's happy hours are done and past, and his estate shrinks from him.

LUCIUS. Fie, no: do not believe it; he cannot want for money.

SECOND STRANGER. But believe you this, my lord, that not long ago

one of his men was with the Lord Lucullus to borrow so many talents; nay, urg'd extremely for't, and showed what necessity

belong'd to't, and yet was denied.

LUCIUS. How?

SECOND STRANGER. I tell you, denied, my lord.

LUCIUS. What a strange case was that! Now, before the gods, I am

asham'd on't. Denied that honourable man! There was very little

honour show'd in't. For my own part, I must needs confess I have

received some small kindnesses from him, as money, plate, jewels,

and such-like trifles, nothing comparing to his; yet, had he mistook him and sent to me, I should ne'er have denied his occasion so many talents.

Enter SERVILIUS

SERVILIUS. See, by good hap, yonder's my lord; I have sweat to see

his honour.- My honour'd lord!

LUCIUS. Servilius? You are kindly met, sir. Fare thee well; commend

me to thy honourable virtuous lord, my very exquisite friend.

SERVILIUS. May it please your honour, my lord hath sent-

LUCIUS. Ha! What has he sent? I am so much endeared to that lord:

he's ever sending. How shall I thank him, think'st thou? And what

has he sent now?

SERVILIUS. Has only sent his present occasion now, my lord, requesting your lordship to supply his instant use with so many talents.

LUCIUS. I know his lordship is but merry with me; He cannot want fifty-five hundred talents.

SERVILIUS. But in the mean time he wants less, my lord. If his occasion were not virtuous

I should not urge it half so faithfully.

LUCIUS. Dost thou speak seriously, Servilius?

SERVILIUS. Upon my soul, 'tis true, sir.

LUCIUS. What a wicked beast was I to disfurnish myself against such

a good time, when I might ha' shown myself honourable! How unluckily it happ'ned that I should purchase the day before

for a

little part and undo a great deal of honour! Servilius, now before the gods, I am not able to do- the more beast, I say!

I

was sending to use Lord Timon myself, these gentlemen can witness; but I would not for the wealth of Athens I had

done't

now. Commend me bountifully to his good lordship, and I hope his

honour will conceive the fairest of me, because I have no power

to be kind. And tell him this from me: I count it one of my greatest afflictions, say, that I cannot pleasure such an honourable gentleman. Good Servilius, will you befriend me so

far

as to use mine own words to him?

SERVILIUS. Yes, sir, I shall.

LUCIUS. I'll look you out a good turn, Servilius.

Exit SERVILIUS

True, as you said, Timon is shrunk indeed;

And he that's once denied will hardly speed. Exit

FIRST STRANGER. Do you observe this, Hostilius?

SECOND STRANGER. Ay, too well.

FIRST STRANGER. Why, this is the world's soul; and just of the same

piece

Is every flatterer's spirit. Who can call him his friend

That dips in the same dish? For, in my knowing,

Timon has been this lord's father,

And kept his credit with his purse;

Supported his estate; nay, Timon's money

Has paid his men their wages. He ne'er drinks

But Timon's silver treads upon his lip;

And yet- O, see the monstrousness of man

When he looks out in an ungrateful shape!-

He does deny him, in respect of his,

What charitable men afford to beggars.

THIRD STRANGER. Religion groans at it.

FIRST STRANGER. For mine own part,

I never tasted Timon in my life,

Nor came any of his bounties over me

To mark me for his friend; yet I protest,

For his right noble mind, illustrious virtue,

And honourable carriage,

Had his necessity made use of me,

I would have put my wealth into donation,

And the best half should have return'd to him,

So much I love his heart. But I perceive

Men must learn now with pity to dispense;

For policy sits above conscience. Exeunt

### SCENE III. SEMPRONIUS' house

Enter SEMPRONIUS and a SERVANT of TIMON'S

SEMPRONIUS. Must he needs trouble me in't? Hum! 'Bove all others?

He might have tried Lord Lucius or Lucullus;  
And now Ventidius is wealthy too,  
Whom he redeem'd from prison. All these  
Owe their estates unto him.

SERVANT. My lord,

They have all been touch'd and found base metal, for  
They have all denied him.

SEMPRONIUS. How! Have they denied him?

Has Ventidius and Lucullus denied him?

And does he send to me? Three? Humh!

It shows but little love or judgment in him.

Must I be his last refuge? His friends, like physicians,

Thrice give him over. Must I take th' cure upon me?

Has much disgrac'd me in't; I'm angry at him,

That might have known my place. I see no sense for't,

But his occasions might have woo'd me first;

For, in my conscience, I was the first man

That e'er received gift from him.

And does he think so backwardly of me now

That I'll requite it last? No;

So it may prove an argument of laughter

To th' rest, and I 'mongst lords be thought a fool.

I'd rather than the worth of thrice the sum

Had sent to me first, but for my mind's sake;

I'd such a courage to do him good. But now return,

And with their faint reply this answer join:

Who bates mine honour shall not know my coin. Exit

SERVANT. Excellent! Your lordship's a goodly villain. The devil  
knew not what he did when he made man politic- he cross'd  
himself

by't; and I cannot think but, in the end, the villainies of  
man

will set him clear. How fairly this lord strives to appear  
foul!

Takes virtuous copies to be wicked, like those that under hot  
ardent zeal would set whole realms on fire.

Of such a nature is his politic love.

This was my lord's best hope; now all are fled,

Save only the gods. Now his friends are dead,

Doors that were ne'er acquainted with their wards

Many a bounteous year must be employ'd

Now to guard sure their master.

And this is all a liberal course allows:

Who cannot keep his wealth must keep his house. Exit

## SCENE IV. A hall in TIMON'S house

Enter two Of VARRO'S MEN, meeting LUCIUS' SERVANT, and others,  
all being servants of TIMON's creditors, to wait for his coming  
out.

Then enter TITUS and HORTENSIUS

FIRST VARRO'S SERVANT. Well met; good morrow, Titus and  
Hortensius.

TITUS. The like to you, kind Varro.

HORTENSIUS. Lucius! What, do we meet together?

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Ay, and I think one business does command us  
all;



for mine is money.

TITUS. So is theirs and ours.

Enter PHILOTUS

LUCIUS' SERVANT. And Sir Philotus too!

PHILOTUS. Good day at once.

LUCIUS' SERVANT. welcome, good brother, what do you think the hour?

PHILOTUS. Labouring for nine.

LUCIUS' SERVANT. So much?

PHILOTUS. Is not my lord seen yet?

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Not yet.

PHILOTUS. I wonder on't; he was wont to shine at seven.

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Ay, but the days are wax'd shorter with him;

You must consider that a prodigal course

Is like the sun's, but not like his recoverable.

I fear

'Tis deepest winter in Lord Timon's purse;

That is, one may reach deep enough and yet

Find little.

PHILOTUS. I am of your fear for that.

TITUS. I'll show you how t' observe a strange event.

Your lord sends now for money.

HORTENSIUS. Most true, he does.

TITUS. And he wears jewels now of Timon's gift,

For which I wait for money.

HORTENSIUS. It is against my heart.

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Mark how strange it shows

Timon in this should pay more than he owes;

And e'en as if your lord should wear rich jewels

And send for money for 'em.

HORTENSIUS. I'm weary of this charge, the gods can witness;

I know my lord hath spent of Timon's wealth,

And now ingratitude makes it worse than stealth.

FIRST VARRO'S SERVANT. Yes, mine's three thousand crowns; what's

yours?

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Five thousand mine.

FIRST VARRO'S SERVANT. 'Tis much deep; and it should seem by th'

sum

Your master's confidence was above mine,

Else surely his had equall'd.

Enter FLAMINIUS

TITUS. One of Lord Timon's men.

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Flaminius! Sir, a word. Pray, is my lord ready to

come forth?

FLAMINIUS. No, indeed, he is not.

TITUS. We attend his lordship; pray signify so much.

FLAMINIUS. I need not tell him that; he knows you are to diligent.

Exit

Enter FLAVIUS, in a cloak, muffled

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Ha! Is not that his steward muffled so?

He goes away in a cloud. Call him, call him.

TITUS. Do you hear, sir?

SECOND VARRO'S SERVANT. By your leave, sir.

FLAVIUS. What do ye ask of me, my friend?

TITUS. We wait for certain money here, sir.

FLAVIUS. Ay,

If money were as certain as your waiting,  
'Twere sure enough.

Why then preferr'd you not your sums and bills  
When your false masters eat of my lord's meat?  
Then they could smile, and fawn upon his debts,  
And take down th' int'rest into their glutt'nous maws.  
You do yourselves but wrong to stir me up;  
Let me pass quietly.

Believe't, my lord and I have made an end:  
I have no more to reckon, he to spend.

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Ay, but this answer will not serve.

FLAVIUS. If 'twill not serve, 'tis not so base as you,  
For you serve knaves. Exit

FIRST VARRO'S SERVANT. How! What does his cashier'd worship  
mutter?

SECOND VARRO'S SERVANT. No matter what; he's poor, and that's  
revenge enough. Who can speak broader than he that has no  
house  
to put his head in? Such may rail against great buildings.

Enter SERVILIUS

TITUS. O, here's Servilius; now we shall know some answer.

SERVILIUS. If I might beseech you, gentlemen, to repair some  
other

hour, I should derive much from't; for take't of my soul, my  
lord

leans wondrously to discontent. His comfortable temper has  
forsook him; he's much out of health and keeps his chamber.

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Many do keep their chambers are not sick;

And if it be so far beyond his health,  
Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,  
And make a clear way to the gods.

SERVILIUS. Good gods!

TITUS. We cannot take this for answer, sir.

FLAMINIUS. [Within] Servilius, help! My lord! my lord!

Enter TIMON, in a rage, FLAMINIUS following

TIMON. What, are my doors oppos'd against my passage?  
Have I been ever free, and must my house  
Be my retentive enemy, my gaol?  
The place which I have feasted, does it now,  
Like all mankind, show me an iron heart?

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Put in now, Titus.

TITUS. My lord, here is my bill.

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Here's mine.

HORTENSIUS. And mine, my lord.

BOTH VARRO'S SERVANTS. And ours, my lord.

PHILOTUS. All our bills.

TIMON. Knock me down with 'em; cleave me to the girdle.

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Alas, my lord-

TIMON. Cut my heart in sums.

TITUS. Mine, fifty talents.

TIMON. Tell out my blood.

LUCIUS' SERVANT. Five thousand crowns, my lord.

TIMON. Five thousand drops pays that. What yours? and yours?

FIRST VARRO'S SERVANT. My lord-

SECOND VARRO'S SERVANT. My lord-

TIMON. Tear me, take me, and the gods fall upon you! Exit

HORTENSIUS. Faith, I perceive our masters may throw their caps  
at

their money. These debts may well be call'd desperate ones,  
for a  
madman owes 'em. Exeunt

Re-enter TIMON and FLAVIUS

TIMON. They have e'en put my breath from me, the slaves.

Creditors? Devils!

FLAVIUS. My dear lord-

TIMON. What if it should be so?

FLAMINIUS. My lord-

TIMON. I'll have it so. My steward!

FLAVIUS. Here, my lord.

TIMON. So fitly? Go, bid all my friends again:

Lucius, Lucullus, and Sempronius- all.

I'll once more feast the rascals.

FLAVIUS. O my lord,

You only speak from your distracted soul;

There is not so much left to furnish out

A moderate table.

TIMON. Be it not in thy care.

Go, I charge thee, invite them all; let in the tide

Of knaves once more; my cook and I'll provide. Exeunt

## SCENE V. The Senate House

Enter three SENATORS at one door, ALCIBIADES meeting them, with attendants

FIRST SENATOR. My lord, you have my voice to't: the fault's bloody.

'Tis necessary he should die:

Nothing emboldens sin so much as mercy.

SECOND SENATOR. Most true; the law shall bruise him.

ALCIBIADES. Honour, health, and compassion, to the Senate!

FIRST SENATOR. Now, Captain?

ALCIBIADES. I am an humble suitor to your virtues;

For pity is the virtue of the law,

And none but tyrants use it cruelly.

It pleases time and fortune to lie heavy

Upon a friend of mine, who in hot blood

Hath stepp'd into the law, which is past depth

To those that without heed do plunge into't.

He is a man, setting his fate aside,

Of comely virtues;

Nor did he soil the fact with cowardice-

An honour in him which buys out his fault-

But with a noble fury and fair spirit,

Seeing his reputation touch'd to death,

He did oppose his foe;

And with such sober and unnoted passion

He did behave his anger ere 'twas spent,

As if he had but prov'd an argument.

FIRST SENATOR. You undergo too strict a paradox,

Striving to make an ugly deed look fair;

Your words have took such pains as if they labour'd

To bring manslaughter into form and set

Quarrelling upon the head of valour; which, indeed,

Is valour misbegot, and came into the world

When sects and factions were newly born.

He's truly valiant that can wisely suffer

The worst that man can breathe,

And make his wrongs his outsides,

To wear them like his raiment, carelessly,

And ne'er prefer his injuries to his heart,

To bring it into danger.

If wrongs be evils, and enforce us kill,

What folly 'tis to hazard life for ill!

ALCIBIADES. My lord-

FIRST SENATOR. You cannot make gross sins look clear:

To revenge is no valour, but to bear.

ALCIBIADES. My lords, then, under favour, pardon me

If I speak like a captain:

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle,

And not endure all threats? Sleep upon't,

And let the foes quietly cut their throats,

Without repugnancy? If there be

Such valour in the bearing, what make we

Abroad? Why, then, women are more valiant,

That stay at home, if bearing carry it;

And the ass more captain than the lion; the fellow

Loaden with irons wiser than the judge,

If wisdom be in suffering. O my lords,

As you are great, be pitifully good.

Who cannot condemn rashness in cold blood?

To kill, I grant, is sin's extremest gust;

But, in defence, by mercy, 'tis most just.

To be in anger is impiety;

But who is man that is not angry?

Weigh but the crime with this.

SECOND SENATOR. You breathe in vain.

ALCIBIADES. In vain! His service done

At Lacedaemon and Byzantium

Were a sufficient briber for his life.

FIRST SENATOR. What's that?

ALCIBIADES. Why, I say, my lords, has done fair service,

And slain in fight many of your enemies;

How full of valour did he bear himself

In the last conflict, and made plenteous wounds!

SECOND SENATOR. He has made too much plenty with 'em.

He's a sworn rioter; he has a sin that often

Drowns him and takes his valour prisoner.

If there were no foes, that were enough

To overcome him. In that beastly fury

He has been known to commit outrages

And cherish factions. 'Tis inferr'd to us

His days are foul and his drink dangerous.

FIRST SENATOR. He dies.

ALCIBIADES. Hard fate! He might have died in war.

My lords, if not for any parts in him-

Though his right arm might purchase his own time,

And be in debt to none- yet, more to move you,

Take my deserts to his, and join 'em both;

And, for I know your reverend ages love

Security, I'll pawn my victories, all

My honours to you, upon his good returns.

If by this crime he owes the law his life,

Why, let the war receive't in valiant gore;

For law is strict, and war is nothing more.

FIRST SENATOR. We are for law: he dies. Urge it no more

On height of our displeasure. Friend or brother,

He forfeits his own blood that spills another.

ALCIBIADES. Must it be so? It must not be. My lords,

I do beseech you, know me.

SECOND SENATOR. How!

ALCIBIADES. Call me to your remembrances.

THIRD SENATOR. What!

ALCIBIADES. I cannot think but your age has forgot me;

It could not else be I should prove so base

To sue, and be denied such common grace.

My wounds ache at you.

FIRST SENATOR. Do you dare our anger?

'Tis in few words, but spacious in effect:

We banish thee for ever.

ALCIBIADES. Banish me!

Banish your dotage! Banish usury

That makes the Senate ugly.

FIRST SENATOR. If after two days' shine Athens contain thee,

Attend our weightier judgment. And, not to swell our spirit,

He shall be executed presently. Exeunt SENATORS

ALCIBIADES. Now the gods keep you old enough that you may live

Only in bone, that none may look on you!

I'm worse than mad; I have kept back their foes,

While they have told their money and let out

Their coin upon large interest, I myself

Rich only in large hurts. All those for this?

Is this the balsam that the usuring Senate

Pours into captains' wounds? Banishment!

It comes not ill; I hate not to be banish'd;

It is a cause worthy my spleen and fury,

That I may strike at Athens. I'll cheer up

My discontented troops, and lay for hearts.

'Tis honour with most lands to be at odds;

Soldiers should brook as little wrongs as gods. Exit

## SCENE VI. A banqueting hall in TIMON'S house

Music. Tables set out; servants attending. Enter divers LORDS, friends of TIMON, at several doors

FIRST LORD. The good time of day to you, sir.

SECOND LORD. I also wish it to you. I think this honourable lord

did but try us this other day.

FIRST LORD. Upon that were my thoughts tiring when we encount'ed.

I hope it is not so low with him as he made it seem in the trial

of his several friends.

SECOND LORD. It should not be, by the persuasion of his new feasting.

FIRST LORD. I should think so. He hath sent me an earnest inviting,

which many my near occasions did urge me to put off; but he hath

conjur'd me beyond them, and I must needs appear.

SECOND LORD. In like manner was I in debt to my importunate business, but he would not hear my excuse. I am sorry, when he

sent to borrow of me, that my provision was out.

FIRST LORD. I am sick of that grief too, as I understand how all

things go.

SECOND LORD. Every man here's so. What would he have borrowed of

you?

FIRST LORD. A thousand pieces.

SECOND LORD. A thousand pieces!

FIRST LORD. What of you?

SECOND LORD. He sent to me, sir- here he comes.

Enter TIMON and attendants

TIMON. With all my heart, gentlemen both! And how fare you?

FIRST LORD. Ever at the best, hearing well of your lordship.

SECOND LORD. The swallow follows not summer more willing than we  
your lordship.

TIMON. [Aside] Nor more willingly leaves winter; such  
summer-birds

are men- Gentlemen, our dinner will not recompense this long  
stay; feast your ears with the music awhile, if they will  
fare so

harshly o' th' trumpet's sound; we shall to't presently.

FIRST LORD. I hope it remains not unkindly with your lordship  
that

I return'd you an empty messenger.

TIMON. O sir, let it not trouble you.

SECOND LORD. My noble lord-

TIMON. Ah, my good friend, what cheer?

SECOND LORD. My most honourable lord, I am e'en sick of shame  
that,

when your lordship this other day sent to me, I was so  
unfortunate a beggar.

TIMON. Think not on't, sir.

SECOND LORD. If you had sent but two hours before-

TIMON. Let it not cumber your better remembrance. [The banquet  
brought in] Come, bring in all together.

SECOND LORD. All cover'd dishes!

FIRST LORD. Royal cheer, I warrant you.

THIRD LORD. Doubt not that, if money and the season can yield  
it.

FIRST LORD. How do you? What's the news?

THIRD LORD. Alcibiades is banish'd. Hear you of it?

FIRST AND SECOND LORDS. Alcibiades banish'd!

THIRD LORD. 'Tis so, be sure of it.

FIRST LORD. How? how?

SECOND LORD. I pray you, upon what?

TIMON. My worthy friends, will you draw near?

THIRD LORD. I'll tell you more anon. Here's a noble feast  
toward.

SECOND LORD. This is the old man still.

THIRD LORD. Will't hold? Will't hold?

SECOND LORD. It does; but time will- and so-

THIRD LORD. I do conceive.

TIMON. Each man to his stool with that spur as he would to the  
lip

of his mistress; your diet shall be in all places alike. Make  
not

a city feast of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree  
upon

the first place. Sit, sit. The gods require our thanks:

You great benefactors, sprinkle our society with  
thankfulness.

For your own gifts make yourselves prais'd; but reserve still  
to

give, lest your deities be despised. Lend to each man enough,  
that one need not lend to another; for were your god-heads to  
borrow of men, men would forsake the gods. Make the meat be  
beloved more than the man that gives it. Let no assembly of  
twenty be without a score of villains. If there sit twelve  
women

at the table, let a dozen of them be- as they are. The rest  
of

your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens, together with the

common lag of people, what is amiss in them, you gods, make  
suitable for destruction. For these my present friends, as  
they  
are to me nothing, so in nothing bless them, and to nothing  
are  
they welcome.

Uncover, dogs, and lap. [The dishes are uncovered and  
seen to be full of warm water]

SOME SPEAK. What does his lordship mean?

SOME OTHER. I know not.

TIMON. May you a better feast never behold,

You knot of mouth-friends! Smoke and lukewarm water

Is your perfection. This is Timon's last;

Who, stuck and spangled with your flatteries,

Washes it off, and sprinkles in your faces

[Throwing the water in their faces]

Your reeking villainy. Live loath'd and long,

Most smiling, smooth, detested parasites,

Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears,

You fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies,

Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and minute-lacks!

Of man and beast the infinite malady

Crust you quite o'er! What, dost thou go?

Soft, take thy physic first; thou too, and thou.

Stay, I will lend thee money, borrow none. [Throws the  
dishes at them, and drives them out]

What, all in motion? Henceforth be no feast

Whereat a villain's not a welcome guest.

Burn house! Sink Athens! Henceforth hated be

Of Timon man and all humanity! Exit

Re-enter the LORDS

FIRST LORD. How now, my lords!

SECOND LORD. Know you the quality of Lord Timon's fury?

THIRD LORD. Push! Did you see my cap?

FOURTH LORD. I have lost my gown.

FIRST LORD. He's but a mad lord, and nought but humours sways  
him.

He gave me a jewel th' other day, and now he has beat it out  
of

my hat. Did you see my jewel?

THIRD LORD. Did you see my cap?

SECOND LORD. Here 'tis.

FOURTH LORD. Here lies my gown.

FIRST LORD. Let's make no stay.

SECOND LORD. Lord Timon's mad.

THIRD LORD. I feel't upon my bones.

FOURTH LORD. One day he gives us diamonds, next day stones.

Exeunt

<<THIS ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM  
SHAKESPEARE IS COPYRIGHT 1990-1993 BY WORLD LIBRARY, INC., AND IS  
PROVIDED BY PROJECT GUTENBERG ETEXT OF CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY  
WITH PERMISSION. ELECTRONIC AND MACHINE READABLE COPIES MAY BE  
DISTRIBUTED SO LONG AS SUCH COPIES (1) ARE FOR YOUR OR OTHERS  
PERSONAL USE ONLY, AND (2) ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED OR USED  
COMMERCIALY. PROHIBITED COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION INCLUDES BY ANY  
SERVICE THAT CHARGES FOR DOWNLOAD TIME OR FOR MEMBERSHIP.>>

ACT IV. SCENE I. Without the walls of Athens

Enter TIMON

TIMON. Let me look back upon thee. O thou wall  
That girdles in those wolves, dive in the earth  
And fence not Athens! Matrons, turn incontinent.  
Obedience, fail in children! Slaves and fools,  
Pluck the grave wrinkled Senate from the bench  
And minister in their steads. To general filths  
Convert, o' th' instant, green virginity.  
Do't in your parents' eyes. Bankrupts, hold fast;  
Rather than render back, out with your knives  
And cut your trusters' throats. Bound servants, steal:  
Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,  
And pill by law. Maid, to thy master's bed:  
Thy mistress is o' th' brothel. Son of sixteen,  
Pluck the lin'd crutch from thy old limping sire,  
With it beat out his brains. Piety and fear,  
Religion to the gods, peace, justice, truth,  
Domestic awe, night-rest, and neighbourhood,  
Instruction, manners, mysteries, and trades,  
Degrees, observances, customs and laws,  
Decline to your confounding contraries  
And let confusion live. Plagues incident to men,  
Your potent and infectious fevers heap  
On Athens, ripe for stroke. Thou cold sciatica,  
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt  
As lamely as their manners. Lust and liberty,  
Creep in the minds and marrows of our youth,  
That 'gainst the stream of virtue they may strive  
And drown themselves in riot. Itches, blains,  
Sow all th' Athenian bosoms, and their crop  
Be general leprosy! Breath infect breath,  
That their society, as their friendship, may  
Be merely poison! Nothing I'll bear from thee  
But nakedness, thou detestable town!  
Take thou that too, with multiplying bans.  
Timon will to the woods, where he shall find  
Th' unkindest beast more kinder than mankind.  
The gods confound- hear me, you good gods all-  
The Athenians both within and out that wall!  
And grant, as Timon grows, his hate may grow  
To the whole race of mankind, high and low!  
Amen. Exit

## **SCENE II. Athens. TIMON's house**

Enter FLAVIUS, with two or three SERVANTS

FIRST SERVANT. Hear you, Master Steward, where's our master?  
Are we undone, cast off, nothing remaining?

FLAVIUS. Alack, my fellows, what should I say to you?  
Let me be recorded by the righteous gods,  
I am as poor as you.

FIRST SERVANT. Such a house broke!  
So noble a master fall'n! All gone, and not  
One friend to take his fortune by the arm  
And go along with him?

SECOND SERVANT. As we do turn our backs  
From our companion, thrown into his grave,  
So his familiars to his buried fortunes



Slink all away; leave their false vows with him,  
Like empty purses pick'd; and his poor self,  
A dedicated beggar to the air,  
With his disease of all-shunn'd poverty,  
Walks, like contempt, alone. More of our fellows.

Enter other SERVANTS

FLAVIUS. All broken implements of a ruin'd house.

THIRD SERVANT. Yet do our hearts wear Timon's livery;  
That see I by our faces. We are fellows still,  
Serving alike in sorrow. Leak'd is our bark;  
And we, poor mates, stand on the dying deck,  
Hearing the surges threat. We must all part  
Into this sea of air.

FLAVIUS. Good fellows all,  
The latest of my wealth I'll share amongst you.  
Wherever we shall meet, for Timon's sake,  
Let's yet be fellows; let's shake our heads and say,  
As 'twere a knell unto our master's fortune,  
'We have seen better days.' Let each take some.

[Giving them money]

Nay, put out all your hands. Not one word more!  
Thus part we rich in sorrow, parting poor.

[Embrace, and part several ways]

O the fierce wretchedness that glory brings us!  
Who would not wish to be from wealth exempt,  
Since riches point to misery and contempt?  
Who would be so mock'd with glory, or to live  
But in a dream of friendship,  
To have his pomp, and all what state compounds,  
But only painted, like his varnish'd friends?  
Poor honest lord, brought low by his own heart,  
Undone by goodness! Strange, unusual blood,  
When man's worst sin is he does too much good!  
Who then dares to be half so kind again?  
For bounty, that makes gods, does still mar men.  
My dearest lord- blest to be most accurst,  
Rich only to be wretched- thy great fortunes  
Are made thy chief afflictions. Alas, kind lord!  
He's flung in rage from this ingrateful seat  
Of monstrous friends; nor has he with him to  
Supply his life, or that which can command it.  
I'll follow and enquire him out.  
I'll ever serve his mind with my best will;  
Whilst I have gold, I'll be his steward still. Exit

### **SCENE III. The woods near the sea-shore. Before TIMON'S cave**

Enter TIMON in the woods

TIMON. O blessed breeding sun, draw from the earth  
Rotten humidity; below thy sister's orb  
Infect the air! Twinn'd brothers of one womb-  
Whose procreation, residence, and birth,  
Scarce is dividant- touch them with several fortunes:  
The greater scorns the lesser. Not nature,  
To whom all sores lay siege, can bear great fortune  
But by contempt of nature.

Raise me this beggar and deny't that lord:  
The senator shall bear contempt hereditary,  
The beggar native honour.  
It is the pasture lards the rother's sides,  
The want that makes him lean. Who dares, who dares,  
In purity of manhood stand upright,  
And say 'This man's a flatterer'? If one be,  
So are they all; for every grise of fortune  
Is smooth'd by that below. The learned pate  
Ducks to the golden fool. All's oblique;  
There's nothing level in our cursed natures  
But direct villainy. Therefore be abhorr'd  
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!  
His semblable, yea, himself, Timon disdains.  
Destruction fang mankind! Earth, yield me roots.

[Digging]

Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate  
With thy most operant poison. What is here?  
Gold? Yellow, glittering, precious gold? No, gods,  
I am no idle votarist. Roots, you clear heavens!  
Thus much of this will make black white, foul fair,  
Wrong right, base noble, old young, coward valiant.  
Ha, you gods! why this? What, this, you gods? Why, this  
Will lug your priests and servants from your sides,  
Pluck stout men's pillows from below their heads-  
This yellow slave  
Will knit and break religions, bless th' accurs'd,  
Make the hoar leprosy ador'd, place thieves  
And give them title, knee, and approbation,  
With senators on the bench. This is it  
That makes the wappen'd widow wed again-  
She whom the spital-house and ulcerous sores  
Would cast the gorge at this embalms and spices  
To th 'April day again. Come, damn'd earth,  
Thou common whore of mankind, that puts odds  
Among the rout of nations, I will make thee  
Do thy right nature. [March afar off]  
Ha! a drum? Th'art quick,  
But yet I'll bury thee. Thou't go, strong thief,  
When gouty keepers of thee cannot stand.  
Nay, stay thou out for earnest. [Keeping some gold]

Enter ALCIBIADES, with drum and fife, in warlike  
manner; and PHRYNIA and TIMANDRA

ALCIBIADES. What art thou there? Speak.

TIMON. A beast, as thou art. The canker gnaw thy heart  
For showing me again the eyes of man!

ALCIBIADES. What is thy name? Is man so hateful to thee  
That art thyself a man?

TIMON. I am Misanthropos, and hate mankind.

For thy part, I do wish thou wert a dog,  
That I might love thee something.

ALCIBIADES. I know thee well;  
But in thy fortunes am unlearn'd and strange.

TIMON. I know thee too; and more than that I know thee  
I not desire to know. Follow thy drum;  
With man's blood paint the ground, gules, gules.  
Religious canons, civil laws, are cruel;  
Then what should war be? This fell whore of thine  
Hath in her more destruction than thy sword  
For all her cherubin look.

PHRYNIA. Thy lips rot off!

TIMON. I will not kiss thee; then the rot returns  
To thine own lips again.

ALCIBIADES. How came the noble Timon to this change?

TIMON. As the moon does, by wanting light to give.

But then renew I could not, like the moon;

There were no suns to borrow of.

ALCIBIADES. Noble Timon,

What friendship may I do thee?

TIMON. None, but to

Maintain my opinion.

ALCIBIADES. What is it, Timon?

TIMON. Promise me friendship, but perform none. If thou wilt not

promise, the gods plague thee, for thou art man! If thou dost perform, confound thee, for thou art a man!

ALCIBIADES. I have heard in some sort of thy miseries.

TIMON. Thou saw'st them when I had prosperity.

ALCIBIADES. I see them now; then was a blessed time.

TIMON. As thine is now, held with a brace of harlots.

TIMANDRA. Is this th' Athenian minion whom the world  
Voic'd so regardfully?

TIMON. Art thou Timandra?

TIMANDRA. Yes.

TIMON. Be a whore still; they love thee not that use thee.

Give them diseases, leaving with thee their lust.

Make use of thy salt hours. Season the slaves

For tubs and baths; bring down rose-cheek'd youth

To the tub-fast and the diet.

TIMANDRA. Hang thee, monster!

ALCIBIADES. Pardon him, sweet Timandra, for his wits  
Are drown'd and lost in his calamities.

I have but little gold of late, brave Timon,

The want whereof doth daily make revolt

In my penurious band. I have heard, and griev'd,

How cursed Athens, mindless of thy worth,

Forgetting thy great deeds, when neighbour states,

But for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them-

TIMON. I prithee beat thy drum and get thee gone.

ALCIBIADES. I am thy friend, and pity thee, dear Timon.

TIMON. How dost thou pity him whom thou dost trouble?

I had rather be alone.

ALCIBIADES. Why, fare thee well;

Here is some gold for thee.

TIMON. Keep it: I cannot eat it.

ALCIBIADES. When I have laid proud Athens on a heap-

TIMON. War'st thou 'gainst Athens?

ALCIBIADES. Ay, Timon, and have cause.

TIMON. The gods confound them all in thy conquest;

And thee after, when thou hast conquer'd!

ALCIBIADES. Why me, Timon?

TIMON. That by killing of villains

Thou wast born to conquer my country.

Put up thy gold. Go on. Here's gold. Go on.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove

Will o'er some high-vic'd city hang his poison

In the sick air; let not thy sword skip one.

Pity not honour'd age for his white beard:

He is an usurer. Strike me the counterfeit matron:

It is her habit only that is honest,

Herself's a bawd. Let not the virgin's cheek

Make soft thy trenchant sword; for those milk paps

That through the window bars bore at men's eyes

Are not within the leaf of pity writ,

But set them down horrible traitors. Spare not the babe

Whose dimpled smiles from fools exhaust their mercy;

Think it a bastard whom the oracle

Hath doubtfully pronounc'd thy throat shall cut,  
And mince it sans remorse. Swear against abjects;  
Put armour on thine ears and on thine eyes,  
Whose proof nor yells of mothers, maids, nor babes,  
Nor sight of priests in holy vestments bleeding,  
Shall pierce a jot. There's gold to pay thy soldiers.  
Make large confusion; and, thy fury spent,  
Confounded be thyself! Speak not, be gone.

ALCIBIADES. Hast thou gold yet? I'll take the gold thou givest me,

Not all thy counsel.

TIMON. Dost thou, or dost thou not, heaven's curse upon thee!

PHRYNIA AND TIMANDRA. Give us some gold, good Timon.

Hast thou more?

TIMON. Enough to make a whore forswear her trade,

And to make whores a bawd. Hold up, you sluts,  
Your aprons mountant; you are not oathable,  
Although I know you'll swear, terribly swear,  
Into strong shudders and to heavenly agues,  
Th' immortal gods that hear you. Spare your oaths;  
I'll trust to your conditions. Be whores still;  
And he whose pious breath seeks to convert you-  
Be strong in whore, allure him, burn him up;  
Let your close fire predominate his smoke,  
And be no turncoats. Yet may your pains six months  
Be quite contrary! And thatch your poor thin roofs  
With burdens of the dead- some that were hang'd,  
No matter. Wear them, betray with them. Whore still;  
Paint till a horse may mire upon your face.

A pox of wrinkles!

PHRYNIA AND TIMANDRA. Well, more gold. What then?

Believe't that we'll do anything for gold.

TIMON. Consumptions sow

In hollow bones of man; strike their sharp shins,  
And mar men's spurring. Crack the lawyer's voice,  
That he may never more false title plead,  
Nor sound his quilllets shrilly. Hoar the flamen,  
That scolds against the quality of flesh  
And not believes himself. Down with the nose,  
Down with it flat, take the bridge quite away  
Of him that, his particular to foresee,  
Smells from the general weal. Make curl'd-pate ruffians bald,  
And let the unscarr'd braggarts of the war  
Derive some pain from you. Plague all,  
That your activity may defeat and quell  
The source of all erection. There's more gold.  
Do you damn others, and let this damn you,  
And ditches grave you all!

PHRYNIA AND TIMANDRA. More counsel with more money, bounteous Timon.

TIMON. More whore, more mischief first; I have given you earnest.

ALCIBIADES. Strike up the drum towards Athens. Farewell, Timon;

If I thrive well, I'll visit thee again.

TIMON. If I hope well, I'll never see thee more.

ALCIBIADES. I never did thee harm.

TIMON. Yes, thou spok'st well of me.

ALCIBIADES. Call'st thou that harm?

TIMON. Men daily find it. Get thee away, and take

Thy beagles with thee.

ALCIBIADES. We but offend him. Strike.

Drum beats. Exeunt all but TIMON

TIMON. That nature, being sick of man's unkindness,

Should yet be hungry! Common mother, thou, [Digging]

Whose womb unmeasurable and infinite breast  
Teems and feeds all; whose self-same mettle,  
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puff'd,  
Engenders the black toad and adder blue,  
The gilded newt and eyeless venom'd worm,  
With all th' abhorred births below crisp heaven  
Whereon Hyperion's quick'ning fire doth shine-  
Yield him, who all thy human sons doth hate,  
From forth thy plenteous bosom, one poor root!  
Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb,  
Let it no more bring out ingrateful man!  
Go great with tigers, dragons, wolves, and bears;  
Teem with new monsters whom thy upward face  
Hath to the marbled mansion all above  
Never presented!- O, a root! Dear thanks!-  
Dry up thy marrows, vines, and plough-torn leas,  
Whereof ingrateful man, with liquorish draughts  
And morsels unctuous, greases his pure mind,  
That from it all consideration slips-

Enter APEMANTUS

More man? Plague, plague!

APEMANTUS. I was directed hither. Men report  
Thou dost affect my manners and dost use them.  
TIMON. 'Tis, then, because thou dost not keep a dog,  
Whom I would imitate. Consumption catch thee!  
APEMANTUS. This is in thee a nature but infected,  
A poor unmanly melancholy sprung  
From change of fortune. Why this spade, this place?  
This slave-like habit and these looks of care?  
Thy flatterers yet wear silk, drink wine, lie soft,  
Hug their diseas'd perfumes, and have forgot  
That ever Timon was. Shame not these woods  
By putting on the cunning of a carper.  
Be thou a flatterer now, and seek to thrive  
By that which has undone thee: hinge thy knee,  
And let his very breath whom thou'lt observe  
Blow off thy cap; praise his most vicious strain,  
And call it excellent. Thou wast told thus;  
Thou gav'st thine ears, like tapsters that bade welcome,  
To knaves and all approachers. 'Tis most just  
That thou turn rascal; hadst thou wealth again  
Rascals should have't. Do not assume my likeness.  
TIMON. Were I like thee, I'd throw away myself.  
APEMANTUS. Thou hast cast away thyself, being like thyself;  
A madman so long, now a fool. What, think'st  
That the bleak air, thy boisterous chamberlain,  
Will put thy shirt on warm? Will these moist trees,  
That have outliv'd the eagle, page thy heels  
And skip when thou point'st out? Will the cold brook,  
Candied with ice, caudle thy morning taste  
To cure thy o'ernight's surfeit? Call the creatures  
Whose naked natures live in all the spite  
Of wreakful heaven, whose bare unhousted trunks,  
To the conflicting elements expos'd,  
Answer mere nature- bid them flatter thee.  
O, thou shalt find-  
TIMON. A fool of thee. Depart.  
APEMANTUS. I love thee better now than e'er I did.  
TIMON. I hate thee worse.  
APEMANTUS. Why?  
TIMON. Thou flatter'st misery.  
APEMANTUS. I flatter not, but say thou art a caitiff.  
TIMON. Why dost thou seek me out?

APEMANTUS. To vex thee.

TIMON. Always a villain's office or a fool's.

Dost please thyself in't?

APEMANTUS. Ay.

TIMON. What, a knave too?

APEMANTUS. If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on

To castigate thy pride, 'twere well; but thou  
Dost it enforcedly. Thou'dst courtier be again

Wert thou not beggar. Willing misery  
Outlives incertain pomp, is crown'd before.

The one is filling still, never complete;

The other, at high wish. Best state, contentless,

Hath a distracted and most wretched being,

Worse than the worst, content.

Thou should'st desire to die, being miserable.

TIMON. Not by his breath that is more miserable.

Thou art a slave whom Fortune's tender arm

With favour never clasp'd, but bred a dog.

Hadst thou, like us from our first swath, proceeded

The sweet degrees that this brief world affords

To such as may the passive drugs of it

Freely command, thou wouldst have plung'd thyself

In general riot, melted down thy youth

In different beds of lust, and never learn'd

The icy precepts of respect, but followed

The sug'red game before thee. But myself,

Who had the world as my confectionary;

The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, and hearts of men

At duty, more than I could frame employment;

That numberless upon me stuck, as leaves

Do on the oak, have with one winter's brush

Fell from their boughs, and left me open, bare

For every storm that blows- I to bear this,

That never knew but better, is some burden.

Thy nature did commence in sufferance; time

Hath made thee hard in't. Why shouldst thou hate men?

They never flatter'd thee. What hast thou given?

If thou wilt curse, thy father, that poor rag,

Must be thy subject; who, in spite, put stuff

To some she-beggar and compounded thee

Poor rogue hereditary. Hence, be gone.

If thou hadst not been born the worst of men,

Thou hadst been a knave and flatterer.

APEMANTUS. Art thou proud yet?

TIMON. Ay, that I am not thee.

APEMANTUS. I, that I was

No prodigal.

TIMON. I, that I am one now.

Were all the wealth I have shut up in thee,

I'd give thee leave to hang it. Get thee gone.

That the whole life of Athens were in this!

Thus would I eat it. [Eating a root]

APEMANTUS. Here! I will mend thy feast.

[Offering him food]

TIMON. First mend my company: take away thyself.

APEMANTUS. So I shall mend mine own by th' lack of thine.

TIMON. 'Tis not well mended so; it is but botch'd.

If not, I would it were.

APEMANTUS. What wouldst thou have to Athens?

TIMON. Thee thither in a whirlwind. If thou wilt,

Tell them there I have gold; look, so I have.

APEMANTUS. Here is no use for gold.

TIMON. The best and truest;

For here it sleeps and does no hired harm.

APEMANTUS. Where liest a nights, Timon?

TIMON. Under that's above me.

Where feed'st thou a days, Apemantus?

APEMANTUS. Where my stomach. finds meat; or rather, where I eat it.

TIMON. Would poison were obedient, and knew my mind!

APEMANTUS. Where wouldst thou send it?

TIMON. To sauce thy dishes.

APEMANTUS. The middle of humanity thou never knewest, but the extremity of both ends. When thou wast in thy guilt and thy perfume, they mock'd thee for too much curiosity; in thy rags

thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the contrary. There's

a medlar for thee; eat it.

TIMON. On what I hate I feed not.

APEMANTUS. Dost hate a medlar?

TIMON. Ay, though it look like thee.

APEMANTUS. An th' hadst hated medlars sooner, thou shouldst have

loved thyself better now. What man didst thou ever know unthrift

that was beloved after his means?

TIMON. Who, without those means thou talk'st of, didst thou ever

know belov'd?

APEMANTUS. Myself.

TIMON. I understand thee: thou hadst some means to keep a dog.

APEMANTUS. What things in the world canst thou nearest compare to

thy flatterers?

TIMON. Women nearest; but men, men are the things themselves. What

wouldst thou do with the world, Apemantus, if it lay in thy power?

APEMANTUS. Give it the beasts, to be rid of the men.

TIMON. Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confusion of men, and

remain a beast with the beasts?

APEMANTUS. Ay, Timon.

TIMON. A beastly ambition, which the gods grant thee t' attain to!

If thou wert the lion, the fox would beguile thee; if thou wert

the lamb, the fox would eat thee; if thou wert the fox, the lion

would suspect thee, when, peradventure, thou wert accus'd by the

ass. If thou wert the ass, thy dulness would torment thee; and

still thou liv'dst but as a breakfast to the wolf. If thou wert

the wolf, thy greediness would afflict thee, and oft thou shouldst hazard thy life for thy dinner. Wert thou the

unicorn, pride and wrath would confound thee, and make thine own self

the conquest of thy fury. Wert thou bear, thou wouldst be kill'd

by the horse; wert thou a horse, thou wouldst be seiz'd by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert german to the lion,

and the spots of thy kindred were jurors on thy life. All thy

safety were remotion, and thy defence absence. What beast couldst

thou

be that were not subject to a beast? And what beast art thou  
already, that seest not thy loss in transformation!

APEMANTUS. If thou couldst please me with speaking to me, thou  
mightst have hit upon it here. The commonwealth of Athens is  
become a forest of beasts.

TIMON. How has the ass broke the wall, that thou art out of the  
city?

APEMANTUS. Yonder comes a poet and a painter. The plague of  
company

light upon thee! I will fear to catch it, and give way. When

I

know not what else to do, I'll see thee again.

TIMON. When there is nothing living but thee, thou shalt be  
welcome. I had rather be a beggar's dog than Apemantus.

APEMANTUS. Thou art the cap of all the fools alive.

TIMON. Would thou wert clean enough to spit upon!

APEMANTUS. A plague on thee! thou art too bad to curse.

TIMON. All villains that do stand by thee are pure.

APEMANTUS. There is no leprosy but what thou speak'st.

TIMON. If I name thee.

I'll beat thee- but I should infect my hands.

APEMANTUS. I would my tongue could rot them off!

TIMON. Away, thou issue of a mangy dog!

Choler does kill me that thou art alive;

I swoon to see thee.

APEMANTUS. Would thou wouldst burst!

TIMON. Away,

Thou tedious rogue! I am sorry I shall lose

A stone by thee. [Throws a stone at him]

APEMANTUS. Beast!

TIMON. Slave!

APEMANTUS. Toad!

TIMON. Rogue, rogue, rogue!

I am sick of this false world, and will love nought

But even the mere necessities upon't.

Then, Timon, presently prepare thy grave;

Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat

Thy gravestone daily; make thine epitaph,

That death in me at others' lives may laugh.

[Looks at the gold] O thou sweet king-killer, and dear

divorce

'Twixt natural son and sire! thou bright defiler

Of Hymen's purest bed! thou valiant Mars!

Thou ever young, fresh, lov'd, and delicate wooer,

Whose blush doth thaw the consecrated snow

That lies on Dian's lap! thou visible god,

That sold'rest close impossibilities,

And mak'st them kiss! that speak'st with every tongue

To every purpose! O thou touch of hearts!

Think thy slave man rebels, and by thy virtue

Set them into confounding odds, that beasts

May have the world in empire!

APEMANTUS. Would 'twere so!

But not till I am dead. I'll say th' hast gold.

Thou wilt be throng'd to shortly.

TIMON. Throng'd to?

APEMANTUS. Ay.

TIMON. Thy back, I prithee.

APEMANTUS. Live, and love thy misery!

TIMON. Long live so, and so die! [Exit APEMANTUS] I am quit.

More

things like men? Eat, Timon, and abhor them.

Enter the BANDITTI



FIRST BANDIT. Where should he have this gold? It is some poor fragment, some slender ort of his remainder. The mere want of gold and the falling-from of his friends drove him into this melancholy.

SECOND BANDIT. It is nois'd he hath a mass of treasure.

THIRD BANDIT. Let us make the assay upon him; if he care not for't,

he will supply us easily; if he covetously reserve it, how shall's get it?

SECOND BANDIT. True; for he bears it not about him. 'Tis hid.

FIRST BANDIT. Is not this he?

BANDITTI. Where?

SECOND BANDIT. 'Tis his description.

THIRD BANDIT. He; I know him.

BANDITTI. Save thee, Timon!

TIMON. Now, thieves?

BANDITTI. Soldiers, not thieves.

TIMON. Both too, and women's sons.

BANDITTI. We are not thieves, but men that much do want.

TIMON. Your greatest want is, you want much of meat.

Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;

Within this mile break forth a hundred springs;

The oaks bear mast, the briars scarlet hips;

The bounteous housewife Nature on each bush

Lays her full mess before you. Want! Why want?

FIRST BANDIT. We cannot live on grass, on berries, water,  
As beasts and birds and fishes.

TIMON. Nor on the beasts themselves, the birds, and fishes;

You must eat men. Yet thanks I must you con

That you are thieves profess'd, that you work not

In holier shapes; for there is boundless theft

In limited professions. Rascal thieves,

Here's gold. Go, suck the subtle blood o' th' grape

Till the high fever seethe your blood to froth,

And so scape hanging. Trust not the physician;

His antidotes are poison, and he slays

more than you rob. Take wealth and lives together;

Do villainy, do, since you protest to do't,

Like workmen. I'll example you with thievery:

The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction

Robs the vast sea; the moon's an arrant thief,

And her pale fire she snatches from the sun;

The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves

The moon into salt tears; the earth's a thief,

That feeds and breeds by a composture stol'n

From gen'ral excrement- each thing's a thief.

The laws, your curb and whip, in their rough power

Has uncheck'd theft. Love not yourselves; away,

Rob one another. There's more gold. Cut throats;

All that you meet are thieves. To Athens go,

Break open shops; nothing can you steal

But thieves do lose it. Steal not less for this

I give you; and gold confound you howsoe'er!

Amen.

THIRD BANDIT. Has almost charm'd me from my profession by  
persuading me to it.

FIRST BANDIT. 'Tis in the malice of mankind that he thus  
advises

us; not to have us thrive in our mystery.

SECOND BANDIT. I'll believe him as an enemy, and give over my  
trade.

FIRST BANDIT. Let us first see peace in Athens. There is no  
time so

miserable but a man may be true. Exeunt THIEVES

Enter FLAVIUS, to TIMON

FLAVIUS. O you gods!  
Is yond despis'd and ruinous man my lord?  
Full of decay and failing? O monument  
And wonder of good deeds evilly bestow'd!  
What an alteration of honour  
Has desp'rate want made!  
What viler thing upon the earth than friends,  
Who can bring noblest minds to basest ends!  
How rarely does it meet with this time's guise,  
When man was wish'd to love his enemies!  
Grant I may ever love, and rather woo  
Those that would mischief me than those that do!  
Has caught me in his eye; I will present  
My honest grief unto him, and as my lord  
Still serve him with my life. My dearest master!

TIMON. Away! What art thou?

FLAVIUS. Have you forgot me, sir?

TIMON. Why dost ask that? I have forgot all men;  
Then, if thou grant'st th'art a man, I have forgot thee.

FLAVIUS. An honest poor servant of yours.

TIMON. Then I know thee not.

I never had honest man about me, I.

All I kept were knaves, to serve in meat to villains.

FLAVIUS. The gods are witness,  
Nev'r did poor steward wear a truer grief  
For his undone lord than mine eyes for you.

TIMON. What, dost thou weep? Come nearer. Then I love thee  
Because thou art a woman and disclaim'st  
Flinty mankind, whose eyes do never give  
But thorough lust and laughter. Pity's sleeping.  
Strange times, that weep with laughing, not with weeping!

FLAVIUS. I beg of you to know me, good my lord,  
T' accept my grief, and whilst this poor wealth lasts  
To entertain me as your steward still.

TIMON. Had I a steward  
So true, so just, and now so comfortable?  
It almost turns my dangerous nature mild.  
Let me behold thy face. Surely, this man  
Was born of woman.  
Forgive my general and exceptless rashness,  
You perpetual-sober gods! I do proclaim  
One honest man- mistake me not, but one;  
No more, I pray- and he's a steward.  
How fain would I have hated all mankind!  
And thou redeem'st thyself. But all, save thee,  
I fell with curses.  
Methinks thou art more honest now than wise;  
For by oppressing and betraying me  
Thou mightst have sooner got another service;  
For many so arrive at second masters  
Upon their first lord's neck. But tell me true,  
For I must ever doubt though ne'er so sure,  
Is not thy kindness subtle, covetous,  
If not a usuring kindness, and as rich men deal gifts,  
Expecting in return twenty for one?

FLAVIUS. No, my most worthy master, in whose breast  
Doubt and suspect, alas, are plac'd too late!  
You should have fear'd false times when you did feast:  
Suspect still comes where an estate is least.  
That which I show, heaven knows, is merely love,  
Duty, and zeal, to your unmatched mind,  
Care of your food and living; and believe it,  
My most honour'd lord,

For any benefit that points to me,  
Either in hope or present, I'd exchange  
For this one wish, that you had power and wealth  
To requite me by making rich yourself.

TIMON. Look thee, 'tis so! Thou singly honest man,  
Here, take. The gods, out of my misery,  
Have sent thee treasure. Go, live rich and happy,  
But thus condition'd; thou shalt build from men;  
Hate all, curse all, show charity to none,  
But let the famish'd flesh slide from the bone  
Ere thou relieve the beggar. Give to dogs  
What thou deniest to men; let prisons swallow 'em,  
Debts wither 'em to nothing. Be men like blasted woods,  
And may diseases lick up their false bloods!  
And so, farewell and thrive.

FLAVIUS. O, let me stay  
And comfort you, my master.

TIMON. If thou hat'st curses,  
Stay not; fly whilst thou art blest and free.  
Ne'er see thou man, and let me ne'er see thee.

Exeunt severally

<<THIS ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE IS COPYRIGHT 1990-1993 BY WORLD LIBRARY, INC., AND IS PROVIDED BY PROJECT GUTENBERG ETEXT OF CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WITH PERMISSION. ELECTRONIC AND MACHINE READABLE COPIES MAY BE DISTRIBUTED SO LONG AS SUCH COPIES (1) ARE FOR YOUR OR OTHERS PERSONAL USE ONLY, AND (2) ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED OR USED COMMERCIALY. PROHIBITED COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION INCLUDES BY ANY SERVICE THAT CHARGES FOR DOWNLOAD TIME OR FOR MEMBERSHIP.>>

## ACT V. SCENE I. The woods. Before TIMON's cave

Enter POET and PAINTER

PAINTER. As I took note of the place, it cannot be far where he abides.

POET. to be thought of him? Does the rumour hold for true that he's  
so full of gold?

PAINTER. Certain. Alcibiades reports it; Phrynia and Timandra had  
gold of him. He likewise enrich'd poor stragglng soldiers  
with  
great quantity. 'Tis said he gave unto his steward a mighty  
sum.

POET. Then this breaking of his has been but a try for his friends?

PAINTER. Nothing else. You shall see him a palm in Athens  
again,  
and flourish with the highest. Therefore 'tis not amiss we  
tender  
our loves to him in this suppos'd distress of his; it will  
show  
honestly in us, and is very likely to load our purposes with  
what  
they travail for, if it be just and true report that goes of  
his  
having.

POET. What have you now to present unto him?

PAINTER. Nothing at this time but my visitation; only I will

promise him an excellent piece.

POET. I must serve him so too, tell him of an intent that's coming toward him.

PAINTER. Good as the best. Promising is the very air o' th' time;

it opens the eyes of expectation. Performance is ever the duller

for his act, and but in the plainer and simpler kind of people

the deed of saying is quite out of use. To promise is most courtly and fashionable; performance is a kind of will or testament which argues a great sickness in his judgment that makes it.

Enter TIMON from his cave

TIMON. [Aside] Excellent workman! Thou canst not paint a man so bad

as is thyself.

POET. I am thinking what I shall say I have provided for him. It

must be a personating of himself; a satire against the softness

of prosperity, with a discovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and opulency.

TIMON. [Aside] Must thou needs stand for a villain in thine own work? Wilt thou whip thine own faults in other men? Do so, I

have gold for thee.

POET. Nay, let's seek him;

Then do we sin against our own estate

When we may profit meet and come too late.

PAINTER. True;

When the day serves, before black-corner'd night,

Find what thou want'st by free and offer'd light.

Come.

TIMON. [Aside] I'll meet you at the turn. What a god's gold,

That he is worshipp'd in a baser temple

Than where swine feed!

'Tis thou that rig'st the bark and plough'st the foam,

Settlest admired reverence in a slave.

To thee be worship! and thy saints for aye

Be crown'd with plagues, that thee alone obey!

Fit I meet them. [Advancing from his cave]

POET. Hail, worthy Timon!

PAINTER. Our late noble master!

TIMON. Have I once liv'd to see two honest men?

POET. Sir,

Having often of your open bounty tasted,

Hearing you were retir'd, your friends fall'n off,

Whose thankless natures- O abhorred spirits!-

Not all the whips of heaven are large enough-

What! to you,

Whose star-like nobleness gave life and influence

To their whole being! I am rapt, and cannot cover

The monstrous bulk of this ingratitude

With any size of words.

TIMON. Let it go naked: men may see't the better.

You that are honest, by being what you are,

Make them best seen and known.

PAINTER. He and myself

Have travail'd in the great show'r of your gifts,

And sweetly felt it.

TIMON. Ay, you are honest men.

PAINTER. We are hither come to offer you our service.

TIMON. Most honest men! Why, how shall I requite you?

Can you eat roots, and drink cold water- No?

BOTH. What we can do, we'll do, to do you service.

TIMON. Y'are honest men. Y'have heard that I have gold;

I am sure you have. Speak truth; y'are honest men.

PAINTER. So it is said, my noble lord; but therefore

Came not my friend nor I.

TIMON. Good honest men! Thou draw'st a counterfeit

Best in all Athens. Th'art indeed the best;

Thou counterfeit'st most lively.

PAINTER. So, so, my lord.

TIMON. E'en so, sir, as I say. [To POET] And for thy fiction,

Why, thy verse swells with stuff so fine and smooth

That thou art even natural in thine art.

But for all this, my honest-natur'd friends,

I must needs say you have a little fault.

Marry, 'tis not monstrous in you; neither wish I

You take much pains to mend.

BOTH. Beseech your honour

To make it known to us.

TIMON. You'll take it ill.

BOTH. Most thankfully, my lord.

TIMON. Will you indeed?

BOTH. Doubt it not, worthy lord.

TIMON. There's never a one of you but trusts a knave

That mightily deceives you.

BOTH. Do we, my lord?

TIMON. Ay, and you hear him cog, see him dissemble,

Know his gross patchery, love him, feed him,

Keep in your bosom; yet remain assur'd

That he's a made-up villain.

PAINTER. I know not such, my lord.

POET. Nor I.

TIMON. Look you, I love you well; I'll give you gold,

Rid me these villains from your companies.

Hang them or stab them, drown them in a draught,

Confound them by some course, and come to me,

I'll give you gold enough.

BOTH. Name them, my lord; let's know them.

TIMON. You that way, and you this- but two in company;

Each man apart, all single and alone,

Yet an arch-villain keeps him company.

[To the PAINTER] If, where thou art, two villians shall not be,

Come not near him. [To the POET] If thou wouldst not reside

But where one villain is, then him abandon.-

Hence, pack! there's gold; you came for gold, ye slaves.

[To the PAINTER] You have work for me; there's payment; hence!

[To the POET] You are an alchemist; make gold of that.-

Out, rascal dogs! [Beats and drives them out]

Enter FLAVIUS and two SENATORS

FLAVIUS. It is vain that you would speak with Timon;

For he is set so only to himself

That nothing but himself which looks like man

Is friendly with him.

FIRST SENATOR. Bring us to his cave.

It is our part and promise to th' Athenians

To speak with Timon.

SECOND SENATOR. At all times alike

Men are not still the same; 'twas time and griefs  
That fram'd him thus. Time, with his fairer hand,  
Offering the fortunes of his former days,  
The former man may make him. Bring us to him,  
And chance it as it may.

FLAVIUS. Here is his cave.

Peace and content be here! Lord Timon! Timon!  
Look out, and speak to friends. Th' Athenians  
By two of their most reverend Senate greet thee.  
Speak to them, noble Timon.

Enter TIMON out of his cave

TIMON. Thou sun that comforts, burn. Speak and be hang'd!  
For each true word a blister, and each false  
Be as a cauterizing to the root o' th' tongue,  
Consuming it with speaking!

FIRST SENATOR. Worthy Timon-

TIMON. Of none but such as you, and you of Timon.

FIRST SENATOR. The senators of Athens greet thee, Timon.

TIMON. I thank them; and would send them back the plague,  
Could I but catch it for them.

FIRST SENATOR. O, forget

What we are sorry for ourselves in thee.  
The senators with one consent of love  
Entreat thee back to Athens, who have thought  
On special dignities, which vacant lie  
For thy best use and wearing.

SECOND SENATOR. They confess

Toward thee forgetfulness too general, gross;  
Which now the public body, which doth seldom  
Play the recanter, feeling in itself  
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal  
Of it own fail, restraining aid to Timon,  
And send forth us to make their sorrowed render,  
Together with a recompense more fruitful  
Than their offence can weigh down by the dram;  
Ay, even such heaps and sums of love and wealth  
As shall to thee blot out what wrongs were theirs  
And write in thee the figures of their love,  
Ever to read them thine.

TIMON. You witch me in it;

Surprise me to the very brink of tears.  
Lend me a fool's heart and a woman's eyes,  
And I'll bewEEP these comforts, worthy senators.

FIRST SENATOR. Therefore so please thee to return with us,

And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take  
The captainship, thou shalt be met with thanks,  
Allow'd with absolute power, and thy good name  
Live with authority. So soon we shall drive back  
Of Alcibiades th' approaches wild,  
Who, like a boar too savage, doth root up  
His country's peace.

SECOND SENATOR. And shakes his threat'ning sword  
Against the walls of Athens.

FIRST SENATOR. Therefore, Timon-

TIMON. Well, sir, I will. Therefore I will, sir, thus:

If Alcibiades kill my countrymen,  
Let Alcibiades know this of Timon,  
That Timon cares not. But if he sack fair Athens,  
And take our goodly aged men by th' beards,  
Giving our holy virgins to the stain  
Of contumelious, beastly, mad-brain'd war,  
Then let him know- and tell him Timon speaks it  
In pity of our aged and our youth-

I cannot choose but tell him that I care not,  
And let him take't at worst; for their knives care not,  
While you have throats to answer. For myself,  
There's not a whittle in th' unruly camp  
But I do prize it at my love before  
The reverend'st throat in Athens. So I leave you  
To the protection of the prosperous gods,  
As thieves to keepers.

FLAVIUS. Stay not, all's in vain.

TIMON. Why, I was writing of my epitaph;  
It will be seen to-morrow. My long sickness  
Of health and living now begins to mend,  
And nothing brings me all things. Go, live still;  
Be Alcibiades your plague, you his,  
And last so long enough!

FIRST SENATOR. We speak in vain.

TIMON. But yet I love my country, and am not  
One that rejoices in the common wreck,  
As common bruit doth put it.

FIRST SENATOR. That's well spoke.

TIMON. Commend me to my loving countrymen-

FIRST SENATOR. These words become your lips as they pass  
through  
them.

SECOND SENATOR. And enter in our ears like great triumphers  
In their applauding gates.

TIMON. Commend me to them,  
And tell them that, to ease them of their griefs,  
Their fears of hostile strokes, their aches, losses,  
Their pangs of love, with other incident throes  
That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain  
In life's uncertain voyage, I will some kindness do them-  
I'll teach them to prevent wild Alcibiades' wrath.

FIRST SENATOR. I like this well; he will return again.

TIMON. I have a tree, which grows here in my close,  
That mine own use invites me to cut down,  
And shortly must I fell it. Tell my friends,  
Tell Athens, in the sequence of degree  
From high to low throughout, that whoso please  
To stop affliction, let him take his haste,  
Come hither, ere my tree hath felt the axe,  
And hang himself. I pray you do my greeting.

FLAVIUS. Trouble him no further; thus you still shall find him.

TIMON. Come not to me again; but say to Athens  
Timon hath made his everlasting mansion  
Upon the beached verge of the salt flood,  
Who once a day with his embossed froth  
The turbulent surge shall cover. Thither come,  
And let my gravestone be your oracle.  
Lips, let sour words go by and language end:  
What is amiss, plague and infection mend!  
Graves only be men's works and death their gain!  
Sun, hide thy beams. Timon hath done his reign.

Exit TIMON into his cave

FIRST SENATOR. His discontents are unremovably  
Coupled to nature.

SECOND SENATOR. Our hope in him is dead. Let us return  
And strain what other means is left unto us  
In our dear peril.

FIRST SENATOR. It requires swift foot. Exeunt

## SCENE II. Before the walls of Athens

Enter two other SENATORS with a MESSENGER

FIRST SENATOR. Thou hast painfully discover'd; are his files  
As full as thy report?

MESSENGER. I have spoke the least.

Besides, his expedition promises  
Present approach.

SECOND SENATOR. We stand much hazard if they bring not Timon.

MESSENGER. I met a courier, one mine ancient friend,

Whom, though in general part we were oppos'd,  
Yet our old love had a particular force,  
And made us speak like friends. This man was riding  
From Alcibiades to Timon's cave  
With letters of entreaty, which imported  
His fellowship i' th' cause against your city,  
In part for his sake mov'd.

Enter the other SENATORS, from TIMON

FIRST SENATOR. Here come our brothers.

THIRD SENATOR. No talk of Timon, nothing of him expect.

The enemies' drum is heard, and fearful scouring  
Doth choke the air with dust. In, and prepare.  
Ours is the fall, I fear; our foes the snare. Exeunt

## SCENE III. The TIMON's cave, and a rude tomb seen

Enter a SOLDIER in the woods, seeking TIMON

SOLDIER. By all description this should be the place.  
Who's here? Speak, ho! No answer? What is this?  
Timon is dead, who hath outstretch'd his span.  
Some beast rear'd this; here does not live a man.  
Dead, sure; and this his grave. What's on this tomb  
I cannot read; the character I'll take with wax.  
Our captain hath in every figure skill,  
An ag'd interpreter, though young in days;  
Before proud Athens he's set down by this,  
Whose fall the mark of his ambition is. Exit

## SCENE IV. Before the walls of Athens

Trumpets sound. Enter ALCIBIADES with his powers before Athens

ALCIBIADES. Sound to this coward and lascivious town  
Our terrible approach.

Sound a parley. The SENATORS appear upon the walls

Till now you have gone on and fill'd the time  
With all licentious measure, making your wills  
The scope of justice; till now, myself, and such  
As slept within the shadow of your power,



Have wander'd with our travers'd arms, and breath'd  
Our sufferance vainly. Now the time is flush,  
When crouching marrow, in the bearer strong,  
Cries of itself 'No more!' Now breathless wrong  
Shall sit and pant in your great chairs of ease,  
And pury insolence shall break his wind  
With fear and horrid flight.

FIRST SENATOR. Noble and young,  
When thy first griefs were but a mere conceit,  
Ere thou hadst power or we had cause of fear,  
We sent to thee, to give thy rages balm,  
To wipe out our ingratitude with loves  
Above their quantity.

SECOND SENATOR. So did we woo  
Transformed Timon to our city's love  
By humble message and by promis'd means.  
We were not all unkind, nor all deserve  
The common stroke of war.

FIRST SENATOR. These walls of ours  
Were not erected by their hands from whom  
You have receiv'd your griefs; nor are they such  
That these great tow'rs, trophies, and schools, should fall  
For private faults in them.

SECOND SENATOR. Nor are they living  
Who were the motives that you first went out;  
Shame, that they wanted cunning, in excess  
Hath broke their hearts. March, noble lord,  
Into our city with thy banners spread.  
By decimation and a tithed death-  
If thy revenges hunger for that food  
Which nature loathes- take thou the destin'd tenth,  
And by the hazard of the spotted die  
Let die the spotted.

FIRST SENATOR. All have not offended;  
For those that were, it is not square to take,  
On those that are, revenge: crimes, like lands,  
Are not inherited. Then, dear countryman,  
Bring in thy ranks, but leave without thy rage;  
Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin  
Which, in the bluster of thy wrath, must fall  
With those that have offended. Like a shepherd  
Approach the fold and cull th' infected forth,  
But kill not all together.

SECOND SENATOR. What thou wilt,  
Thou rather shalt enforce it with thy smile  
Than hew to't with thy sword.

FIRST SENATOR. Set but thy foot  
Against our rampir'd gates and they shall ope,  
So thou wilt send thy gentle heart before  
To say thou't enter friendly.

SECOND SENATOR. Throw thy glove,  
Or any token of thine honour else,  
That thou wilt use the wars as thy redress  
And not as our confusion, all thy powers  
Shall make their harbour in our town till we  
Have seal'd thy full desire.

ALCIBIADES. Then there's my glove;  
Descend, and open your uncharged ports.  
Those enemies of Timon's and mine own,  
Whom you yourselves shall set out for reproof,  
Fall, and no more. And, to atone your fears  
With my more noble meaning, not a man  
Shall pass his quarter or offend the stream  
Of regular justice in your city's bounds,

But shall be render'd to your public laws

At heaviest answer.

BOTH. 'Tis most nobly spoken.

ALCIBIADES. Descend, and keep your words.

[The SENATORS descend and open the gates]

Enter a SOLDIER as a Messenger

SOLDIER. My noble General, Timon is dead;  
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' sea;  
And on his grave-stone this insculpture, which  
With wax I brought away, whose soft impression  
Interprets for my poor ignorance.

ALCIBIADES reads the Epitaph

'Here lies a wretched corse, of wretched soul bereft;  
Seek not my name. A plague consume you wicked caitiffs left!  
Here lie I, Timon, who alive all living men did hate.  
Pass by, and curse thy fill; but pass, and stay not here thy  
gait.'

These well express in thee thy latter spirits.  
Though thou abhorr'dst in us our human griefs,  
Scorn'dst our brain's flow, and those our droplets which  
From niggard nature fall, yet rich conceit  
Taught thee to make vast Neptune weep for aye  
On thy low grave, on faults forgiven. Dead  
Is noble Timon, of whose memory  
Hereafter more. Bring me into your city,  
And I will use the olive, with my sword;  
Make war breed peace, make peace stint war, make each  
Prescribe to other, as each other's leech.  
Let our drums strike. Exeunt

**THE END**

<<THIS ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE IS COPYRIGHT 1990-1993 BY WORLD LIBRARY, INC., AND IS PROVIDED BY PROJECT GUTENBERG ETEXT OF CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY WITH PERMISSION. ELECTRONIC AND MACHINE READABLE COPIES MAY BE DISTRIBUTED SO LONG AS SUCH COPIES (1) ARE FOR YOUR OR OTHERS PERSONAL USE ONLY, AND (2) ARE NOT DISTRIBUTED OR USED COMMERCIALY. PROHIBITED COMMERCIAL DISTRIBUTION INCLUDES BY ANY SERVICE THAT CHARGES FOR DOWNLOAD TIME OR FOR MEMBERSHIP.>>

End of this Etext of The Complete Works of William Shakespeare, The Life of Timon of Athens

\*\*\* END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK TIMON OF ATHENS \*\*\*

Updated editions will replace the previous one—the old editions will be renamed.

Creating the works from print editions not protected by U.S. copyright law means that no one owns a United States copyright in these works, so the Foundation (and you!) can copy and distribute it in the United States without permission and without paying copyright royalties. Special rules, set forth in the General Terms of Use part of this license, apply to copying and distributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works to protect the PROJECT GUTENBERG™ concept and trademark. Project Gutenberg is a registered trademark, and may not be used if you charge for an eBook, except by following the terms of the trademark license, including paying royalties for use of the Project Gutenberg trademark. If you do not charge anything for copies of this eBook, complying

with the trademark license is very easy. You may use this eBook for nearly any purpose such as creation of derivative works, reports, performances and research. Project Gutenberg eBooks may be modified and printed and given away—you may do practically ANYTHING in the United States with eBooks not protected by U.S. copyright law. Redistribution is subject to the trademark license, especially commercial redistribution.

**START: FULL LICENSE**  
**THE FULL PROJECT GUTENBERG LICENSE**  
PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE YOU DISTRIBUTE OR USE THIS WORK

To protect the Project Gutenberg™ mission of promoting the free distribution of electronic works, by using or distributing this work (or any other work associated in any way with the phrase “Project Gutenberg”), you agree to comply with all the terms of the Full Project Gutenberg™ License available with this file or online at [www.gutenberg.org/license](http://www.gutenberg.org/license).

**Section 1. General Terms of Use and Redistributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works**

1.A. By reading or using any part of this Project Gutenberg™ electronic work, you indicate that you have read, understand, agree to and accept all the terms of this license and intellectual property (trademark/copyright) agreement. If you do not agree to abide by all the terms of this agreement, you must cease using and return or destroy all copies of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works in your possession. If you paid a fee for obtaining a copy of or access to a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work and you do not agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement, you may obtain a refund from the person or entity to whom you paid the fee as set forth in paragraph 1.E.8.

1.B. “Project Gutenberg” is a registered trademark. It may only be used on or associated in any way with an electronic work by people who agree to be bound by the terms of this agreement. There are a few things that you can do with most Project Gutenberg™ electronic works even without complying with the full terms of this agreement. See paragraph 1.C below. There are a lot of things you can do with Project Gutenberg™ electronic works if you follow the terms of this agreement and help preserve free future access to Project Gutenberg™ electronic works. See paragraph 1.E below.

1.C. The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation (“the Foundation” or PGLAF), owns a compilation copyright in the collection of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works. Nearly all the individual works in the collection are in the public domain in the United States. If an individual work is unprotected by copyright law in the United States and you are located in the United States, we do not claim a right to prevent you from copying, distributing, performing, displaying or creating derivative works based on the work as long as all references to Project Gutenberg are removed. Of course, we hope that you will support the Project Gutenberg™ mission of promoting free access to electronic works by freely sharing Project Gutenberg™ works in compliance with the terms of this agreement for keeping the Project Gutenberg™ name associated with the work. You can easily comply with the terms of this agreement by keeping this work in the same format with its attached full Project Gutenberg™ License when you share it without charge with others.

This particular work is one of the few individual works protected by copyright law in the United States and most of the remainder of the world, included in the Project Gutenberg collection with the permission of the copyright holder. Information on the copyright owner for this particular work and the terms of use imposed by the copyright holder on this work are set forth at the beginning of this work.

1.D. The copyright laws of the place where you are located also govern what you can do with this work. Copyright laws in most countries are in a constant state of change. If you are outside the United States, check the laws of your country in addition to the terms of this agreement before downloading, copying, displaying, performing, distributing or creating derivative works based on this work or any other Project Gutenberg™ work. The Foundation makes no representations concerning the copyright status of any work in any country other than the United States.

1.E. Unless you have removed all references to Project Gutenberg:

1.E.1. The following sentence, with active links to, or other immediate access to, the full Project Gutenberg™ License must appear prominently whenever any copy of a Project Gutenberg™ work (any work on which the phrase “Project Gutenberg” appears, or with which the phrase “Project Gutenberg” is associated) is accessed, displayed, performed, viewed, copied or distributed:

This eBook is for the use of anyone anywhere in the United States and most other parts of the world at no cost and with almost no restrictions whatsoever. You may copy it, give it away or re-use it under the terms of the Project Gutenberg License included with this eBook or online at [www.gutenberg.org](http://www.gutenberg.org). If you are not located in the United States, you will have to check the laws of the country where you are located before using this eBook.

1.E.2. If an individual Project Gutenberg™ electronic work is derived from texts not protected by U.S. copyright law (does not contain a notice indicating that it is posted with permission of the copyright holder), the work can be copied and distributed to anyone in the United States without paying any fees or charges. If you are redistributing or providing access to a work with the phrase “Project Gutenberg” associated with or appearing on the work, you must comply either with the

requirements of paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 or obtain permission for the use of the work and the Project Gutenberg™ trademark as set forth in paragraphs 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.3. If an individual Project Gutenberg™ electronic work is posted with the permission of the copyright holder, your use and distribution must comply with both paragraphs 1.E.1 through 1.E.7 and any additional terms imposed by the copyright holder. Additional terms will be linked to the Project Gutenberg™ License for all works posted with the permission of the copyright holder found at the beginning of this work.

1.E.4. Do not unlink or detach or remove the full Project Gutenberg™ License terms from this work, or any files containing a part of this work or any other work associated with Project Gutenberg™.

1.E.5. Do not copy, display, perform, distribute or redistribute this electronic work, or any part of this electronic work, without prominently displaying the sentence set forth in paragraph 1.E.1 with active links or immediate access to the full terms of the Project Gutenberg™ License.

1.E.6. You may convert to and distribute this work in any binary, compressed, marked up, nonproprietary or proprietary form, including any word processing or hypertext form. However, if you provide access to or distribute copies of a Project Gutenberg™ work in a format other than “Plain Vanilla ASCII” or other format used in the official version posted on the official Project Gutenberg™ website (www.gutenberg.org), you must, at no additional cost, fee or expense to the user, provide a copy, a means of exporting a copy, or a means of obtaining a copy upon request, of the work in its original “Plain Vanilla ASCII” or other form. Any alternate format must include the full Project Gutenberg™ License as specified in paragraph 1.E.1.

1.E.7. Do not charge a fee for access to, viewing, displaying, performing, copying or distributing any Project Gutenberg™ works unless you comply with paragraph 1.E.8 or 1.E.9.

1.E.8. You may charge a reasonable fee for copies of or providing access to or distributing Project Gutenberg™ electronic works provided that:

- You pay a royalty fee of 20% of the gross profits you derive from the use of Project Gutenberg™ works calculated using the method you already use to calculate your applicable taxes. The fee is owed to the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, but he has agreed to donate royalties under this paragraph to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation. Royalty payments must be paid within 60 days following each date on which you prepare (or are legally required to prepare) your periodic tax returns. Royalty payments should be clearly marked as such and sent to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation at the address specified in Section 4, “Information about donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation.”
- You provide a full refund of any money paid by a user who notifies you in writing (or by e-mail) within 30 days of receipt that s/he does not agree to the terms of the full Project Gutenberg™ License. You must require such a user to return or destroy all copies of the works possessed in a physical medium and discontinue all use of and all access to other copies of Project Gutenberg™ works.
- You provide, in accordance with paragraph 1.F.3, a full refund of any money paid for a work or a replacement copy, if a defect in the electronic work is discovered and reported to you within 90 days of receipt of the work.
- You comply with all other terms of this agreement for free distribution of Project Gutenberg™ works.

1.E.9. If you wish to charge a fee or distribute a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work or group of works on different terms than are set forth in this agreement, you must obtain permission in writing from the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the manager of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark. Contact the Foundation as set forth in Section 3 below.

1.F.

1.F.1. Project Gutenberg volunteers and employees expend considerable effort to identify, do copyright research on, transcribe and proofread works not protected by U.S. copyright law in creating the Project Gutenberg™ collection. Despite these efforts, Project Gutenberg™ electronic works, and the medium on which they may be stored, may contain “Defects,” such as, but not limited to, incomplete, inaccurate or corrupt data, transcription errors, a copyright or other intellectual property infringement, a defective or damaged disk or other medium, a computer virus, or computer codes that damage or cannot be read by your equipment.

1.F.2. LIMITED WARRANTY, DISCLAIMER OF DAMAGES - Except for the “Right of Replacement or Refund” described in paragraph 1.F.3, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, the owner of the Project Gutenberg™ trademark, and any other party distributing a Project Gutenberg™ electronic work under this agreement, disclaim all liability to you for damages, costs and expenses, including legal fees. YOU AGREE THAT YOU HAVE NO REMEDIES FOR NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, BREACH OF WARRANTY OR BREACH OF CONTRACT EXCEPT THOSE PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH 1.F.3. YOU AGREE THAT THE FOUNDATION, THE TRADEMARK OWNER, AND ANY DISTRIBUTOR UNDER THIS AGREEMENT WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR ACTUAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, PUNITIVE OR

INCIDENTAL DAMAGES EVEN IF YOU GIVE NOTICE OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

1.F.3. LIMITED RIGHT OF REPLACEMENT OR REFUND - If you discover a defect in this electronic work within 90 days of receiving it, you can receive a refund of the money (if any) you paid for it by sending a written explanation to the person you received the work from. If you received the work on a physical medium, you must return the medium with your written explanation. The person or entity that provided you with the defective work may elect to provide a replacement copy in lieu of a refund. If you received the work electronically, the person or entity providing it to you may choose to give you a second opportunity to receive the work electronically in lieu of a refund. If the second copy is also defective, you may demand a refund in writing without further opportunities to fix the problem.

1.F.4. Except for the limited right of replacement or refund set forth in paragraph 1.F.3, this work is provided to you 'AS-IS', WITH NO OTHER WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PURPOSE.

1.F.5. Some states do not allow disclaimers of certain implied warranties or the exclusion or limitation of certain types of damages. If any disclaimer or limitation set forth in this agreement violates the law of the state applicable to this agreement, the agreement shall be interpreted to make the maximum disclaimer or limitation permitted by the applicable state law. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this agreement shall not void the remaining provisions.

1.F.6. INDEMNITY - You agree to indemnify and hold the Foundation, the trademark owner, any agent or employee of the Foundation, anyone providing copies of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works in accordance with this agreement, and any volunteers associated with the production, promotion and distribution of Project Gutenberg™ electronic works, harmless from all liability, costs and expenses, including legal fees, that arise directly or indirectly from any of the following which you do or cause to occur: (a) distribution of this or any Project Gutenberg™ work, (b) alteration, modification, or additions or deletions to any Project Gutenberg™ work, and (c) any Defect you cause.

## **Section 2. Information about the Mission of Project Gutenberg™**

Project Gutenberg™ is synonymous with the free distribution of electronic works in formats readable by the widest variety of computers including obsolete, old, middle-aged and new computers. It exists because of the efforts of hundreds of volunteers and donations from people in all walks of life.

Volunteers and financial support to provide volunteers with the assistance they need are critical to reaching Project Gutenberg™'s goals and ensuring that the Project Gutenberg™ collection will remain freely available for generations to come. In 2001, the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation was created to provide a secure and permanent future for Project Gutenberg™ and future generations. To learn more about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation and how your efforts and donations can help, see Sections 3 and 4 and the Foundation information page at [www.gutenberg.org](http://www.gutenberg.org).

## **Section 3. Information about the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation**

The Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)(3) educational corporation organized under the laws of the state of Mississippi and granted tax exempt status by the Internal Revenue Service. The Foundation's EIN or federal tax identification number is 64-6221541. Contributions to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation are tax deductible to the full extent permitted by U.S. federal laws and your state's laws.

The Foundation's business office is located at 809 North 1500 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84116, (801) 596-1887. Email contact links and up to date contact information can be found at the Foundation's website and official page at [www.gutenberg.org/contact](http://www.gutenberg.org/contact)

## **Section 4. Information about Donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation**

Project Gutenberg™ depends upon and cannot survive without widespread public support and donations to carry out its mission of increasing the number of public domain and licensed works that can be freely distributed in machine-readable form accessible by the widest array of equipment including outdated equipment. Many small donations (\$1 to \$5,000) are particularly important to maintaining tax exempt status with the IRS.

The Foundation is committed to complying with the laws regulating charities and charitable donations in all 50 states of the United States. Compliance requirements are not uniform and it takes a considerable effort, much paperwork and many fees to meet and keep up with these requirements. We do not solicit donations in locations where we have not received written confirmation of compliance. To SEND DONATIONS or determine the status of compliance for any particular state visit [www.gutenberg.org/donate](http://www.gutenberg.org/donate).

While we cannot and do not solicit contributions from states where we have not met the solicitation requirements, we know of no prohibition against accepting unsolicited donations from donors in such states who approach us with offers to donate.

International donations are gratefully accepted, but we cannot make any statements concerning tax treatment of donations received from outside the United States. U.S. laws alone swamp our small staff.

Please check the Project Gutenberg web pages for current donation methods and addresses. Donations are accepted in a number of other ways including checks, online payments and credit card donations. To donate, please visit: [www.gutenberg.org/donate](http://www.gutenberg.org/donate)

## **Section 5. General Information About Project Gutenberg™ electronic works**

Professor Michael S. Hart was the originator of the Project Gutenberg™ concept of a library of electronic works that could be freely shared with anyone. For forty years, he produced and distributed Project Gutenberg™ eBooks with only a loose network of volunteer support.

Project Gutenberg™ eBooks are often created from several printed editions, all of which are confirmed as not protected by copyright in the U.S. unless a copyright notice is included. Thus, we do not necessarily keep eBooks in compliance with any particular paper edition.

Most people start at our website which has the main PG search facility: [www.gutenberg.org](http://www.gutenberg.org).

This website includes information about Project Gutenberg™, including how to make donations to the Project Gutenberg Literary Archive Foundation, how to help produce our new eBooks, and how to subscribe to our email newsletter to hear about new eBooks.