Embodying Time: Virtue and Memory in the Aging Female Body
John Garrison, Kyle Pivetti, and Vanessa Rapatz

DESCRIPTION

With the “chappy finger laying / Upon her skinny lips” and the “beards” that undermine any clear gender, the witches of Macbeth reflect a particularly common impression of the aging women in the early modern period. One need only think of Duessa, the villainess of the First Book of Edmund Spenser’s The Faerie Queene. When this “witch” is disrobed, “her misshaped parts” horrify the male heroes, who see “A loathly, wrinckled hag, ill favoured” and “old” (1.8.46). In these literary accounts, the aging body threatens morality and masculinity alike, and the old woman appears synonymous with the witch. This seminar uses these familiar images merely as a starting point for a renewed investigation of age in the early modern period. We look for images of the aging body that cannot be written off so easily as the uncanny.

Opposite the early modern witch, we find the grandmother. She serves as an icon of domesticity and religion, taking care of children and their moral upbringing where the witch preys upon them. Erin Campbell, for instance, describes Bartolomeo Passerotti’s Portrait of a Seated Old Woman (ca. 1585) as an image in which “the association between virtue and beauty” moves beyond portraits of young women to include the elderly. This portrait, then, participates in an iconography of aged matriarchy. So too does Shakespeare record Hermione’s very real advancing age in the concluding scenes of The Winter’s Tale. Leontes, thinking his wife a statue, notes that “Hermione was not so much wrinkled, nothing / So aged as this seems” (5.3.27–29). The past 16 years are reflected in her body, but this age does not turn her to a witch.

Instead, Hermione reunites torn families and reinstitutes the values of love and forgiveness. How does this reading, then, function alongside other portrayals of age and femininity in the period? What happens when the elderly woman remains, neither erased as so many mothers in Shakespeare’s canon or treated as the supernatural villain? Or, in the case of the often-vilified nun or the aging Queen Elizabeth, what happens when a woman refuses maternity? How does the body record time – as do Hermione’s statuesque wrinkles – and how is that time perceived in terms of gender or sexuality?

Our seminar asks that participants compare literary and visual depictions to excerpts from historical documents and conduct books, thus inviting interdisciplinary perspectives on the notion of embodied time. Our seminar concludes with the summation of Lynn Botelho: “Early modern Europe was conflicted over the position and status of old women: either they were ‘good’ or ‘bad’, very seldom were they anything in between.” We seek out possibilities for the “in between,” for women who fall outside the dichotomy in history, portraiture, and literature. We treat the body itself as a marker of time, asking whether embodied memories necessarily fall into the category of “good” or “bad,” of “witch” or “grandmother.”
The Preface, to
Ladys, Gentlemens, and others, of all Degrees.

Having had a Liberal Education and many Opportunities to improve what my Younger years were Seasoned with, I have been no ways Neglectful to myself or others, in gaining Knowledge and Experience in such useful things, as not only already have, but further will prove Advantageous to both; and much Oblige Posterity, when I am Resting in a Silent Grave, by a Seasonable Publication of them.
The Preface.

them. For, since Age grows fast upon me, it is but Necessary I should do all the Good I can, before I go out of this World, that I may find the Comfort of it in another.

Three things we are Chiefly Born for, Viz.

1. TO Serve G O D.

2. Our Country.

And Lastly Our Slaves.

Though some, not minding this Rule, make the Latter the only Scope of their Lives; but are more Lightly concerned about the two Antecedents: Yet their Practices ought to be no Discouragement, nor Example.

You will find in this Work, such Variety of all things, properly Adapted to our Sex, that you must (I believe) Confess, there is nothing that Reasonably contributes to a perfect Accomplishment, or Management, in the several Stages, or Stations of Life, Omitted.

And therefore I could Frame to my Self no properer Title, than that of The

The Whole Duty of a Woman.

Especially from the Age of Sixteen, to Sixty: For between these periods there is found the Truest Portion of Good in this Life. If it be Considered, that on the other side, first the Understanding is Weak and Green, Unable of forming Sound Notions, of things Solid, and Substantially profitable; either as they tend to Outward, or Inward Tranquility. And passing the Latter, Age, and its Uneasy Attendants continually Debilitate the Faculties; and as it were, Seiz on, and Carry away the Memory, in a large Degree: However, it may Tolerably in one Sense or other, suit Tender Tears, and Extream Age, by Directing them in such Ways and Methods, as cannot but reasonably Afford them all reasonable Advantages, and Satisfaction, especially to keep up a Healthful Constitution here, and Teach them to Trace those Paths of Virtue, that Lead to the Well-Springs of Life, and Endless Health hereafter...

But
The Preface.

But not to delay your expectation in dwelling long on a Preface, never doubting but it will sufficiently commend it self, without any further Apology, I bequeath it to you as my Legacy; and indeed, the last in this kind, I shall be capable of presenting you withal; Hoping you will seriously weigh and consider it, as it was meant, and intended for your good and singular advantage.

THE Whole Duty OF A WOMAN.

CHAP. I.

Directions how to obtain the Divine and Mortal Vertues of Piety, Meekness, Modesty, Chastity, Humility, Compassion, Temperance, and Affability; with their advantages: And how to avoid the opposite Vices, as Impiety, Obstinacy, Immodesty, Uncleanness, Pride, Uncharitableness, Imtemperance, and Disdain; with the Mischiefs that attend them.

BEING to Treat of the many Graces and Vertues that are required to be strictly observed by our Sex; I think I cannot do better than to begin with that which more immediately is required to beautify the Soul; and so on best in order.
The Whole Duty

med, and the Violation of them account-
ed in a manner Sacri- ligious; and if any
Widow can find any allay to these, by the
two remaining circumstances, That it is
the Trust of a Husband, and the Interest of
a Child, I shall acknowledge her a very
Subtle Cauisf; but I think it is beyond
her Skill, by Rules Divine or Moral.

Having only hitherto spoke of what
you owe to your Deceased Husband, I
now proceed to what of peculiar Obliga-
tion, relates to your self. God who has
placed you in this World, to pursue the
Interests of a Better, directs all the signal
Acts of his Providence to that end, and
intends they should be so Interpreted;
That every great change, that occurs, is
designed, either to call you from a wrong
way, or to quicken your pace in the right.
And you may the more conjecture when
God takes away the Mate of your Bosome,
and reduces you to Solitariness, he founds
you a Retreat from the Gayeties, and
Lighter Jollytries of the World, that with
your clopher Mourning, you may put on a
more retired Temper of Mind, a Stricter
and Soberer Behaviour, not to be cast off
with your Vail, but to be the constant Ad-
dornment of your Widowhood.

As
As this State requires a great Sobriety, and Degrees of Piety, so likewise it brings with it many Advantages and Advantages towards them. The Apostle tells us, 1 Cor. 7. 34. She who is Married, Care for the things of the World, how she may Please her Husband; But in this State, that which is Divine, may by the changing of its Ob- care is overpast, and Heavenly things, by suit, acquire a Sublimity, being Exalted the removal of this Screen, stand firmer to that which is Divine; and what be- view. You may now decline Mary’s Care of Serving, and choose Mary’s better. Improvement in Works of Mercy and Charity: That to his Corruption you have lost, may help you to put on an Incorruptibility; and your Loss of a Temporary Comfort, that you in one that is Eternal: Whiles your Loyalty, Duty and Conjugal Affection, becomes the External Work and Happiness of Angels, the Ardour of Cherubins, and the Joy of Saints, in Endeavor’s Glory.

And having thus shewed what relates to Education, and a prospect of Happiness here and hereafter, I now proceed to Treat of such things as may be useful, tho’ some what in a lower degree, and may be advantageous to you in Househol Affairs.

CHAP. V.
The whole Duty of a Woman.

and the Wife are but one Person; and yet at once young and old, fresh and withered. It is reverting the Decrees of Nature: And, therefore, it was no ill Answer which Dionysius the Tyrant gave his Mother, who in her Age designed such a Match, That tho' by his regal Power he could dispence with positive Laws, yet, he could not abrogate those of Nature, or make it fit for her, an old Woman, to marry a young Man. It is, indeed, an Inversion of Seasons, a confounding the Kalendar, making a mongrel Month of May in December: And the Conjuction proves as fatal as it is prodigious; it being scarce ever seen that such a Match proves tolerably happy: And, indeed, it is not imaginable how it should; for, first, it is to be presumed, that she who marries so must marry meanly. No young Man who does not need her Fortune will take her Person. For tho' some have the Humour to give great Rates for inanimate Antiquities, yet, none will take the Living gratis. Next, she never misses to be hated by him she marries: He looks on her as his Rack and Torment, thinks himself under the lingering Torture devised by Messerius, a living Body tied to a Dead. Nor must she think to cure this by any the little Adulteries of Art: She may buy Beauty, and, yet, can never make it her own; may paint, yet, never be fair. 'Tis like enameling a mud Wall, the Coardeness of the Ground will spoil the Varnish; and the greatest Exquisiteness of Dress, serves but to illustrate her native Blemishes. So that all she gains by this, is, to make him scorn as well as abhor her.

Indeed, there is nothing can be more ridiculous, than an old Woman gaily set out; and it was not unaptly said of Diogenes to such a one, *If this Decking be for the Living, X you*.
you are deceived; if for the Dead, make Haste to them: And, without Doubt, many young Husbands will be ready to say as much: Nay, because Death comes not quick enough to part them, there are few have Patience to attend its loitering Pace: The Man bids adieu to the Wife thro' not to her Fortune, takes that to maintain his Luxuries elsewhere, allows her some little Annuity, and makes her a Pensioner to her own Estate: So that he has his Design, but she none of her's: He married her Fortune, and he has it; she for his Person, and has it not: And which is worse, buys her Defeat with the Loss of all, he commonly leaving her as empty of Money as he found her of Wit.

And truly this is a Condition deplorable enough, and, yet, usually fails, even, of that Comfort which is the last Reserve of the Miserable, viz. Pity. It is the wife Man's Question, Ecclus. xii. 13. *Who will pity a Charmer that is bitten with a Serpent?* He might have presumed less on his Skill, and kept himself at a safer Distance: And, sure, the like may be said of her. Alas! what are her feeble Charms, that she should expect by them to fix the giddy Appetites of Youth? and since she could so presume without Sense, none will regret that she should be convinced by Smart: Besides, this is a Cave wherein there have been a Multitude of unhappy Precedents which might have cautioned her. He that accidentally falls down an undiscovered Precipice is compassionated for his Disaster; but he that stands a great while on the Brink of it, looks down and sees the Bottom strewn with the mangled Carcasses of many that have thence fallen; if he shall deliberately cast himself into their Company, the Blame quite extinguishes the Pity: he may astonish, but not melt the Beholders: And, truly,
truly, she who casts herself away in such a Match, betrays not less, but more Wilfulness. How many Ruins of unhappy Women present themselves to her, like the Wrecks of old Vessels, all split upon this Rock? And if she will needs steer her Course purposely to do the same, none ought to grudge her the Shipwreck she so courts.

Nor has she only this negative Discomfort to be depriv'd of Pity, but she is loaded with Censures and Reproach. The World is apt enough to malicious Errors, to fix Blame where there is none, but 'tis seldom guilty of the Charitable, does not overlook the smallest Appearance of Evil, but generally puts the worst Construction on any Act that it will, with any Probability, bear; and according to that Measure Women in this Condition can expect no very mild Descants on them. Indeed, such Matches are so destitute of any rational Plea, that 'tis hard to derive them from any other Motive than the Sensitive. What the common Conjectures are in that Case, is as needless as it is unhandsome to declare: We will not say how true they are, but if they be, it adds another Reason to the former, why such Marriages are so improperous. All Distortions in Nature are usually ominous; and, sure, such preternatural Heats in Age, may very well be reckon'd as dismal Prefages, and very certain ones too, since they create the Ruin they foretell. And truly, 'tis not only just, but convenient, that such Motives should be attended with such Consequences; that the Bitterness of the one may occasion some Reflection on the Sordidness of the other. It is but kindly, that such an Alhallontide Spring should meet with Frosts, and the Unpleasantry of the Event chastise the Ugliness of the Design; and, therefore, we think those who
The whole Duty of a Woman.

who are conscious of the one, should be very thankful for the other, think it God's Discipline to bring them again to their Wits, and not repine at that Smart which themselves have made necessary.

And now we with all the ancients Widows, would seriously weigh how much it is their Interest not to sever those two Epithets; that of Ancient they cannot put off, it daily grows upon them; and that of Widow is, sure, a more proportionable Adjunct to it, than that of Wife; especially when it is to one to whom her Age might have made her Mother. There is a Veneration due to Age, if it be such as disowns not itself: The hoary Head, says Solomon, is a Crown of Glory, if it be found in the Way of Righteousness, Prov. xvi. 31. but when it will mix itself with Youth, it is disclaimed by both, becomes the Shame of the Old, and the Scorn of the Young. What a strange Fury is it then which possessest such Women, that when they may dispose their Fortuneto those advantageous Designs before-mentioned, they should only buy with them, so indecent, so ridiculous a Slavery? that when they may keep up the Reputation of Modesty and Prudence, they should expose themselves to an universal Contempt for the want of both; and that they who might have had a Reverence, put themselves, even, out of the Capacity of bare Complaisance.

This is so high a Frenzy, as, sure, cannot happen in an Instant; it must have some preparatory Degrees, some rooting in the Constitution and Habit of the Mind. Such Widows have, sure, some lightness of Humour, before they can be so giddy in their Brains, and, therefore, those that will secure themselves from the Effect, must subtract the
The whole Duty of a Woman.

- the Cause; if they will still be wishing themselves young, 'tis Odds, but within a while they will persuade themselves they are so. Let them, therefore, content themselves to be old, and as Fashions are varied with Times, so let them put on the Ornaments proper to their Season, which are, Piety, Gravity, and Prudence. These will not only be their Ornament, but their Armour too; this will gain them such a Reverence, that will make it as improbable they should be assaulted, as impossible they should assault. For, we think, one may safely say, It is the want of one, or all of those, which betrays Women to such Marriages.

And, indeed, it may be a Matter of Caution, even to the younger Widows, not to let themselves too much loose to a light frolick Humour, which, perhaps, they will not be able to put off when it is most necessary they should. It will not much invite a sober Man to marry them while they are young; and if it continue with them 'till they are old, it may, as natural Motions use, grow more violent towards its End: And precipitate them into that ruinous Folly we have before considered. Yet, should they happen to escape that, should it not force them from their Widowhood, it will, sure, very ill agree with it; for how preposterous is it for an old Woman to delight in Gauds and Trifles, such as were fitter to entertain her Grand-Children? to read Romances with Spectacles, and be at Masks and Dancings, when she is fit only to act the Antics? These are Contradictions to Nature, the tearing off her Marks, and where she has writ fifty or sixty, to lessen, beyond the Proportion of the unjust Steward, and write sixteen: And those who thus manage their Widowhood, have more Reason
The whole Duty of a Woman.

...son to bewail it at last than at first, as having more experimentally found the Mischief of being left to their own Guidance. It will, therefore, concern them all to put themselves under a safer Conduct, by an affidious Devotion to render themselves up to the leading of the one infallible Guide, who, if he be not a Covering of the Eyes, Gen. xx. 16. to preclude all second Choices, may, yet, be a Light to them for discerning who are fit to be chosen; that if they see fit to use their Liberty and marry, they may, yet, take the Apostle's Restriction with it, 1 Cor. vii. 39. that it be only in the Lord; upon such sober Motives, and with such due Circumstances as may approve it to him, and render it capable of his Benediction.

We have now gone thro' the several Parts of the Method proposed. The First has presented those Qualifications which are equally necessary to every Woman. These as a Root, send Sap and Vigour to the distinct Branches, animate and impregnate the several successive States thro' which she is to pass. He that hath pure Ore or Bullion, may cast it into what Form best suits his Use; nay, may translate it from one to another; and she who has that Mine of Virtues, may furnish out any Condition; her being good in an absolute Consideration, will certainly make her so in a Relative. On the other Side, she who has not such a Stock, cannot keep up the Honour of any State; like corrupted Liquor, empty it from one Vessel to another, it still infects and contaminates all. And this is the Cause that Women are alike complained of under all Forms, because so many want this fundamental Virtue: Were there more

"As first their beauty, which, and that not without cause, they prefer before everything, since by its means they exercise a tyranny even upon tyrants themselves; otherwise, whence proceeds that sour look, rough skin, bushy beard, and such other things as speak plain old age in a man, but from that disease of wisdom? Whereas women's cheeks are ever plump and smooth, their voice small, their skin soft, as if they imitated a certain kind of perpetual youth. Again, what greater thing do they wish in their whole lives than that they may please the man? For to what other purpose are all those dresses, washes, baths, slops, perfumes, and those several little tricks of setting their faces, painting their eyebrows, and smoothing their skins? And now tell me, what higher letters of recommendation have they to men than this folly?"


Book XV Lines 217-232

The chyld newborne lyes voyd of strength. Within a season tho
He wexing fowerfooted lernes like savage beastes to go.
Then sumwhat foltring, and as yit not firme of foote, he standes
By getting sumwhat for to helpe his sinewes in his handes.
From that tyme growing strong and swift, he passeth foorth the space
Of youth: and also wearing out his middle age apace,
Through drooping ages steepye path he ronnth out his race.
This age dooth undermyne the strength of former yeares, and throwes
It downe. Which thing old Milo by example playnely showes.
For when he sawe those armes of his (which heretofore had beene
As strong as ever Hercules in woorking deadly teene
Of biggest beastes) hang flapping downe, and nought but empty skin,
He wept. And Helen when shee saw her aged wrincles in
A glasse wept also: musing in herself what men had seene,
That by two noble princes sonnes shee twyce had ravisht beene.
THE DUCHESS OF MALFI

Act II
THE DUCHESS OF MALFI

11

II. BOSOLA.

THE DUCHESS OF MALFI

81

II. BOSOLA.

 lore of the Duchess of Blount.

That the Duchess was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.

That the Duke's was entertained.
I breed another at the international workshop on field and plants.

Breed. O’er your monotonous series, your Sweeter Board. O’er the looking-glass, where’s your Sweeter Board.

I breed another at the international workshop on field and plants.

Dear (grisolan) with (officer).

Ammonium. Let him bring it presently.

Protophyla. Who keeps the key of the park gates?

(Exogenous). I think, insensibly.

Ammonia. Where the water the danger?

The grison, delta, rodgero, grisolan.

The queen discours how the bumble bees.

Plant at a woman’s edge, there a dusty watch, then a good countess. Let them pour their dew drops lightly to meet me in one corner. Go, go! you monster-bearers.

Bread, why, to know the nick now to make a many lines.
THE DUCHESS OF MALFI

145

[Text from the Duchess of Malfi]

110. Ouch! Why do you keep me doing this, madam? I must stay here where I am, and you must move away. This is my business, and I will not be disturbed. Forgive me, madam, if I have made you angry.

146

[Additional text from other works and sources]

111. Sir, I know the business of detection and reason well. I saw the signs of guilt on her face, and I knew that she was involved. I informed the magistrate, and he ordered her to be brought before the court of inquiry. She denied everything, but the evidence against her was too strong for her to deny it.

112. Ouch, you say, I am not willing to provide you with any information. I have been injured, and I do not feel well. I cannot go on talking to you.

113. Forgive me, madam, I am here to listen to your story. I have heard about your troubles, and I want to help you. Please tell me what has happened.

114. Ouch, you say, I am not willing to provide you with any information. I have been injured, and I do not feel well. I cannot go on talking to you.

115. Forgive me, madam, I am here to listen to your story. I have heard about your troubles, and I want to help you. Please tell me what has happened.

116. Ouch, you say, I am not willing to provide you with any information. I have been injured, and I do not feel well. I cannot go on talking to you.

117. Forgive me, madam, I am here to listen to your story. I have heard about your troubles, and I want to help you. Please tell me what has happened.
THE DUCHESS OF MALAFAY

149

THE DUCHESS OF MALAFAY

148
Chapter 9. The Duchess of Malfi

115

THE DUCHESS OF MALFI

116

[Page 146]