

11

wind voice  
Ant of SYR  
Drom of EPH

ANT. OF SYR: Stop in your **wind**, sir tell me this, I pray:  
Where have you left the money that I gave you?

**saddler** a maker of saddles (Dromio of Ephesus has no idea that Antiphilus gave money to Dromio of Syracuse earlier in the scene)

DROM. OF EPH: O, sixpence, that I had to pay the **saddler**?  
The saddler had it, sir; I kept it not.

**sportive humour** joking mood (Antiphilus thinks this is one of the "merry jests" he told the First Merchant about)

ANT. OF SYR: I am not in a **sportive humour** now.  
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money?  
We being strangers here, how darest thou trust  
**So great a charge** from thine own custody?

**So great a charge** so much money

DROM. OF EPH: I pray you jest, sir, as you sit at dinner.  
I from my mistress come to you **in post**.

**in post** as a messenger

*Much of the humour between these two comes about because of the escalating nature of many of their exchanges. Because of this, the roles work best with actors who have a shared comic repartee.*

ANT. OF SYR: Where is the gold I gave in charge to thee?

DROM. OF EPH: To me, sir? Why, you gave no gold to me.

**knave** a sarcastic title, since a knave, a dishonest man, would not earn the title "sir"  
**have done stop** disposed thy charge taken care of my order to store the money at the hotel

ANT. OF SYR: Come on, **sir knave**, have done your foolishness,  
And tell me how thou hast **disposed thy charge**.

DROM. OF EPH: My charge was but to fetch you from the mart  
Home to your house, **the Phoenix**, sir, to dinner.  
My mistress and her sister **stays** for you.

**the Phoenix** the name of the building in which Antiphilus of Ephesus lives with his wife and her sister  
**stays** wait (we would expect the word "stay," but, in Shakespeare's day "stays" would have been grammatically correct)

ANT. OF SYR: Where is the **thousand marks** thou hadst of me?

**thousand marks** thousand coins  
**marks** Dromio uses the word to refer to the bruises he has received from Antiphilus of Ephesus and Adriana.  
**pate** top of the head

DROM. OF EPH: I have some **marks** of yours upon my **pate**,  
Some of my mistress' marks upon my **shoulders**,  
But not a thousand marks between you both.

ANT. OF SYR: Thy mistress' marks? What mistress, slave, hast thou?

DROM. OF EPH: Your worship's wife, my mistress at the **Phoenix**;  
She prays that you will **hie** you home to dinner.

**hie** you hurry

Scene 3. The house of ANTIPHOLUS OF EPHEBUS.

*Enter ADRIANA and LUCIANA.*

ADRIANA: Neither my husband nor the slave return'd!  
Sure, Luciana, it is **two o'clock**.

LUCIANA: Good sister, let us dine and never fret;  
A man is **master of his liberty**.

ADRIANA: Why should their liberty than ours be more?

LUCIANA: Men, more divine, the masters of the world,  
Endowed with intellectual sense and souls,  
Are masters to their females, and their lords.

ADRIANA: This **servitude** makes you to keep unwed.

LUCIANA: Not this, but troubles of the marriage-bed.

ADRIANA: But, were you wedded you would **bear some sway**.

LUCIANA: Ere I learn love, I'll practice to obey.

ADRIANA: How if your husband **start some other where**?

LUCIANA: Till he come home again, I would **forbear**.

As this scene begins, Adriana and her sister Luciana disagree about the role and status of men and women. Luciana argues that women should be subservient, but married Adriana thinks her sister misunderstands relationships between men and women because Luciana is unmarried.

**two o'clock** At several points in the play, the passage of time in the play's 24-hour cycle is noted.

fret worry

**master of his liberty** free and independent

Luciana seems to believe that Adriana's marriage problems are caused by her unwillingness to let Antipholus do as he wishes. How will this play into the scene coming up between Antipholus of Syracuse and Luciana? And are Adriana and Luciana having a polite disagreement here, or are they battling to uphold their own beliefs in the face of a disagreement?

**servitude** here, belief that marriage is a form of servitude or slavery

**bear some sway** decide to have some power over your husband

Ere before

How what about  
**start some other where** start staying away from home

**forbear** refrain from doing anything about it

ANT of SYR & DROM of SYR

3

She exits. Enter DROMIO OF SYRACUSE.

Dromio's frenzy at his entrance leads him to his barrage of questions. When Antipholus answers, he answers very specifically three of Dromio's questions. Notice that Dromio states his disagreement with all three of his master's answers. Does Antipholus try to calm Dromio? Does he enjoy Dromio's panic about the large kitchen servant who lays claim to him?

At what point does Antipholus, who just pledged his love to Luciana, decide that Dromio's romantic problem is important enough to try to leave Ephesus without any further contact with Luciana?

due pledged to; belonging to

such claim...your horse the kind of ownership you claim for a horse you own  
Dromio explains that the claim is beastly not because he is beastly (like a horse), but because the woman pursuing him is a beast

reverent Godly or awe-inspiring (though, we will find out, he is really referring to her size only)  
lean luck bad luck (though he is punning and contrasting his leanness with her size)

ANT. OF SYR: Why, how now, Dromio! Where runn'st thou so fast?

DROM. OF SYR: Do you know me, sir? Am I Dromio? Am I your man? Am I myself?

ANT. OF SYR: Thou art Dromio, thou art my man, thou art thyself.

DROM. OF SYR: I am an ass, I am a woman's man and besides myself.

ANT. OF SYR: What woman's man? And how besides thyself?

DROM. OF SYR: I am due to a woman; one that claims me, one that haunts me, one that will have me.

ANT. OF SYR: What claim lays she to thee?

DROM. OF SYR: Marry sir, such claim as you would lay to your horse; and she would have me as a beast— not that, I being a beast, she would have me; but that she, being a very beastly creature, lays claim to me.

ANT. OF SYR: What is she?

DROM. OF SYR: A very reverent body; I have but lean luck in the match, and yet is she a wondrous fat marriage.

ANT. OF SYR: How dost thou mean a fat marriage?

Dromio has fulfilled his master's wish for a ship to sail himself and Antipholus out of Ephesus, but here he delivers the message to the wrong Antipholus.

Enter DROMIO OF SYRACUSE, from the bay.

Dromio of SYR  
Ant of EPH  
(4)

bark of Epidamnium ship from Epidamnium

in her trim fully rigged with sails

nought nothing

stays waits

Antipholus of Ephesus is frequently put into high stress situations. Does he always react with anger and accusation, as he seems to do here? Are his reactions similar to the reactions of Antipholus of Syracuse?

at more leisure when I have more time for it  
teach your ears hit you in the ear  
list listen to  
heed attention

Antipholus's "purse of ducats" is hidden in his home. From whom was he hiding it? From servants? Whom does he trust? Antipholus of Syracuse has had the First Merchant hold his money, then he next gives it to Dromio. Is that something Antipholus of Ephesus would do?

hie thee get moving quickly

Dowsabel another name for Nell, the kitchen maid he talked about earlier

For servants...fulfill Servants must do whatever their masters want

DROM. OF SYR: Master, there is a bark of Epidamnium;  
The ship is in her trim; the merry wind  
Blows fair from land; they stay for nought at all  
But for their owner, master, and yourself.

ANT. OF EPH: How now! A madman!

What ship of Epidamnium stays for me?

DROM. OF SYR: A ship you sent me to hire.

ANT. OF EPH: Thou drunken slave, I sent thee for a rope.

DROM. OF SYR: You sent me to the bay, sir, for a bark.

ANT. OF EPH: I will debate this matter at more leisure  
And teach your ears to list me with more heed.

To Adriana, villain, hie thee straight:

Give her this key, and tell her, in the desk

That's cover'd o'er with Turkish tapestry,

There is a purse of ducats; let her send it.

Tell her I am arrested in the street

And that shall bail me; hie thee, slave, be gone!

On, officer, to prison till it come.

The MERCHANTS, ANGELO, OFFICER, and  
ANTIPHOLUS exit.

DROM. OF SYR: To Adriana!

Where Dowsabel did claim me for her husband.

Thither I must, although against my will,

For servants must their masters' minds fulfill.

Exit DROMIO.



Dromio's entrance provides the first of many instances of mistaken identity. This Dromio is of course the servant of Antipholus of Syracuse's twin brother.

Enter **DROMIO OF EPHEBUS**.

What now?—How chance thou art return'd so soon?

**DROM. OF EPH:** Return'd so soon? Rather approach'd too late!

The capon burns, the pig falls from the spit,

The clock hath stricken twelve upon the bell;

**My mistress made it one upon my cheek.**

She is so hot because the meat is cold;

The meat is cold because you come not home;

You come not home because you have no stomach.

**capon** a fattened rooster (Dromio complains that, because Antipholus is late for dinner, the food is spoiled)

**My mistress made it one upon my cheek** Both Dromios complain that they are beaten, and here Dromio says Antipholus's wife took out her frustration over a delayed dinner on him by striking him once while the clock struck twelve.

you have no stomach are not hungry

Exit **DROMIO OF EPHEBUS**, running.

**ANT. OF SYR:** Upon my life, by some device or other

The villain is o'er-raught of all my money.

They say this town is full of cozenage,

As, nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,

Dark-working sorcerers that change the mind,

Soul-killing witches that deform the body,

And many such-like liberties of sin.

I'll to the Centaur, to go seek this slave;

I greatly fear my money is not safe.

Exit **ANTIPHOLUS OF SYRACUSE**.

take my heels run away

device trick

o'er-raught of cheated out of

cozenage cheating, swindling

nimble jugglers crafty tricksters

such-like liberties similar unrestricted examples

Antipholus, like many in Ephesus, is suddenly concerned about money—a major issue in the play, from the money that might free Egeon to the money owed for the chain and the money that will later be needed to bail out Antipholus of Ephesus.