THE FORMAL AND MODAL SUBJUNCTIVE IN JOHN LYLY

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BY

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Introduction

The present study of the subjunctive in the language of John Lyly is an attempt to throw further light on the role the subjunctive has played, and is still playing, in our language. Much of what has been written on the subject seems dogmatic conjecture based on insufficient data. For a long time E. A. Abbott's Shakespearian Grammar(1869) remained the only full scale study of the language of a single Renaissance writer. It has since been supplemented, and in fact superceded, by W. Franz's Shakespeare-Grammatik (1898 - 1900; 2nd ed., 1909, 3rd ed., 1924). William Kasten has surveyed the subjunctive in Elizabethan English in An Inquiry into the Use of the Subjunctive Mood in the English of the Elizabethan Period (1874); and H. W. Sudgen has more recently studied the language of Spenser in The Grammar in Spenser's Fairie Queene (1936). A study of the use of the subjunctive by Lyly, a contemporary of both Shakespeare and Spenser, should add considerably to our materials on the subjunctive. And there are reasons to suppose, as will be presently mentioned, that Lyly's use is of particular importance in any study of the early modern subjunctive.

John Lyly is especially important for linguistic study because of his position in English literature during the last two decades of the sixteenth century. Born in 1554 [1] he was apparently in attendance at both Oxford and Cambridge, and for twenty-five years, starting with

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1) The Cambridge History of English Literature gives 1554 as the date of his birth. Bond in his Introduction to The Complete Works of John Lyly, Vol. I, p. 1, gives 1553 or 1554.

Euphues in 1579, wrote for wits, scholars, and the Queen. Euphues: the Anatomy of Wit, 1579, and the sequel Euphues and His England, 1580, were in a sense a series of moral essays strung on the thread of a story, in which he defined the future province of the novel, particularly the novel of manners and the novel of sentimental analysis, and, in addressing them to women, the idle victims of the age, intuitively hit upon the great novel reading public of the future. Lyly's eight plays mark the transition from the crude pre-drama of the early sixteenth century to the full-fledged drama of Shakespeare's days. Even though, as Bond points out,[2] his plays are more important historically than intrinsically, they did not lack literary merit. He demonstrated prose, by intention an ornate prose, asthe proper vehicle for comedy, and his plays were definitely in the direction of high comedy.

Both in Euphues and in his plays Lyly's prose style is unique. All scholars are agreed that he gave to the world its first great example of artistic prose: The age he lived in was an age of fads, of fancies, of display, of excessive ornamentation. Lyly deliberately set out to give prose a form comparable to that of poetry and thereby to make it as suitable as poetry as a vehicle for literature. That he gave to prose a direction opposite to its general trend, ornamentation and artifice rather than simplicity and directness, is beside the point! He gave it balance, contrast, alliteration, rhyme, consonance, play on words, elaborate comparisons intended to be literary, etc. Yet, as Garnett points out, "a great

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2) R.W.Bond, The Complete Works of John Lyly, Introduction, Vol. I, p. 231.

deal [of what he wrote he wrote] in a clear, easy, natural and pure style, which, barring an occasional quaint word, or form, would scarcely be thought three hundred years old." [3] This ornate prose style was so much an innovation and so characteristic of Lyly that it came to be known as 'Euphuism," from Euphues, in which it was first developed. For one decade at least, 1580-1590, Euphuism ~~itself~~ became a raging fad, and while the critical eye came to look upon all this ornateness with suspicion, as is evidenced by various satirical thrusts in Shakespeare's plays, it continued to have its effect on literary prose for a great many years. For the purpose of the study of the subjunctive such a style is particularly significant. Lyly traveled in the highest sophisticated circles, and the basis of his prose was undoubtedly the best colloquial English of the day, what was then thought of as standard English, however much he may have doctored it with erroneous notions of his own. Many of the citations I use, especially from Volumes II and III, are from dialogue in the plays; they should therefore give a fairly clear picture of the spoken language of the late sixteenth century, barring ~~slight~~ Euphuisms imposed by Lyly.

Discussions of the subjunctive have been numerous and in the opening chapter I make some attempt to survey one phase of some of the theories propounded. I have found myself in disagreement with the somewhat narrow view of Jespersen, however much I agree with him in matters of linguistic development generally, who defines the subjunctive exclusively in terms of inflectional form. I do not see much sense in constituting modal auxiliaries,

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3) J.M.Garnett, "Notes on Elizabethan Prose," PMLA, Vol. IV, p. 43.

which functionally are parallel to the inflectional subjunctive, as a separate category and calling it the "imaginative use of tense." I have been much more inclined to the broader view of Sonnenschein (The Soul of Grammar), Poutsma (Grammar of Late Modern English, Mood and Tense of the English Verb,) and Curme (Parts of Speech and Accidance, Syntax), who by and large consider modal auxiliaries as functionally subjunctive. In this wider sense the subjunctive notion can be expressed 1) by inflectional forms, 2) by modal auxiliaries, 3) by indicative forms substituted for and functioning as subjunctives, and 4) by particles which themselves introduce the subjunctive notion. Historically, as has been pointed out by Curme and others, "The simple subjunctive has for the most part been gradually replaced by a compound form made up of a modal auxiliary . . . and the infinitive of the verb to be conjugated. The newer compound subjunctive forms have by virtue of the fine expressive power of those various modal auxiliaries more shades of meaning than the old simple forms."[4]

My discussion of the subjunctive in Lyly will cover his use of the inflectional and the modal subjunctive and, to some extent, his use of substituted indicative forms. I am aware of Lyly's use of particles, inverted order, coordinated constructions to express subjunctive notions, but I shall not concern myself with these devices here.

For the text of Lyly I have used The Complete Works of John Lyly, 3 vols., edited by R. Warwick Bond from the earliest quartos, 1902. All citations from Lyly are from this edition. Throughout the study the citations are blocked but not enclosed in quotation marks (except in the running text);

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[4] G.O. Curme, Parts of Speech and Accidence, pp. 324-25.

but they are referred to specific volume and page number in parentheses at the end. The word or passage in question is understood. Thus:

If lovers were not vertuous, then vert thou vicious (II, 443)

The original text remains unchanged in spelling. But the many instances of italics, which Lyly uses freely for emphasis or other purposes, I have not reproduced, except in the case of foreign phrases, in order to avoid ambiguity. The manuscript symbol for a nasal consonant I have converted into the appropriate consonant as, 'mẽ' = 'men,' 'cõmest,' = 'commest,' but I see no reason for expanding 'y^e' and 'y^t' into the full forms 'the' and 'that'. In the running text single quotation marks are used to enclose citations from Lyly or other sources, verb forms under discussion, and meanings of verb forms. Double quotation marks are of course used for quoted materials (other than citations) from other sources.

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Chapter I

THE PROBLEM OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

It might be well in any discussion of the subjunctive, or of any grammatical question for that matter, to bear in mind Ramsey's remark that "it is the irregularities and deficiencies that make the trouble and make the grammars." [1] Actual language never quite conforms to logical theory. The confusion that surrounds the question of the subjunctive can be variously accounted for. It may be, as Smart suggests, that one big factor in the confusion has been the verb 'to be,' certainly a source of a great many irregularities in English grammar, the modern forms having come from three originally separate verbs. [2] But there are other ascertainable factors responsible for the confusion: the leveling of verb forms in English, with the consequent all but total disappearance of the formal subjunctive, and the ironic persistence of grammarians in continuing to think of the subjunctive in terms of form; the almost universal readiness again of scholars to interpret substituted forms from other moods in terms of form; the instability of the modal auxiliaries, weakened or shifted in their meanings, and the general reluctance to recognize their subjunctive function; the scant attention paid to other compensatory techniques, chiefly conjunctions and adverbial

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1) Samuel Ramsey, The English Language and English Grammar, p. 222.
2) W.K. Smart, English Review Grammar, p. 55.

particles, helpful in clarifying subjunctive intentions; and, finally, the difficulties, naturally inherent in the subject, of discriminating clearly the categories of hypothetical action and state. In the present study I am confining myself to the formal and modal subjunctive in Lyly. But what is needed of course is a thoroughgoing investigation of the whole question of the subjunctive in the light of all these conditioning factors.

In the present chapter I shall first consider the function of the subjunctive as viewed by some of the recent scholars and grammarians, and secondly outline briefly my own plan of procedure in dealing with the subjunctive in Lyly in the two following chapters.

I

There is fair agreement among scholars and grammarians as to the notion or notions that mood expresses. As Fowler puts it, "mode[3]. . . [expresses] the relation of reality or existence as conceived by the speaker, . . . the conceptions and affections of the mind, . . . the different feelings of the mind." [4] With this part of the definition scholars and grammarians are in substantial agreement. According to Sweet, the moods of a verb express the "different relations between subject and predicate." [5] Smart speaks of mood as "that property of a verb which indicates the manner in which a statement is made." [6] Curme on the

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3) The spellings 'mode' and 'mood' are about equally common.
4) W.C.Fowler, English Grammar, Part IV, pp. 311-12, 315.
5) Henry Sweet, A New English Grammar, Part I, p. 105.
6) W.K.Smart, English Review Grammar, p. 65.

whole agrees with Fowler. The moods of the verb, he says, "show the various ways in which the action or state is thought of by the speaker." [7] Poutsma thinks of the mood of a verb as expressing the speaker's "mental attitude towards the fulfillment of the action or state expressed by the predicate." [8] Even Sonnenschein and Jesperson, at odds otherwise as to what the subjunctive is, agree here. In the words of Jespersen, the moods "express certain attitudes of the mind of the speaker towards the contents of the sentence." [9] Ramsey alone seems unconvinced by these explanations and insists there has been "no satisfactory definition of mood or mode in grammar." [10] It is not a definition, he continues, to say that "the several moods are different ways in which the speaker regards the action of which he speaks, as related to himself." [11] But Ramsey, whatever he is looking for, is perhaps expecting the impossible. By common consent, if not by formal definition, it is generally agreed that mood is the linguistic expression of the attitude of the speaker toward the action or status indicated by the verb. As such mood is necessarily subjective in character, and its subjective character is no doubt one of the factors responsible for the confusion surrounding the subject of the subjunctive.

No sooner do we go beyond defining the notion behind mood than we meet with disagreement among grammarians. Take, for example, the question

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7) G.O.Curme, English College Grammar, p. 55.
8) H. Poutsma, A Grammar of Late Modern English, Part II, p. 159.
9) Otto Jespersen, The Philosophy of Grammar, p. 313.
10) Samuel Ramsey, The English Language and English Grammar, pp. 441-42.
11) Ibid., pp. 441-42.

of the means by which mood is expressed. There is first the view, held chiefly by Jespersen, here clearly in the minority among scholars, that mood is distinguishable by distinct forms. Jespersen uncompromisingly reminds us that we can speak of mood "only if [the] attitude of mind is shown in the form of the verb," mood being" a syntactic, not a notional category." [12] It should be pointed out that in their definitions many grammarians use language seemingly in support of Jespersen's view. Fowler, for example, speaks of mood as denoting "these forms which the verb assumes" to express the subjective attitude toward action.[13] So also Sweet: "By the moods of a verb we understand grammatical forms expressing," etc.;[14] Curme: "Moods are the changes in the form of the verb to show," etc.:[15] Poutsma: "by mood we may understand a form of the finite verb or a verb-group, by means of which," etc. [16] I doubt however that these scholars, in spite of the ambiguities of their language, mean to hold the view that mood is distinguishable by form alone. Jespersen, having regard for the historical development of language in general and of English in particular, points out that "the choice of a mood is determined [frequently] not by the attitude of the actual speaker, but by the character of the clause itself and its relation to the main nexus on which it is dependent."[17] It seems a bit strange that Jespersen, aware as he is of the increasing inflectional simplification of English and of

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12) Otto Jespersen, The Philosophy of Grammar , p. 313.
13) W.C.Fowler, English Grammar, Part IV, pp. 311-12.
14) Henry Sweet, A New English Grammar, Part I, 105.
15) J.O.Curme, College English Grammar, p. 55.
16) H. Poutsma, A Grammar of Late Modern English, Part II, p. 159.
17) Otto Jespersen, The Philosophy of Grammar, p. 313.

analogical assumption of functions, should recognize mood by the old traditional forms only. Sonnenschein takes the sharpest issue with Jespersen. He cautions that mood "must not be taken to involve a difference of inflexion," that "such a definition would make havoc of the moods of any language."[18] Again speaking of such terms as 'case,' 'tense,' and 'mood,' he says "It is impossible to frame a definition of such terms on the basis of distinctions in form. They are essentially terms of syntax; that is to say, they denote categories of meaning, not categories of form."[19]

Grammarians are likewise in disagreement, though the lack of agreement is here perhaps more apparent than real, as to the number of moods we have in English. Most scholars recognize or imply two moods beyond the imperative and infinitive moods.[20] These two are the indicative and subjunctive moods. So Jespersen, Sweet, Curme, Ramsey, Onions, Smart, Poutsma, Sonnenschein, though they draw the line variously between the two. Fowler however recognizes three moods beside the imperative and the infinitive: the indicative, the subjunctive, and the potential.[21] But, he explains, mood distinctions by inflectional forms are very slight in English. Indeed he goes farther and points out the ever present

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18) E.A. Sonnenschein, A New English Grammar, Part III, Preface, p. 4.
19) Ibid., p. 3.
20) Although scholars generally recognize an imperative mood, they are not at all agreed in recognizing an infinitive mood. In the present study we are not concerned with either, except indirectly with the imperative, insofar as the subjunctive notionally parallels it, and shall say no more about them.
21) W.C. Fowler, English Grammar, Part IV, pp. 311-12.

discrepancy between notional distinctions and linguistic facts. "Not only languages differ as to the number of modes which, by general consent, are attributed to them, but grammarians differ as to the number of modes which should be attributed to the same language. As modes represent the conceptions and affections of the mind, they might be as varied and extended as these affections." [22] At the other extreme scholars seem to treat the subjunctive, as it were, on sufferance. It is only a nuisance at best, since its lines of demarkations are so vague, and I have a feeling that they would like to be rid of it altogether and be able to speak of only one mood. Such is the attitude of most of the current handbooks in use in schools, although ironically they religiously prescribe certain surviving inflectional subjunctive forms in certain stereotyped idioms.

The difficulty is in part due to the historical evolution which the Indo-European languages, including English, have undergone. In their earlier stages languages indicated mood distinctions more largely by means of inflectional variations. As leveling erased these distinctions, the moods were thought of as leveled also, as though mood could not exist except in distinctive forms. The Old English subjunctive, for example, corresponded to an earlier optative and subjunctive. The term 'subjunctive,' as used today, is, as several scholars have pointed out, a misnomer. Taken over from the Latin *subjunctivus* of the Roman grammarians, from the verb *subjungere* meaning 'to subjoin,' it originally meant "proper to be subjoined" (*i.e.*, used in dependent clauses) [23] and

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22) *Ibid.*, p. 315.
23) C.T.Onions, *An Advanced English Syntax*, p. 114.

was so called "because the tenses of the subjunctive mode [were] generally subjoined to other verbs." [24] For a time a parallel term 'conjunctive,' with the same meaning, was current among some grammarians. As now used the term 'subjunctive' includes certain verbs or verb forms in independent statements as well - verbs that were earlier called, when mood distinctions by means of inflectional variations were clearer, optatives. In other words, the present 'subjunctive' includes an earlier optative mood and an earlier subjunctive (or conjunctive) mood. Many scholars, as for example Curme, get around the difficulty by speaking of the subjunctive as either optative or potential (corresponding to Fowler's subjunctive and potential moods). The historical difficulty is a real factor in the confusion. Grammarians, trained to accept linguistic fact, have accepted the leveling formally (that is, as regards inflectional variation) of mood distinctions; but they have been slow to see that mood distinctions may continue notionally without inflectional signs.

The function of the subjunctive, as distinguished from the indicative, have been variously indicated. Here we may begin with the view expressed by Sweet. "From the point of view of modd-distinctions," he states, "statements fall under two main divisions, according as they state something as a fact or only as a thought," [25] corresponding to the indicative, a fact mood, and the subjunctive, a thought mood. Ramsey says something to the same effect: "statements, assertions,

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24) W.C. Fowler, English Grammar, Part IV, pp. 311-12.
25) Henry Sweet, A New English Grammar, Part I, p. 106.

predications, as they are variously called, are not all put forth as positive facts; -- many of them are uttered hesitatingly as being suppositions, conditioned or conditional." [26] He goes on to point out that the hesitancy is of all degrees, that "the field occupied by the subjunctive is so large and irregular that it is difficult to define its limits or designate its several portions," and that "there are so many cases in which some other mood might be put in its place." [27] In the final analysis "the choice between indicative and subjunctive depends essentially on the question whether we conceive ourselves to be dealing with a fact or with a supposed possibility." [28] Jespersen also speaks of two moods: an indicative or fact-mood and a subjunctive or thought-mood, [29] although he goes on to say that we can speak of mood only if there is a distinctive form of the verb. Fowler, speaking of the subjunctive, says "It is used to denote something doubtful or contingent, or contrary to fact" and "is commonly denoted by certain conjunctions, as if, lest, though, that, unless." [30] Sonnenschein, speaking of the subjunctive in English, says that its "general range of usage . . . in Old English was the same as in Latin and German "(although it might be said that the Old English subjunctive covered a wider usage than the Latin subjunctive) and that "its functions survive to a great extent in English of the present day, though most of the old distinctions

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26) Samuel Ramsey, The English Language and English Grammar, p. 444.
27) Ibid., p. 448.
28) Ibid., p. 451.
29) Otto Jespersen, The Philosophy of Grammar, p. 313.
30) W.C. Fowler, English Grammar, Part IV, pp. 311-12.

of form have disappeared." [31] Speaking of its functions Smart says "the subjunctive mood makes a conditional statement, expresses a wish, or indicates doubt and uncertainty." [32] Poutsma adds a further observation. "The subjunctive mood implies some psychical disposition besides the attitude of uncertainty regarding the fulfillment of the predication, such as volition, hope, fear, concession, etc." [33] Onions defines the subjunctive as a mood of will. "In its simplest sense it expresses desire, and all its uses can be traced to their primary meaning, which may be denoted by shall or should. Thus the Subjunctive is closely allied in meaning to the Imperative." [34] This definition seems to me too narrow in that it limits the subjunctive to its optative functions. Curme's statement is probably the fullest, as it is also the best, since it eschews all reference to formal distinctions. "The function of the English subjunctive is to represent something, not as an actual reality, but only as a desire, plan, demand, requirement, eventuality, conception, thought; sometimes with more or less hope of realization, or, in the case of a statement, with more or less belief; Sometimes with little or no hope or faith. The subjunctive is also often used of actual facts, but it represents them as conceptions of the mind, general principles rather than as facts." [35] We may sum up this whole discussion in the words of Curme, "Though the subjunctive has a number of distinct functions," he says, "they are all united in a higher unity -

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31) E.A. Sonnenschein, A New English Grammar, Part III, Preface, p. 4.
32) W.K. Smart, English Review Grammar, p. 65.
33) H. Poutsma, A Grammar of Late Modern English, Part II, p. 10.
34) C.T. Onions, An Advanced English Syntax, p. 114.
35) G.O. Curme, Syntax, pp. 390-91.

they all represent the action or state as a conception of the mind rather then as a reality." 36)

It has been difficult for many years to distinguish clearly the indicative and the subjunctive moods in English because so few of the older inflectional distinguishing forms have survived. In other times the situation was quite otherwise. "From the earliest ages that we know of," says Ramsey, "certain forms of the verb have been assigned to these timid hesitating utterances, but . . . it has been found difficult or impossible to keep these dubitative forms of the verb clearly distinguished in form and application." 37) The verb, whether indicative or subjunctive, rarely has a separate form, and the few distinctions that do survive, however desirable, are likely to pass away. 38) Jespersen of course is insistent on recognizing the subjunctive only when and if the verb has a distinct form. 39) Even Fowler, as a rule quite sensible about the whole matter, is ambiguous and misleading. "The only tôñe subjunctive inflection," he says, "is that of were and wert , as opposed to the indicative forms was and wast. If he speak as opposed to if he speaks is characterized by a negative sign only, and consequently is no true example of a subjunctive. Be, as opposed to is, in the sentence if it be so, is an uninflected word used in a limited sense, and consequently no true example of the subjunctive." 40) This statement is

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36) Ibid., p. 391.
37) Samuel Ramsey, The English Language and English Grammar, p. 444.
38) W.C.Fowler, English Grammar, Part IV, pp. 313-14.
39) Otto Jespersen, The Philosophy of Grammar, p. 313.
40) W.C.Fowler, English Grammar, Part IV, pp. 313-14.

misleading because, while he is here speaking of formal distinctions, he does not mean to deny subjunctive notions expressed by other means. Sweet correctly points out that "the few distinctions that English makes between fact-statements and thought-statements, are mainly expressed, not by inflections, but by auxiliaries (periphrastic moods), and by peculiar uses of tense-distinctions." [41] Sonnenschein and Curme, paying less attention to form than to function, recognize the auxiliaries, as well as other devices, as equivalents of the older formal subjunctive.

Of all the scholars I have read Onions is the only one who sets up a test to determine subjunctive mood when the verb form puzzles us (i.e., can be either indicate or subjunctive). In case the verb is in the present, he suggests turning the verb in question into the third person singular. For example, in 'It is necessary that I remain here' we consider 'remain' as subjunctive because it is possible to say 'It is necessary that he remain here' in exactly the same kind of statement, where 'remain' is by common consent subjunctive. In case the verb is in past time, he suggests substituting some phrase with were which would be unmistakably subjunctive. For example, we can change 'I wish I had a violin' into 'I wish it were possible for me to have a violin' without any change in meaning. [42] Since the second statement is subjunctive, in form as well as in function, the 'had' in the first statement is subjunctive too.

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41) Henry Sweet, A New English Grammar, Part I, p. 108.
42) C.T.Onions, An Advanced English Syntax, p. 116.

This test sounds logical enough as far as it goes. But can it be applied to all types of sentences? What about questionable subjunctives in statements introduced by conjunctions, or sentences containing particles, or clauses with inverted order? Is the subjunctive to be limited to one or two types of idioms?

There are in fact several problems, all historical, involved in the question of the subjunctive as it appears in English. The first is whether the leveling of indicative and subjunctive forms eliminates subjunctive interpretation of surviving forms. Most scholars, and certainly most handbooks, seem to think so. But there is no reason why such a form as the first person singular 'ride' should always be considered indicative, since it is at the same time the regular development of the Old English subjunctive. Actually the plural form 'ride,' usually again interpreted as indicative, is more properly the development of the subjunctive (the Old English ending - ath having been replaced by the subjunctive ending - en in the early middle English period).

A second problem is whether auxiliaries are subjunctive or not. Certainly many of them have in certain idioms lost any meaning of their own and become purely symbolic of the attitude of the speaker, though in other instances they have retained something of their fuller meaning. Certainly there is evidence in Lyly that these colorless particles plus the infinitive perform exactly the function expressed by the older inflected subjunctive. When Jespersen denies their subjunctive function and puts them in a separate category which he calls "the imaginative

use of the tenses," he is really not solving the problem at all.

A third problem is whether indicative substitutions for earlier subjunctive forms have meant a shift from the subjunctive to the indicative function. Here virtually all grammarians, even Curme, answer in the affirmative. But whether I say 'if I were rich' or 'if I was rich,' the fact is that the statement remains a condition, for the moment apparently beyond realization. There are plenty of other instances in the development of our language of the analogical assumption of function. We need to consider the possibility, in view of the decreasing importance of inflection variations, that indicative forms could take over subjunctive functions.

II

It remains to indicate, before I present my materials in detail, my own prodédure in the study of the subjunctive in Lyly. Taking my cues largely from Sonnenschein and Curme, I consider as subjunctives verbs or verb phrases which hypothesize or assume an action or state that is desirable, possible, obligatory, strongly suggested, permissible, conditional, or waived, in all instances more or less doubtful of realization.

I shall consider the formal and the modal subjunctive in Lyly, devoting a chapter to each, in independent and dependent statements. By the formal or inflectional subjunctive I mean the inflectionally modified verb form. I include here the verbs 'to be,' 'to have,' and 'to do.' These three verbs, while at times auxiliaries, are at other times

full verbs, and even when they are used as auxiliaries they admit of distinct subjunctive inflectional modification. By the modal subjunctive I mean subjunctive statements involving the modal auxiliaries 'may,' 'shall,' 'will,' 'can,' 'must,' 'might,' 'should,' 'would,' 'could,' 'durst,' and 'let.' With 'will' and 'shall' I am concerned only as they appear in conditional or concessive (occasionally in other dependent) statements. I am not concerned with them as they appear in independent statements to express futurity or determination (according to the traditional theories of their use).

I have set up three categories of the subjunctive, with various sub-categories, which obtain alike in the formal and modal and in independent and dependent statements: the subjunctive of wish, the subjunctive of potentiality, and the subjunctive of obligation. The term 'potentiality,' or 'potential,' is not without ambiguity, but I use it for want of a better and because it is a term widely used in such discussions. In a sense all subjunctives represent potential action as distinguished from action that is real or factual (indicative). In the case of the modal subjunctive the term also covers a special kind of potentiality, expressing capacity or capability, in 'can' and 'could' statements, for which there never was a formal equivalent in English. I use the term 'potentiality' as a sort of omnibus category to cover subjunctive usage (including the special kind with 'can' and 'could') not treated in separate and more specific categories.

Furthermore I have set up two additional categories each, not paralleled, for the subjunctive in independent and dependent statements:

for independent statements the subjunctive of exhortation and the subjunctive of permission; and for dependent statements the subjunctive of condition and the subjunctive of concession. The subjunctive of condition might more logically be included under the subjunctive of potentiality. The conclusions in conditional statements are matters of contingency and properly considered under the subjunctive of potentiality in independent statements. But it seemed best to consider the subjunctive of condition separately. Throughout the study I have kept in mind constantly the varying shadings from realizable actions or states to unrealizable.

Perhaps my plan of treatment will appear more clearly in outline form. It should be kept in mind that I shall devote a chapter each to the formal and the modal, considering in each case independent and dependent usages, but here, to avoid unnecessary repetition, I telescope somewhat.

The formal and modal subjunctive in independent statements

1 In statements of wish (in prayers, imprecations, greetings)
2 In statements of potentiality (in conclusions to conditions and, in the case of the modal, in 'can' and 'could' constructions)
3 In statements of obligation (in weakened commands and in statements of moral or logical necessity)
4 In statements of exhortation
5 In statements of permission

The formal and modal subjunctive in dependent statements

1 In statements of wish (in prayers and imprecations)
2 In statements of potentiality (in noun, adverbial, adjectival

clauses, all of various kinds, and, in the case of the modal, in 'can' and 'could' clauses)

3 In statements of obligation (in weakened commands, statements of moral and logical necessity, legal (and quasi-legal) formulas)

4 In statements of condition (from real to unreal)

5 In statements of concession

Chapter II

THE FORMAL SUBJUNCTIVE IN JOHN LYLY

A In Independent Statements

The formal subjunctive occurs in Lyly in independent statements in five categories: in statements of wish, in statements of potentiality, in statements of obligation, in statements of exhortation, and in statements of permission.

1 In statements of wish

Wishes are thought of a) as capable of fulfillment (that is, the fulfillment, being projected into the future, is still possible) or b) as incapable or doubtful of fulfillment.

a) Wishes still possible of fulfillment occur in the form of prayers, imprecations, greetings, etc., and may in Lyly be expressed by the present subjunctive of the verb.

Prayers are very common as they are still today. The subject of the verb is deity or some equivalent. Such prayers are in the third person, and curiously enough they are not addressed directly to deity. The corresponding modal equivalent is 'may' plus the infinitive of the verb.

But God shielde Lucilla, that thou shouldest be so carelesse of thine honour as to commit the state thereoff to a stranger (I,221)
God blesse thee, and I blesse thee (II, 17)
The heavens guide you, your Maiestie gouernes vs (I,426)
Oh since that showes the secret sweete of all,/ The heaven of heavens,

with hevenly powrs preserve thee (III, 475)
I say, Madam, then the Gods sende mee a womans hate (III, 74)
God pardon me, I was about to show/ my transformation: peace thy come againe (III, 377)
Fortune gives your faire necke this lace to weare,/ God graunte a heavier yoake itt never beare (I, 501)
from the heires of whose incest, wee will say that which you cannot abide, Good Lord deliver vs (III, 413)
The Gods shield mee from such a fine fellowe, whose words melt wits like waxe (II, 335)
God saue the Queene; why it is the Que which they take from the mouthes of all traytors (III, 408-9)
and as I tender thy safetie, so God deale with my soule (II, 17)

Such subjunctives are very common in Lyly, and I have citations involving such other verbs as 'lay,' 'forgive,' 'help,' 'amend,' 'forbid,' 'abiure,' 'forfend,' 'send,' 'give,' etc.

It should be pointed out that a similar subjunctive of prayer occurs also after a relative pronoun in dependent statements referring to deity.

And so I leave thee, not to thy self, but to him y^{t} made thee, who guid thee with his grace, whether thou go as thou wouldest, or tarry (II, 27)
Committing your Ladiships to the Almightie, who graunt you all you would have (II, 10)

The question is raised at this point as to whether these locutions are subjunctives or imperatives. The close relation of the imperative and the subjunctive notions is something that has troubled grammarians. Some cue can be had from the locutions themselves. They fall into three groups according to the character of the direct object: 1) those with a first person object ('God forgive me,' I,409); 2) those with a second person object ('God blesse thee,' II,17); and 3) those with a third person object ('God shield Lucilla,' I,221). Locutions with a second

person object, as 'God blesse thee,' are definitely subjunctive: 'God' cannot in such instances be considered as vocative since 'you,' the omitted subject of the resulting imperative, is impossible. With a first or third person object the line of demarcation is not always so clear. It is true that when the apparent subject cannot be considered a vocative (as, in 'The Gods shield me,' II, 335, 'Then love and Hymen blesse me,' III, 257, 'The gods sende mee a womans hate,' III, 74) the locution is fairly definitely a subjunctive. But in many instances the line is not so clear. The lack of punctuation, in Lyly, obscures the drawing of a clear distinction. For example, 'God forgive me,' and 'God shielde Lucilla,' with first and third person objects, are, as they stand, without punctuation, subjunctives, but if a comma is placed after 'God' in either citation, the statement becomes an imperative, a prayer addressed directly to the diety, as 'God, forgive me.'

Sonnenschein points out that the imperative expresses what is desired by the speaker as commands, requests, entreaties, and wishes.[1] Are not these notions all contained in our conception of the subjunctive? Neither the imperatives nor the subjunctives give any assurance that the demand, request, etc., will be fulfilled; they just suggest possibility. The forms like 'God send,' 'God shield,' etc., are the conventional subjunctive forms, but in the other citations the case is not so clear. Thus unless we establish an imperative subjunctive, as suggested by Curme[2] and Hale,[3] prayers since they express uncertainty must be classified

1) E.A. Sonnenschein, A New English Grammar, Part II, pp. 61-71.
2) G.O. Curme, Syntax, p. 434.
3) William Gardner Hale, "The Harmonizing of Grammatical Nomenclature with Especial Reference to Mood-Syntax," PMLA, Vol. XXVI (1911), p. 399.

as subjunctives of wish.

Frequently Lyly expresses prayers or wishes, in inverted order, by the subjunctive of the verb 'to be ' with a past participle (forming the present passive) or an adjective. 'May,' with a change in word order ('may' + subject + verb), forms the corresponding modal equivalent.

Honoured bee mightie Cupid, that makes me love (III, 328)
So blessed be Apollo, quiet be Lesbos, happie be Mydas: and to begin this solemnitie, let vs sing to Apollo (III, 161)
Blest be the hand that made so happy wound (III, 258)
Praised be hir Nimphs, with whom she decks the woods (III, 478)
Dimde be the sun shine of her ravishing eyes ! (III, 270)
Here I yeelde all the flockes of these fields to your highnes: greene be the grasse where you treade (I, 475)
Blacke be the Ivory of her tysing face (III, 270)

Sometimes imprecations follow the preceding pattern for prayers, Curiously I have relatively few examples.

Cursed bee that man that engraveth any Images, it is an abomination before the Lorde (I, 295)
Curst be Vtopia for Pandoraes sake ! (III, 286)
Is this a Syren, and thou Vlisses? Cursed be that hellish carkas (III, 323)
Curs'd be the soules that thinke her any wrong ! (I, 412)
Accursed bee thou Phillida, if thy love be not so ! (II, 470)

Every vnbeleeuer shall dye in his incredulitie. Woe be to those that bee loose in heart (I, 295)

Common greetings, such as, 'farewell,' 'welcome,' etc., express wish and were no doubt originally subjunctive. Such greetings have as their prime object the expression of a wish whose life span exists usually only for the moment of conveying the wish. Greetings do not have modal equivalents.

Come death, and welcome death whom nature cannot resist, because necessity ruleth, nor deferre because destenie hasteth (II, 465)
Farewell the sweete delights of life, and welcome nowe the bitter pangs of death (II, 465)
And so farewell good Philantus and well shall thou fare if thou followe the counsell of Euphues (II, 188)
farewell, neighbours, God knowes when we shall meete againe ! (III, 194)
Farewell Syracusa, vnworthy Sapho be here, vnlikely to harbour any (II, 415) > to harbour faith, and when Sam gone, unlease
Farewell Rhetoricke, farewell Philosophie, farewell all learninge which is not sponge from the bowels of the holy Bible (I, 287)
Tush, let me alone ! Ile begin to them. Maisters God speede you (III, 57)
God speed, good mother (III, 216)
I will to Prisius - I cannot be quiet - and in good time I meet him. Good morow, neighbor (III, 220)
Farewell, godbwyTime; are you not gone ? (I, 493)

Whatever the interpretation of 'come death' in the first citation, 'welcome death,' or the later expanded form 'welcome be death,' is a subjunctive of wish, a greeting expressing pleasure at the coming of something greatly desired. The Shorter Oxford Dictionary states that the intransitive 'welcome' was current in Old English "serving as an expression of good will or pleasure at the coming of a person." 4)

'Fasewell' expresses a greeting which exists for a relatively short period of time, but it may also mean 'enough of.' Wyld explains that 'farewell' as an interjection made up of 'fare,' an intransitive verb, and 'well,' an adverb, expressing a parting wish equivalent to 'may you prosper,' 'good-bye.' The phrase 'farewell to' also means 'enough of,' 'no more of.' 5) In 'Farewell Rhetoricke,' 'Farewell Syracusa,' and similar instances, the meaning is 'enough of,' while in 'farewell good Philantus,' 'farewell, neighbours,' and similar ones, the interjection is simply a parting wish. 'Farewell' has also come to be

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4) Shorter Oxford Dictionary, Vol. I, p. 2405.
5) Henry Cecil Wyld, The Universal Dictionary of the English Language, p. 404.

used as a noun. [6]

In the last citation 'Farewell, godbwy Time' 'godbwy' is somewhat puzzling since one farewell greeting has already been given. Perhaps it is merely a statement of emphatic greeting. 'godbwy,' according to the N.E.D., is another form of 'goodbye,' "a contraction of the phrase 'God be with you (or ye)'." [7] 'Good' has replaced 'God' by analogy with 'good night' and 'good day.' The notion that the phrase originated in 'God buy you' is not now seriously considered. [8]

There was in Lyly one citation which expressed a greeting, not now generally current, by the present subjunctive form of 'to be.'

> I will knowe of the olde woman whether I bee a maide or no, and then, if I bee not, I must needes be a man. <Knocks at Mother Bombie's door.> God be heere (III, 191)

In the citation 'all haile Diogenes to your proper person ' (II,327) 'haile' as a greeting is derived, not from a verb, but from an adjective (OE hāl). In 'all hate to thy peevish conditions' (II, 327) Lyly, influenced by consideration for contrast and alliteration, coins a greeting on the analogy of 'all haile.'

Lyly frequently expresses a realizable wish by means of the finite verb 'would' (with the subject 'I' frequently omitted) followed by a clause with an auxiliary plus an infinitive. The classification of would-clauses

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6) A New English Dictionary, Vol IV, p. 74.
7) Ibid., Vol. IV, p. 292.
8) Ibid., Vol. IV, p. 292.

in independent statements is not in the least satisfactory. 'Would' is used, in the following section, to introduce wishes that are not realistic (i.e., that are more or less incapable of fulfillment). Any classification must be made on the basis of the details of the wish in the dependent clause. 'Would,' in other words, is merely a preparatory word expressing wish. But it is undoubtedly subjunctive. I am here, for the sake of convenience, following the usual classification of realizable and unrealizable wishes. It is the 'would' of the independent statement, not the details of the wish in the dependent part, that we are concerned with here. The corresponding modal equivalent is 'would wish' or 'should wish.'

Oh I would gentlemen would some times sequester themselves from their own delights (I, 287)
I woulde eyther your cunning, Phao, or your fortune might by simples prouoke my Lady to some slumber (II, 400)
My haire beginneth to stande vpright, would the boy would make an end ! (II, 442)
In sooth, me thinks the breech becomes her well; / And might it not make their husbands feare them, / Wold all the wives in our town might wear them (III, 381)
I would not Euphues that thou shouldest condemne me of rigour, in that I seeke to asswage thy folly by reason (I, 224)
O I woulde in repeating their vices thou couldest be as eloquent, as in remembring them thou oughest to be penitent (I, 254)
If thou nothing esteeme the brynish water that falleth from mine eyes, I would thou couldest see the warme bloud that droppeth from my heart (II, 123)
Ah (good Ladies) good, I say, for that I love you, I would yee could a little abate that pride of your stomackes (II, 202)
Would Callimachus could as well disgest thy malyce with patience, as thou diddest disguise it with craft (II, 18)
Wold he could colour the life with feature (II, 339)
But would I might once againe see thee heere, vnto whome thou shalt be no lesse welcome, then to thy best friende (II, 222)
You weepe rose water, when you aske, and spitte vinegar, when you have obtained. What would you now with new arrowes ? (II, 408)
Would you that Cynthia should mistrust him, or be iealous of him without colour? (III, 30)

In these citations 'would' is used with its original meaning of 'to wish, to be willing, to desire.' It is apparently used with all persons although most frequently with the first person singular (expressed or omitted but understood). I have two instances with the second person plural, but none with the second or third person singular or the first and third persons plural. In these citations 'would' is a past tense form with a present tense function referring to the future. The present tense form 'will' can be derived from either the OE indicative or subjunctive. The form 'would' can likewise represent the OE preterite indicative 'wolde, woldon' or the preterite subjunctive (wolde, wolden). Indications are that 'would' in Lyly in these idioms was derived from the OE subjunctive preterite. 'Would,' the finite verb, occurs equally as frequently in Lyly as 'would,' the modal auxiliary.

Wishes are frequently expressed in Lyly by 'had' (= 'would') plus an infinitive or a noun clause.[1a] The idiom regularly involves 'rather,' 'better,' 'as lief,' or equivalents.

Euphues had rather lye sheet in a Ladyes casket, then open in a Schollers study (II, 9)
In hunting I had as liefe stand at the receite, as at the loosing (II,178)
I had rather have the earthes guttes, then the moones braines (III, 118)
And since I am at myne own choyce eyther to talke of love or of learning, I had rather for this tyme be deemed an unthrift in reiecting profit, then a Stoicke in renouncing pleasure (I, 201)
For wise men though they smart a while, had lever/ to learn experience at the last, than never (III, 451)
I had as liefe Philautus have a wound that inwardly might lyghtly grieve me, then a scar that outwardly should greatly shame me (II, 146)
If alwayes she want one when she hath me, I had as liefe she should want me too (II, 62)
For I had rather thou shouldest leade a lyfe to thine owne lykeinge in earthe (I, 230)

In these citations 'had rather,' etc., raises two troublesome overlapping questions. What is the equivalent of 'had rather' and 'I'd rather'? Is 'had' a finite verb or a tense auxiliary? Usually 'had rather' is considered as originally equivalent to 'would rather' & by contraction 'would rather' became 'I'd rather,' and 'I'd rather' later again was expanded to 'had rather.' Since 'rather' is an adverb, 'had' must be a finite verb and as such I consider it here. One grammarian says that 'had better' and 'had rather' are often held to be ungrammatical, but that 'had' in 'had as lief' or 'had liefer' was in early English a past subjunctive form of 'have' meaning 'to hold' or 'to consider,' while 'liefer' meant 'preferably' or 'better,' and from this came the form 'had better,' & 'would rather' and 'would better' are artifical creations based on 'had rather' and 'had better.' Among the best writers usage is divided between 'had rather' and 'would rather,' while the use of 'would better' is limited.[9] Jespersen on the question of 'I'd' remarks that 'had' and 'would' in their weakly stressed forms are identical in the spoken language: 'I'd,' 'we'd,' etc., may be expanded either as 'I had' or as 'I would,' etc.[10] M.H.Leonard, quoting from Professor Lounsbury, states that 'had rather' is one of the most peculiar of all English idioms. The original expression 'Me were liefer' which had been in use for over two hundred years, was replaced in the fifteenth century by 'had rather,' which conveyed the original idea in new form.

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9) G.H.McKnight, T.B.Haber, and W.W.Hatfield, A Grammar of Living English, pp. 281-91.

10) Otto Jespersen, A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles, Part IV, p. 321.

endorsed as a true English idiom that has been

In the eighteenth century the use of 'had rather' was attacked mainly on the theory that the proper form was 'would rather' and that the contracted form 'I'd rather' had been erroneously expanded into 'I had rather.' Later this last notion was corrected and 'had rather' has been in accepted literary use from an early period. In spite of this recent endorsement of 'had rather' the newer phrase 'would rather' is gaining in modern favor.[11]

b) Wishes doubtful or impossible of fulfillment occur after the finite verb 'would.' As I pointed out in the preceding section, I follow the conventional classification merely for the sake of convenience. Lyly has numerous instances of unrealizable wish expressed by means of the finite verb 'would' followed by a clause with either a past tense or a past perfect tense.

I <u>woulde</u> Philantus were of thy minde to forsake his youthfull course (I, 322)
But I leave to name thy sinnes, which no Syphers can number, and I <u>would</u> I were as free from the infection of some of them, as I am far from the reckoning of all of them (II, 89)
I <u>would</u> I were a chimney for your sake (III, 360)
And I <u>woulde</u> thys were all, which is to much (I, 307)
I <u>would</u> it were come to the grasp, we would show them an Irish tricke (III, 400)
in the meane season, <u>would</u> I wer either again in Italy, or thou ~~how~~ in England (II, 33)
Hey ho ! <u>would</u> I were a witch, that I might be a Dutchesse (III, 154)
Ah my Lucilla, <u>wold</u> thou wert either faire or I more fortunate ---(I, 209)
I <u>would</u> thou wert hanged for waking me (III, 357)
My eye <u>would</u> every object were a crowne (III, 249)
O <u>would</u> I did flatter thee, and that fortune would not flatter me (II,461)
O monstrous mouth ! I <u>would</u> then it had been a sheepes eyes, and a neates tongue (III, 120)

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11) Mary Hall Leonard, Grammar and Its Reasons, pp. 267-271.

If this be love, I woulde it had never beene devised (II, 447)
I woulde it had happened as they desired (II, 11)
O Camilla, woulde either thou hadst ben bred in Italy, or I in England (II, 86)
O woulde, when I hunted his eye with my harte, hee might have seen my hart with his eyes ! (II, 445)
If thine eares be anointed with the Cyle of Syria that bereaueth hearing, would mine eyes had bene rubbed with the sirrop of the Cedar Tree which taketh away sight (I, 210)
Would I had beene with him ! --- (II, 463)
Philautus would thou haddest neuer lived in Naples or neuer left it (II, 89)
Ah Camilla would eyther I had bene born without eyes not to see thy beautie, or with-out ears not to heare thy wit (II, 107)

Frequently the main verb and subject are entirely omitted and we have left only the details of the wish in the dependent statement; as 'Oh that his Love Eurymine were found' (III, 382). See pp. 44 for further such subjunctives in elliptical wishes.

As mentioned under realizable wishes, 'would' as a finite verb retains its original meaning 'to wish, to be willing, to desire.' It is apparently used with all persons, but here again most frequently with the first person singular(with 'I' expressed or omitted but understood). I have one citation with the third person singular, but none with the second person singular, or with the first, second, or third persons plural.

2 In statements of potentiality

The subjunctive of potentiality expresses likely or possible action or status that is conceived as having occurred, as occurring now, or as occurring in the future in the course of events. In a sense, by definition, all subjunctives are potential since they represent not actual but hypothetical action or status. In a more restricted sense the present

category includes all subjunctives not otherwise motivated; that is, it excludes subjunctives for which other categories have been specifically set up (subjunctives of wish, of obligation, of exhortation, of permission). In the main the independent statements with the potential subjunctive are conclusions to conditions, and just as these can be grouped roughly as realizable and unrealizable conditions the subjunctive of potentiality may be considered as a) realizable and b) unrealizable. Modal equivalents were already in Lyly very frequent, and indeed the semantic variety is frequently more clearly differentiated by means of the modal subjunctive.

a) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in Lyly in statements expressing the likelihood of a present or future action resulting from, consequential to, or contingent on a present or future condition. In other words, in conclusions following realizable conditions. I shall consider first verbs other than 'to be' and then the form 'were.'

I have only two clear cut instances of the formal present subjunctive of verbs other than 'to be.' Both passages can of course be interpreted as subjunctives of prayer.

> If they chance to part in this case, <u>God send</u> them merry meeting (III,353)
> God save you faire Ladies all: and for my part, if ever I be brought to answere my sinnes, <u>God forgive</u> me my sharking, and lay vsurie to my charge (I, 499)

There are in Lyly however innumerable instances of the common form of the verb (historically either the indicative or subjunctive) in such conclusions. The verb is usually interpreted as indicative in the present tense with present or future meaning. The close notional

connection of the future indicative with the subjunctive is obvious of course, and I cannot help feeling the idiom carries a distinct subjunctive notion.

but I pray thee goe at your best leysure, for Cynthia beginneth to rise, and if she discouer our love we both perish, for nothing pleaseth her but the fairenesse of virginitie (III, 54)
I have forsaken all other fortunes to followe Cynthia, and heere I stande ready to die if it please Cynthia (III, 76)
If he be cleanly, then terme they him proude (I, 254)
If Nature beare no sway, why vse you this adulation? (I, 192)
If their Prince dye, they know not how to live (II, 45)
If in every part it seeme not alyke, you know that it is not for him that fashioneth the shoe, to make the graine of the leather (II, 12)
if thou aske whose sonne I am also, I aske thee whose sonne I am not (I, 186)
and if thou make of thy self aboue reason they laugh at it (II, 119)
There bee manye meates which are sowre in the mouth and sharpe in the mave, but if thou mingle them wyth sweete sawces, they yeelde ... nourishment (I, 313)
the subtill Foxe may well be beaten, but neuer broken from stealing his pray, if you pownde spices they smell the sweeter ---(I, 191)
And so wee rest in Good case if you rest well content (II, 359)
Fair faces have no fruites, if they have no witnesses (II, 382)
If they lyke writings they read them often (II, 122)
If she have dealte hardely with me, why extoll you so muche my birth? (I, 192)
If Nature wild then do attend on me, / But little service have I to commaund ---(III, 246)

In two passages the perfect tense is used instead of the present.

You have caught a Frog, if I be not deceived, and therfore as good it were not to hurt him, as not to eat him (II, 173)
If experience have not taughte you this, you have lyved long and learned lyttle (I, 193)

Clear instances of the formal subjunctive in such statements are rare because Lyly definitely prefers, as we do today, the modal subjunctive or indicative forms. I list here a few passages with indicative substitutions.

Howe fonde art thou, if thou doo not beleeue it? (III, 52)
If therefore man rather then he would have no God doe worship a stone, how much more art thou duller then a stone which goest against the opinion of all men (I, 293)
Sleepe woulde doe thee more good then speech: the Moone heareth thee not, or if shee doe, regardeth thee not (III, 23)
This green nosegaie I feare my boy hath smelt to, for if he get but a penny in his purse, he turnes it sodainly into Argentum potabile (III, 188)
If he come short of their religion, why he is but a colde Protestant (III, 396-97)
If one have either the giftes of Fortune , as greate riches, or of nature, as seemely personage, hee is to bee dispised in respect of learning (I, 269)
If Nature worke the effecte, what booteth any education? (I, 192)
if one argue with them boldly, then is he impudent (I, 195)
if all fall out amisse, the worst is beating (III, 215)
But if there be anyone that deemeth wit not necessary to the obtayninge of wisdome, after hee hath gotten the waye to vertue by industrye and exercise, hee is an heriticke (I, 263)
Die Phao, Phao die: for there is no hope if thou bee wise; nor safetie, if thou be fortunate (II, 388)
Flye that vyce which is peculiar to al those of thy countrey, Ielousie: for if thou suspect without cause, it is the next way to have cause (II, 226)
There is nothing more swifter then time, nothinge more sweeter: ... our lyfe is long if we know how to vse it (I, 284-85)
If wee present a mingle-mangle, our fault is to be excused, because the whole worlde is become an Hodge-podge (III, 115)
Farewel Ladies, whose lives are subiect to many mischieues; for if you be faire, it is hard to be chast (III, 305)
If they be true love knots, tis vnpossible to vnknit them; if false, I neuer tied them (II, 458)
Neptune cannot be over-reached by Swaines, himselfe is subtile; and if Diana be overtaken bi craft, Cupid is wise (II, 441)
If thy lucke have beene infortunate, it is a signe thy living hath not been Godly (II, 149)
And because I wil not feede you with delayes, nor that you should comfort yourselfe with tryall, take this for a flatte aunswere, that as yet I meane not to love any, and if I doe, it is not you, and so I leave you (II, 65)
if he touch his roabes they are turned to gold, and what is not that toucheth him, but becommeth golde? (III, 124-25)
If you prophane the Scriptures, it is a pretie wit; if we but alledge Doctors to expound them, we are wicked (III, 403)
If wee doo it not wee are vndone ! (III, 198)
Gentleman, if you be lesse, you are too bolde, if so, too broade, in clayming a custome, where there is no prescription (II, 104)
These spots Gentleman are to be worne out, if you rubbe them over with this Lunarie (III, 62)

The finite verb 'were' is used with all persons ('wert' with the second person singular) and both members in independent statements to express realizable potentiality or contingency. The subjunctive here indicates an action contingent on a condition. The preterite form suggests a certain degree of unreality, but since the condition on which it depends is still realizable it is classified here as denoting a contingency still thought of as possible. In such statements 'were' is equivalent to the modal 'should be' or 'would be.' With other verbs the preterite form is impossible. Here, as clearly indicated in the one citation below which has both constructions, the corresponding idiom is modal ('should' or 'would' plus the infinitive).

I were blessed if I might have him recovered (III, 60)
Otherwise quoth Camilla, I were verye much to blame (II, 126)
No more words at the wedding - if the maior shuld know it, I were in danger of mine office (III, 228)
It may be sayd Philautus, but I were then verye vnfit for such pastimes (II, 157)
If I should offende in the one I were to bold, if in the other too beastly (I, 225)

The following citation is especially noteworthy since it involves both the formal and modal subjunctive, parallel in function.

But if I should now go about to make amends I were then faultie in somewhat amisse, and should shew my selfe lyke Apelles Prentice, who coveting to mend the nose, marred the cheeke . . . (I, 324-25)

Note that the formal 'were' and the modal 'should shew' are exactly parallel in thought and function: clear evidence that 'were' means 'should be' or 'would be' in such statements.

Instances of 'were' with the third person singular are numerous. I list first instances with subjects other than the impersonal 'it.'

and Time weare very vngrate-ful, if it should not ever stand still, to serue and preserue (I, 494)
Indeed hunting were a pleasant sport, but the dogges make such a barking, that one cannot heare the hounds crie (III, 147)
if thy reasons should goe as currant, then were Love no torment (II, 158)
I saie not so,/ That eusrie woman causeth wo:/ That were too broad/ [III, 467)
[-I would not purchase love in fee simple, a lease of two years to me were tedious (~~III~~, 467)
I, 488

Instances of 'were' with the impersonal 'it' are very common in Lyly. The predicate ecmplement is a noun or adjective usually followed by an if-clause. The idiom seems to imply a greater degree of unreality.

It were no maruell if you knew my mone (III, 349)
Now, if I could meete with Risio, it were a world of waggery (III, 183)
Tush it were no love if it were certeyne (I, 211)
and were your elder to knowe then it were not for your estates (II, 41)

In the following passages (without the impersonal 'it') there is likewise a greater degree of unreality.

My case were light Hephestion, and not worthy to be called love, if reason were a remedy or sentences could salve, that sense cannot conceive (II, 331)
This face were faire, if it were tourned, noting that the inward motions would make the outward favour but counterfeit (II, 61)
Indeed Ramia, if lovers were not vertuous, then wert thou vicious (II, 448)

In the last passage 'wert' is definitely second person subjunctive. Ramsey maintains that 'wert' is the only verb found exclusively in the

subjunctive.[12] Sweet[13] and Leonard[14] mention 'wert' as subjunctive but do not qualify it as Ramsey does.

According to the other grammarians 'wert' could be either indicative or subjunctive. In such passages as 'Wert thou the messenger vnto them all?' (III, 285) and 'Wert thou once put to it?' (III, 205), 'wert' is indicative. Nesfield states that the forms 'wast' and 'wert' were not established until the fourteenth century and that the '-t' was added in analogy with 'shalt' and 'wilt,'[15] while the definite functions of 'wast' and 'wert' were not fixed until the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.[16] Further Nesfield states that the forms 'wast' and 'wert' are now obsolete except that 'wert' is occasionally considered, wrongly, as second person subjunctive.[17] From the meager evidence it is apparent that Lyly used 'wert' indiscriminately as either indicative or subjunctive.

b) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in Lyly in independent statements of unrealistic contingency; that is, in statements expressing the liklihood of a past action resulting from, consequential to, or contingent on a past condition contrary to fact, or its equivalent, expressed or implied. 'Something had been so and so if something else had been so and so.' The liklihood of the event in the conclusion ever occurring in the present or the future is nil since the action

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12) Ramsey, Samuel, The English Language and English Grammar, p. 413.
13) Sweet, Henry, A New English Grammar, Part I, p. 126.
14) Leonard, Mary Hall, Grammar and Its Reasons, pp. 193-94.
15) Nesfield, J.C., English Grammar Past and Present, p. 354.
16) Ibid., p. 193.
17) Ibid., p. 354.

in the condition on which it depends is an unrealizable or unrealistic assumption of something that never occurred. Unrealistic contingency is as common today as it ever was. Formally it is expressed by the form 'had' plus the perfect participle; modally by a preterite form plus the perfect infinitive.

Amerula, if you were not bitter, your name had been ill bestowed (III, 138)
Farewell sweet Parents, yet, to be mine, vnfortunate Parents ! Howe blessed had you beene in barrennes ! how happy had I been, if I had not beene ! (II, 465)
I my selfe had bene happye if I had bene vnfortunate (I, 261)
If my advise had taken place, Mydas that now witteth over head and eares in crownes, had worn vpon his head many kings crownes, and been conquerour of the world, that now is commaunder of drosse (III, 125)
There is verie good workmanship in it, but the matter is but base; if the stuffe had bene as good as the mold, your daughter had bene as wise as she is beautifull (III, 176)
This is a wise answer: her going caused his comming, for if she had nere gone, he had nere come (III, 369)
Hack. Hee arrests you at my suite for a horse. Ris. The more Asse hee ! if hee had arested a mare in stead of an horse, it had bin but a slight oversight (III, 213)
I Hellacrites, if thy tongue had been turned to gold before thou gauest our king such councel, Mydas heart had been ful of ease, and thy mouth of gold (III, 125)
If the one had bene employed to thrift, the other to learning, it had bene harde to coniecture (I, 195)
This ratcatcher (as children do when any thing is found) cried, 'Half !' which I denying, <he> claimed all, because he killed the moles, and if the moles had not been destroyed, there had been no garden (I, 418)
Hush ! let vs alone: we will perswade them that all fals out for the best; for if vnderhande this match had bene concluded, they both had ben coosned (III, 212)
If I had vsed the polycie that Hunters doe, in catching of Hiena, it might be also, I had now won you (II, 66)
I dare not say of an ingrateful minde, But if Pandora had been well advised, this dare I say, that Stesias had been sparde (III, 255)
If the stuffe had bene as good as the mold, your daughter had bene as wise as she is beautifull (III, 176)
What ! all grosse meat ? A racke had bene daintie (III, 203)
Alexander had never come so neere the wals, had Epaninondes walkt the walles (II, 318)
Hoebe, here is no time forvs to reason, it had been best for vs thou hadst beene most beautifull (I, 466)

3 In statements of obligation

The subjunctive of obligation occurs in Lyly in a) weakened commands and in b) statements of moral or logical inference or preference.

a) The subjunctive of command and the imperative are closely allied in function, and it is difficult to draw a hard and fast line between them. Are all commands subjunctive? Are some commands imperatives ? Curme states that "the function of the subjunctive is to represent something, not as an actual reality, but as formed in the mind of the speaker as a desire, wish, volition, plan, conception, thought; something with more or less hope of realization, or, in the case of a statement, with more or less belief; sometimes with little or no hope or faith."[18] He says that the imperative is "the mood of command, request, admonition, supplication, entreaty, warning, prohibition."[19] He lists as "command or mild imperative 'Everybody stand up !;' as request or entreaty 'You might call at the baker's and get some bread ;' as a warning or admonition 'You should mind your own business ! ' 'You must behave;' as a prohibition 'you should not do that again.'"[20] Curme classifies all the above citations as subjunctives. In the case of modal auxiliaries he says that in "'You can't do that,' 'You must behave,' the form is subjunctive while the use is in the nature of an imperative."[21]

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18) G.O.Curme, Parts of Speech and Accidance, p. 227.
19) Ibid., p. 229.
20) Ibid., p. 229.
21) ~~G.O. Curme~~, Ibid., p. 230.

Sonnenschein maintains that the several moods overlap to a certain extent. The growth of speech has been determined by practical needs and natural associations of ideas and not by logical consistency or completeness.[22] The imperative has been used from earliest Indo-European times to express command, request, entreaty , prayer, wish, and even supposition.[23] The second person imperative has been common to languages, but a third person imperative is found only in Latin and Greek, translated by 'let him or them,' while a first person imperative is peculiar to French and is translated by the subjunctive or the 'let' form, as 'Marchons,' 'March we' or 'let us march."[24] Sonnenschein gives imperative-equivalents" (i) formed with 'shall,' 'sollen,' or 'let,' 'lassen:' Thou shalt not kill. Let him do it, if he dares. Let us sing. (ii) The Present Subjunctive: Kommen Sie her(originally 3rd person, 'let them come here,' but used as a polite expression of command in the 2nd person, 'come here')[25]."

In the present study I shall agree with Ramsey that the imperative exists only in the second person form with the pronoun omitted[26] and that all other commands are subjunctives.

The imperative occurs very frequently in Lyly. There can not be the slightest doubt about the character of the following passages.

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22) E.A. Sonnenschein, The Soul of Grammar, p. 57.
23) Ibid., p. 82.
24) Ibid., p. 83.
25) ~~E.A. Sonnenschein~~, Ibid., p. 84.
26) Samuel Ramsey, The English Language and English Grammar, p. 457.

No no Philautus assure thy selfe, there is no Venus but she hath hir Temple (II, 87)
Mileta ! Ismena ! Mileta ! Come away my Lady is in a sowne ! (II, 392)
Discorde, vnlose her tongue, to serue her turne,/ For in distresse that must be her defence (III, 244)
Then Euphues considerwith thy selfe what I may be, not what I haue beene (II, 147)
Go Cupid give her all the golden shafts, And she will take thee for a forrester (III, 260-61)
Seeke him deare Protea; find and enioy him (III, 321)
Tell me my deare, when comes that happy houre, Whereon thy love shall guerdon my desire (III, 252)
Away Manes ! my maister doth come (II, 341)

The imperative with 'you' expressed in also reasonably frequent in Lyly in subjunctives of command.

Psyllus, stay you heere at the window, if anye enquire for me, answere, Non lubet esse domi (II, 333)
Take thou these few eares of corne, but let not famine so much as smell to them (III, 307)
Know you then sir, that this Gentleman my fellow, is called Philautus, I Euphues (II, 37)
Now follow me ye wandring lights of heaven, and grieve not, that she is not plast with you (III, 288)
Content you all, Learchus did the deed, And I will make it good who eare sayes nay (III, 254)
Mine eyes? then gouerne thou my daylight care (III, 254)
But be thou quiet Philautus, and vse those meanes that may winne thy loue, not those that may shorten hir lyfe (II, 120)
Well, Epi, dine thou with him, for I had rather fast then see her face (III, 45)
Go then all foure, and slay the sauadge Boare . . . (III, 253)
Gun. I pray let me stay, and bid him prepare the banquet. Pan. Away, ye peasant ! (III, 263)
Vp thou drowsie God, I say (III, 356)

Curme, an exception among grammarians, maintains that the imperative second person subject is often expressed, as 'Enter ye in at the strait gate' (Matthew, VII. 13) and 'I don't know what to say. Morah, you go !' [27] If in the first citation, 'Enter ye,' the 'ye'

27) G.O. Curme, College English Grammar, p. 277.

is omitted, the result is a straight imperative. In the second one 'Korah, you go!' to omit the 'you' gives a straight imperative but it also gives a different meaning. Such citations as 'Enter ye' and 'Korah, you go' are very closely linked to the imperative, but passages from Lyly on this pattern I consider subjunctives.

Occasionally Lyly uses a subjunctive of command with the third person. I may say that I have no instance of his use of the subjunctive with the first person singular. The few forms I have with the first person plural I have listed under the subjunctive of exhortation. Lyly apparently preferred the let-form in such instances.

> by cheekes? then Cupid be at thy commaund (III, 245)
> Now fire be turned to chaler, ayrue to bloud,/ Water to humor purer then it selfe,/ And earth to flesh more cleare then Christall rock. / And Discord stand aloofe, that Concords hands/ May ioyne the spirit with the flesh in league (III, 246)
> O my Teeth ! deare Barber ease me, Tongue tell mee, why my Teeth disease mee (III, 136)
> Looke not so straunge, it is thy fathers voyce. And this thy Love: Atlanta now reioyce (III, 365)

In one passage we find an indicative form, 'pleaseth,' to express a weakened command.

> Well gentleman aunswered Lucilla in arguing of the shadowe, we forgoe the substance - pleaseth it you therefore to sit downe to supper (I, 201)

Wells maintains that imperatives are employed in the first and third persons and gives as examples: 'Do we all holy rites'(Shak.), 'Come, go we then together' (Ibid.), 'This be thy just circumference,

O world' (Milton), 'Thy kingdom come' (Matt. 6:10).[28] Sonnenschein favours a subjunctive of command. He states that the subjunctive of desire which expresses an obligation or desire of the speaker or somebody else often comes to be an expression of command, of request, or entreaty or wish, as, 'Every man take care of himself.'[29] According to Ramsey's discussion on imperative there never was a third person imperative.[30] Hale[31] and Curme[32] for such a citation as 'Everybody get ready, we'll try again!' suggest the name 'imperative subjunctive.' Instead of the name 'imperative subjunctive' I use subjunctive of obligation or command.

Lyly frequently uses a straight imperative which is equivalent to the 'if' clause of a conditional statement.

No! fayre Pandora, stay with Cynthia, And I will love thee more then all the rest (III, 287)
My sweete Niobe! flie whither thou wilt all day, so I may find thee in my nest at night, I will love thee, and beleue thee (III, 331)
Base peasaunt, humbly watch my stately lookes, and yeeld applause to every word I speake - Or from my service Ile discarde thee quite (III, 251)
Diana, restore Cupid to Venus, and I will for ever release the sacrifice of Virgins . . . (II, 468)
Endimion continue as thou hast begun, and thou shalt finde that Cynthia shyneth not on thee in vaine (III, 76)
Good maister wizard, leaue these murlemewes, and tel Mopso plainly, whether Gemulo my maister, that gentle shepheard, shall win the love of the faire shepherdess his flock-keeper or not, and Ile give ye a bottell of as good whey, as ere ye laid lips too (III, 369)
Do so sweete wife, and they shall buy it deare (III, 273)

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28) W.H. Wells, Grammar of the English Language, p. 102.
29) E.A. Sonnenschein, A New English Grammar, Part III, p. 63.
30) Samuel Ramsey, The English Language and English Grammar, pp. 457-63.
31) William Gardner Hale, "The Harmonizing of Grammatical Nomenclature, with Especial Reference to Mood-Syntax," PMLA, Vol. XXVI (1911), p. 399.
32) G.O. Curme, Syntax, p. 434.

Holde my cloke boy, chill haue a fling at Martin, & the boore (III, 426)

Lyly frequently starts with a straight imperative and then shifts to a let-clause, both being parallel in function.

Well, my good nymphes, yeeld; let Ceres intreat you yeeld (III, 331)
O my sweete Misa! bee what thou wilt, and let all thy imperfections bee excused by me, so thou but say thou louest me (III, 351)
. . . Madame, pardon Semele and let my tongue ransome hers (III, 77)
Then, Venus, send downe that showre, wherewith thou wert wont to wash those that doe thee worship; and let Ioue by thy bounty bee honoured in all the world, and feared, wished for, and wondred at: here are thy Nymphs, Ceres (III, 328)
Blush Iphicles and in thy losie cheekes/ let all the heat that feeds thy heart appeare (III, 271)
Tis done: now Ioue pipe on thy sweetest Reedes, /And as I loue, so let thy seruaunt sing (III, 376)
It is high time to prevent this mischiefe. Nowe, Neptune, stand to thy promise, and let me take suddenly the shape of an olde man (III, 729)
That were as bad, for then by contraries you shoulde never sleepe. But on Tellus, let vs heare the ende (III, 74)
Come Gallathe and the rest, let vs not be ashamed to cast our eyes on him, on whom wee feared not to cast our dartes (II, 318)
Come, louely spouse, let vs go walke the woods (III, 258)

b) The subjunctive of obligation is expressed by 'it were' in independent statements expressing moral or logical obligation. Such statements usually express preference or moral judgment as to procedure. Certainly the subjunctive here expresses attitude toward action rather than time. The subject 'it' is anticipatory of the real subject expressed in a following noun clause or infinitive phrase. The modal equivalent of 'were' in such instances is 'would be.'

It were good that without more ceremonies I tooke him, least, beeing espyed, I be intrapt (III, 59)
It were vnfitte that Goddesses shoulde strive (II, 468)
It were best then that your Ladyship give mee leaue to be gone: for I can but sigh (II, 402)

It were good wee learned his cunning at the Cardes (II, 437)
Folly, it wer to shew what they saw, seing heere-after in ye description of England, it shall most manifestly appeare (II, 35)
It were too tedious to vtter my whole lyfe in this my Pilgrimage, the remembraunce where-off, doth nothing but double my repentaunce (II, 24)
It were a good deede Manes, to beate thy maister (II, 345)
In my opinion it were better to sit on the ground with little ease, then to ryse and fall with great daunger (II, 178)
Thou art an heyre to fayre lyving, that is nothing, if thou be disherited of learning, for better were it to thee to enherit righteousnesse then riches (I, 318)
and farre more seemely were it for thee to have thy studdye full of bookes, then thy purse full of money (I, 318)

In two passages 'wert' represents 'were it.'

Wert not a prety iest to bury him quicke? (III, 265)
Come let vs iogging & but wert not a world to heare them woe one another? (III, 198)

In two passages the real subject is cast into the form of a condition.

It were an absurditie in schools, if one being vrged with a place in Aristotle could find none other shifte (I, 299)
It were a shame if a mayden should be a suter (a thing hated in that sex) that thou shouldest denie to be her seruant (II, 450)

In the following passage a third person subject ether than 'it' occurs.

Away peenish boy, a rodde were better under thy girdle, than love in thy mouth (III, 34)

Frequently the impersonal 'it' is omitted and the infinitive takes its place as the formal subject of the verb.

to appoint but one, were as he knew iniury (II, 23)
to devide equally, were to have no heire. . . (II, 23)
to impart more to one then to y^e^other, were partiality (II, 23)
To make them loue were a reuenge too gentle for Cupid (III, 319)
GEntlewoman, to studie for a seconde wife before I knowe my first, were to resemble the good Huswife in Naples . . . (II, 175)
I am as farre from malice, as you from loue, & to mistake of purpose, were to mislike of peeuishnes (II, 400)
To loue onely for comelynesse, were lust (II, 71)
To give reason for fancie were to weighe the fire, and measure the winde (I, 245)
To talke of other thinges in that Court, wer to bring Egges after apples (II, 216)

There are four passages that I have no adequate explanation for.

Then we were best be going whilest every one is pleasd (III, 228)
Psyllus. Manes will it be?/ Manes. Be? he were best be as cunning as a Bee (II, 343)
Lady your cunning maye deceive you in fishing with an Angle, therfore to catch him you would have, you were best use a net (II, 174)
but it may be your mouth is out of taste, therfore you were best season it with salt (II, 70)

So far as I know grammarians have nothing to say about the idiom. It is possible that it was already in Lyly's time, or shortly came to be, felt as sub-standard. A possible explanation might be that '~~i~~we' and 'he' here were originally datives.

4 In statements of Exhortation

The subjunctive of exhortation occurs as a rule in the first person plural as the equivalent of the imperative. The modal equivalent is 'let us,' 'let's,' which is now infinitely more common than the formal subjunctive.

She having thus discoursed with hir selfe hir owne miseryes, cast hir selfe on the bedde: and there lette hir lye, and retourne wee to Euphues (I, 207)
But too much of this string which soundeth too much out of square, and returne we to Euphues and Philautus (II, 155)
But retourne we again, as I woulde haue tragicall and stately stile shunned (I, 272)
And returne we to Euphues, who must play the last parte (II, 184)

In the passage 'Be you as stedfast to me as Ile be to you, and we two wil goe to the worlds end'(III, 278) 'Be you' may be an instance of the subjunctive of exhortation in the second person. If the 'you' were omitted, it would be a straight imperative.

In the passage 'Wel, be it knowne vnto all men that I haue done this to cornute my mayster' (III, 266), 'be it knowne' may be an instance of the subjunctive of exhortation in the third person singular. The modal equivalent here is 'let it be known,' and in fact 'let' with a third person is extremely frequent in current English.

Whether used with the first, second, or third person the subjunctive of exhortation is closely related to the imperative and the subjunctive of obligation.

5 In statements of permission

The formal subjunctive expressing permission is infrequent in Lyly, as is evidenced by the few examples I have found, and has disappeared from current English, surviving only in a few stereotyped phrases. The more common expression, even in Lyly's time, was the modal with 'may' or 'might' with the infinitive.

And <u>come</u> what can come, Jupiter shall proove (III, 249)
There must be no condition, but <u>iudge</u> Mydas, and <u>iudge</u> Nymphes(III, 142)

An indication form, 'sufficeth,' occurs in two passages.

Let wonder write your vertues story, / By them and gods must you be blazed,/ <u>Sufficeth</u> men they stand amazed (I, 480)
What ioies we both conceive, neither can expresse; <u>sufficeth</u> they be, as your virtues, infinite (I, 485)

The subjunctive in these four citations expresses permission in the sense of 'to permit,' 'to allow,' or 'to let' something take place or not take place. The context must be considered in determining the classification. According to Onions 'Be it what it may' is equivalent to 'let it be what it may.'[33] The citations from Lyly may be analyzed on the basis suggested by Onions. 'Come what can come' is clearly permission. 'iudge Mydas and iudge Nymphes' may be felt to have both notions of permission and of exhortation. Both instances with 'sufficeth' have besides permission, decided notions of exhortation, but I felt that the permission notion was the stronger, which accounts for their classification here.

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33) C.T.Onions, <u>An Advanced English Syntax</u>, pp. 63-64.

B In Dependent Statements

The formal subjunctive occurs in dependent statements in Lyly in five categories: in statements of wish, in statements of potentiality, in statements of obligation, in statements of condition, and in statements of concession.

1/ In statements of wish

As in the case of wishes in independent statements, wishes in dependent statements can be thought of a) as capable of fulfillment and b) as incapable or doubtful of fulfillment.

a) Wishes (and I extend the word to include prayers) that are thought of as capable of fulfillment are wishes that project action or status possible in the present or the future (and hence fulfillable), and follow such verbs as 'wish,' 'pray,' 'would,' 'hope,' 'grant,' etc. For the present purpose 'had as lief' might be included in such category of verbs. Modal equivalents are 'will' or 'would' plus an infinitive.

And rather doe I wish hee preserue our fame, then our lyues (II, 318-19)
Trachi. Is it not loue? Pandi. If it were, what then? Trachi. Nothing, but that I hope it be not (II, 392-93)
Rather praie there bee no fall of monie, for thou wilt then go for a que (III, 212)
I had as liefe Philautus haue a wound that inwardly might lyghtly grieue me (III, 212)
And so farewell, and be hangd, and I pray God ye fare no worse (III, 395)
Fortune gives your faire necke this lace to weare,/ God graunte a heauier yoake itt neuer bear (I, 500)

In one passage Lyly uses 'thee' instead of 'thou' as the subject of the verb. Such substitution has become the regular practice in Quaker

speech. Or the passage might be imperative. 'We wish thee goe with us for companie' (III, 377).

The auxiliary 'to be' (whether used to form the perfect tense of verbs of motion or the passive voice) follows the same pattern.

I pray God my maister be not flowne before I come (II, 341)
I hope you be not sotted upon the man in the Moone (III, 21)
And I hope Philautus wyll not bee my foe, --- neither you Father bee displeased in that Philautus is displaced (I, 231)

In one passage the past tense of the verb occurs after 'would.' But it is clear from the context that 'saw' here is practically equivalent to 'could see' and actually involves a realizable wish.

I would Tellus saw your amiable face (III, 62)

The form 'would' occurs as an independent verb with its original meaning 'to wish.' While in form it is a preterite, it has come to be used as a present, 'I would' meaning 'I wish.' It is so used in the passage just given and the first of the citations to follow. In the second citation to follow the form 'would' is perhaps in part determined by the sequence of tenses. In both the citations 'would' occurs in a relative clause.

Yes, who Soeuer can shedde the teares of a faythfull Louer shall obtain anything hee would --(III, 47)
--the Wolf desirious to search in the Lyons denne, that he might espye some fault, or steale some praye, entered boldly, whom the Lyon caught in his pawes and asked what he would? (II, 43)

The subjunctive of wish is closely allied to the subjunctive of command and the imperative. See below under the subjunctive of command in dependent statements.

b) Wishes that are thought of as doubtful or impossible of fulfillment are wishes that project a present action or status clearly not consonant, for some convincing reason or other, with known reality. The tense form is invariably the preterite, but the form indicates unreality rather than past time. The most common verb form is 'were,' but other verbs occur too, though their subjunctive character is not so apparent, since they represent historically the indicative or subjunctive. The particulars of the wish occur after 'would' (in the original sense 'wish, desire') or 'wish.' With 'would' the first person subject is as frequently omitted as not, and frequently the primary verb together with its subject disappears altogether (in elliptical constructions). The subject of the main verb is regularly the first person, more frequently the singular than the plural; that of the subjunctive in the dependent clause can be anything.

The following passages from Lyly illustrate all these various points.

I woulde Philautus were of thy minde to forsake his youthful course (I, 322)
I woulde to God Ferardo were in this poynte lyke to Cysander, which would not suffer his daughters to weare gorgeous apparell (I, 223)
And I woulde thys were all, which is to much (I, 307)
But here commeth Apelles, in whom I woulde there were the like affection (II, 346)
There is a stone in the floud of Thracia, y^t^w whosoever findeth it, is neuer after grieued, I would I had y^e^ stone in my mouth, or that my body were in y^t^ River (II, 90)
Memp. But what sayest thou to thy dames chafing? Dro. Nothing, but all her dishes are chafing dishes. Memp. I would her tongue were in thy belly (III, 220)
I would my bed were a hazard (III, 120)
I would it were in Naples a law, which was a custome in Aegypt, that woemon should alwayes go barefoote (I, 223-24)
The example whereof I would it were nollesse profitable then y^e^ experience to me is like to be perilous (I, 212)
I would in my face there were neuer an eie (II, 384)
I would it were [illegible] come to the grasp, we would show them an Irish tricke (III, 400)

I woulde our diseases were all one (II, 451)
Ah my Lucilla, wold thou wert either lesse faire or I more fortunate, eyther I wiser or thou milder, either woulde I were out of this madde moode, eyther I would we wer both of one minde (I, 209)
I know Philautus we are in England, but I would we wer not (II, 150)
I would thy words were, as thy lookes are, lovely (III, 311)
And I would y^e^ gentlemen here present wer as ready to credit my proofe (I, 204)
Hey ho ! would I were a witch , that I might be a patchesse (III, 154)
Call you this seeking of fortunes when one can finde nothing but byrds nestes? would I were out of these Woodes, for I shall hauve but wodden lucke (II, 442)
Talke no more Telusa, your words wound. Ah, would I were no woman ! (II, 449)
If Lucilla be so proude to disdayne poore Euphues, would Euphues were so happye to denye Lucilla (I, 210)
or if Lucilla be so mortyfied to lyve without loue, woulde Euphues were so fortunate to lyve in hate (I, 210)
Her <e'>s to the health of Stesias my loue, Would he were here to welcome you all three (III, 268)
O Camilla, woulde either thou hadst ben bred in Italy, or I in England, or wold thy vertues wer lesse then thy beautie (II, 86)
Rather in teares, I wish the day were night (III, 343)
I wish it were so, yet I cannot thinke it is so (I, 325)
If it were for thy preferment and his amendment, I wish you were both married (I, 322)
Faire boy or god, or what euer you bee, I would you knew these woods are to me so wel known, that I cannot stray though I would (II, 434-35)
Wee are madde wenches, if men marke our wordes - for when I say, I would none cared for Ioue more then I, what meane I (II, 379-80)
Phil. Why should you feare? the God requireth no boy. Galla.I woulde he did,then should I haue no feare (II, 466)
Apel.What might men doe to be beleeved? Camp.Whet their tongues on their heartes. Apel.So they doe, and speake as they thinke. Camp.I would they did ! (II, 346)
There is a stone in the floud of Thracia, y^t^ whosoeuer findeth it, is neuer after grieued, I would I had y^t^ stone in my mouth (II, 90)
I would I had a paire of wings that I might flie after (II, 451)
O my Euphues, would I had thy wit, or thou my wil (II, 90)
Would I had some local things to dry my brain (II, 396)
wherein they shew them-selves Tresuers for others, not horders for them-selues, yet although it be sure enough, woulde they had it (II, 192)

In one passage in Lyly the subject of the main verb is a third person (equivalent here however to the first person).

My eye would euery object were a crown (II, 249)

In one passage in Lyly the notion of the main verb is expressed in the noun equivalent of the verb.

I come not to tell the art of fishing,---but with a poore Fishermans wish that all the hollowe hearts to your Maiestie were in my net (I, 428)

Elliptical wishes, with the main subject and verb omitted, are very common, in Lyly as they are at the present time.

O that we had Sir Tophas, that brauw Squire, in the midst of our myrth, (III, 26)
Oh that his Loue Eurymine were found (III, 382)
O, that thy steeds were winged with my swift thoughts ((, 277)
O that I were worthy you should be sick for me! (III, 262)
Oh that quoth Martin Chwere a Noble man! (III, 420)

Occasionally there are substitutions in Lyly of an indicative for the subjunctive form in such statements of wish.

My good sonne, thou art to receive by my death wealth, and by my counsel wisdom, and I would thou wert as willing to imprint the one in thy hart, as thou wilt be ready to beare the other in thy purse (II, 15)
O Lucilla, Lucilla, woulde thou wert lesse fayre or more fortunate (I, 244)
Ah my Lucilla, wold thou wert either less faire or I more fortunate (I,209)
Thou addest thou art no Italyan Lady, I answer, would thou wert (II, 132)
O Camilla, woulde either thou hadst ben bred in Italy , or I in England, or wold thy vertues wer lesse then thy beautie --- (II, 86)

2 In statements of potentiality

The subjunctive of potentiality expresses likely or possible action or status that is conceived as having occurred, as occurring now, or as occurring in the future in the course of events. In dependent statements the patterns involved are many, but they have this in common that the subjunctive verb expresses likelihood of action or status without much reference to specific time or place or circumstance. After 'till,' etc., and after indefinite relatives the indeterminateness of the action with

respect to time and place is quite obvious. Most of these patterns have modal equivalents, and indeed the semantic variety is frequently more clearly differentiated by the modal subjunctive. The distinction should be kept in mind here, as in the case of independent statements, between realizable and unrealizable potentiality. But since most instances of unrealizable potentiality occur in conditions, and conditional statements are given a separate category elsewhere, the distinction need not here be entered in the classification.

a) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in noun clauses as objects after such verbs as 'suppose,' 'suspect,' 'fear,' 'think,' 'know,' etc., or in noun clauses after corresponding verbal nouns. These verbs have this in common that they are very subjective in meaning. It is extremely difficult to indentify their action objectively. They are therefore more frequently used with the first person than with the other persons. They are in a sense preparatory verbs specifying some kind of mental activity, and the statement of the details of the supposition, speculation, opinion, imagining, etc., is naturally cast into the subjunctive. Negated main verbs, particularly in the case of verbs of knowing, merely serve to intensify the uncertainty of the details to follow. This subjunctive occurs also frequently after verbal nouns, such as 'dispute,' 'choice,' etc., nouns expressing action, whose verb forms would fall in the category. After the verb the conjunction is either 'that' (expressed or implied) or 'whether'; after verbal nouns the conjunction is usually 'whether.' Occasionally 'if' (='whether') appears in place of 'whether' in a usage since became very popular. I shall arrange my examples from Lyly according to specific main verbs involved, first pagsages that are specifically

subjunctive in form, than passages that might be historically subjunctive as well as indicative.

But suppose thou think thy selfe in personage comely (II, 89)
Besides this suppose one have neither eares to heare his Ladie speake, nor eyes to see hir beautie (II, 159)
But suppose that Euphues loue thee, that Philautus leave thee (I,206)
Amynt. Take me with you, but speak softlie, for these reedes may have eares, and heare vs. Menab. Suppose they haue, yet they may be without tongues, to bewray vs (III, 145)
Pet. Suppose I loue not. Pro. Suppose I care not (III, 326)
I know not whether they be in England more amorous or vertuous (II, 91)
In this therefore I would know thy minde whether it be convenient for women to haunt such places where gentlemen are (II, 170)
I feare mee faire be a word too foule for a face so passing fayre (II, 380)
My acquaintance is not great with thy person, but such insight haue I into thy conditions, that I fear nothing so much as that, then thou catch the fall, where thou thinkest to take thy rising (II, 50)
Here he comes , offend him not. Ioculo, for feare he turn thee to a Iacke or Apes (III, 369)
We feare we have lead you all this while in a Labyrinth of conceites (II, 416)
I thinke it be impossible for Ceres to have any follow her in one hower, that is not in loue in the next (III, 328)
which things although I think they be not true, yet can I not but lament that they should be deemed to be true (I, 285)
I cannot tel whether thou laugh at my folly, or lament at my phrensie (II, 140)
I cannot tell (Camilla) whether thy ingratitude be greater or my misfortune (II, 132)
mee thinkes I feel an alteration in my mind (II, 411)
Shall it then be tollerable to denye the Scriptures having no other colour to avoyde an inconvenience, but by doubting whether they proceede from the holy ghost (I, 299)
My father boardes mee alreadie, therefore I care not if your name were Geoffrey (III, 190)
Speake, I say; who dare take offence, if thou be commaunded by Cynthia (III, 75)

The preterite and the perfect tense are as possible in such subjunctive statements as the present. These subjunctives indicate action assumed (by guess or surmise) to have taken place in past. The main verb remains in the present(except in the last instance).

I feare the boy be runne mad with studying (III, 188)
I think Lucio be gone a squirelling (III, 188)
I thinke my boy be fled away by charme (III, 394)
I can not tell whether those things sprange by the lewde and lying lyppes of the ignorant (I, 285)
In vaine I feare, I beate my braines about (III, 354)
But suppose I glanced at some abuses (I, 325)
I feare me Cupid daunst upon the plaine, I see his arrow head upon the leaves (III, 262)
Indeed I think hee served some poast to his master (III, 206)
Which Haven I supposed he hadd spoken idellie, but that he oftsones repeted it (I, 466)

In some few instances the preterite subjunctive suggests unreality. The subjunctive in 'and therefore me thinketh, the time were but lost, in pulling Hercules shooe uppon an Infants foot, or in setting Atlas burthen on a childes shoulder' (II, 41) suggests realizable possibility discussed above in independent statements; it is possible that 'me thinketh' has weakened from a governing verb to a mere particle. 'Suppose I were a virgine (I blush in supposing my selfe one) and under the habits of a boy were the person of a mayde' (II, 450) and 'suppose that Callimachus had as ll fortune, as ever had any' (II, 29) suggest assumptions contrary to fact. The idiom in 'a doubtfull dispute, whether I were best to loose my golden beard, or my bone tooth' (III, 135) is parallel to instances listed above under the subjunctive of potentiality in independent statements.

In five instances indicative forms have replaced subjunctive forms in the second or third person singular.

Amongst those trees, I do suspect hees hid (III, 349)
Cease your talking: for I would faine sleepe, to see if I can dreame, whether the birde hath feathers, or the Antes wings (II, 407)
For love being y^{e} cause for which so many mischiefes have ben attempted, I am not yet perswaded, whether of them was most to blamed, but certainly neither of them was blameless(II, 197-8)

Touching thy lyfe in my absence, I feare me it hath bene too loose (II,146)
I wel beleue thou remembrest nothing y^t^ may doe thee good (II, 33)

b) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in adverbial clauses expressing indeterminate time in the future after such particles as 'till,' 'until,' 'before,' 'ere,' etc.

Your fortune may be good another daye/ Till fortune come take you a booke to praye (I, 504)
and that no power can ende it, till shee die that did it, or the heauens shew some meanes more then miraculous (III, 63)
now couoting to draw a glauncing eie, then a rolling, now a wincking, stil mending it, neuer ending it, til they be caught with it(II, 358)
but I well perceiue that thy fleshe is as ranke as the wolues, who as soone as he is stricken recouereth a skinne, but rankleth inwardly vntill it come to the lyuer (II, 94)
and one vertue linkes it selfe to another, vntill there be a rare perfection (II, 165)
Stay heere vntill I know her further pleasure (III, 252)
Any way: alls one, ile drawe drie foote - if you send not to seeke her, you may lye here long enough, before she come to seeke you (III, 354)
Take you this scarfe, binde / Cupid hande and foote / So love must aske you / leave before he shoote (I, 503)
Melos will dye before he lose his right (III, 254)
Thou shalt know before this daie end - farewell (III, 216)
Ile beare this slaunder with a patient minde, / Speeke them all fayre, and ere the sunne go downe, / I'le bring thee (III, 273)
But Lady, first ere you your iourney take, / Vouchsafe at my request, one graunt to make (III, 386)
Perhaps <I may> moue his patience ere it be long(III, 199)

In one passage the preterite 'were' refers to a potential action in the past in agreement with another action also in the past.

In peace was the Temple of the Lorde buylt by Salomon, Christ would not be borne, vntill there were peace through-out the whole worlde (II, 210)

c) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in adverbial clauses expressing purpose after such particles as 'that,' 'lest,' etc.

Come, let vs make an end, lest Ceres come and find vs slacke in performing that which wee owe (III, 302)
But I lette that passe, least thou come in againe with thy fa-burthen (II, 83)
When loue tickleth thee decline it lest it stiffle thee, rather fast then surfette (I, 248)
The dyall's yours - watch tyme leste it be loste (I, 501)
Cast not your eyes on the beautie of woemen, leaste ye cast away your heartes with folly (I, 284)
Thou saist greene wounds are to be dressed roughly least they fester (II, 132)

d) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in adverbial clauses expressing limitation after such particles as 'unless' or 'except.'

For as the Stone Draconites can by no means be polished vnlesse the Lapidarie burne it, so the mind of Camilla can by no meanes be cured except Surius ease it (II, 183-4)
And yet vnlesse Hippomanes be lycked, it can-not worke, and except Apocynon be sound it is nothing worth (II, 115)
the penance shee shall haue is to make you a Nosegay which shee shall not denye thee vnlesse shee defie vs (II, 137)
but I can-not requit it, vnlesse either thou wert not Philautus, or I not Camilla (II, 128)
But whether I loue or no, I cannot live in quiet, vnlesse I be fit for thy diet (II, 97)
I tell thee vnlesse thou be honest, I will flye (II, 345)
Belike you cannot speake except you bee spightfull (III, 60-61)
Prayse and honour(Neptune)? nothing lesse! except it be commendable to be coy and honorable to be peevish (II, 467)
the benefit of which priueledge, I wil not vse except you graunt it (II, 103-4)

In one passage 'were' occurs instead of the present tense in an unless-clause after a 'would' plus infinitive statement.

I yeeld to death, but with such delight, that I would not wish to liue, vnlesse it were to heare thy sweete layes (III, 322)

e) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in adverbial clauses (sometimes in noun clauses) expressing indefinite action after such relative particles as 'what,' 'whatever,' 'whatsoever,' 'where'(=wherever),

'wherever,' 'wheresoever,' 'when'(='whenever'),'whenever,' 'whensoever.'

I will abuire this most accursed land - / And vow henceforth what fortune ere betide,/ Within these woods and desarts to abide (III, 347)
Thy beauty will excuse what ere thou say, / And in thy lookes thy words are priviledged (III, 250)
And as the softe waxe receiueth whatsoever print be in the seale, and sheweth no other impression, so the tender babe being sealed with his fathers giftes representeth his Image most lyuely (I, 207)
The one I sent to a noble man to nurse, who with great loue brought him vp, for a yeare: so that where-soeuer he wander,he hath his Nurses name in his forhead (II, 4)
happie Niobe, that touched not the ground where they goe, but alwayes holding thy beake in the ayre (III, 330)
Ah ! where so ere he be,safe may he be ! (III, 266)
This shalbe my resolution, where ever I wander to be as I were ever kneeling before Sapho (II, 415)
Courtinge makes them stoope to lure / And guiftes reclaimes them to the fist / And with y^t bridle and saddle sure / you well may ride them where you list (III, 460)
But if they come not at all, or when they come do vse themselues honestly, then come not out (III, 265)
plante and translate the crabbe tree, where, and whensoeuer it please you and it will neuer beare sweete apple (I, 191)
Ris. Nay, stay, let him be baild, Hack. So he shall when I make him a bargen (III, 214
These old huddles haue such strong purses with locks, when they shut them they go off like a snaphance (III, 184)
I doe agree thereto, and when thy state and my care be considered, thou shalt knowe thys question was not asked in vaine (II, 432)

f) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in adverbial clauses expressing indefinite extent after phrases of comparison.

and in one worde to set downe the onely triall that a Ladie requireth of hir louer, it is this, that he performe as much as he sware(II, 168)
so is it not to be looked for, that I with all my seruice, suite, desartes, and what els so-euer that may draw a woemanne, should winne Camilla, as longe as Serius, a percious stone in hir eyes, and an eye sore in mine, bee present (III, 111-12)
Let not me bee a pray to this Marchaunt, who knowes no other god then Gold, vnlesse it bee falsely swearing by a god to get gold; let me, as often as I be bought for money, or pawnd for meate, be turned into a Bird, Hare, or (III, 316)

In one passage the past tense occurs instead of the present tense

in an adverbial clause expressing indefinite extent after a phrase of comparison.

there was one full hardie and full haples, whoe most hungrie to do you honor and desnerate of his owne good, though he knew himself so enchaunted by a chaunce, as he was neyther able to chardge staffe, nor strike blowe; yet, fayre mounted with his staffe on his thighe, did thrust himselfe into the Justes, and as long as horse hed anie breath, and anie knight would encounter him, was content to bide the brunt of the strongest knight (I, 454)

g) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in adverbial clauses expressing alternate contingency after 'whether.' In the second passage the sequence of tenses requires the preterite.

But whether I loue or no, I cannot live in quiet, vnlesse I be fit for thy diet (II, 97)
My father liked hir choyce, whether it were to flatter hir, or for feare to offend hir (II, 72)
Euphues having sojourned by the space of two moneths in Naples, whether he were moued by the courtesie of a young gentleman named Philautus, or inforced by destinie (I, 196)
whether these be true or no, I wil not say (II, 32)
Whether you seem to weepe, or weepe indeede / This handkercheff, will stands you well in steede (I, 502)
There is no harme done Philautus, for whether you loue, or Euphues iest, this shall breed no iarre (II, 48)

3 In statements of obligation

The subjunctive of obligation occurs in Lyly in dependent statements a) in weakened commands, b) in statements of moral, logical, or necessary inference or compulsion, and c) in legal, or quasi-legal, injunctions. In these instances, as commonly also in wishes in dependent statements, the main verb is largely preparatory, the particulars of the obligation being expressed in the dependent clause.

a) Commands are expressed by the formal subjunctive in dependent clauses after such verbs as 'desire,' 'beseech,' 'charge,' 'pray,'

'conjure,' 'take heed,' 'see,' etc., or corresponding verbal nouns. In the following passages the subjunctive verb carries the details of the command. The command is of course not equally authoritative and may take the form of a warning.

Sainct Paul sayth, I desire you brethren that you abstaine from the companye of those that walke inordinatelye (I, 300)
Counsel you I will not to loue, but coniure you I must that you be not disdainful (III, 310)
and I desire you as you owe mee any loue, that you suffer me to enioye him (I, 245)
yea, but --- take heede my Philautus, that thou thy selfe swallow not a gudgen (I, 214)
Well, let vs to Cupid; and take heede that in your stubbernesse you offend him not, whome by entreaties you ought to follow (III, 308)
Your Inauaishe brake your fast on the Bishops, by breaking your iests on them: but take heede you breake not your owne necke (III, 398)
Phao,'hat will you haue me doe? Sybi.Take heede you do not as I did (II, 382)
Take heede Cupid thou hitte not Phao with this shafte: for then shall Venus perishe (II, 411)
Take heede Canope, that gold tarnt not your lappe, and then you blush for shame (II, 406)
but let all Ladies hereafter take heede that they resist not loue, which worketh wonders (III, 331)
Therfore if ther be any thing that I may do you pleasure in, see it be honest and use not tedious discourses or colours of rhetoric (II, 64)
See this also be proclaimed, that whosoeuer will discover this practise, shall have of Cynthia infinite thanks, and no small reuardes (III, 67)
Then Fidus when you match, god send you such a one, as you like best: but be sure alwaies, that your head be not higher then your hat (II, 63)

It is admittedly difficult to distinguish clearly between subjunctives of command and subjunctives of wish independent statements. Both involve more or less the same preparatory verbs. In some instances the distinction is clear enough. St. Paul's injunction, quoted above, is clearly a command. Just as clearly 'rather doe I wish hee preserue our fame, then our lyves' (II, 318-19) is a wish. The context is helpful. Perhaps the command involves more frequently, though not always, the direct address of the second person. Such address carries the implication more of authority than of

wish. Certainly it would seem strange to issue a command, even in the subjunctive, to a third person impersonal object.

The line between the subjunctive of command and the imperative is perhaps equally difficult to draw. The intention in both is the same, and the main verbs are again more or less the same. The following passages no doubt involve the imperative: either the pronominal subject is entirely omitted or the main verb takes the pronoun ~~with~~ in the objective. The first two are fairly definitely imperative. Perhaps those likewise involving 'thee:' 'thee' is probably to be construed as the object of the main verb. Some form of the punctuation after 'thee' would have clarified matters definitely. The passages with 'you' are the most ambiguous. If 'you' is construed as objective after the main verb, the passages are identical in pattern and function with those involving 'thee.' If however 'you' is construed as nominative, subject of the dependent verb, we have to interpret these passages as subjunctives of command.

I pray goe on, that I may glutte my selfe in this science (II, 391)
I pray begin to hate me, that I may loue you (II, 67)
I charge thee follow her, but hurt her not (III, 288)
I pray thee shewe vs thy points (II, 437)
Let us see, but I pray thee proue it better than thou didst thy self to be valiant (II, 386)
but I pray thee bring vs to him quickly (II, 464)
therefore I pray thee tell what thou aylest (II, 447)
I pray thee tell me the cause ? (II, 411)
both dissemble. But prythy Pan be packing (I, 474)
Faith I have had but badde fortune, but I prie-thee tell me thine (II, 462)
Way grammer, I pray you tell me who stole my spoone out of the buttrie? (III, 204)
I pray you sir tell me what you cannot doe (II, 452)
No, I pray you saue my labour (III, 360)
But now, since I perceaue this harbour is too little for you, and you will hayste sayle and be gone, I beseech you take this Anchor with you (I, 497)

b) The subjunctive of obligation appears in statements after impersonal constructions implying moral or logical necessity. The dependent statement here specifies the details of the obligation.

It is most necessarie and most naturall in myne opinion, that the mother of the childe be also the nurse. (I, 264)
For y^e exercise of the bodye it is necessary also somewhat bee added (I, 276)
Is it not necessary and requisite that the babe bee nursed wyth that true accustomed iuyce & cherished with his wonted heat & not fed with counterfaite diet? (I, 265)
It is also requisite that he bee expert in marciall affayres in shooting (I, 277)

c) The subjunctive of obligation appears in legal, or quasi-legal, injunctions. Originally characteristic of legal language, the use was extended beyond to parallel functions in other instances. In such cases the use is similar to the subjunctive after impersonal constructions just considered.

and in one worde to set downe the onely triall that a Lady requireth of hir louer, it is this, that he performe as much as he sware (II, 16)
It behoueth, quoth Phillautus, that he ministreth to a Lady, be as that desirous of hir health, as his owne credite (II,126)
Why then let it follow, that the Drunckarde which surfeith with wine be alwayes quaffing, because he liketh it, or the Epicure which glutteth him-selfe with meate be euer eating (II, 172)
Than kneeling after thus I do speake to her image. / Onlye Iewell, all onlye Iewell, whiche onlye deserveste / That means heartes be thy seat and endless fame be y^i servante (III, 448-9)

4. In statements of condition

There are inumerable difficulties in the analysis and classification of verbs in conditional statements. The prevailing custom among grammarians is to speak of conditions contrary to fact (which require the subjunctive), but they treat very sketchily, or not at all, the implied category of conditions not contrary to fact.

Grammarians as a group mention only two typical instances, 'if I were you' and 'if he were right,' as definitely contrary to fact. These instances are listed by Jespersen, Sweet, Onions, Fernald, Fowler, and Poutsma. But Sonnenschein says that these instances do not imply unreality but merely simple supposition.[34] According to Kellner the use of 'were' in these cases is a substitution for an earlier 'be.'[35] Onions lists 'had' in a contrary to fact usage,[36] but Jespersen holds that 'had,' 'did,' etc., where the verb form is identical for the indicative and the subjunctive, are indicative.[37] Sweet is rather sketchy but he supports Jespersen's notion regarding identical forms.[38]

Discussion of the implied category of conditions not contrary to fact is meager. Onions in his discussion of conditional statements succeeds more or less in avoiding them.[39] Poutsma in a forty page discussion offers little or no enlightenment.[40] But Kasten reports that the imperfect subjunctive merely implies uncertainty and in inverted position of words may serve to express a condition based on subjective possibility.[41] Smart is the only grammarian, so far as I know, to speak of conditions contrary to fact and conditions not contrary to fact. He states in one footnote (p. 69) that where the condition may or may not be true one can use the indicative mood; later again in a note(p. 200) he states that

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34 W.A.Sonnenschein, The Soul of Grammar, p. 94.
35 Leon Kellner, Historical Outlines of English Syntax, pp. 234-35.
36 C.T.Onions, An Advanced English Syntax, pp. 57-62.
37 Otto Jespersen, Essentials of English Grammar, p. 255.
38 Henry Sweet, A New English Grammar, Part II, pp. 110-15.
39 C.T.Onions, An Advanced English Syntax, pp. 57-62.
40 H. Poutsma, Mood and Tense of the English Verb, pp. 44-82.
41 William Kasten, An Inquiry into the Use of the Subjunctive, p. 9.

in conditions not contrary to fact one can use the verb form and tense required by the thought.[42] The position assumed throughout this study of Lyly, that all conditions, whether contrary to fact or not, are subjunctive, since they are equally assumptions whether expressed in indicative or subjunctive forms, is at variance even with Smart's notions.

But it is questionable whether at the present time, or in the time of Lyly, a hard and fast line can be drawn between the two types of conditions. Conditional statements usually listed as contrary to fact are of several kinds. There are those that state an obviously impossible condition followed by a conclusion which in point of time is still possible; as, 'If I were you I'd see him at once.' There are others that , using a somewhat similar form and pattern, state a condition possible of fulfillment in the future followed by a conclusion also possible; as 'If I were going to Europe next summer, I'd make my arrangements six months in advance.' There is some doubt as to whether this is a condition contrary to fact. Then there are those that state a condition obviously impossible because the time for its fulfillment has passed followed by a conclusion equally impossible for the same reason; as, 'If he had come by twelve o'clock we could have been under way by two.' And what about conditions not contrary to facts? It is difficult too not to be misled by indicative forms of the verb and not to assume indicative intentions for indicative forms. Particularly is this difficulty acute where indicative and subjunctive forms have been historically leveled. It is

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[42] W.K.Smart, English Review Grammar, pp. 67-77, 200.

likewise difficult to speak categorically of time distinctions in the case of conditional statements. It is difficult too to determine in any given instance whether a specific tense form is due to the principle of tense sequence or to subjunctive intentions. Finally it is difficult always to be sure of the intentions of the writer. Throughout such a study any judgment in analysis is as likely to be subjective as objective.

The materials from Lyly I have arranged according to a) conditional statements in the present tense form with present or future implications and b) conditional statements in the past tense forms with various implications. Under each of these categories I shall also consider 1) elliptical expressions, 2) the auxiliaries 'to be,' 'to have,' ' to do,' and 3) substitutions of indicative for subjunctive forms. The reason for considering the auxiliaries 'to be,' 'to have,''to do' here, rather than with the modals in the following chapter, is that they are at times used as full verbs, and even when they are used as auxiliary verbs they maintain distinct subjunctive forms for the second and third person singular present and, in the case of 'to be,' for the singular preterite. I am proceeding on the assumption that every conditional statement is subjunctive in intention.

a) Conditional statements in the present tense. I shall begin by listing instances involving the third person singular. Some of these refer to present time in the condition, others to future time, still others to generic or universal time, but the lines of demarkation are too vague, and the overlappings too frequent, to permit hard and fast classification. It should be pointed out that many of these citations (almost

all from Vol. III and about half from Vol. II) are from the dialogue of the plays and represent therefore good current colloquial, not merely literary, usage.

Let vs all goe, for I must to my clothes that hang on the tenters: <aside.> my boy shall hang with them, if hee aunswere mee not his dayes worke (III, 194)
Pardon mee good Madame, for if Endimion awake, hee shall: my selfe haue sworne neuer to reueale it (III, 64)
My father cannot be miserable, if Protea be happie; for by selling me euerie day, hee shall neuer want meate, nor I shiftes to escape (III,321)
If your tooth be hollow it must be stopt, or puld out (III, 135)
for being turned to a tree for reuealing a truth, I will recouer thee againe, if in my power be the effect of truth (III, 79)
Father, if the courtesie of Englande be aunswerable to the customs of Pilgrimes, then will the nature of the Countrey, excuse the boldnesse of straungers (II, 36)
thy griefe not so great but I can ease it. If it be ripe it shalbe lawnced (I, 212)
If Curio bee the person, I would neither wishe thee a greater plague, nor him a deadlyer poyson (I, 240)
If she be obstinate, why should not I be desperate? (II, 108)
Foolish wench, what should the boy doe heere, if he bring not remedies with him? (III, 399)
If to eate store of salt cause one to frette, and to haue no salte signifie lacke of wit, then do you cause me to meruaile (II, 69-70)
If me she chuse, thou must be well content (III, 376)
If he come short of their religion, why he is but a colde Protestant (III, 396-97)
but I pray thee goe at your best leysure, for Cynthia beginneth to rise, and if she discouer our loue we both perish (III, 54)
If he espie or but suspect, thou must needes twice perish, with his hate, and thine owne loue (II, 352)
And I doubt not but if Philautus fall into his olde vaine in England, you shall heare of his new device in Italy (II, 14)
If Alexander haue any thing that may pleasure Diogenes, let me know, and take it (II, 332)
If one haue either the giftes of Fortune, as greate riches, or of nature, as seemely personage, hee is to bee dispised in respect of learning (I, 269)
If the king lose his golden wish, wee shall haue but a brasen Coust (III,132)
I haue forsaken all other fortunes to followe Cynthia, and heere I stande ready to die if it please Cynthia (III, 76)
If Lucilla reade this trifle, she will straight proclaime Euphues for a traytor (I, 246)
If she seeme at the first cruell, be not discouraged (II, 390)
if he touch his roabes they are turned to gold, and what is not that toucheth him, but becommeth golde? (III, 124-25)

If nature worke the effecte, what booteth any education? (I , 192)
Friend Fidus (if Fortune allow a tearm so familiar) I would I might liue to see thee as wise, as I perciue thee wittie (II, 50)
if one argue with them boldly, then is he impudent (I, 195)
if that be his hope, he may as wel dive to the bottome of the sea (III,146)
Ile warrant if this bee the creame, the milke is verie flat (III, 209)
If neuer to doo harme, be to doo good, I dare saie I am not ill (III, 202)
If he be cleanly, then terme they him proude (I, 254)
If Ioue be a God, why should not louers be vertuous? (II, 448)
If the winde be with me, I can angle, or tell tales (II, 374)
If Nature beare no sway, why vse you this adulation? (I, 192)
If Philautus come this Winter, he shall in this my pilgrimage be a partner, a pleasant companion is a bayte in a iourney (I, 323)
and if thy libertie consist in a kisse from mee, thou shalt haue it (III,64)
and if she deny that name, we will enioyne hir a penance for hir pride (II, 136)
If their Prince dye, they know not how to liue (II, 45)
If Ioue espie Sapho, he wil devise some new shape to entertaine her (II,374)
if all fall out amisse, the worst is beating (III, 215)
This green nosegaie I feare my boy hath smelt to, for if he get but a penny in his purse, he turnes it sodainly into Argentum potabile (III,188)
I have hearde often-tymes that in Loue there are three thinges for to be vsed, if time serue , violence, if wealth be great, gold, if necessitie compel,sorcerie (II, 113)
And if any vrge to vtter what I whisper, then will I name it honor (III, 76)
If hee bee base thy bloude wyll make hym noble (I, 230)
But if there be anyone that deemeth wit not necessary to the obtayninge of wisedome, after hee hath gotten the waye to vertue by industrye and exercise, hee is an heriticke (I, 263)
It is an olde Prouerbe that if one dwell the nexte dore to a creple he wil learne to hault (I, 267)
Ah Euphues little dost thou know that if thy wealth wast, thy wit will give but small warmth & if thy wit encline to wilfulnes, that thy wealth will doe thee no great good (I, 195)
If I shall saye vnto the sinner thou shalt dye the death, yet if hee repent and doe Iustice he shall not dye (I, 302)
If lawe seeme loathsome vnto thee, searche the secretes of phisicke (I,251)
If in euery part it seeme not alyke, you know that it is not for him that fashioneth the shoe, to make the graine of the leather (II, 12)
And if you will but accept a willing minde in steede of a costly repast, I shall thinke my selfe beholding vnto you; and if time serue, or my Bees prosper, I wil make you part of amends, w^t a better breakfast (II,47)
For thus sayth Heli to his sonnes, if man sin againe man, God can forgiue it, if against God who shall entreat for him? (I, 300)
If one write neuer so well, he cannot please all, and write he neuer so ill hee shall please some (I, 182-83)

I list next the instances involving the second person singular.

No, no, Euphues, thou makest Loue nothing but a continual wooing, if thou barre it of the effect, and then is it infinite, or if thou allow it, and yet forbid it, a perpetuall warfare, and then is it intollerable (II, 158-59)
if thou aske whose sonne I am also, I aske thee whose sonne I am not (I,186)
But if thou attempt againe to wring water out of the Pommice, thou shalt but bewraye thy falsehoode, and augment thy shame, and my severitie (II,139)
Cerberus barketh not if Orpheus pipe sweetly, assure thy self that if thou be penitent, he will bee pleased (II, 142)
Die Phao, Phao die : for there is no hope if thou bee wise; nor safetie, if thou be fortunate (II, 388)
How now, Candius , if thou begin to slip at beautie on a sodaine, thou wilt surfet with carousing it at the last (III, 189)
If thou clayme gentry by petegree, practise gentlenesse by thine honestie (I, 317)
I yeelde, sayd the winde , for if thou continue shining, he will also put off his cote (III, 80)
If thou couet to trauaile straunge countries, search the Maps (II, 26)
Why foole, that is al one; for if thou cry, thou must needes make a noise (II, 334)
If thou denie the truth who can proue it, if thou denie that blacke is blacke, who can by reason reproue thee (I, 294)
If thou desire to be olde, beware of too much wine (II, 17)
I am <not> a goddesse, but a Ladie and a virgine, whose loue if thou embrace, thou shalt liue no lesse happie then the gods in heauen (III,322)
If thou encroach vpon our courtly tearmes, weele trouce thee (III, 155)
If thou feele in thy selfe Atheos anye sparke of grace praye vnto the Lorde and hee wyll cause it to flame, if thou haue no feelinge of fayth, yet praye and the Lorde wyll giue aboundaunce (I, 295)
and if thou haue any duetie of a childe, or care of a friende, --- then release thy Father of gryefe, and acquite thy selfe of vngratefulnesse (I, 244)
Therefore Lucilla if thou haueany care to bee a comforte to mye hoarye haires or a commoditye to thy common weale, frame thy selfe to that honourable estate of matrimonye (I, 230)
But this take for a warning, if euer thou iarre, when thou shouldest iest, or follow thine owne will, when thou art to heare my counsayle, then will I depart from thee (II, 152)
Enterteine such men as shall be trustie, for if thou keepe a Wolfe within thy doores to doe mischiefe, or a Foxe to worke craft and subtiltie, thou shalt finde it as perrilous, as if in thy barnes thou shouldest mainteyne Myce, or in thy groundes Moles (II, 226)
If thou make a question where there is no doubt, thou must take an aunswere where there is no reason (II, 177)
and if thou make of thy selfe aboue reason they laugh at it (II, 119)
There bee manye meates which are sowre in the mouth and sharpe in the maw, but if thou mingle them wyth sweete sawces, they yeelde both a pleasuant taste and holesome nourishment (I, 313)
bee not curious to enquire of God, but careful to beleeue, neither bee thou desperate if thou see thy sinnes abounde, but faythfull to obteine mercy (I, 296)

Flye that vyce which is peculiar to al those of thy countrey, Ielousie: for if thou suspect without cause, it is the next way to haue cause (II, 226)

yet if thou vse few words and fayre speaches, thou shalt commaund any thing thou standest in need of (II, 31)

The verbs in these conditions are unmistakably subjunctive in form. In both the second and third persons singular the subjunctive form was popular with Lyly. In fact of all the citations I collected of the present the third personal singular appears in almost half; the citations with the second and third persons singular together outnumber the others almost two to one. The second person singular has since Lyly's time all but disappeared from ordinary use. The third person present singular subjunctive lasted well into the nineteenth century and was then replaced by the indicative form, surviving only archaichly (in legal language, e.g.,'if the court please,' etc.). The matter of the substitution of the indicative for the subjunctive form will be discussed later.

I finally list instances involving the first personal singular and the first, second, and third persons plural.

If I be amiable, I will doe those things that are fit for so good a face (II, 65)

I will to the riuer, where if I be rid of this intollerable disease of gold, I will next shake off that vntemperat desire of gouernment (III,131)

For now I a m brought into such a doubt & doubt-full distress that I knowe not howe to tourne mee, if I beleeve not the Scriptures, then shall I be damned for vnbeliefe (I, 300)

If I bring the one to passe he shall forgoe his olde course (I, 322)

Ile make thee crie! If I catch thee in the forest thou shalt be leasht (III,147)

If I come not about you neuer trust mee (III,177)

You must pardon me if I denie to tell it (III,47)

If euer I fall to mine old Byas, I must put thee in the fault that talkes of it (II, 33-34)

Whether therefore shal I goe, or how may I auoide the day of vengeance to come? if I goe to heauen that is his seate (I, 301)

In deede quoth Philautus, if euer I kill my selfe for loue, it shall be with a sigh, not with a sworde (II, 185)
If I loue one that is fayre, it will kindle gelousie (I, 248)
If I make my choyse I shall speede so well as he that enioyeth all Europe (II, 130)
But happely thou wilt say if I refuse their courtesie I shal be accompted a Necnecke, a Milkesoppe, taunted and retaunted (I, 249)
Pardon me gentlewomen if I vnfold every wyle & shew euery wrinckle of womens disposition (I, 202)
If I winne my loue, you shall not loose your labour (II, 113)
If you prophane the Scriptures, it is a pretie wit; if we but alledge Doctors to expound them, we are wicked (III, 403)
If we confesse our offences hee is faythfull and iuste so that he will forgiue vs our sinnes (I, 302)
If wee doo it not wee are vndone! (III, 198)
But thou to abate the pride of our affections, dost detract from thy perfections, thinking it sufficient, if once in a month we enioy a glymse of thy Maiestie, and then, to encrease our greefes, thou doost decrease thy glemes (III.22-23)
let vs be punished with more than unconstancie if we fayle eyther to loue Constancie, or to eternize your memorie (I, 459)
If we flye theeues that steale our goods, shall wee followe murtherers y^t cut our throates?(II, 170)
Doth not Cicero conclude and allowe, that if wee followe and obey Nature, we shall neuer erre? (I, 192)
There is nothing more swifter then time, nothinge more sweeter: --- Our lyfe is long if we know how to vse it (I, 284-85)
If wee present a mingle-mangle, our fault is to be excused, because the whole worlde is become an Hodge-podge (III , 115)
If wee speede him not shortly, I will burne my cappe (III, 71)
If you accuse mee of vnnaturalnesse in that I yelde not to your request, I am also to condemne you of vnkindenesse, in that you graunt not my petition (I, 245)
Heere shall yee finde hope if ye be in dispaire, comfort if ye be distressed, if ye thirst drincke, meate if ye hunger (I, 290)
If ye feare losse who sayth, without you fulfill the law you shall perish: beholde Christ which sayth, I haue overcommen the lawe (I, 290)
If you be wronge (which cannot be done with-out wrong) it were better to cut the shooe, then burne the last (II, 10)
Farewel Ladies, whose liues are subiect to many mischieues; for if you be faire, it is hard to be chast (III, 305)
Endimion, you must change your pillowe; and if you be not wearie of sleepe, I will carrie you where at ease you shall sleepe your fill (III,59)
Gentleman, if you be lasse, you are too bolde, if so, too broade, in clayming a customs, where there is no prescription (II, 104)
If yee beleeve not yee shall not endure (I, 295)
If you come to learne, you could not come soone enough; if to laugh, you become to soone (II, 354)
if you desyre to be kept lyke the Roses when they haue loste theyr collour smell sweete as the Rose doth in the bud (I, 203)
As for the dainties that you talke of, if you haue any such, you shall do

well to send them (I, 493)
If you haue a Commission to take vp Ladyes, lette me see it (II, 67)
If you keepe promise to marrie them by your deuice, and their parents consent, you shall haue tenne pounds a peece for your paines (III, 198)
if you looke for comfort in your hoary haires, be not coye when you haue your golden lockes (I, 203)
If you mace vs, weele pepper you (III, 228)
Let me haue my loue answered, and you shall finde me faithfull; in which if you make delaies, I cannot be patient (I, 488)
Bring forth the virgine, the fatall virgin, the fairest virgine, if you meane to appease Neptune, andpreserue your Countrey (II, 464)
the subtill Foxe may well be beaten, but neuer broken from stealing his pray, if you pownde spices they smell the sweeter (I, 191)
And so wee rest in Good case if you rest well content (II, 359)
These spots Gentleman are to be worne out, if you rubbe them over with this Lunarie (III, 62)
If you thinke well of your witte, be alwayes pleasaunt (II, 119)
If you think it against nature to sacrifice your children, thinke it also against sence to destroy your Countrey (II, 456)
O sir, if you wil, I will sing to them, your mouth beeing the instrument (III, 134)
But as for the new Mistresse of loue, - or Lady, --- your softe hayre will twine to harde bristles, your tongue to a stinge, and those allwring eyes to vnluckynes, in which if the Gods ayde me not, I will curse the Gods (II, 413)
Autumne shaues like a razor: - if these locks be rooted against winde and weather, spring and fall, I sweare they shal not be lopped, till Motto by my knauerie be so bauld, that I may write verses on his scalpe (III,153)
If they be true loue knots, his vnpossible to vnknit them; if false, I neuer tied them (II, 458)
only Souldiers, if they be old, must beg in their owne countries; if yong, trie the fortune of warres in another (III, 125)
I will rouse him vp, and if his eares be not Asses eares, I will make them tingle (III, 149)
Raffe. I will heare no more signes, if they be all such signes (II, 452)
Dumbe men are eloquent, if they be liberall (II, 391)
Now if our wits be not in waine, our knauery shall bee at the full (III,215)
Yea, and met withall, if your fortunes be answerable to mine, for I find my Mistris immoueable, and the hope I haue is to despaire (III, 314)
If they chance to part in this case, God send them merry meeting (III,353)
Yea father, if that my teares cleare not this fountaine, then may you sweare it is but a meere mockerie (III, 49)
But if they come not at all, or when they come do vse themselues honestly, then come not out, least you seeming Iealous make her ouer hate you (III, 265)
My simples are in operation as my simplicitie is, which if they do litle good, assuredly they can doe no harme (II, 400)
Fair faces haue no fruites, if they haue no witnesses (II, 382)
If they lyke writings they read them often (II, 122)
Manie there be that wish to lyue, yet wott not how to die: lett me be theire example yf they lyke not lyfe (I, 466-67)

Ah Cœlia, if kinges saye they loue and yet dissemble, who dare say that they dissemble, and not loue ? (III, 124)
if they scratch, wee will bring cattes (III, 406)
Mydas of Phrygia hath asses eares? So he hath, vnhappie Mydas. If these reedes sing my shame so lowde, wil men whisper it softly? (III, 151)
Our masters will be ouertaken if they tarry (III,192)
Loue and change are at variance, therefore if they varie, they must chahge (III, 123)
Where if they wax wealthy, they shall be enuied, not loued (II, 26)

It is obvious that these last citations are in thought and intention exactly parallel to those involving the second and third persons singular. They are therefore clearly subjunctive. It is true that the verb form is not distinctly subjunctive, and where judged entirely on the basis of the verb form they have been frequently analyzed as indicative. By phonetic development these forms can represent the earlier OE indicative or subjunctive. The OE present subjunctive had an inflectional -e in the singular and was thus already identical in form with the first person singular indicative. In the plural the OE subjunctive had an inflectional -en. Where in ME the older indicative plural ending in -aþ was replaced by -e(n), the indicative and subjunctive plural forms also became identical. It is obviously incorrect therefore to class them as indicatives categorically when they could be either subjunctive or indicative. Here it is clearly the subjunctive notion, not the verb form, that furnishes the clue for classification.

Verb form as the prime factor in determining mood creates quite a clear cut issue. On the 'form' side, to mention a few, can be listed such grammarians as Sweet, Jespersen, Poutsma, Kasten, Fowler, Kruisinga, and Perrin. On the notional side are Sonnenschein, Curme, Onions, Ramsey, Smart, and Bevier. Poutsma restricts the subjunctive to verb form and its existence to only a few fossilized expressions; but he observes "the context

or the general import of a sentence will bring out the subjunctive notion without special verb-forms."[43] Is not this last statement inconsistent with his earlier restriction of the subjunctive to verb form? Kasten acknowledges as real subjunctives only the forms 'thou and he be' and 'I and he were.'[44] He further remarks that the subjunctive mood does not serve to express condition, but that it indicates merely a statement reflected on.[45] Perrin considers as subjunctive only the single formal subjunctive.[46] But Bevier denies that verb form alone determines mood and treats as subjunctive any verb whose mood is denoted by any word that implies uncertainty, condition, or supposition.[47]

Frequently conditional statements such as these appear in Lyly in elliptical form. But they do not yield any special points other than those already discussed or to be discussed in the next two sections, and I shall content myself with a few citations by way of illustration.

If I be too young to vnderstand your destinies, it is a signe I can-not like, if too obstinate, it is a token I will not: therefore for you to bee displeased, it eyther needeth not, or booteth not (II, 106)
If he be cleanly, then terme they him proude, if meane in apparel, a sloven (I, 254)
If a field may be pitcht, we are readie: if they scratch, wee will bring cattes: if scolde, we will bring women (III, 406)
If hee bee base thy bloude wyll make him noble, if beggerlye thy goodes shall make hym wealthy (I, 230)
Where if they wax wealthy, they shall be enuied, not loued: If poor punished, not pitied (II, 26)
Onely my sute is to you Gentlemen, that if anye thing bee amisse, you pardon it: if well, you defende it: and how-soeuer it bee, you accepte it(II,12)

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43) H. Poutsma, A Grammar of Late Modern English, Part II, p. 165.
44) William Kasten, An Inquiry into the Use of the Subjunctive, p. 3.
45) Ibid., pp. 16-17.
46) P.G. Perrin, An Index to English, pp. 588-91)
47) T.J.Bevier, "American Use of the Subjunctive," American Speech, Vol. VI, pp. 207-15.

The verbs 'to be,' 'to have,' and 'to do' can be used as full verbs or as auxiliary verbs. As full verbs they have been included in the foregoing discussion. As an auxiliary 'be' is used to form 1) the perfect tense (with verbs of motion only) and 2) the present passive voice; 'have' is used to form 1) the perfect tense and 2) the perfect passive voice; 'do' is used to emphasize or intensify another verb. I here give examples of their use by Lyly as auxiliaries in conditional statements with present or future implications.

'to be'

If all bee gone, Ile not staie (III, 194)
I marvell I heare no newes of Dromio; --- Ile hunt him out, if the loitersacke be gone springing into a tauerne; Ile fetch him reeling out (III, 188)
Not yet come to my self or if I bee, I dare not credit mine eares (III, 322)
you haue caught a Frog, if I be not deceiued, and therfore as good it were not to hurt him, as not to eate him (II, 173)
God saue you faire Ladies all: and for my part, if euer I be brought to answere my sinnes, God forgiue my my sharking, and lay vsurie to my charge (I, 499)
If thou be witched with eyes, weare the eie of a wesill in a ring, which is an enchauntment against such charmes (II, 52)
Now it resteth, Dipsos, that if thou wilt forsweare that vile art of Enchaunting, Ceron hath promised again to receiue thee; otherwise, if thou be wedded to that wickednesse, I must and will see it punished to the vttermost (III, 78)
Neptune cannot be ouer-reached by Swaines, himselfe is subtile; and if Diana be ouertaken by craft, Cupid is wise (II, 441)
If your position be graunted, that where beautie is, there is also vertue, then myght you adde that where a fayre flower is, there is also a sweete sauour (II, 166)
If my lewde lyfe Gentlemen haue giuen you offence, lette my good counsayle make amendes, if by my folly any be allured to lust, let them by my repentaunce be drawne to continencie (I, 247)
If witte be employed in the honest study of learning what thing so pretious as witte? (I, 241)
And if euery gentleman be made of the mettall that Philautus is, then I feare I shall be challenged of as many as I haue vsed to company with (I, 229)
Dost thou not know that the weake stomacke if it be cloyed with one dyet doth soone surfet? (I, 236)

If you be foule, you shall seldome be flattered; if you be not flattered, you will euer be sorrowfull (III, 305-6)
If you be examined how we met, sweare by chance (III, 192)
If the tree be blasted that blossomes, the faulte is in the wind, and not in the roote; and if our pastimes be misliked, that haue bin allowed, you must impute it to the malice of others, and not our endeuour (II,359)
And to thee Philautus I begin to addresse my speach, hauing made an end of mine hermits take, and if these few precepts I giue thee be obserued, then doubt not but we both shall learne that we best lyke (II, 30)

'to haue'

I shoulde haue halfe a dozen starres in my pocket if I haue not lost them, but heere they be (II, 463)
if here I haue vsed bad tearmes, it is because they are not to bee answered with good tearmes (III, 396)
Why then thou art rich if thou haue learned this cunning (II, 463)
if thou haue revealed the troth, he must needes thincke thee vnconstant (I, 206)
Martin, if thou to cousen have crept into the bosome of some great men, saying thou hast the churches discipline, ' --- it may bee, thou shalt bee hearkened too, stroakt on the head, greased in the hand, fed daintelie, kept secretlie, and countenaunst mightelie (III, 402)
If experience have not taughte you this, you haue lyved long & learned lyttle (I, 193)
Rise therfore Euphues, & take hart at grasse, younger y^{u} shalt neuer be plucke vp thy stomacke, if loue it selfe haue stoung thee it shal not stiffle thee(I, 212)
If then she haue giuen hir fayth, darest thou call hir honour into suspition of falshood? (II, 87)
If thy lucke haue beene infortunate, it is a signe thy liuing hath not beene Godly (II, 149)
If she haue dealte hardely with me, why extoll you so muche my birth?(I,192)
Seeing therefore it is labour lost for mee to perswade you,---if you haue taken lyttle pleasure in my reply, sure I am that by your counsaile I haue reaped lesse profit (I, 194)
If therefore the Gods haue endewed hir with as much bountie as beautie,--- certes she will neyther conceiue sinisterly of my sodayne sute (I,209)
Doubtlesse if euer she hir selfe haue ben scorched with the flames of desire, she will be ready to quench the coales with courtesie in an other (I, 213)
if euer she haue ben attacked of loue, she will rescue him y^{t} is drenched in desire (I, 213)
if euer she haue ben taken w^{t} the feauer of fancie, she wil help his ague (I, 213)
Their trials & recoueries are either by verdect, or demur, confession or default, wherin if any fault haue been committed, either in processe or forme, matter or iudgement, the partie greeued may haue a write of errour (II, 195)

'to do'

And because I wil not feede you with delayes, nor that you should comfort your selfe with tryall, take this for a flatte aunswere, that as yet I meane not to loue any, and if I doe , it is not you, & so I leaue you (II, 65)

O fortunate England that hath such a Queene, vngratefull if thou praye not for hir, wicked if thou do not loue hir, miserable, if thou loose hir (II, 208)

Ah fond Euphues my deere friend, but a simple foole if thou beleeue now thy cooling Carde, and an obstinate foole if thou do not recant it (II, 86)

keepe secrete closely in thy minde / Things that thy state and credite binde; / Beware, if thou doo them disclose,/ To whom and where, for feare of foes (III, 454)

if therefore thou doe but harken to the Syrens, thou wilte bee enamoured (I, 189)

Howe fonde art thou, if thou doo not beleeue it? (III, 52)

Graunt gentle God, graunt this our small request, and if abilitie in vs do rest (III, 383)

Ocasion cannot want, if wil doe not (II, 338)

If therefore man rather then he woulde haue no Gode doe worship a stone, how much more art thou duller then a stone which goest against the opinion of all men (I, 293)

O beware of a gray beard, and a balde head: for if such a one doo but nod, it is right dudgin and deepe discretion (III, 403)

Pan. If Nature wilde then do attend on me, / But little service haue I to commaund (III, 246)

On our browes if hornes doe growe,/Was not Bacchus armed soe? (I, 497)

Sleepe woulde doe thee more good then speech: the Moone heareth thee not, or if shee doe,regardeth thee not (III, 23)

Put learne Philautus to liue hereafter as though thou shouldest not liue at all, --- the best friende is worse then a foe, if a man doe not vse him (II, 149)

Occasionally Lyly substitutes indicate forms for subjunctive forms in such conditions. Such substitutions are possible only in such categories as have distinct indicative and subjunctive forms; that is, in the second and third persons singular and in the case of 'to be,' whether as a full verb or auxiliary, in the first person singular and throughout the plural. I have no example from Lyly of the substitution in the first person singular and only one in the plural. Even in the second and third persons singular the substituted form is, to judge from the numerical count, very much less frequent than the subjunctive form.

England if yet thou art to learne thy spell, Learne other things, such doctrine is for hell (III, 424)
And heere by the way it shall not be amisse, aswell to driue away the tediousnesse of time, as to delight our selues with talke--- which if thou Philautus art disposed to heare, and these present attentiue to haue, I will spende some time about it (II, 14)
But if thou ceasest not thy bald iests still to spread, Ile neuer leaue, till I haue rimde thee dead (III, 422)
So going my way, I said, thou shalt repent it, if thou comest not to to Alexander (II, 323)
Twit not me with my ancestors, nor my wiues honestie; if thou doest (III, 178)
If he hath ought offended thee,/Forgiue, as thou the like wouldest be:/ And thinke, if thou hast gone awrie,/Thou for forgiuenesse must apply/ (III, 455)
Thine opinions are so monstrous that I cannot tell whether thou wylte cast a doubt also whether thou haue a soulde or no, --- for if thou hast as yet felt no tast of the spirit working in thee, then sure I am that to proue the immortallitie of the soule were bootelesse (I, 300)
If thou haste belyed women, he will iudge thee vnkynde (I, 206)
Yes, but if a man hath nothing els to eate, what shall it digest? (II, 394)
If he hath ought offended thee, Forgiue, as thou the like wouldest be (III, 455)
If fortune gives you nothing she doth well (I, 503)
Orestes, if thou standst vpon thine oath, Let me alone, to answere for vs both (III, 347)
Haue not iniuries beene sweet to mee, if thou vouchsafedst I should beare them? (III, 31)
The patient, if Phisitions are to be credited, & common experience esteemed, is y^e^ neerest death when he thinketh himselfe past his disease (I, 309)

It should be added that the subjunctive notions in these conditional statements can be,and frequently are in Lyly, expressed by means of the modal auxiliaries 'may,' 'shall,' 'will,' 'should,' or 'would.'

b) Conditional statements in the past tense. Conditional statements involving past tense forms are more difficult of analysis than those involving present tense forms. Some of the difficulties have already been pointed out in the opening paragraph on conditional statements. I might say, to start with, that conditional statements with preterite forms are very much less frequent in Lyly than conditional statements with present forms. And in the analysis it must be remembered that the indicative and

subjunctive preterites in the case of all verbs, with the exception of 'to be' in the singular, have become identical either by phonetic development or by analogical displacement of the subjunctive form by the indicative.

I shall try to distinguish 1) conditions in the past tense referring to action or status in the past (not contrary to fact); 2) conditions referring to action or status in the future; 3) conditions referring to generic action or status; 4) conditions referring to action or status in the present so-called conditions contrary to fact (with special attention to 'were'); and 5) conditions referring to action or status in the past (contrary to fact).

1) Conditions referring to action or status in the past (not contrary to fact). No modal substitute is here possible.

If the sight of such vglye shapes caused a loathinge of the like sinnes, then my good Euphues consider their plight, and beware of thyne own perill (I, 188)
if they came not, they wer sent for, & so vsed as they had ben countrymen, not straungers (II, 84)
Certes if when I looked merilye on Philautus, hee deemed it in the waye of marriage, or if seeinge mee disposed to ieste, he tooke mee in good earnest, then sure hee might gather some presumption of my loue, but no promise (I, 228)
if one gaue him water, why he would lie downe & bath himselfe like a hauke (III, 214)
For if I gaue no cause, why diddest thou picke a quarrell: if any, why shouldest thou craue a pardon? (II, 145)
Alas what should I say? if Petrarch knew not in what Sphere of Planets to lodge his Laura, how shold I guesse in what order of Angels I should plat our Elizabeth? (I, 512)
If I met with one of Creete, I was ready to lye with him for the whetstone (II, 24)
if colde made them chill, the fier of their Zeale would not suffer them to kindle fire in their tents (I, 512)
Did you euer see me kisse my Daughter? you are deceiued, it was my wife, And if you thought so young a peece vnfit for so old a person, --- you must knowe that siluer haires delight in golden lockes (II, 457)
If the Gods thoughte no scorne to become beastes, to obtayne their best beloued, shall Euphues be so nyce in chaunging his coppie to gayne his Lady? (I, 236)

I charge you all, if you owe any duetie to your king, to goe presently vnto the temple of Bacchus, ---Iarre not with your selues, agree in one for your king, if euer you took Mydas for your lawful king (III, 126)

when she saw opportunitie, she asked me whether the Italian wer my messenger, of if he were, whether his embassage were true, which question I thus aunswered (II, 73-74)

Therefore Neptune, if euer Venus stoode thee in stead, furthered thy fancies, or shall at all times be at they cõmaund, let eyther Diana bring her Virgins to a continuall massacre, or release Cupid of his martyrdome (II, 468)

If euer you loued, you haue found the like, if euer you shall loue, you shall taste no lesse (II, 51)

if any Thetis went about to keepe hir sonne from the doing of his countrey seruice, there was also a wise Vlysses in the cou.te to bewraye it (II, 197)

In some instances the conditional verb refers to the past from the point of view of the moment of speaking but to future time from the point of view of the time of the main verb. In most instances the conditional verb is here equivalent to 'should' or 'would' plus infinitive. They might therefore be classed with those referring to future time.

Consider with thy selfe Fidus, that a faire woman with-out constancie, is not vnlyke vnto a greene tree without fruit, resembling the Counterfait that Praxitiles made for Flora, before the which if one stoode directly, it seemed to weepe (II, 77)

thou dost imitate Scyron & Procrustes, who framing a bed of brasse to their own bignes, caused it to be placed as a lodging for all passengers, ---if he wer to long for y^e^ bed, they cut off his legs for catching cold (II, 97-98)

Achimenis the hearbe was of such force, that it was thought if it wer thrown into the battaile, it would make all the soldiers tremble (II,177)

To that end I haue euer since carried these Lots about me, that if I met with fit company I might deuide my booty among them (I, 500)

And so I leaue him, neither in Athens nor els where that I know: But this order he left with his friends, that if any newes came or letters, that they should direct them to the Mount of Silixsedra, where I leaue him, eyther to his musing or Muses (II, 228)

2) Conditions referring to action or status in the future. The subjunctive notion could here be expressed by 'should' or 'would' plus infinitive.

Selfe loue ys not that loue that we talke of, but rather the kinde knitting of twoe hartes in one, of which sorte yf you had a faithfull louer what should you lose by being faithfull unto him? (I, 459)

If Camilla, one wounded with your beautie (for vnder that name I comprehende all other vertues) shold sue to open his affections, --- what aunswere would you make, if you gaue your consent, or what excuse if you deny hys curtesie (II, 163-64)

If your Highnesse would be aduised by mee, then would I rob for kingdomes, and if I obteyned, fain would I see him that durste call the Conquerour a theefe (III, 131)

Either Euphues and Philautus stoode in neede of friend shippe, or were ordeined to be friendes: vpon so short warning, to make so soone a conclusion might seeme in mine opinion if it continued myraculous, if shaken off, ridiculous (I, 199)

Orest. Our liues shall neuer want to do him good. Phy. Nor yet our death, if he in daunger stood (III, 348)

3) Conditions referring to generic action or status.

so woemen if they knewe what excellency were in them, I feare mee men should neuer winne them to their wills, or weane them from their minde (I, 217)

For as the horse if he knew his owne strength were no wayes to be brideled (I, 217)

If fathers knew but how to leaue / Their children wit as they do wealth, / & could constraine them to receiue / That physicke which brings perfect health, / Y^e world would not admiring stand, / A womans face and womans hand (III, 490)

They were not Philosophers, if they knew not their dueties (II, 324)

If the course of youth had any respect to the staffe of age, or the liuing man any regarde to the dying moulde, we would with greater care when we were young, shunne those things which should griue vs when we be olde (I, 306)

Sweet youthes, if you knew what it were to saue your sweete bloud, you would not so foolishly go about to spend it (II, 352)

O my deere Nimphes, if you knewe howe louing thoughts staine louely faces, you woulde bee as careful to haue the one as vnspotted, as the other beautiful (II, 454)

4) Conditions referring to action or status in the present. In these conditions there is more or less an implication of unreality, and they approach therefore in character the so-called condition contrary to fact. But it would be hazardous to draw the line hard and fast.

I could stay all day with him, if I feared not to be shent (III, 37)
If you had the foddring of the sheep, you would make the Church like Primero, foure religions in it, and nere one like another (III,405)
You go about impossibilities, wele no such chãge, and if yee had it, yee would be wearie of it (III, 404)
And therfore good Euphues & Philautus content your selues w^t this, y^t to be curious in things you should not enquire off, if you know thẽ, they appertein not vnto you: if you knew thẽ not, they cãnot hinder you (II, 42)
It were no maruell if you knew my mone (III, 349)
Sir, there lieth a purse vnder your feete; if I thought it were not yours, I would take it vp (II, 452)

In many of the above instances, particularly in negative statements, the motion could be expressed by the intensive 'did' plus the infinitive.

If it were knauery for foure to meet in a Tauerne, your worshipe wot well there were other foure (III, 223)
If my thoughts were woluish, thy hopes might be as thy comparison is, beastly (III, 311)
If my tongue were able to vtter the ioyes that my hearth hath conceiued, I feare me though I be wel beloued, yet I shouhd hardlye bee beliewed (I, 226)
Architas y^e Tarentine retourning from warre and finding his grounde ouergrowen with weedes and tourned vp with Mowles, sent for his Farmour vnto whome hee sayde: If I were not angrye I woulde make thee repent thy ill husbandry (I, 278)
If Phillis were now to take counsayle, shee would not be so foolish to hang hir selfe (I, 248)
If all were in iest, it was to brãd weighing the place, --- (II, 99)
If he were fire, the Sea would quench those coles, or the flame turne him into cinders (III, 308)
If all the world and loue were young, /And truth in euery Sheepheards tongue, / These pretty pleasures might me moue, / To liue with thee, and be thy loue (III, 480)
(I'll speake a bould word) if the Queene herself (God saue her Grace) <were here>, she might be seen to eat of it (I, 492)
No Father Hermit, I am of Alexanders minde, if there were as many worlds, as there be cities in the world, I would neuer leaue vntill I had seene all the worlds, and each citie in euerie world (II, 28)
If they were as you account them, but dead pictures, they were lykelie to make another Pigmalion of you, rather than you would be bounde to the loue of one (I, 461)
Tush it were no loue if it were certeyne, and a small conquest it is to ouer-throwe those that neuer resisteth (I, 211)
But it may be thou layest that carde for y^e eleuation of Naples like an Astronomer. If it wer so I forgiue thee, for I must beleeue thee (II,86)

For if the father were desirous to examine his sonne in that which he hath learned, the mayster woulde bee more carefull what he did teach (I, 278)

Madame, if loue were not a thing beyonde reason, we might then giue a reason of our doings (II, 455)

Gun. O! you stand vpon the weight! wel if she were twenty graines lighter I would not refuse her, prouided alwayes she be not clipt within the ringe (III, 267)

If there were, as diuers dreame, a God that would reuenge the oppression of the widdowes and fatherlesse, ---then woulde the people eyther stande in greater awe, or owe more loue towards their God (I, 291)

If it were your chaunce to trauaile to Sienna, and to see as much there as I haue tolde you here, whether would you chuse for your wife the faire foole, the witty wanton, or the crooked Saint (II, 62)

If it were for thy preferment and his amendment, I wish you were both married (I, 322)

If the patience of men were not greater then the peruersenesse of women, I should then fall from a question to a quarrell (II, 104)

My case were light Hephestion, and not worthy to be called loue, if reason were a remedy, or sentences could salue, that sense cānot conceiue (II, 331)

It was not in vayne that Crates would often say, that if it were lawfull euen in the market place, hee would crye out (I, 268)

If your sinnes were as Crimosin they shall be made whiter then Snow, & though they were as red as Scarlet they shall be made like white Woll (I, 302)

Lear. What! dost thou mocke vs? Gun. No: but if she were here she would make mowes at the proudest of you (III, 283)

If all the Earthe were paper white / And all the sea were incke / Twere not inough for me to write / as my poore hart doth thinke (III, 452)

We have here conditional statements (particularly those involving 'were') generally known as 'contrary to fact.' Whether the conditions in the first group of citations are contrary to fact it would be difficult to say. Indeed many grammarians would not so analyze them. It could be argued on the other hand that the citations in the second group are not all conditions contrary to fact (inspite of their use of were). The fact is that it is difficult to say just what a condition contrary to fact is. Is it an assumption of facts that aren't so? Then 'If I were you,' or 'If I were in France now' is a condition contrary to fact. A condition contrary to fact must then refer to the present or the past, since we can't predicate linguistically the facts of the future. 'If I were in France next

summer -' would then not be condition contrary to fact, since I can not say now that it assumes facts that won't be so in the future. Similarly 'If I were ever in a plane accident ' or 'I know what I'd do if I were ever (elected) a member of the group.' Again one may assume a condition that is obviously contrary to fact and add a conclusion that is still possible; as, 'If I were you, I'd do so and so.' Or one may assume a condition contrary to fact the unreality of which is attested by the unreality of the conclusion following; as, 'If we knew where she was, we shouldn't be searching for her.' The person of the subject too enters in. I can say, 'If I thought you were lying ---,' but if I use a second or third person subject I should have to change the tense to the present or change the meaning: 'If you think I am lying ---.' It is probably better to say that the past tense ('were'included) is used to express conditions that are felt to be more or less unreal, impossible, unlikely than to state categorically that the subjunctive were always expresses conditions contrary to fact.

5) Conditions referring to action or status in the past (contrary to fact).

Amerula, if you were not bitter, your name had been ill bestowed (III,138)
If the sirropes of Macaonias, or the Verses of Aeus, or the Satyren of Dipsas were of force to moue the minde, they all three would not haue bene matired with the torments of loue (II, 117)
Madame quoth Surius you haue caught a Frog, if I be not deceiued, and therfore as good it were not to hurt him, as not to eate him, but if all this while you angled to haue a bytte at a louer, you should haue vsed no bitter medicines, but pleasaunt baightes (II, 173)

The unreality of the condition is here attested by the unreality in the conclusion. The verbs in the condition are preterites but they are, as in older English generally, equivalent to the so called past perfect

(were= had been, angled = had angled).

Frequently conditional statements such as those appear in Lyly in elliptical form. But they do not yield any special points other than those already discussed or to be discussed, and I shall content myself with a single citation by way of illustration.

> In the like manner fareth it with me (Right Honourable) who neuer before handling the pensill, did for my fyrst counterfaite, coulour mine owne Euphues, being of this minde, that if it wer lyked, I would draw more besides Euphues, if loathed, grieue none but Euphues (II, 3).

The verbs 'to be,' 'to have,''to do' can be used as full verbs or as auxiliaries. As full verbs they have been included in the foregoing discussion. As an auxiliary 'were' is used to form 1) the past perfect tense of verbs of motion (of which I have no citations from Lyly) and 2) the past passive voice; 'had' is used to form 1) the past perfect tense and 2) past perfect passive voice; 'did' is used to emphasize the past action of another verb.

'were'

> And if you be angrye because I am pleased, certes I deeme you woulde be content if I were deceased (I, 245)
> Yet if I were as fully perswaded of thy conversion, as thou wouldest haue mee of thy confession, I might happely doe that, which now I will not (II, 146)
> who beholding hir vglye shape in a glasse, smilyng sayd: This face were faire, if it were tourned, noting that the inward motions would make the outward favour but counterfeit (II, 61)
> If one were burnt, I thinke wee women woulde say, he died of a cold (II,397)
> Thus all night tossing in my bedde, I determined the next daye, if anye opportunitie were offered, to offer also my importunate seruice (II,63)
> If your tongue were made of the same flesh that your heart is, your wordes would bee as your thoughtes are (II, 346)
> If the sighes of the heart were conuerted into eloquence of the tongue — I would desire (right worthy auditory) that all those sighes which are assembled together in your breasts, might be centered in my heart (I,510)

you would hate euen your owne self yf you were but wedded unto your selfe (I, 459)
Cramercie! Mother Bombie, we are all pleasd, if you were for your paines (III, 205)

'had'

Farewell sweet Parents, yet, to be mine, vnfortunate Parents! Howe blessed had you beene in barrennes! how happy had I been, if I had not beene! (II, 465)
I my selfe had bene happye if I had bene vnfortunate (I, 261)
If I had vsed the polycie that Hunters doe, in catching of Hiena, it might be also, I had now won you (II, 66)
And verily if I had not loued thee wel, I wold haue swallowed mine own sorrow in silẽce (I, 213)
Who now but his violet, who but Mistris Frauncis, whom if once euery day he had not seene, he wold haue beene so solen, that no man should haue seene him (II, 185)
If my advise had taken place, Mydas that now sitteth ouer head and eares in crownes, had worn vpon his head many kings crownes, and been conquerour of the world, that now is commaunder of drosse (III, 125)
If sickenesse had not put mee to silence and the weaknesse of my body hindred the willingnesse of my minde, thou shouldest haue had a more speedy aunswere, and I no cause of excuse (I, 319)
But vnlesse Euphues had inveigled thee thou haddest yet bene constant, yea but if Euphues had not seene thee willyng to be wonne, he would neuer haue woed thee (I, 232-33)
If Philautus had loued Lucilla, he woulde neuer haue suffered Euphues to haue seene hir (I, 210)
I but Philautus prayse at the parting, if she had not liked thee, she would neuer haue aunswered thee (II, 130)
There is verie good workmanship in it, but the matter is but base; if the stuffe had bene as good as the mold, your daughter had bene as wise as she is beautifull (III, 176)
If it had stoode on thy head I should haue called it a horne (III, 148)
This is a wise answer: her going caused his comming, for if she had nere gone, he had nere come (III, 369)
Hee arests you at my suite for a horse. Ris. The more Asse hee! if hee had arested a mare in stead of an horse, it had bin but a slight ouersight (III, 213)
If you had beene a Maiden too I neede not to haue feared, because you are faisdr (II, 461)
I perceiue sober men tel most lies, for in vino veritas. If they had drunke wine, they would haue tolde the truth. (III, 199)
If they had stayed, the stockes shoulde haue staied them (III, 220)
I dare not say of an ingratefull minde, But if Pandora had been well advised, This dare I say, that Stesias had been sparde (III, 255)
If these youthes had bene trained vp in the companye of any Philosopher, they would neuer haue bene so disolute in theyr lyfe, or so resolute in their owne conceites (I, 269)

But it was destinie, for if I had not bene gathered from the tree in the budde, I should beeing blowen haue proued a blast (I, 325).

or as mothers deale with their children for worms, who put their bitter seedes into sweete reasons, if this order had beene obserued in thy discourse, that enterlasing sowre tauntes with sugred counsell, bearing aswell a gentle raine, as vsing a hard snaffle, thou mightest haue done more with the whiske of a wand, then now thou canst with the prick of the spur (II, 100)

I Mellacrites, if thy tongue had been turned to gold before thou gauest our king such councel, Mydas heart had been ful of ease, and thy mouth of gold (III, 125)

If the one had bene employed to thrift , the other to learning, it had bene harde to coniecture (I, 195)

This ratcatcher (as children do when any things is found) cried, 'Half ' which I denying, <he> claimed all, because he killed the moles, and if the moles had not been destroyed, there had been no garden (I, 418)

Tush ! let vs alone: we will perswade them that all fals out for the best; for if vnderhande this match had bene concluded, they both had ben coosned (III, 212)

In these citations 'had' is more or less equivalent of 'should have' or 'would have.'

'did'

You can do lyttle yf you cannot maister your worde. Co.I should do lesse yf my worde did not maister me (I, 461)

know this yt the best simples are very simple, if the phisition could not applie them, that precious stones were no better then Pebbles, if Lapidaries did not knowe them, that the best friende is worse then a foe, if a man doe not vse him (II, 149)

Ile warrant the good old man meant, --- where if happelie most did not fall yet all would bee tired (II[1], 409)

If the sacred bands of amitie did delyght thee, why diddest thou breake them? (I, 234)

But if Pandora did conceiue those gifte, That Ioue can giue, she would esteeme his loue (III, 250)

If women were not frendly foes ---Or if mens suites they did disdaine to answer them they would refraine (III, 462)

Phil. Why should you feare? the God requireth no boy.--- Phil. I am glad he doth not tho, because if he did, I should haue also cause to feare (II,466)

Foolish wench, what should the boy doe here, if he bring not remedies with him? you think belike I could sleep, if I did but see him (II, 399)

There are a few instances in Lyly, though not as many as one might suspect, of the substitution of indicative for subjunctive forms in such

conditional statements. The clearest instances of such substitutions occur in the second person singular, less frequently in the third singular, and they most frequently involve the verbs to be, to have, and to do, though there are a few instances of other verbs.

If thou knewest the secret of this Science, the cunning woulde make thee so proude that thou wouldest disdaine the outward pompe (II, 445)
Farewel Diogenes, thou needest not haue scraped rootes, if thou wouldest haue followed Alexander. Diog. Nor thou haue followed Alexãder, if thou hadst scraped (II, 351)
if thou haddest learned the first poynt of hauking thou wouldst haue learned to haue held fast (I, 236)
If thou hadst ben silent I would haue iudged this picture to haue ben framed of y^e^ sodain (I, 271-72)
if thou haddest as great respect to dye well as thou hast care to liue wantonly, thou wouldest with Socrates seeke how thou migtest yelde to death (I, 308)
And if euer thou diddest loue me, manifest it in this, that heerafter thou neuer write to mee (II, 139)
If thou diddest determine with thy selfe at the firste to be false, why diddest thou sweare to bee true? (I, 234)
Thou wast euer carefull for my estate, ---when thou wast earnest to giue my counsaile, I waxed angrie to heare it, if thou diddest suspect me vp^o^iust cause, I fel out with thee for euery light occasion (II, 142)
if thou diddest aske to trie my wit, thou thoughtest me very dull (II,177)
For if Laban was for Iacob sake so blest,/and Puliphars hap, by Iosephs meane no lesse/Our hap, our blisse, our ioyes wherein we rest,/For whom it is, we must of force confesse (III, 429)
If Rome of Romane Triumphes earst was oft so glad / And likewise Greece of Grecians Trophes ioyed: / If Iewes of Iubilees their onlie mirth haue had / then England leap, and laugh aloud for Queene enioyd (III,428)
If thou wast mynded both falselye and forgedlye to deceiue mee, why diddest thou flatter and dissemble with mee at the firste? (I, 234)
If thou wert banished vpon choller greater is thy credite in sustayninge wronge then thine enemies in committinge iniurie (I, 315)
I haue fulfilled thy request, ---but if thou wert as willing to read them, as I was to send them, or as ready to follow them, as desirous to haue them, it shall not repent thee of thy labour, nor me of my cost (I, 313)
I would pray thee to ioyne mee, if thou wert not too little for her greatnes (I, 493)

The last four instances represent relatively new forms of the second person preterite singular of 'to be,' 'wert' and 'wast.' 'Wert' adds the -t to the regular subjunctive stem and 'wast' to the regular indicative singular.

Grammarians have subsequently differentiated the two forms and have come to consider 'wert' as subjunctive and 'wast' as indicative, but certainly in these citations from Lyly there is no such distinction.

Ramsey states that 'wert' is the sole example of a form found only in the subjunctive.[48] Curme, Leonard, Brown, Sweet, Fernald, Fowler, Onions, Murray's N.E.D., and the New International Dictionary, second edition, are content to say that 'wast' is indicative and 'wert' subjunctive. Joseph and Elizabeth Wright mention that in the older language (especially colloquial) 'was' and 'were' were indiscriminately used for either singular or plural, indicative or subjunctive.[49] But in the sixteenth century the second person singular 'were' was supplanted by the newer formations 'wast' and 'wert' with -t from 'art.' These forms were common in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The custom of using 'wast' for the indicative and 'wert' for the subjunctive was established in the early seventeenth century. Nesfield supports these remarks and adds that 'was' is derived from the distinct root form 'wes,' which in OE in the second person singular preterite had the form 'wǽre' (from the preterite plural stem); that the form 'wast' was formed analogically after 'shal-t' and 'wil-t' and was "wrongly placed" as second person.[50]

5 In statements of concession

Concessive statements are statements that specify something granted,

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48) Samuel Ramsey, The English Language and English Grammar, p. 413.
49) Joseph and Elizabeth Mary Wright, An Elementary Historical New English Grammar, p. 193.
50) J.C.Nesfield, English Grammar Past and Present, p. 354.

conceded, or acknowledged for some specific purpose. In Lyly such statements generally take the verb in the subjunctive. The modal equivalent is 'may' ('might' for the preterite) plus an infinitive.

Concession in Lyly follows such particles as 'albeit' and 'albe.' I have four citations from Lyly.

Which things (Lucilla) albeit they be sufficient to reproue the lightnesse of someone, yet can it not couince euery one of lewdeness (I, 218-19)
Touching the yelding to loue, albeit theyr hartes seeme tender, yet they harden them lyke the stone of Sicilia (I, 204)
Yet heare me, new-come Swayne. / Albe thy seemly feature get no sale / But honest truth vpon thy nouell tale. / Yet (for this world is full of subtiltie) / We wish thee goe with vs for companie (III, 377)
Albe she looke more blithe on Gemulo, / Her heart is in the dyall of her eye, / That poynts me hers (III, 375)

Concession in Lyly is very common after 'although.'

And although I be no Phisition, yet haue I bene vsed to attend sicke persons (II, 55-56)
Although there bee none so ignoraunt that doth not know, neither any so impudent that will not confesse, friendship to bee the iewell of humaine ioye (I, 197)
And heere right Honourable, although the Historie seeme vnperfect, I hope your Lordship will pardon it (II, 6)
But all these graces although they be to be wondered at, yet hir politique gouernement (II, 214)
But to aunswere of thyee inconuenience, which I would chuse (although each treaten a mischiefe) I must needes take the wise wanton (II, 63)
As touching the authoritie of Scriptures although there be manye arguments which do proue yea and enforce the wicked to confesse that the Scriptures came from God (I, 297)
in the which is plainly to be seene, what wit can, & will do, if it be well employed, which discourse following, although it bring lesse pleasure to your youthfull mindes then his first course, yet will it bring more profite (I, 259)
And although thy sweete heart binde thee by othe alwaye to holde a candle at hir shrine, & to offer thy deuyon to thine owne destruction, yet goe (I, 253)
Althoughe Philautus thincke himselfe of vertue sufficient to winne his louer, yet shall hee not obtaine Lucilla (I, 228)
although the loadstone drawe yron, yet it cannot moue golde (I, 228)

Concessions in Lyly are many times as frequent after 'though'.

Though Euphues abhorre y^e beautie of Lucilla, yet wil he not absteine from y^e company of a graue maiden (I, 258)
I thincke one may also with safe conscience reuerence the modest sex of honest maydens, though he forsweare the lewde sort of vnchast minions (I, 258)
Though yron be made softe with fire it returneth to his hardnes (I, 191)
Though the stile nothing delight the dayntie eare of the curious sifter, yet wil the matter recreate the minde of the courteous Reader (I, 180)
Though thou be enamoured of some lady thou shalt not be enchaunted (I, 212)
And it may be that though thou crake of thine own courage, thou mayst easely lose the conquest (I, 235)
Though the beginning of loue bring delyght, the ende bringeth destruction (I, 248)
Euery Gentle-man will be their peere though they be noble, and euery peasant their Lord if they be gentle (II, 26)
the other you may reade for to passe the time, though it bring small pastime (II, 9)
and therefore, though it be my turne to speake after you, I will striue in thankfulnes to goe before you (I, 459)
We care not for a Scottish mist, though it wet vs to the skin, you shal be sure your cockscombs shall not be mist, but pearst to the skuls (III, 394)
If thou sue me for a double maime, I care not though the Iurie allow thee treble damages, it cannot amount to much (III, 413)
A merry companion is as good as a Wagon, for you shalbe sure to ryde though yee go a foote (III, 278)
May, if you set all on hazard, though I be a pore wench I am as hardie as you both (III, 200)
Though my souldiers be valiant, I must not therfore thinke my quarrels iust (III, 160)
Though my hande bee golde, yet I must not thinke to span ouer the maine Ocean (III, 160)
The last dogge oftentimes catcheth the Hare, though the fleetest turne him (II, 178)
My senses are not lost though my labour bee, and therefore (II, 175)
To be constant what thing more requisite in loue, when it shall always be greene like the Iuie, though the Sun parch it, that shal euer be hard like y^e true Diamond (II, 175)

Concessions in Lyly are also frequent after 'so.'

Go where thou wilt so I be rid of thee (III, 287)
but in the mean season what pastime shal we vse to passe the time? I wil agree to any, so it be not to talke of loue (III, 136)
O then, so it be a match you care not (III, 177)
Belike you loue her wel, that you care not though al be lost so she be safe (II, 356)
It skils not so we be together (II, 438)

Concessions occur in Lyly also after 'provided,' though not so frequently.

I would not refuse her, provided always she be not clipt with the ringe (III, 267)
I will, by loue my father, I protest: Provided first, that they petition bee, not hurtfull to thy selfe, nor harme to me (III, 366)

In all these passages the form of the subjunctive is the present. The preterite subjunctive is of course possible, but it is much less frequent. In the first three of the following instances the preterite is no doubt a matter of the sequence of tenses. In the fourth 'were' implies something of an unrealistic concession.

So I, although I loued Philautus for his good properties, yet seing Euphues to excell him, I ought by Nature to lyke him better (I, 206)
Euphues thoughe hee knewe himselfe worthy euery way to haue a good countenaunce, yet coulde hee not perceiue hir willinge any way to lende hym a friendly looke (I, 200)
For whatsoeuer he painteth it is for his pleasure, and wee must think for our profit, for Apelles had his reward though he saw not the worke (II, 42)
I care not whose hand I were in, so I were out of yours (III, 260)
I care not who I were, so I were not Manes (II, 328)
O but be not partial, giue them their due though they were diuels, so will I, and excuse them for taking anie money at interest (III, 407)

Elliptical expressions of concession are common, but they offer nothing new, and I list only a few by way of illustration.

so shalt thou doe better than otherwise, though neuer so well as I wishe (II, 384)
Hether I am come to claime my children, though both fooles, and to deliuer yours, both louing (III, 225)
For as the precious stone Chalazias, being throwen into the fire keepeth stil his coldnesse, not to be warmed with any heate, so my heart although dented at with y^e^ arrowes of thy burning affections, --- shall alwayes his hardnesse (II, 139) [Note on 'dented at': "no other instance in N.E.D."]

THis is Delphos. Sacred Apòllo, whose Cracles be all divine, though doubtfull: aunswere poore Nydas, and pitie him (III, 158)
Venus. Goe loyter not, noremistake your shafte. <Exit Cupid.> Now Venus, hast thou plaide a cunning parte, though not curraunt (II, 411)
Neyther was I much vnlike these Albaie lubbers in my lyfe (though farre vnlike them in beliefe) which laboured till they were colde (I, 250-51)
You see marriage is destinie; made in heauen, though consumated on earth (III, 207)
but that I haue learned by experience, y^{t} to reason of Kings or Princes, ~~that~~ hath euer bene much mislyked of y^{e} wise, though much desired of fooles (II, 41)

I have only two instances from Lyly of the substitution of an indicative for a subjunctive form in statements of concession.

Truely I were very cruell and harde hearted ỏf I should not loue thee: harde hearted albeit I am not, but truely loue thee I cannot, whome I doubte to be my louer (I, 221)
Lady, I neither flatter you nor please my selfe (although it pleaseth you so to coniecture) for I haue alwayes obserued this (II, 135)

Chapter III

THE MODAL SUBJUNCTIVE IN JOHN LYLY

Throughout the discussion of the formal subjunctive in the preceding chapter it will have been noticed that I frequently referred to the modal subjunctive. The OE inflectional subjunctive had as its distinguishing marks the general endings -e in the singular and -en in the plural. Neither of these was well fitted to resist the tendency towards the dropping of endings, and thus in time the language came to have no distinctive subjunctive endings. In place of the old subjunctive forms the language acquired newer forms with modal auxiliaries

Since Lyly's time the modal subjunctives have become more frequent at the expense of the formal. The new forms offered the material advantage of denoting secondary notions, shading the attitude of uncertainty, of which mere modification of the finite verbal form was utterly incapable. In Lyly's time one subjunctive form - the formal - was used to express various shades of subjunctive meaning without specifying the shade intended. When the several modals replaced the single formal subjunctive they could differentiate more clearly the several shades of meaning. The modals therefore have added to the language means of expressing more distinctive aspects; they offer a more polite, courteous, and pleasing way of expressing ideas, even to the extent of turning a harsh command into a soft and inoffensive suggestion. Our language is the richer and more varied by reason of modal usage.

The modal subjunctives include the auxiliaries 'may,' 'shall,' 'will,' 'can,' 'dare,' 'might,' 'would,' 'should,' 'could,' 'durst,' and 'must.' Originally these modals were independent verbs and followed the patterns of other verbs, developing full systems of inflections: present and preterite forms, indicative and subjunctive forms, etc. Many of these distinctions, because of the semantic character of the modals, in time ceased to have any validity and disappeared. In Old English these verbs are classed as a group as the preterite-present verbs. They were strong verbs, belonging to the several strong categories, lost their present infinitive and present tense forms, came to use the old preterite forms as presents, and developed new preterite weak forms and a new present infinitive. In Old English all these verbs still had an infinitive form, and many had also a present participial form and a past participial form. Subsequently these three forms disappeared in all cases, and we have left only two forms, the present form and the preterite form. These verbs do not take the infinitive sign 'to' or the '-s' ending of the third person singular. In the case of 'dare' and 'need' the present third person sometimes has the '-s' ending and sometimes not. 'Must,' originally a weak preterite, has shifted a second time and has recently become a present form, with no preterite form for the time being.

The two forms that survive, the present and the preterite, have come to lose any distinction in time. They now both generally refer to present or future time. If there is any distinction at present it is that the preterite forms express a weaker or more remote possibility. The modals have had to develop a new way of expressing past time. Ordinary verbs can express completed action by means of expanded forms - an auxiliary ('to be,' 'to have') plus a past participle. But the modals have no past

participle. They therefore use the present or past form with the socalled perfect infinitive of the other verb; as,'I might have said so,' 'the bus may have arrived by this time,' 'if I should have taken your advice,' 'if you could have been there,' 'if it would have done any good' (in these last three instances 'should have,' 'could have,' 'would have' = 'had'), and 'he must have gone.' I am aware that Jespersen regards 'must' in the last instance as a present tense,[1] but I here humbly disagree with him.

I do not include among the modal subjunctives the expanded tenses with forms of 'to be,' 'to have,' and 'to do.' They are often used as finite verbs with full forms; as tense auxiliaries they are capable of form changes in the third person singular present and in the case of 'to be' in the past tense, as 'if she has (have) seen the picture, she is ready to go home' and 'If it were(be) finished, we would leave.' For these reasons these verbs have been considered in the discussion of the formal subjunctive. Besides the modals the modal subjunctive includes 'let,' originally an imperative which expresses proposed action rather than fact;as, 'let us play ball,' 'Let' acquired this function to fulfill a practical need for a phrasal hortative subjunctive during the development of the language.

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1) 'Must' is listed by all the grammarians except Onions as a present tense form. C.T.Onions (An Advanced English Syntax, pp. 139-40) says that 'must' is an auxiliary of past as well as of present time. He gives two citations; 'He must go' (present) and 'If he had looked, he must have seen the light of the approaching train' (past). 'Must' has no tense significance; the matter of time, as in the case of all such auxiliaries, is indicated by the following infinitive.

Every grammarar and grammarian has a distinct set of principles, rules, and applications. Neither linguists nor grammarians are agreed as to the scope and respective functions of the modal auxiliaries. Jespersen denies the existence of modals as such but recognizes the phrasal use of 'let'. He classifies 'may,' 'should,' etc., in instances like 'if he may come ---,' as imaginative use of tense. Also in 'if I had money enough, I should pay you,' 'had' is considered as a former preterite subjunctive but here indicative due to leveling of forms.[2] Curme recognizes the modals and their usages either as optative or potential subjunctive. He mentions that 'will' and 'can' are often indicatives but that 'can' is fast becoming a more forceful subjunctive than 'may.'[3] According to Onions 'may,' 'shall,' 'will,' 'might,' 'should,' 'would,' 'could' are commonly modal auxiliaries but 'can' never is a modal auxiliary.[4] Sonnenschein classifies 'can' as an indicative and the rest of the modals as either indicative or subjunctive. He says that the modals 'shall' and 'will' always follow the grammarians' usage rule.[5] Sweet divides the attitudes of mind into thought-form and fact-form. Under fact-form is found the indicative mood while under thought-form are the subjunctive and periphrastic moods. The periphrastic mood includes the conditional mood with the auxiliaries 'should' and 'would' and the permissive mood with the auxiliaries 'may' and 'might.' Sweet does not mention any other auxiliaries.[6] According to Poutsma auxiliaries are either subjunctive or conditional

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2) Otto Jespersen, Essentials of English Grammar, pp. 162-257.
3) G.O. Curme, Syntax, pp. 228-311.
4) C.T.Onions, An Advanced English Syntax, pp. 38-138.
5) E.A.Sonnenschein, A New English Grammar, Part III, pp. 72-85.
6) Henry Sweet, A New English Grammar, Part I, pp. 107-108.

forms.[7] Fowler includes as subjunctive those statements commonly introduced by the conjunctions 'if,' 'lest,' 'though,' etc., and for the modals he sets up the potential category.[8] Later Fowler says, "It is questionable whether any thing has been gained --- by the introduction of the potential mode, --- In expressions like 'if I should go,' 'if I may ride' we have the potential form (or indicative) under a condition = the subjunctive mode."[9] Smart states that the principal auxiliaries are 'be,' 'have,' 'may,' 'can,' 'must,' 'will,' 'shall,' 'do' and their respective past forms. 'Be,' 'have,' 'will,' and 'do' may be complete verbs, but the rest are modal auxiliaries.[10]

These modals differed in meaning originally from other verbs in that they did not designate or indicate an objective act, as the verb 'eat' does or the verb 'run,' but rather a subjective attitude toward action expressed by some other verb. Their semantic character therefore brought them into close alignment with the various verbal shades expressed by the subjunctive. It is to be pointed out that this subjective attitude could be more clearly expressed in the first person than in the second or third. Furthermore they expressed an attitude toward action that had, not, or had not yet, taken place, and they became therefore closely associated with the expressions of future time.

As the old formal subjunctive weakened these modals by degrees took

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7) H. Poutsma, Mood and Tense of the English Verb, p. 5.
8) H.C.Fowler, English Grammar, Part IV, pp. 311-12.
9) Ibid., pp. 313-14.
10) W.A.Smart, English Review Grammar, pp. 53-71.

over subjunctive functions. Sometimes they became colorless key words, with no meaning of their own, useful only in indicating subjunctive functions. In other instances something of their original meanings persisted. In such instances it is difficult to treat them as function words only. Particularly: in the case of 'will' and 'would' (meaning 'to be willing to, to wish,' etc.) as seen in the citations from Lyly as well as from citations from current English; as,'if you will goe with me,---' (I, 492) '--- if you will give eare to the tale of Midus,---' (II, 43), 'If I would play with pictures,---' (II, 359), 'If your Highnesse would be advised by mee,---' (III, 131), 'I will (would) liue alone,' 'If you will(would) not go away ---' less clearly in the case of 'may' and 'might' as, 'If gods maye dye ---' (I, 479), '---if kings may disgrace gods ---' (III, 152), '---if I might obtaine ---' (III, 350), '---if time might aunswere my true meaning---' (II, 47), 'If I may(might) go ---' Here the evidence from Lyly is fairly convincing, though less convincing from current English. Such changes in meaning in specific verbs as from 'cunnan' ('to know') to 'can' ('to know how,' i.e., 'to be able'), from 'magan' ('to be able') to 'may' ('to be permitted'), from 'can' ('to be able') to 'can' ('to be permitted') we are not primarily concerned with here.

A In Independent Statements

The modal subjunctive occurs in Lyly in five categories: in statements of wish, in statements of potentiality, in statements of obligation, in statements of exhortation, and in statements of permission.

1 In statements of wish

Wishes are thought of a) as capable of fulfillment (that is, the fulfillment, being cast into the future, is still possible) and b) as unlikely or incapable of fulfillment.

a) Realizable wishes include prayers and imprecations beside wishes proper. The modal formula for prayers and imprecations is usually 'may' plus the infinitive of the verb. The inflectional equivalent is here the formal present subjunctive. The citations here illustrate the common usage in the speaker's expression of prayer or imprecation that the subject of the verb (subjunctive) undergo some experience.

Ah! where so ere he be, safe may he be! (III, 296)
GOD saue the Queene (sayI) out of their hands, in whose hearts (long may the Queene thus gouerne) is not engraven (III, 409)
L <ordes> of our Lands, and makers of our Lawes, long may yee live, Lawes many may you make (III, 423)
And manie and most happie yeares may her gratious maiestie continue, to fauour and foster him, and all others which do truly loue and honor her (I, 425)
May thy hempe choake such singing harlots (III, 291)
Diuine Pandora, stay thy desperate hand! May summers lightning burne our Autume crop (III, 275)
his sweete voice, turned to howling; and there sitteth he (long May he sorrow) wondring and weeping, and kissing the lawrell, his hate loue, and mine euer (I, 478)

For wishes proper the modal formula may be 'would,' rarely with omitted subject, in contrast to formal usage, plus an infinitive. The citations here express desire or, as pointed out by Onions in his discussion of 'shall and will - should and would,' willingness.[11]

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11) C.T.Onions, An Advanced English Grammar, p. 135.

I would haue him end as Lucilla began without lyce, and not beginne as she ended without honestie (I, 322)
Dro. But what hast thou to say, Misio? Mis. Nothing, till I see whether all this be true that she hath sayd. Half. I Misio would faine see thee beg (III, 204)
I would not be in your coats for any thing (III, 122)
These boyes be dronk! I would not be in y ur takings (III, 122)
Put first I would gladly heare thee shape an aunswere to that which I haue sayd (I, 292)
I would haue her go to my house into the Countrie whilest we conclude this (III, 175)
Kowe for my wife; I would haue this kept from her, else shal I not be able to keepe my house fro Sroake (III, 175)
In my opinion therefore, to passe awaye these long nights, I would haue some pastime that might be pleasaunt, but not vnprofitable (II, 102-3)
Familia, thou art but a girl: I would not haue a Weesel crye (II, 397)
I would not haue thee think Philautus that loue is to be obtained by such meanes, but onely by faith, vertue, and constancie (II, 118)
Moreouer I woulde haue the memorye of children continually to be exercised (I, 278)
Now in this sand, I would discharge my mynde, / And cast from me, part of my burd'nous cares (III, 498-99)
I would haue this my excuse that Cheapside is not in my Shippe (I, 489)
In the meane season, about this Croue would I haue a watch, and the first liuing thing that toucheth Endimion, to be taken (III, 63)
Would you haue his loue, eyther by absence or sickines aslaked? (III, 30)
You would haue me as I owe duetie to you to leaue Curio (I, 245)
for woemen be they neuer so foolish, would euer be thought wise (II, 69)

Sometimes the 'would' plus infinitive is followed by a noun clause. In such instances as the following 'wish' expresses desire a second time. In this instance also 'would' suggests repetition in the past.

I would wish that euerie thing I touched might turne to gold: this is the sinewes of warre, and the sweetnesse of peace (III, 117)

An indicative substitution occurs in the following.

Sweet Cynthia, how wouldst thou be pleased (III, 31)

b) Wishes unlikely or impossible of fulfillment.

It is difficult to define an unrealizable wish. Usually statements of wish involve a preparatory independent verb (frequently omitted) and a

particularlizing dependent verb; as, 'would (oh) that he might have come.' (The instances of wish in Lyly with 'had' or 'were' in the dependent part are listed as formal subjunctives.) The wish here is unrealistic in the sense that the time for its fulfillment is past. But any classification of the main verb as realizable or unrealizable would depend on the particularizing details. I am therefore not offering such instances here. Of the subjunctive function of 'would' there can be no question, but there might be of its equivalent 'I wish' and still more of 'I wished.' Similarly the pattern 'I might(could, etc) wish he had come(were here).' There is one possible pattern however that expresses unrealistic wish, 'I might(could,etc.) have wished that--,' but I have no instances of it to offer from Lyly.

2 In statements of potentiality

The modal subjunctive of potentiality expresses likely or possible action or status that is conceived as having occurred, as occurring now, or as occurring in the future in the course of events. As I explained in the section on the potential subjunctive in independent statements in the preceding chapter., I am using the present category as an omnibut category. It is necessary here too to distinguish between a) potentialities that are realizable, that is realistic, assumptions or possibilities that may yet come to pass, and b) potentialities that are unrealizable, or unrealistic possibilities that are either very remote or having been assumed for one reason or another already past realization. In the case of modal potentiality I add a third category c) for 'can' and 'could' statements.

a) The auxiliaries 'may' and 'might,' weakened from their earlier meaning, have come to express simple contingency, the possibility of action in the future. It should be remembered that they are now also used to express permission and that they seem at times, more frequently in Lyly's

particularlizing dependent verb; as, 'would (oh) that he might have come.' (The instances of wish in Lyly with 'had' or 'were' in the dependent part are listed as formal subjunctives.) The wish here is unrealistic in the sense that the time for its fulfillment is past. But ~~any~~ classification of the main verb as realizable or unrealizable would depend on the particularizing details. I am therefore not offering such instances here. Of the subjunctive function of 'would' there can be no question, but there might be of its equivalent 'I wish' and still more of 'I wished.' Similarly the pattern 'I might(could, etc) wish he had come(were here).' There is one possible pattern however that expresses unrealistic wish, 'I might(could,etc.) have wished that--,' but I have no instances of it to offer from Lyly.

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a) The auxiliaries 'may' and 'might,' weakened from their earlier meaning, have come to express simple contingency, the possibility of action in the future. It should be remembered that they are now also used to express permission and that they seem at times, more frequently in Lyly's

time than at the present naturally, to express something of their earlier meaning.

How may my Nymphes be restored? (III, 325)
Ceres may lose that that Cupid would save, true lovers (III, 327)
The subtill Foxe may well be beaten, but neuer broken from stealing his pray (I, 191)
But as it is, it may be better, & were it badder it is not the worst (I, 325)
Ganimedes maye cast an amiable countenaunce, but that feedeth not (II, 71)
What may the meaning of these speeches be (III, 90)
Even w^th this bodkin you may liue unharmed / Your beawtye is w^th vertue so well armed (I, 503)
Seeing therfore one maye loue the clear Conduit water, though he loath the muddie ditch (I, 258)
Unto y^e like sence may the answere of Socrates be applyed (I, 270)
It may be when I was young as you, I was as idle as you (though in my opinion, there is none lesse idle than a lover) (II, 48)
And now gentlemen, if you will give eare to the tale of Fidus, it maybe some will be as watchfull as Philautus (II, 49)
They that use to steale honny, burne hemlocke to smoke the Bees from their hives, and it may be, that to get some aduauntage of me (I, 49)

'Might' has become a weaker and more hesitant 'may,' perhaps already in Lyly's time, but it is difficult to say how far its original meaning had disappeared.

for were either of them wanting in you, it might tourne mee to trouble, and your selfe to shame (II, 109)
Ah my Lucilla how much am I bounde to thee, whiche preferrest mine vnworthiness before thy Fathers wrath, my happinesse before thine owne misfortune, my love before thine owne lyfe? How might I excell thee in courtesie, whom no mortall creature can exceede in constancie? (I, 226)
Tis a lye; and yet if I had, he might wel spare an inch or two (III, 156)
What might men do to be beleeued? (II, 346)
So that, although you had as manie louers as you haue fingers and toes, you might be one among them all, and yett wholy euerie ones (I, 462)
Camp. A famous sonne, but an infamous fact. Apel. He might do it, because he was a god (II, 336)
The kings might behold within the arbour, a faine Shepheard (I, 507)
There might I beholde Drones, or Beetles, I knowe not howe to terme them (III, 67)
There might I see ingratitude with an hundred eyes, gazing for benefites, and with a thousand teeth, gnawing on the bowelles wherein shee was bred (III, 67)

Both 'should' and 'would' are very common in conclusions to realizable conditions. They express contingent potentiality. There is not much difference in their use with the different persons, certainly not enough to justify the traditional distinction in use. It is possible that 'would' carried more of its earlier meaning than 'should.'

Mistresse (quod he) if you would buy all my thought at that price, I should neuer be wearye of thinking (I, 224)
If that Martin could thatch up his church, this mans Scabship should bee an Elder (III, 405)
I should account my ten years absence a flatt banishment, were I not honoured in her Maiesties service (I, 486)
Were it not my sonnes, that Nature worketh more in me, then Iustice, I should disherite the one of you (II, 23)
Were I sicke, the verye sight of thy faire face would drive me into a sound sleepe (II, 400)
These subtill shiftes these paynted practises (if I were to be wonne) would soone weane mee (I, 221)
For if the butcher should take upon him to cut the Anatomy of a man, bicause he hath skil in opening an Oxe, he would proue himself a Calfe (I, 180)
Suffer me therefore to gaze on the Moone, at whom, were it not for thy selfe, I would die with wondering (III, 33)
Lost or forlorn, to me she was right deere / And this is certain, vnto him that could / The place where she abides to me unfold: For euer I would vow my selfe his / Neuer revolting till my life did end (III, 373)
Your grapes would be but drie huskes (III, 24)
Yet among al the things that I committed, there is nothing so much tormenteth my rented and ransackt thoughts, as that in the prime of my husbands youth I divorced him by my deuillish arte; for which , if to die might be amends, I would not live till tomorrowe (III, 72)

Sometimes 'would' expresses in Lyly, as now, repetitive or habitual action.

Every evening she wold put forth either some pretie question, or vtter some mery conceit, to driue me from melancholy (II, 58)
Sometimes would he allure her with sweete musicke, but harmony is harsh (I, 478)
I am nowe enforced to remember thy mothers deathe, who I thinke was a Prophetesse in hir lyfe, for oftentimes she would saye that thou haddest more beautie then was conuenient for one (I, 243)

Indicative substitutions are of course fairly common in Lyly.

Indeed if thou shouldest rigge up and downe in our iackets, thou wouldst be thought a very tomboy (III, 122)
No No Philautus thou maist well poyson Camilla with such drugges, but neuer perswade her (II, 117)

b) The subjunctive of unrealistic modal potentiality occurs, in Lyly as now, in statements expressing a possible action in the sense that it is felt to have been possible once but is now for varying reasons merely a hypothesis clearly past realization. It occurs principally in conclusions the conditions that are felt to be unrealistic or contrary to fact, and involves variously the modals 'should,' 'would,' 'might' (always preterite forms) plus the perfect infinitive.

Had he not spoken I should have courted him (III, 263)
If Bogoa had not bewraied it, howe then should it have come to light? (III,71)
If Philautus had loved Lucilla, he woulde neuer haue suffered Euphues to have seeh her (I, 210)
If fortune, & fidalitie had bin twinnes, they might have beene as rich, as faithfull (I, 489)
They might also have taken example of the wise husbandmen (I, 187)
It is a pretty boy and a faire, hee might well have beene a women (II ,439)
Had thy lute been lawrell, and the strings of Daphnes haire, thy tunes might have beene compared to my noates (III, 140)

There is one passage in Lyly with an indicative substitution (involving 'need') in such unrealistic potentiality.

Farewel Diogenes, thou needest not have scraped rootes, if thou wouldest have followed Alexander (II, 35)

c) 'Can' and 'could' statements are extremely common in Lyly as they are today, and there is little agreement in the grammarians' treatment of them. In one place Curme lists 'can' as a potential subjunctive having a

stronger force than 'may,'[12] but elsewhere he calls it indicative with potential force expressing ability to perform some act.[13] Onions seems to imply that it is indicative. "Can expresses ability. It has always independant meaning, i.e., it is not used to form tense or mood equivalents."[14] Certainly these forms are not like other modals: they have more of their original meaning in tact and they are not regularly used as tense and mood symbols. But since 'could' has by fair agreement subjunctive value, I can see no reason for not considering 'can' subjunctive too on occasion, expressing the possibility of action through the ability to perform it.

'Could' is generally listed as a past subjunctive referring to possible action in the future. I quote Jespersen: "Could is also used in main sentences of reflected condition instead of the clumsy and over-emphatic should (would) be able to: Lord, I could not endure a husband with a beard on his face (Sh.). I had an early breakfast; now I could eat a little more. When no conditional clause is found, this could is often hardly more than a weaker or diffident variety of the present tense can, thus especially in questions: you won't be angry , will you? How could I? Could you tell me the right time?"[15]

I shall arrange my materials from Lyly under two headings: 1) those instances which exemplify 'can' and 'could' more or less in their earlier meaning with present and past time distinctions; and 2) those instances in which 'can' and 'would,' ignoring the older time distinctions and more

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12) G.O.Curme, Parts of Speech and Accidence, pp. 226-27.
13) G.O.Curme, Syntax, p. 409.
14) C.T.Onions, An Advanced English Syntax, p. 138.
15) Otto Jespersen, Essentials of English Grammar, p. 257.

or less their earlier meaning, indicate possible, that is subjunctive, notions of some sort.

1) 'Can' and 'could' statements expressing present and past time distinctions are perhaps weak indicatives. The clearest instances are those in which the ability or power resides in the subject of the verb. But when the ability or power resides outside the subject, as frequently in the case of inanimate subjects, there is a somewhat different shade of meaning conveyed.

I can scarce write for ioy; and it is likely, this a.c lacque cannot speak for wondring (I, 486)
Of what Grape this Wine is made I cannot tell, and therefore I must crave pardon (II, 54)
I can say no more, I have tryed no lesse (II, 29)
I am amazed and can no more, and your iudgments shall require (I, 514)
I cannot be so superstitous as these nice lovers (I, 488)
A thousand groates, God shield aunswered this old huddle, I can have two servantes at that price (I, 269)
Say on, Tellus: I cannot imagine anie thing that can colour such a crueltie (III, 73)
Ah Cassander, friend I can-not terme thee, seeing thee so unkinde (II, 17)
You can do lytte yf you cannot maister your worde (I, 461)
All this night I could not sleepe, dreaming of greene rushes (I, 491)
I could not finde one more noble in court, then your Honor (I, 7)
No fire in Rome could Romulus staffe consume (III, 431)
Achilles speare could as well heale as hurte (I, 247)
I could court it with the Italian, carous it with the Dutch-man (II, 24)
Could Ionas in the raging Seas be drownd? (III, 430)

2) 'Can' and 'could' in statements that do not imply the present and past time distinctions are to be considered subjunctives. They are then like other modals. 'Can' suggests subjunctive possibility and carries the notion of a stronger 'may,' even though it can not always be replaced idiomatically by 'may.' 'Could' is sometimes replaceable by other modal preterites and as such to be regarded as a stronger 'would,' 'might,' etc.

As such it seems to emphasize one of the several possibilities. As a modal it conveys a great variety of shades of meaning.

And seeing we resemble (as you say) each other in qualities, it cannot be that the one should differ from y^e^ other in curtesie (I, 198-99)
Good God can there bee any that hath the name of father which wyll esteeme more the fancie of his friende then the nurture of his son (I, 268)
And can you be so vnnaturall, whom dame Nature hath nourished and brought vpp so many years, to repine as it were agaynst Nature (I, 191)
Indeed it hath bin stopt a long time, it can neuer rune as long as I waite, upon this Aris (I, 494)
If he be not returned, he cannot be long: we have also lost our pages (III, 139)
What greater dishonour could happen to Diana, or to her Nimphes shame, then that there can be any time so idle, that shold make their heads so addle?
Now, for that this gardener twitteth me with my vocation, I could proue it a mystery not mechanical (I, 419)
I could wish myselfe like the inchaunted Castle of Loue, to hould you heere for euer (I, 497)
I could be even with my Mother: and so I will, if I shall call you mother (II, 412)

Indicative substitutions can of course be made in the second person singular.

And canst thou Iucilla be slight of loue in forsaking Philautus to flye to Euphues? (I, 205)

3 In statements of obligation

The modal subjunctive of obligation occurs in Lyly a) in weakened commands and b) in statements of moral or logical inference or preference .

a) The subjunctive of weakened command, very frequent in Lyly, is a 'let' - statement involving the first person singular or the third person singular and plural. It should be kept in mind that not all 'let' - clauses are of this nature; some are hortatory, and some are permissive.

The distinctions are not always easy to keep clear. "The overlapping," says Sonnenschein, "of the significations of the several moods and tenses, like that of the cases, is due to the way in which human speech has been developed all the world over. It was not made to order, so as to correspond to preconceived categories of thought: it grew. And its growth was determined by practical human needs and natural associations of ideas, but without regard to logical consistency or completeness." 16) For a discussion of the weakened command as related to the imperative see the section on the subjunctive of obligation in the preceding chapter.

Let me have my love answered, and you shall finde me faithfull (I, 488)
Peter. Thou canst remember these foure spirits? Raffe. Let me alone to coniure them (II, 443)
Whilst that the childe is young lette him bee instructed in vertue, and lyterature (I, 267)
he answeared, if Alexander wold faine see me, let him come to me, if learne of me, lette him come to me (II, 323)
I marie (quoth the Iudge) then let him be tied to the halter, and let the horse goe home (III, 405)
Lette hir forslow no occasion that may bringe the childe to quietnesse and cleanelynesse (I, 266)
Alex. ---and I cannot tell how to tearme it, a curst yeelding modestie! Hen. let her passe (II, 341)
shew thy selfe sounde when thou art rotten, lette thy hew be merrye, when thy heart is melancholy (I, 255)
Tyterus, let yours be a boy and if you will: mine shall not (II, 470)
O let thy tongue first salue Learchus wound (III, 252)
Well then, let fayre wordes coole that choler (III, 200)
and let love by thy beames bee honoured in all the world (III, 328)
If all be conscience, let conscience bee the foundation of your building (III, 409-10)
Well, let it rest vnperfect, & come you with me (II, 333)
Wel, replie not, for I wil to Delphos: in the meane time let it be proclaimed, that if there be any so cunning (III, 152)
Well said Camilla let it goe, I must impute it to my ill fortune (II, 129)
for if my curtesie, as you say, were ye case of your common, let it also be y^e occasion of y^e ending your former discourse (I, 216)

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16) E.A.Sonnenschein, The Soul of Grammar, p. 57.

& seeing them let them not seeme to see them, & hearing them let them not seeme to heare (I, 282)
Some light faults let them dissemble as though they knewe them not (I, 282)
if by my folly any be allured to lust, let them by my repentaunce be drawne to continencie (I, 247)
Let fall your eye-lids like the Sunnes cleere set (I, 247)
let not your minds be carried away with vayn delyghts (I, 284)

b) The modal subjunctive of moral and logical inference or preference occurs, in Lyly as today, with a great many different auxiliaries, principally 'should,' 'would,' 'might,' 'must,' 'must needs,' 'ought.' The modal is followed by a simple infinitive. The obligation in such statements is frequently more implied than explicite. The action of the verb is considered obligatory because it is felt to be self-imposed according to some code of moral conduct, or because it is felt to be imposed by some external necessity which there is little chance of evading, or because it is felt to express inescapably some preference as to procedure, or because it is felt to specify the proper stages in some given procedure, or because it is felt to prescribe details to meet certain standards of specifications, or because it is felt to indicate conclusions inevitably involved in assumed prior calculations. At times these modals are roughly interchangeable, but by reason of the many auxiliaries available there is here a wider range in shade of meaning than was, or is, at all possible with the formal subjunctive. There is about most of these modal usages an aura of generic time, which is not strange, considering the notions they give expression to. The statements these modals make are not predicated at any one point in time, but are valid at any possible point in time, for as long as time or our system of thinking exists.

'Should' is used in such statements with all persons. Evidence, if

any were needed, of the inadequacy of the grammarians' rule about 'should' and 'would.'

Why shuld I feare him that walkes on his neatsfeete (III, 401)
This is Eripeus banke, here she should be [note on page 560 explains 'here Iphicles expects hera to be'] (III, 278)
Wine should be taken as the Dogd of Egypt drinke water, by snatches (II, 56)
Faire faces should have smoothe hearts (III, 311)
A womans hart and tongue by kinde should not be Relatives alwaye (III, 462)
We shold not looke at y^t we cannot reach, nor long for y^t we shold not have (II, 41)
You should think love like Homers wife Moly, a white leafe & a black roote, a faire shewe, and a bitter taste (II, 454)
Gods doe know, and men should, that love is a consuming of wit, and restoring of folly, a staring blindnesse, and a blind gazing (III, 311)
He should more over talke of many matters, not alwayes harp vpon one string (I, 272)
The euill ende of Lucilla should moue thee to begin a good lyfe (I, 312)
You should seeme to be Ladies; and we in the country have an old saying, that 'halfe a pease a day will serve a Lady' (I, 492)

In two passages in the second person singular an indicative form has replaced the subjunctive form.

Thou shouldst not weene that she hath runne fast, but that thou hast gone so slowe (I, 311)
So shouldest thou lyve as thou mayst dye, and then shalt thou dye to lyve (I, 308-9)

I have relatively few instances of 'would' from Lyly.

It would better become thee to be more courteous, and frame thy selfe to please (II, 354)
Lady, to make a long preamble to a short sute, would seeme superfluous (II, 63)

I have only one instance of 'might,' interchangeable apparently in this case with 'would.'

And to beginne abruptly in a matter of great waight, might be thought absurd (II, 63)

Statements with 'must' are very frequent indeed. 'Must,' now curiously changed in meaning from OE 'moste' (infinitive 'motan' = 'may'), first came to be felt as expressing a stronger possibility than 'may' or 'might.' Now, as Onions says, "must expresses necessity and obligation." [17]

Thus my message being ended; I must, most excellent Ladie, by the Commaundement of my mistris, the Queene of the Fayeries, returne to my charge (I, 455)
being not able in person to paye with the launce this rent of my seruice, I must beseeche some noble or worthie gentelman (Æ I, 13-14)
If thou be wedded to that wickedness, I must and will see it punished to the uttermost (III, 78)
Behold Ascanio, for thy only sake, / These tedious trauels I must undertake (III, 349)
O Italy I must love thee, because I was borne in thee (II, 88)
Though my souldiers be valiant, I must not therfore thinke my quarrels iust (II, 160)
Risio, honor me, kneele downe to mee, kiss my feet, I must make thee blessed (III, 183)
I must search every place for him, for I stand on thornes till I heare what he hath done (III, 188)
Now must euerie one by wit make an excuse, and euerie excuse must bee coosenage (III, 192)
Aristotle must dine when it pleaseth Philip (I, 315)
We must consider that all our lyfe is devided into remission and study (I, 277)
For whatsoeuer he painteth it is for his pleasure, and wee must think for our profit, for Appelles had his reward though he saw not the worke (II, 42)
Endimion, you must nowe tell who Sumenides shrineth for his Saint (III, 77)
Enquire at Ordinaries, there must be gallets for the Italians (III, 115)
They must now be taunted with sharp rebukes, straight ways admonished with faire words (I, 277)
Thou art barbrous not valiant, Gods must be entreated, not commanded (III, 158)
Our exercises must be as your iudgment is, resembling water, which is alwaies of the same colour into what it runneth (II, 359)

The modal 'must needs' was very frequent in Lyly. 'Needs' is an adverbial adjunct, from the OE genitive 'nedes' = 'by necessity,' now

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17) C.T.Onions, An Advanced English Syntax, p. 139.

no longer felt to be necessary. It was no doubt otherwise formerly. Poutsma points out that the purpose of such adverbial adjuncts was either to express shades of meaning beyond the power of the verb or to emphasize or add precision and that they were never used with the inflectional subjunctive.[15] It is not difficult to see that 'must' needed, while its meaning was in transition, a particle like 'nedes' to strengthen the notion of strong possibility or contingency. The very frequent occurrence of 'must needs' in Lyly might carry the implication that 'must' alone had not yet definitely attained its present meaning.

I must needes conclude with Philautus, though I should cauill with Euphues (II, 160)
It was a verie good horse, I must needs confess (III, 214)
I will knowe of the old woman whether I be a maide or no, and then, if I be not, I must needes be a man (III, 191)
I must needs beleeve there are gods: for I think thee an enimie to them (II, 350)
I must needs yeeld, when neither reason nor counsell can be heard (II, 331)
I have hearde that women eyther love entirely or hate deadly, and seeing you have put me out of doubt of the one, I must needes preswade my selfe of the other (I, 238)
if thou have revealed the troth, he must needes thinke thee vnconstant (I, 206)
Yet good lady, let me obtain one smal sute, which derogating nothing from your true love, must needes be lawful (II, 78)
He must needs goe that the deuill drives (III, 189)

'Need' has come to function as an auxiliary as well as a full verb. I have only one passage from Lyly with 'need' as an auxiliary, and that curiously an indicative form. Its current meaning of obligation or compulsion developed partly no doubt from the frequent use of the parallel form 'needs' with 'must.' In the present passage it carries implications of unreality.

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15) H. Poutsma, Mood and Tense of the English Verb, p. 4.

Thou needest not have scraped rootes, if thou wouldesthhave followed Alexander (II, 35)

'Ought' likewise is a very frequent modal in Lyly. Of 'ought' and 'should' Jespersen says that they " have come to be a stronger and a weaker expression of present duty: ought is historically the preterite of owe and thus meant 'had to' (would have to), but the conditional meaning is no longer felt." [19]

by so much the more (Sayde Cyrus) I ought to absteine from his sight (I,250)
The consent of so many ages, of so sundrye nations, and of so divers mindes, in embracing the Scriptures, and the rare godlynesse of some, ought to establish the authoritie thereoff amongst vs (I, 298)
Age alway ought to bee a myrror for youth, for where olde age is impudent there certainly youth must needs be shamelesse (I, 283)
In battayles there ought to be a doubtfull fight, and a desperat ende (I, 211)
& the higher thy calling is, the better ought they conscience to bee (I 307)
So ought we Euphues to frame our selves in all our actions & deuises (II, 42)
Besides this, where the Holy Ghost hath ceased to sette downe, there ought we to cease to enquire (I, 299)
We ought to take greater heede that we be not intrapped in follye,then feare to bee subdued by force (II, 14)
You ought therefore no more to be agrieued with that which I have sayde (I, 259)
Wise parentes ought to take good heede , especially at this time, y^t^ they frame their sonnes to modesty (I, 280-81)

There is one passage with an indicative form in the second person singular.

By how much the more thou excellest others in honors, by so muche the more thou oughtest to exceed them in honestie (I, 307)

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19) Otto Jespersen, Essentials of English Grammar, p. 258.

4 In statements of exhortation

The subjunctive of exhortation occurs largely with the first person plural. It is very doubtful whether parallel patterns with other persons, singular or plural, should be so classified. The modal auxiliary is 'let,' which with an infinitive is exactly equivalent to the formal inflectional present subjunctive, although it should be kept in mind that statements with 'let' express other notions than exhortation. This modal hortatory is very frequent in Lyly.

It should be kept in mind that statements with 'let' express other notions besides exhortation. Many grammarians consider any 'let' statement an inperative, and thereby recognize a first and third person imperative, as 'let us sing,' 'let them talk.' But Reed and Kellog point out that "us is not the subject of the verb-phrase let-sing and let is not of the first person," that "us is the object complement of let, and the infinitive sing is the objective complement, having us for its assumed subject." [20] While I am unable to consider all 'let'-clauses as of one kind, I feel the argument advanced by Reed and Kellogg much too spacious, based as it is on mere verbal patterns. I shall consider 'let'-clauses of three different kinds. 'Let us sing' is hortatory; 'let them talk' is permissive; and 'let this be a lesson to you' is imperative or weakened command in modal form. Curme too I may add, considers 'let' with an infinitive as the modern (that is, modal) subjunctive means of expressing volitive (that is, imperative) notion.[21]

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20) Alonzo Reed and Brainerd Kellog, Higher Lessons in English, p. 329, note.
21) G.O.Curme, College English Grammar, p. 261.

The Scorpion that stung thee shall heale thee, a sharpe sore hath a short cure, let vs goe (I, 215)
Now let vs vse no cusions, but faire hearts (I, 437)
Let vs not now stand wishing, but presently seeke them out, (III, 320)
Ramis. This is the Temple of our great god, let vs offer our sacrifice (III, 317)
Soph. So, no more Ladies: let our comming to sport not tourne to spight (III, 138

The hortatory subjunctive occurs very frequently in elliptical statements; usually a verb of motion is to be understood.

Manes. Well then, let vs to the matter (II, 335)
Phao. Yet old ynough to talke with market folkes. Mileta. Well let vs in (II, 401)
Myst. Nor anie good, I thinke, Serena; yet to satisfie thy minde we will see what she can saie. Ser. good brother let vs (III, 195)
Dro. Tush! theyr turne shall bee next, all must bee done orderly: lets to it, for nowe it workes (III, 205)
Pris. Wilt thou goe soone to Memphios house? Sne. I, and if you will, let vs (III, 208)
It is vnpossible let vs with speed to the king to know his resolution (III, 150)

5 In statements of permission

The subjunctive of permission occurs very frequently in Lyly. The usual modal auxiliary is 'may' or 'might,' though in Lyly 'may' seems to be far more common than 'might,' though other modals also occur, such as 'let' and even 'must.' 'Might' has come to denote a weakened, more hesitating 'may.' Sweet points out that 'may' implies possibility with an infinite future,[22] as of course it does, though not always permission. He also differentiates 'might' and 'should': 'should' expresses the idea of a result as in itself inevitable or probable, while 'might' suggests the

22) Henry Sweet, A New English Grammar, Part II, pp. 115-117.

result only as a possibility.[23] When 'may' and 'might' express mere possibility, they are treated under the potehtial subjunctive.

And please ye, you may go,/ And leave me here to feed upon my woe (III,363)
I must stay forsaken and desolate. You may go with maiestie, joy, and glory (I, 497)
It is your owne, and onlie you may weare it (I, 457)
It may be sayd Philautus, but I were then verye vnfit for such pastimes (II, 157)

In questions, very commonly, 'may' or 'might' introduces a polite request.

May we know the vse for our better skyll in warre? (III, 28)
A strange humour, might I enquire the cause? (III, 47)
May it therefore please you to hear of his wife who lyues by you? (I, 469)

Sometimes, as today, the question order is in meaning not materially different from the declarative order.

And so good father may I say of thy cotage, which thou seemest to account of so homly (II, 39)

At times there is a suggestion of the earlier meaning of 'may' ('to be able'). It is of course difficult to be certain, since it is entirely a matter of feeling. In the second of the following passages there is also a suggestion of prohibition.

This Ditty may be sung to the high 'Allemaigne Measure' (III, 453)o
Alas good Sir, the cause may not be knowne / That hath inforste me to be here alone (III, 349)
I may not speake of love, for I have vowd here to sollicit her (III, 262-63)

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23) Ibid., pp. 115-117.

Permission is frequently also expressed in 'let' statement. But it should be remembered that not all 'let' clauses express permission; they may also indicate exhortation or weakened command in modal form.

Yet good layd, let me obtain one smal sute, which derogating nothing from your true loue, must needes be lawful (II, 78)
Let them curse all day, so I may have but one kiss at night (III, 327)
I marie (quoth the Iudge) then let him be tied to the halter, and let the horse go home (III, 405)
Let my father vse what speaches he lyst, I will follow mine own lust (I, 207)
Ah Euphues, let not my credulyties be an occasion heereafter for thee to practice the lyke crueltie (I, 233)
Then let her stand or move or walke alone (III, 244)
I take a surfit without recure: let her practice her accustomed coyness (III, 49)
Let Neptune haue his right if you will haue your quiet (II, 456)
O no Cunophilus; there let her sleepe And let vs pray that she may be recured (III, 285)

There is only one example of 'must' in the sense of permitting or recognizing freedom or liberty.

Tellus, Cynthia must command what she will (III, 77)

B In Dependent Statements

The modal subjunctive in dependent statements occurs in Lyly in five categories: in statements of wish, in statements of potentiality, in statements of obligation, in statements of condition, and in statements of concession.

1 In statements of wish

Wishes can be thought of a) as realizable or possible of fulfillment (that is, there is some chance, since they are cast into the future, that they may be fulfilled) and b) as unrealizable or impossible of fulfillment. The former, if may be stated, far outnumber the latter.

a) Realizable wishes occur, in the form of prayers or wishes proper, after certain verbs, and the gradations from prayers to wishes are more a matter of shadings than of sharp demarkations. Generally the main verb is preparatory, and the dependent statement gives the particulars as well as the shadings.

Prayers in dependent statements use 'may' plus an infinitive, occasionally "should" plus an infinitive, to express a different shade of meaning.

My leige god grant thy time may have no end (III, 494-95)
God graunt the worlde maie ende with your life (I, 424)
and seeing I shall hardly be induced euer to match with any, I beseeche you, if by your Fatherly love I shall be compelled, that I may match with such a one as both I may love, and you may like (I, 229)
I began thus to pray, that as she hath lived fortie yeares a virgin in great maiestie, so she may lyve fourescore yeares a mother with great ioye, that as with hir we have long time hadde peace and plentie, so by hir we may ever have quietnesse and aboundance (II, 212)

O no Gunophilus; there let her sleepe, and let vs pray that she may be recured (III, 285)
Well I am revenged at last of my Maister; I pray God I may be thus even with all mine enemyes (III, 278)
To signifie that my hart is there, I most humbly entreat, that this key may be presented (I, 487)
God shield you should have cause to be so cunning as Apelles (II, 339-40)

Prayers imperceptibly shade into wishes proper depending on the character of the main verb that is used. 'Wish' and 'would' are of course the most obvious, but other main verbs occur as well. 'Would' will be considered by itself; here I list citations with other main verbs. In all instances the main verb is preparatory. Sometimes a verbal noun takes the place of a finite verb. 'May' is most frequent in the clause of particularization after a main verb in the present, though sometimes 'should' occurs with a different shading. After a main verb in the past, 'would' and 'might,' apparently interchangeably, occur in the dependent statement. Frequently such with statements shade into requests.

The knight wisheth it may be a watch (better than Scarborows warning) to the Noble Gentlemen of your Courte (I, 455)
Whatsoever we present, we wish it may be thought the dawnsing of Agrippa his shadowes (II, 316)
I trust I may say that his feet shold have ben, olde Helena (II, 7)
Where your Majestie hath don a miracle, & it can not be denied, and I hope I may manifest <mirth> (I, 468)
This is their resolution, and my desire, that their lives may be imployed wholy in your service (I, 485)
We follow, desiring that our thoughtes may be touched with thy finger (III, 119)
Never asking what she did, but alwayes praying she may do well, not enquiring whether she might do what she would (II, 46)
for when they see a sharpe witte in their sonne to conceive, for the desire they have that hee shoulde out runne his fellowes, they loaden him with continuall exercise (I, 277)
Wherein he vsed such cunning, that Appelles himselfe seeing this worke, wished yt Venus would turne hir face (II, 211)

'Would' is in current English almost exclusively an auxiliary in dependent

statements. But in the following passages from Lyly it is possible we have to do with 'would' as a finite verb. In that case these passages belong more properly under the formal subjunctive. If we interpret these statements as elliptical, 'would' must be regarded as an auxiliary.

Never asking what she did, but always praying she may do well, not enquiring whether she might do what she would (II, 46)
For this Philautus thought I, that eyther I did not hit the question which she would (II, 63)
Onely some delyght I tooke in the Mathematicks which made me knowen of more then I would (II, 119-20)
Besides that, Alexander must be painted of none but Apelles, nor engraven of any but Lisippus, nor our Elizabeth set forth of every one that would in duety (II, 38)

The subjunctive of particulars after 'would' is so frequent that I shall content myself with a few illustrative passages. 'Could,' 'would,' 'might' are the modals in the dependent clause, all more or less interchangeable, always followed by the infinitive.

And I would gentlemen y^{t} you could feel the like impressions in your myndes at the rehersall of my mishappe (II, 51)
Friend Fidus (if Fortune allow a tearm so familiar) I would I might live to see thee as wise (II, 50)
I would the gods would remoue this punishment, so that Mydas would be penitent (III, 126)
I would I might compell thee as a Father (I, 306)

After 'had as liefe,' 'had rather,' etc., the modal 'should' occurs in the dependent statement of particulars. In the second passage the 'had' is elliptically omitted.

I had as liefe an other should take measure by his back, of my apparel, as appoint what wife I shall have, by his minde(II, 219)
If it come by commaundement of Ceres, not their owne notions, I rather they should hate (III, 327)

Elliptical statements of wish are very common. One type of ellipsis is the omission of the main verb.

O, that I could remove with you, as other circumstances can! Time can goe with you, Persons can goe with you; they can move like Heaven; but I like dull Earth (as I am indeed), must stand unmovable (I, 197)
Ah that I might once again see Endimion! (III, 52)
O that Iaydora would regard my suite! (III, 207)

Explanations can be elliptically parallel in patterns, though they are not themselves wishes.

O that a woman should dissemble so! (III, 285)
O that so fayre a Lambe should be devoured (III, 208)

In all types of wishes indicative substitutions are common in the second person singular.

I will pray that thou mayst be measured vnto with the lyke measure (I, 235)
But god shielde Lucilla that thou shouldest be so carelesse of thine honour as to commit the state thereoff to a stranger (I, 221)
I woulde not Sir Hues that thou shouldest condemne me of rigour, in that I seeke to asswage thy follye by reason (I, 224)
I tell thee, I had rather thou shouldest rob my chest, than imbesell my sonne (III, 221)
I had rather thou shouldest walke amonge the beddes of wolsome pottehearbes, then the Knottes of pleasaunt flowers (II, 81-2)

a) The modal subjunctive occurs in unrealistic wishes in dependent statements. The pattern is 'might' or 'could' or 'should' or ('wish' (or 'wished'). I have only one instance from Lyly involving 'might,' but the other modals are possible: 'but to have made it ful, I wished I might have seene it' (I, 438). The same pattern occurs in elliptical statements of wish, with the main verb omitted, as, 'oh, that he might have been here,' 'oh, that I might have seen it.' There is no question here of the unreality

'would' plus the perfect infinitive, and 'it became after a main verb, 'would' or 'should'

of the wish or of the subjunctive character of the dependent verb which expresses the unreality.

2 In statements of potentiality

The subjunctive of potentiality expresses likely or possible action or status that is conceived as having occured, as occurring now, or as ocurring in the future in the course of events. The distinctions should be kept in mind here, as in the case of independant statements, between realizable and unrealizable potentiality. But since most instances of unrealizable potentiality occur in conditions, and conditional statements are given a separate category elsewhere, the distinction need not here be entered in the classification.

a) The subjunctive of potentiality with the modal auxiliaries (as with the formal subjunctive) occurs in noun clauses as objects after such verbs as 'suppose,' 'suspect,' 'fear,' 'think,' 'know,' 'imagine,' etc., or in noun clauses after corresponding verbal nouns. As in the case of the formal subjunctive, these verbs are used most frequently with the first person. They serve to intensify the uncertainty of the supposition, doubt, etc. In Lyly these modals may be replaced by the formal subjunctive. The preterite of the modals is used after a present tense.

A modal auxiliary ('should,' 'would') plus an infinitive occurs after a main verb in the present.

Suppose Vulcan should so temper thy sword, , that were thy heart neuer so valeant (III, 129)
So I suspecting that Euphues would be carped of some curious Reader, thought by sore false shewe to bringe them in hope (II, 4)
so woemen if they knewe what excellency were in them, I feare mee men

should neuer winne them to their wills, or weane them from their minde (I, 217)

Lucilla seeing him in this pitifull plight and fearing he would take stande if the lure were not cast out (I, 224)

and they seeing one another, noting the apparell, and marking the personages, he should call in his sonne for fear he should over-reach his speech (III, 197)

I am sory to thincke it should be so, and I sigh in that it cannot be otherwise (I, 321)

do you not thinke it would beate my heart blacke and blew? (III, 330)

What do you thinke Ile bee cosned of my father? me thinkes I should not! (III, 226)

Ferardo entered, whome they all duetifully welcomed home, who rounding Philautus in the eare, desired hym to accompany him immediately without farther pausinge, protesting it shoulde bee as well for his preferment as for his owne profite (I, 217)

If thou wouldst but permit me to talke with thee, or by writing suffer me at large to discourse w^t^ thee, I doubt not but y^t^, both the cause of my loue wold be beleeued, & the extremitie rewarded (II, 124)

and if you be angrye bicause I am pleased, certes I deeme you woulde be content if I were deceased (I, 245)

y^t^ time & fortune could not weare out, what Gods and nature had wrought vppe: not once imagining that white and read should returne to black and yellow (II, 381-2)

A modal auxiliary('might') plus an infinitive occurs after a main verb in the preterite without much change in meaning.

I did long time debate with my selfe Philautus, whether it might stand with mine honor to send thee an aunswere---(II, 127)

A modal auxiliary ('might,' 'would') plus a perfect infinitive occurs after a main verb in the present to express a supposition referring to the past.

Call hither Campaspe. Me thinks I might have bin made priuie to your affection (II, 356)

Pigmalion maketh against this, for Uenus seeing him so earnestly to loue, & so effectually to pray, graunted him his request, which had he not by importunate suit obtained, I doubt not but he would rather haue hewed hir in peeces then honoured hir w^t^ passions (II, 160)

A modal auxiliary('would') plus a perfect infinitive occurs after a main verb in the preterite referring to a supposition in the past.

Having received long life by Phoebus, & rare bewtie by nature, I thought all the yeere woulde have beene May, that fresh colours would alwaies continue (II, 381-82)
I was glad to take eyre, for the mettle came so fast, that I feared my face would have beene turned to silver (II, 444)

A modal auxiliary ('should') plus a perfect infinitive occurs after a main verb in the past perfect without much actual change in meaning. There is a certain degree of unreality implied in this and the preceding citations.

I had thought that my hoary haires should have found comforte by thy golden lockes (I, 343)

b) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in adverbial clauses expressing indeterminate time in the future after such particles as 'till,' 'until,' 'before,' 'ere,' etc.

I ment nothing, till she would needs crosse me (III, 34-35)
Here I was writing Finis and Funis, and determined to lay it by, till I might see more knauerie filde in (III, 410)
THis Letter dispatched, Euphues gaue himselfe to solitarinesse, determining to soiourne in some vncauth place, vntil time might turne white salt into fine sugar (I, 228)
The other hadde nothing to commend him but a quicke witte, ---which wrought such delight in this Ladye, who was no besse wittie then hee, that you woulde have thought a marriage to be solempnized before the match could be talked of (II, 70)
I warrant it would be a good while eare she would scratch him out of his graue with her nayles (III, 265-66)
Bee not coy when you are courted. Fortunes wings are made of times feathers, which stay not whilest one may measure them (II, 383)
As watermen which on the Teames do row / Looke to the East, but West keepes on the way, / My Soueraigne sweet, her countenance setled so, / To feed my hope while she her snares might laye (III, 472-73)

c) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in adverbial clauses expressing purpose after such particles as 'so that,' 'so' (with 'that' understood), 'that' (with 'so' omitted), 'that' (omitted but understood), 'lest.'

I woulde the Gods would remoue this punishment so that Midas would be penitent (III, 126)
Things easie to be hadde, and commonlye practised, so that I woulde not haue thee stande in doubte of thy loue (II, 116)
No no Euphues thou onely hast wonne me by loue, and shalt only weare me by law, I force not Philautus his fury, so I may haue Euphues his friendship (I, 225)
I, and if you will, let vs; that we may see how the young couple bride it, and so we may teach our owne (III, 208)
and in this I will endeavour both my wit and my good will, so that nothing shall want in mee, that may work ease in thee (II, 156)
I would he would geue me a good boxe on the eare, that I might haue a golden cheeke (III, 123)
How happie shal we be if hee woulde but stroke our heads, that we might haue golden haires (III, 123)
The Lacedemonians were wont to shewe their children dronken men and other wicked men, that by seeinge their filth they might shunne the lyke faulte (I, 188)
The wolf desirous to search in the Lyons denne, that he might espye some fault, or steale some praye, entered boldly, whome the Lyon caught in his pawes and asked what he would? (II, 43)
Hey ho! would I were a witch, that I might be a Dutchesse (III, 154)
Yonder I espie Endimion, I will seeme to suspect nothing, but sooth him, that seeing I cannot obtaine the depth of his loue, I may learne the height of his dissembling (III, 32)
and seeing his Camilla to be courted with so gallant a youth, departed: yet with-in a corner, to the ende he might decipher the Gentle-man whom he found to be one of the brauest youthes in all England, called Surius (II, 106-7)
And yet woulde I not haue thy wife so curious to please thee, y^t^ fearing least hir husband shold thinke she painted hir face, she shold not therefore wash it (II, 225-26)
And in this poynt I meane not to be myne owne caruer, least I should seeme eyther to picke a thanke with men, or a quarrel with women (I, 203)
Lady, I forgot to commend you first, and leaste I shoulde haue overslipped to praise you at all, you haue brought in my bewtie (II, 400)
Friend Euphues (for so your talke warranteth me to terme you) I dare neither vse a long processe, neither louing speach, least vnwittingly I should cause you to convince me of those thenges, which you haue alredy condemned (I, 198)
I haue aunswered your custome, least you should argue me of coynes (II, 106)
Let me do my busines, I my self am afraid, least my wit should wax warm (II, 335)
olde men are seldome merry before children, least their laughter might breede in them loosenesse (II, 225)
Thy wanton glaunces, thy scalding sighes, thy louing signes, caused me to blush for shame, and to looke wanne for feare, least they should be perceiued of any (I, 221)
The Gods dally with men, kings are no more: they disgrace kings, lest they shuld be thoght gods (III, 151)
Repeat our bargain, ere we sing our Song./ Least after wrangling, should our mistresse wrong (III, 376)

d) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in adverbial clauses expressing limitation after such particles as 'unless.'

And to conclude with you Surius, vnlesse I might haue such a one, I had as leaue be buried as maried (II, 168-69)
Why sayest thou that? thou hast left a print deeper in thy hand alreadie than a halfpenie canne leaue, vnles it should sing worse than an hot yron (III, 187)
For my selfe, as I knowe honest loue to bee a thing inseperable from our sex, so doo I thinke it most allowable in the Court; vnlesse we would haue all our thoughts made of Church - worke (III, 138)

e) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in adverbial clauses (sometimes in noun clauses) expressing indefinite action after such relative particles are 'what,' 'where,' 'where-in,' 'whereby,' 'whereof,' 'where-with,' 'from whence,' 'when' (= whenever), etc.

and that all might follow my future lyfe, I meane heere to shewe what fathers should doe (I, 261)
all thine attire misshapen to make thee a monster, and all thy time mispent to shewe thee vnhappy, what should I goe about to decipher thy life, seeinge the beginning sheweth the ende to bee naught (I, 307-8)
Put I commit my cause to the consciences of those, that either know what I am, or can gesse what I shold be (I, 325-26)
As yet we cannot tell what we should tearme our labours, yron or bullyon (II, 360)
Which event beeing so straunge, I had rather leaue them in a muse what it should bee then in a maze in telling what it was (I, 245)
Beside this there bee many fathers so inflamed with the loue of wealth, that they bee as it were incensed with hate againste their children: whic Aristippus, seeinge in an olde miser, did partly note it, this olde miser askinge of Aristippus what hee would take to teach and bringe vp hys sonne --- (I, 269)
then one of the Spartans cryed out: Verily y^e^ Athenians know what should be done, but they neuer doe it (I, 275)
And in my minde, though simple be the comparison, yet seemely it is, that your anger is lyke the wrangling of children, who when they cannot get what they would haue by playe, they fall to crying (II, 66-67)
Euerie one seeming to be that which they are not, onely do practise what they should not (I, 426)
Pithagoras and Giptes, you shall yet remaine in my Courte, till I heare what may be done in this matter (III, 63)
Otherwise, I cannot see, wher I might finde succour in any noble personage (II, 7)

For often-times haue I found much water in my deedes, but not one drop of such wine, & the ground where salte should grow, but neuer one corne that had savour (II, 145)

and weighing with himselfe, that often in mariages, ther haue fallen out braules, wher the chiefest loue should be (II, 152)

What greater vertue can there be in a Prince then mercy, what greater praise then to abate the edge which she should whette, to pardon where she should punish, to reward where she should reuenge (II, 207)

Yeelde Phao! but yeeld to me Phao: I entreate where I may command (II, 404)

and Ile sing Patria vbicuncus bene; euerie house is my home, where I may stanch hunger (III, 200)

Parrhasius aunswered him, let it be lawful for Parrhasius, O Alexander, to shew a Table wherin he would paint Alexander (II, 24)

We present no conceites nor warres, but deceites and loues, wherein the trueth may excuse the plainenesse (II, 372)

Tho name of a Prince is like the sweete deaw, which falleth as well vpon lowe shrubbes, as hygh trees, and resembleth a true glasse, where-in the poore maye see theyr faces with the rych, or a cleare streame where-in all maye drincke that are drye: not they onelye that are wealthy (II, 39)

THis is the day wherein you must satis-fie Neptune and saue your selues (II, 456)

In this place is no choice of anie thing, whereby I might signifie my dutifull affection (I, 488)

ALthough there be no force, which may compel me to take anye, neither a proffer, where-by I might chuse all (II, 72)

yet there will appeare a scar by ye which one may gesse the minde hath bene pierced, and a blemish whereby one maye iudge the hearte hathe bene stayned (I, 284)

the course of the Sunne, the order of the starres, the beautifulnesse of the Element, the sight whereof might sufficiently induce vs to beleeue they proceed not by chaunce (I, 293)

And manie other thinges Madame, the repeticion whereof may at your better leysure seeme more pleasing (III, 67)

The sum of all wherewith I would haue my Ephoebus endued (I, 283)

I neuer before that tyme could imagin what loue should meane, but vsed the tearm as a flout to others, which I found now as a feuer in my selfe, neither knowing from whence the occasion should arise, nor where I might seeke the remedy (II, 52)

As oft we see before a sudden showre, / The sunne shines hottest & hath greatest powre: / Euen so whom fortune meaneth to deride, / She liftes a loft, from whence he soone may slide (III, 498)

Occasionally Lyly uses indicative forms in place of the subjunctive in such statements.

Oftentimes I haue beene in thy company, where easily thou mightest haue perceiued my weene cheekes (II, 123)
Bende thy minde to the lawe whereby thou mayst haue vnderstanding of olde and auncient customes (I, 251)
If lawe seeme loathsome vnto thee, search the secretes of phisicke, whereby thou mayst know the hidden natures of hearbes (I, 251)

The variants of 'where' ('wherein,' 'whereby,' 'whereof,' 'wherewith') may be called conjunctive adverbs because they have two functions, one to connect statements and another to express some circumstance of place. Brown says that adverbs prefixed to prepositions have the force of pronouns, but that they are commonly reckoned as adverbs. Now their use is archaic.[24]

Time to make triall, not at the first glaunce so to settle his minde, as though he wer willing to be caught, when he might escape ---(II, 182)
To conclude, I fare hardly, though I go richly, which maketh me when I should begin to shadow a Ladies face, to draw a Lambes head---(II, 321-22)
When Alexander would needs come to Appelles shop and paint, Appelles placed him at his backe (II, 42)
But when friends at departing woulde vtter most, then teares hinder most (II, 188)

In one passage the indicative form replaced the subjunctive: 'But this take for a warning, if euer thou iarre, when thou shouldest iest, or follow, thine owne will' (II, 152)

f) The subjunctive of potentiality occurs in adverbial clauses expressing indefinite extent after phrases of comparison.

For Philautus seeing so good counsaile could not proceede of any ill conceipt, though once againe to sollicite his friend, and that in such termes as he might be most agreeable to his humo tune (II, 150)

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24) Goold Brown, The Institutes of English Grammar, p. 89.

as ... you would endeuor

Mine onely care hath bene hetherto to match thee with such a one, as shoulde be of good wealth able to maynteine thee (I, 227)
I wishe you as much beautie as you would haue, to haue as much vertue as you should haue (II, 190)
a silly woman in time may make such a breach into a mans hearte as hir teares may enter without resistaunce (I, 225)
Let therefore my counsayle be of such aucthoritie as it may commaund you to be sober (I, 260)
I woulde therefore haue my youth, so to bestowe his studye, as hee may both bee exercised in the common weale (I, 276)
refraine from all such meates as shall prouoke thine appetite to lust, and all such meanes, as may allure thy minde to folly (I, 256)
and let thy words so placed bee / As no man may finde fault with thee (III, 153)
Why foole, a Poet is as much as one shoulde say, a Poet (III, 26)
Top. Doth Dipsas stooope? Lyll shee yeeld? will she bende? Par. O sir as much as you would wish, for her chin almost toucheth her knees (III, 69)
for commendation of menne, I wishe you as much beautie as you would haue, so as you woulde endeuor to haue as much vertue as you should haue (II, 190)
comming into the midst of these mutiners, cried as loude as his yeers would allow (III, 109)
and as long as horse had anie breath, and anie Knight woulde encounter him, was content to bide the brunt of the strongest Knight (I, 454)
But I wil heere rest my selfe, knowing that if I should runne so farre as Beautie would carry me, I shoulde sooner want breath to tell her praises (II, 59-60)
and yet I neuer sawe so much leather as would peece ones shooes (III, 218)
I can proue there hath bene two or three marchantes with me to hire romes to lay in wine: but that they doe not stand so conueniently as they wold wish (III, 266)
Therefore good Daphnes bee as merrye as you maye bee, for time maye so tourne that once agayne you maye bee (I, 239)
choose one euery way, as neere as may bee equall in both (I, 283)
Syl. What hast thou taught Mones thy man? Diog. To be as vnlike as may be thy sonnes (II, 351)
And yet so much, as may acquit me of vngratitude towards thee, and ridde thee of the suspition conceiued of me (II, 75)

g) A special kind of the modal subjunctive of potentiality occurs in 'can' and 'could' statements that express possibility of action through the ability to perform it. For the use of 'can' and 'could' in independent statements I refer to section 2c under independent use earlier in this chapter. In dependent usage they occur in almost every variety of subordinate constructions, and their meanings are largely parallel.

I shall here follow the arrangement I employed in the case of independent usage, listing 1) those instances of 'can' and 'should' which retain more or less their earlier meaning and earlier time distinction, and 2) those instances which more or less reflect the loss of earlier meaning and time distinction.

1) 'Can' and 'could' plus infinitive reflecting present and past time distinction.

You thinke me as a friend, so farre forth as I can graunt with modestie, or you require with good manners (II, 106)
It is this as I can remember worde for worde (I, 286)
What Athens hath bene, what Athens is, what Athens shalbe I can guess (I, 284)
Thine opinions are so monstrous that I cannot tell whether thou wylte cast a doubt (I, 300)
I loue the man well, but I cannot brooke his manners (I, 322)
For neither can my selfe be merry now, / Nor treat of ought that may be likte of you (III, 343)
The fittest remedie that I can finde, / Is this to ease the torment of your minde (III, 380)
but now you can say no more of the head, begin with the purtenances, for that was your promise (III, 121)
Sweet wench, thy face is lovely, thy bodie comely, & all that the eyes can see enchanting (III, 189)
So fit it is, that I cannot omit it for y^{t} opportunitie of the time (II, 39)
Doth Sapho bewitch thee, whome all the Ladies in Sicily could not woo (II, 388)
I, but my maister yawning one day in the Sun, love crept into his mouth before he could close it (III, 46)
I aunswered for my selfe as I could, and for all men as I thought (II, 221)
You sayde you would aske every one of them a question, which yester night hêne of vs could aunswere (II, 325)
And Lepidus, which could not sleepe for the chatting of birdes, set up a beaste (II, 315)
I wil try whether I can better beare my hand with my hart, then I could with mine eye (II, 357)
he drew in a table a faire temple, the gates open, & Venus going in, so as nothing coulde be perceiued but hir backe (II, 211)
I came so neere, that I could feele a substantiall knave from a sprites shadowe (III, 410)

2) 'Can' and 'could' plus infinitive expressing no definite time

distinction, 'could' referring frequently to action yet to come.

Doest thou thinke Du hues - - -such a dullarde that he cannot descry thy craft (I, 235)
Yea, such a world it is, that gods can do nothing with-out golde, and who can moew might? (II, 19)
It is not once mencioned in the English Courte - - - that love canne be procured by such meanes, or that arye canne imagine suche myschiefe (II, 119)
and he that can-not follow good counsel, neuer can get commoditie (II, 17)
Insomuch that they acco pt Hyera their god that can doe al, and their Divel that will doe all (II, 116)
but the gods that can geue the desires of the heart, can as easilie withdraw the torment (III, 128)
When this youhge infante shall growe in yeares and bee of that rypenesse that he can coneiue learninge (I, 267)
Why she is so colde, that no fyre can thawe her thoughts (III, 69)
What a quiet life shal Dipsos and I leade, when wee can neither byte nor scratch (III, 70)
and little pytchers when they can holde no more, are as full as great vessels that runne over (III, 75)
To have gold and not loue,(which cannot be purchast by gold) is to be a slave to gold (III, 118)
you thinke belike I could sleep,if I did but see him (II, 399)
My mother said I could be no ladde til I was twentie yeere olde, nor keepe sheepe till I coulde tell them (II, 440)
This shall be written on thy tomb, that though thy love were greater than wisdome could endure (II, 398)
Cupid. What said they of gifts? Mon. That affection could not be bought with gold (III, 319)
Thou Miss, whose heart no feares could pearce (III, 319)
Infinite are my creatures, without which neyther thou, nor Endimion, nor any could loue or liue (III, 24)
They were beastly gods, that lust could make them seem like beates (II, 430)

§ In statements of obligation

The modal subjunctive of obligation occurs in Lyly a) in weakened commands, b) in statements of moral or logical inference or preference, and c) in legal, or quasi-legal, pronouncements.

a) The subjunctive of weakened command in dependent statements is not of great frecuency in Lyly, not nearly so frequent as it is in independent

statements. The chief explanation is no doubt that the 'let'-clause, so common in independent statements, does not admit of use in dependent statements. I list only two passages the command intention of which by context seems clear. Such statements tend to shade over into the legal subjunctive. For a discussion of the weakened command as related to the imperative see the section on the subjunctive of obligation in the preceding chapter.

for the poore Fisher-man that was warned he should not fish, did yet at his dore make nets (II, 7)
Consider we are in England, where our demeanour will be narrowly marked if we treade a wrie, and our follyes mocked if vse wrangling, I thinke thou art willing that no such thing should happen, and I knowe thou art wise to prevent it (II, 127)

b) The subjunctive of moral and logical inference or preference occurs very frequently, in virtually all kinds of subordinate constructions, with many different auxiliaries, notably 'should,' 'must,' 'must needs,' 'ought,' followed always by an infinitive. I have no clear examples of 'would' and 'wight.' The obligation felt is more frequently implied than stated. In general these auxiliaries admit of the same semantic shadings they do in independent statements.

'Should' is very common indeed in such statements.

I, but Cynthia, being in her fulnes, decayeth, as not delighting in her greatest beautie, or withering when she should be most honoured (III,22)
Among my ladies, there is one griefe, that my daughter, the Mistris of a Poole bid, hath so much forgotten, that most she should remember, duetie (I, 489)
Of all the greifes y^t must my patience grate / There's one that fretteth in y^e highest degree / To see some catterpillers bred up of late / crowping the fruit y^t should sustaine y^e Bee (III, 496)
All's provender for Asses, but the ayre / The partiall world of this takes litle heed / To give them flowers y^t should on thistles feed (III, 497)
but the covetous humor of you bott I contemne and wonder at, being unfit for a king, whose honor should consiste in liberaltie, not greedines (III, 124)

Love which should continue for euer, should not be begon in an houre (II, 124)
but there was a little wag in Cambridge, that swore by Saint Seaton, he would so swinge him with Sillogismes, that all Martins answeres should ake (III, 398)
Aunswered him thus agayne speedely, aswell to prevent the course hee might otherwise take, as alsoto prescribe what way he should take (II,152)
Whose bitter agonies should cast every good Christian into a shieueringe ague, to remember his anguishe, whose sweatinge of water and bloud should cause euery devoute and zealous Catholique, to shed teares of repentaunce in remembraunce of his tormentes (I, 288)
Not to eat our heartes: That is, that wee should not vexe our selves wyth thoughts (I, 281)
Iris I thought it should be hee (III, 356)
and I am of that minde, that where youth is given to loue, the means shoulde be removed (II, 181)
Lady I cannot vse as many words as I would, because you see I am weake, nor give so many thankes as I should, for that you deserue infinite (II, 78)
And he speedeth sooner that speaketh what hee should,then he that vttereth what he will (II, 119)
Philautus must doe what he will, Euphues not what he should (II, 102)

An indicative form is occasionally substituted for the subjunctive in the second person singular.

whether thou go as thou wouldest, or tarry at home as thou shouldest (II, 27)
Nor the authority of the magistrate which thou shouldest reverence, can allure thee to grace (I, 318)
if neither the care of thy parents whom thou shouldest comfort- - - can allure thee to grace (I, 318)

'Must' is extremely common in such statements.

This therfore remayneth that either I must pine in cares, or perish with curses (I, 248)
Women confesse they must obey(III, 490)
I see my hopes must wither in their bud (III, 484)
My heauiness is such, that I must stand still, amazed to see so greate happines so sone bereft me (I, 497)
It was a verie good horse, I must needs confess; and now hearken to his qualities, and haue patience to heare them, since I must paie for him (III, 214)
And Ile aske for a silver spoone which was lost last daie, which I must pay for (III, 202)

that one maye loue when they see their time, not that they must loue when others appoint it (II, 67)
For he that mightie states hath feasted, knowes / Besides their meate, they must be fedd with shewes (I, 456)
See where she sits in whom we must delight (III, 247)
Litle dost thou know Callinachus with what wood trauailers are warmed, who must sleepe with their eies open, least they be slain in their beds (II, 26)
Then mark the course which now you must pursue (III, 355)
When thou hast not one place assigned thee wherein to live, but one forbidden thee which thou must leave, then thou being denied but one, that excepted thou maist choose any (I, 315)
Come, Dromio, it is my grief to have such a sonne that must inherit my lands (III, 174)
And you, pretie minx, that must be fed with loue upon sops, Ile take an order to cram you with sorrows (III, 182)
I see that servants must haue Marchants eares, / To beare the blast and brunt of every winde (III, 247)
She said, maides must kiss no men, / Till they did for good and all (I, 447)
Then say I neighbors, that children must not see Edimion, because children & fooles speak true (III, 57)
For true it is that men themselves have by vse observed, that it must be a hard winter , when one Wolfe eateth an other (I, 223)
for my books teach me, that such a wound must be healed where it was first hurt (I, 214-15)
Fayre Lady as I know you wise, so have I found you curteous, which two qualities meeting in one of so rare beautie, must forshow some great meruaile (II, 64)
Remember that greene grasse must turne to dry hay (II, 345)
Unhappie man! that runneth on thy race, / Not minding where thy crased bones must rest (III, 456)

'Must needs' is almost equally common in such statements. The combination had much the same force as 'must,' but apparently the adverbial particle was felt to be needed to give full force to 'must.'

for I tell you we in Rochester spurr so many hackneys, that we must needs spurre schollers, for we take them for hackneys (III, 206)
If wee doo it not wee are vndone! for we have broacht a cosnage alreadie, and my master hath the tap in his hand, that it must needs runne out (III, 198)
Without dout Fu hues y^{u} dost me great wrong ---thinking---to cast loue in my teeth, which I haue already spit out of my mouth, which I must needes thinke proceedeth rather for lacke of matter, then any good meaning (II, 33)
Thou hast rackte me, and curtalde me, sometimes I was too long, sometimes to shorte, now to bigge, then too lyttle, so that I must needes thinke thy bed monstrous or my body (II, 98)

If you thinke eyther the ground so slipperie, wherin I runne, that I must needes fall,or my feete so chill that I must needes founder, it maybe I will chaunge my course here-after (II, 197)
Then who can it bee but Cynthia, whose vertues being all divine, must needes bring things to passe that bee myraculous (III, 51)
If you want Maisters, ioyne with me, and serue Sir Tophas, who must needes keepe more men, because he is toward marriage (III, 44)
Then did I ioy nowe doe I grieue, / That holy vowes must needs be broken (III, 487)

'Ought' is likewise very common in such statements.

Well, let vs to Cupid; and take heede that in your stubbernesse you offend him not, whom by entreaties you ought to follow (III, 308)
Ah gentlemen it is a course which we ought to make (I, 261)
I meane to sette downe the towchestone where vnto euerye one ought to trust, and by the which euerye one should try himselfe (I, 290)
learne of the English Ladies, y^t God is worthy to be worshipped with the most price, to whom you ought to give all praise (II, 200)
Therfore I cannot repeat it as I would, nor delight in it as I ought (II, 33)
But thou wilt say that no man ought to iudge thy conscience but thy selfe, seeing thou knowest it better then any (I, 309)
We will make no controversie of that which there ought to be no question (II, 318)
and then shall you see that - - - - you ought to be as farre from pride, as you are from povertie (II, 199)
this noble man I found so ready being but a straunger, to do me good, that neyther I ought to forget him, neyther cease to pray for him (II, 198)
onely they accompte divinitie most contemptible, which is and ought to be most notable (I, 287)
if it be so, that the contemplation of the inwarde qualitie ought to be respected more, then the view of the outward beautie, then doubtlesse women eyther doe or should loue those best whose vertue is best (I, 201)
Knowing that rebukes ought not to weigh a graine more of salt then sugar (II, 99)
Not-withstanding we will be bold to see you, and in the meanseason we thank you, and ever, as we ought, we will pray for you (II, 81)

Indicative forms occasionally appear in the second person ~~irre~~sin gular.

C I would in repeating their vices thou couldest be as elocuent, as in remembring them thou oughtest to be penitent (I, 254)
or wer I as able to vtter my affection towards a sonne as thou oughtest to shew thy duety to thy sire then wouldest thou desire my life to enioy my counsell (II, 15)
nor the rigor of the lawe which thou oughtest to feare (I, 318)

c) The subjunctive of legal, or quasi-legal, pronouncements is not

always easily distinguished from the subjunctive of moral and logical inference. I have included among the citations below several passages, particularly those introduced by impersonal constructions, which might be classified in either category. The auxiliary is usually 'should' followed of course by an infinitive.

It was a lawe among the Persions, that the Musitian should not iudge of the Painter, nor anye one meddle in that handy craft, where-in he was not expert (II, 180)
Lycurgus set it downe for a lawe, that where men were commonly dronken, the vynes shoulde be destroyed (II, 181)
When Alexander had commaunded that none should paint him but Appelles, none carue him but Lysippus, none engraue him but Pirgoteles, Parrhosius framed a table (II, 204)
I thought good that this my faythe should be set downe to finde favour with the one, and confute the cauils of the other (I, 257)
But mee thincks it is good reason, that I shoulde be at mine owne brydeall, and not gyven in the Church, before I know the Bridegrome (I, 228)
It is fitt it should with you remaine (I, 496)
Necessary it is that among friends there should be some ŏverthwarting (II, 143)
It is not possible that a face so faire, & a wit so sharpe, both without comparison, should not be apt to loue (II, 337)
Because shee may loue one, is it necessarye shee should loue thee (II, 87)
When gentle medicines, have no force to purge, we must vse bitter potions: and where the sore is neither to be dissolved by plaister, nor to be broken, it is requisite, it should be launced (II, 138)
To the Lady Flauias demaunde concerning companie, it is requisite, they should meete (II, 182)
You seeme not to inferre that it is requisite they should meete, but being in loue that it is convenient, least falling into a mad moode, they pine in their owne peuishnesse (II, 172)

4 In expressions of condition

In the preceding chapter I discussed at some length formal subjunctive usage in conditional statements. Much of this discussion concerned conditional statements in general. It is therefore as pertinent in the present section as there, but to save repetition I shall merely refer the reader

to the general discussion. Here we are concerned with the modal auxiliaries 'may,' 'shall,' 'will,' 'can,' 'must,' 'might,' 'should,' 'would,' 'could,' 'durst' as subjunctives in conditional statements. If there is any doubt among grammarians as to the subjunctive character of these auxiliaries in general, there can be no question about their subjunctive character in conditional statements.

Many of these modal subjunctives in conditional statements have formal equivalents. One may say 'If he should be at home' or one may use the older formal 'If he be at home' without much difference in meaning, although the former idiom is now more common. In Lyly and his time such formal subjunctives were much more frequent than they are now.'-- if exempted soules may be subiect to passions' (I, 514) could have appeared in Lyly as '--if exempted soules be subiect to passions.' Indeed the formal subjunctive is much more frequent in Lyly in such conditions than the modal. Lyly's '--yet if occasion shall serve, you shall find us hereafter as willing to make amends as we are now ready to give thanks' (II, 37) might have appeared '--yet if occasion serve, you shall find--. ' etc. Again Lyly's 'If this will not make Martin mad, malicious and melancholie---- than will we be desperate---' (III, 400) could have been as well 'If this make not Martin mad, malicious and melancholie---,' etc. Again Lyly's 'If to live and still be more miserable would better content him, I would wish of all creatures to be oldest and ugliest' (III, 72) could have been 'If to live and still be more miserable content him better, I would wish,' etc. As I have said formal subjunctives in such conditions are more frequent in Lyly than modals.

The materials from Lyly I have arranged in a) conditional statements with modals in the present tense (with present and future implications) and b) conditional statements with modals in the past tense (with various time implications). Under each category I shall consider the various modals in their various uses and the substitution of newer indicative forms (chiefly in the second person singular).

a) Conditional statements with modals in the present tense.

'May' is by phonetic development either present indicative or present subjunctive and originally meant 'to be able, to have power.' Gradually the meaning weakened until it came to express merely some kind of possibility although there is evidence that something of the original meaning persisted for a long time, perhaps to the present time. 'May' is now frequently replaced by 'can,' which has undergone a change in meaning from 'to be able' to 'to be permitted.' In Lyly 'may' expresses three allied frequently overlapping notions.

1) 'May' expresses permission.

Well, that must be borne, not blam'd that cannot be changed: for my part, <u>if I may enioy</u> the fleece of my sillie flock with quietnes, I will neuer care three flocks for his ambition (III, 146)
<u>If I may speak</u> in your cast, quoth Iffida (the glasse being at my nose) I thinke, wine is such a whetstone for wit (II, 55)
For this I sweare,—— that I will neuer consent to loue him, whose sight (<u>if I may so say</u> with modestie) is more bitter vnto me then death (II, 140)
And <u>if this may passe</u> with thy good lyking, I will then goe forwarde to publish the rest (III, 18)
As there is watchinge, ——so is there also many holydayes, & <u>if I may speake</u> all in one worde, ease is the sauce of labour (I, 277-78)

2) 'May' expresses contingency. Here 'may' is nothing but a colorless form word and the notion is more frequently in Lyly expressed by means

of the formal present subjunctive.

If a field may be pitcht, we are readie (III, 406)
our Constable commaunds this day to be kept holliday, all our shepheards are assembled, and if shepheards pastimes may please, how ioyful would they be if it would please you to see them; --- they meane to call this day the shepheards black day (I, 481)
If to talke with me, or continually to be in thy company, may in any respect satisfie thy desire, assure thy selfe, I wil attend on thee (II, 77)
Sweet Dame, if Stesias may content thine eye, commaund my Neate, my flock, and tender Kids, Whereof great store do ourspred our plaines (III, 247)
If Courtlye brauery, may allure hir, who more gallant, then they? (II, 87)
I was borne in the wylde of Kent, of honest Parents, and worshipfull, whose tender cares, (if the fondnesse of parents may be so termed) prouided all things even from my very cradell, vntil their graues (I,49)
He that beholdeth this Hearse, ---or what soule houering in the ayre ouer this disconsolate Hearse, dissolueth not into teares? (if exempted soules may be subiect to passions) (I, 514)
But if either my friends, or my selfe, my goods, or my good will may stande thee in steede, vse me, trust mee, commaund me, as farre foorth, as thou canst with modestie, & I may graunt with mine honour (II, 77)
There is a Lake (as Aristotle reporteth) neere vnto the riuer of Eridanus, wherin (if any Poets fiction may beare credit of faith) proud Phaeton being strooken with lightning, was finally drowned (I, 514)
If these may serue for to entice, / Your presence to Loues Paradice, / Then come with me, and be my Deare: / And we will straite begin the yeare (III, 482)
so I hope I shall finde a hearte in you willing to accomplish my request. which if I may obtein, assure your selfe y^t Damon to his Pythios (I, 198)

3) 'May' expresses capability. Here 'may' represents a survival of something of the original meaning. The notion weakens and shades imperceptibly over into the second meaning.

Sing you, plaie you, but sing and play with truth, / ---If gods maye dye, / Here shall my tombe be plaste, / And this engraven, 'Fonde Phoebus, Daphne chaste' (I, 479)
I will to Apollo, whose Oracle must be my doome, and I fear me, my dis - honor, because my doom was his, if kings may disgrace gods: and gods they disgrace, when they forget their dueties (III, 152)
Lovely Pandora, if a shepherds teares / May moue thee vnto rueth, pity my state (III, 263)

Merrie I will be as I may, but if I may heereafter as thou meanest, I will not, and therefore farewell Lucilla (I, 240)
And yet if it threaten no man harme, and maye doe you good, you shall find my secrecie to be great, though my science be smal, and therefore say on (II, 110)
I salute thee in the Lorde, & I am at length returned out of Englande, a place in my opinion (if any such may be in the earth) not inferiour to a Paradise (II, 169)
I am content to yeelde thee the place in my heart which thou desirest and deseruest aboue all other: which consent in me if it may any waye breede thy contentation, sure I am that it will every way worke my comforte (I, 225)
If my preceptes may perswade, (and I pray thee let them perswade) I woulde wish thee first to be diligent: for that womenne desire nothing more then to haue their seruants officious (II, 390)
Agreed, give me, Ile shadow ye from feare, If this may do it (III, 346)
If we may any way redresse your mone, / Commaund our best, harme will we do you none (III, 362)

'Shall' represents the OE present tense of the preterite-present verb 'sculan' meaning 'to be under necessity, to be obliged.' 'Shall' in conditional statements occurs very extensively in Lyly as a sign of the subjunctive, - in statements that might use, and elsewhere actually do use, the present formal subjunctive. While some of the citations below indicate present contingency, and others more definitely future contingency, the distinction is of no great importance, since elsewhere, in parallel instances, Lyly employs the formal present subjunctive in either case. One point however should be emphasized: Lyly used 'shall' in such statements with all three persons, although my materials show more citations of 'shall' with the third person, and seems to be totally unaware of the distinction which later grammarians make. In all such instances 'shall' is a purely colorless particle, having lost every bit of its independent meaning and is without question merely a sign of the subjunctive. I shall list first citations showing present implications and secondly those showing more definitely future implications.

If I shall saye vnto the sinner thou shalt dye the death, yet if hee repent and doe Iustice he shall not dye (I, 302)
And if euer after this, I shall seeme iealous over thee, or blynded towardes my selfe, vse me as I deserue, shamefully (II, 152)
If the wicked man shall repent of hys wickednesse which hee hath committed, and keepe my commaundements, doinge Iustice and iudgement, hee shall lyve the lyfe, and shall not dye (I, 302)
It is the Image, Madam, of the Idoll that so manie serue against theire will, ---which if your excellent Ma^ie shall vouchsafe any tyme to weare, the Knight wisheth it may be a watch (I, 455)
If my counsell shal seeme rigorous to fathers to instructe their children, or heanie for youth to follow their parents will: Let them both remember (I, 280)
Children are to be chastised if they shal vse any filthy or vnseemly talke (I, 278)
Agayne my sonne if sinners shall flatter thee geue no eare vnto them, flye from the euill, and euils shall flye from thee(I, 300)
Agayne this saith the holy Byble nowe shall the scowrge fal vpnon thee for thou hast sinned, beholde I set a curse before you to day if you shall not harken to the commaundementes of the Lorde, all they that haue forwaken the Lorde shall be confounded (I, 300-1)
This is the first, and if in any place it shall dysplease, I will take more paines to perfect the next (III, 18)
Therfore, if we shall sing,giue me my part quickly (II, 395)
let him curse himselfe that gaue me wings to flie abroad, whose feathers if his iealousie shall breake, my policie shall imp (III, 331)
But as the true golde is tryed by the touch, ---if you shall accompte Eurhues worthy, assure your selfe, hee wyll bee as readie to offer himselfe a sacrifice for your sweet sake, as your selfe shall bee willinge, to employe hym in your seruice (I, 219)
If your Lordship shal accept my good wil which I alwaies desired, I will patiētly beare the il wil of the malicious, which I neuer deserued (II,181)
I could be euen with my mother: and so I will, if I shall call you mother (II, 412)
But if any shal vse it as it wer a precept for youth to tattle extempore, he wil in time bring them to an immoderate kinde of humilitie (I, 271)
But if among all his seruauntes he shall espye one eyther filthye in his talke or foolishe in his behauiour, ---him hee settes not as a suruayour and overseer of his mannors, but a superuisour of his childrens conditions and manners ---(I, 267)
If any shall loue the c ilde for his comely countenaunce, him woulde I haue to be banished as a most daungerous and infectious beast (I, 280)
if hee shall loue him for his fathers sake, or for his own good qualyties, him would I haue to be with him alwayes as supervisour of hys manner (I, 280)
If euer you loued, you haue found the like, if euer shall loue, you shall taste no lesse (II, 51)
Which great & vnderserued kindenesse, though we can-not requit with the lyke, yet if occasion shall serue, you shall finde vs heereafter as willing to make amends, as we are now ready to giue thankes (II, 37)

if in anything we shall chance to discouer our lewdnes, it will be in ouer boldnesse, in gaxinge at you, who fils our harts with joye, and our eies with wonder (I, 477)
and seeing I shall hardly bee induced euer to match with any, I beseeche you if by your Fatherly loue I shall bee compelled, that I may match wyth such a one as both I may loue , and you may like (I, 229)

'Will' is by origin either the present indicative or the present subjunctive of OE 'willan' meaning 'to wish, to be willing.' It has since in some instances become a colorless particle, but in other instances something of its original meaning has survived, right down to the present time. I have no citations of 'will' with the first person singular and plural and only a few with the second person singular (to be considered shortly under indicative substitution). My citations from Lyly involve largely the third person singular and plural and the second person plural.

'Will' occurs in Lyly in conditional statements as a colorless particle. As is to be expected, in view of the original meaning, it is with inanimate subjects that the weakening of meaning would first occur. Whenever 'will' occurs in weakened form it expresses contingency and in such statements is exactly parallel with the present formal subjunctive in other instances. I have many citations of this use of 'will' with inanimate subjects but only two with personal subjects (one with 'you' and one with 'she').

But if it will please your Highnesse to view it, that rude Champion at your faire feete will laie downe his foule head: and at your becke that Lad'e will make her mouth her tongues mue (I, 425)
if no slumber will take hold in my eyes, yet will I imbrace the golden thoughts in my head, and wish to melt by musing (III, 38)
If this aunswere wil not content thee, I wil shew thy letters (II, 140)
Yes, yes, if all the trauails of conquering the world will set either thy body or mine in tuen, wee will vndertake them (II, 354)
If this will not make Martin mad, malicious and melancholie ---then will we be desperate, & hire one that shall so translate you out of French into English, that you will blush and lie by it (III, 400)

if by hir wantonesse she will neuer want wher she likes, yet by hir wit she will euer conceale whom she loues (II, 63)
Take heede do not at first shott yelde / Their tongues will once the battell sounde / At last you sure shall winn the field / If that you well, will keepe yo^r grounde (III, 463)

'Will' in conditional statements seems to retain in Lyly something of its original meaning ('to wish, to be willing') whenever the subject is personal. It is therefore not always replaceable by the formal subjunctive, although it is sometimes difficult to draw a hard and fast line between 'will' as a particle and 'will' as a full verb.

if he will not commend it, let him amend it (II, 6)
If Martin will fight Ditie fight, wee challenge him at all weapons, from the taylors bodkin to the watchmans browne bil (III, 406)
and come what can come, Iupiter shall proove, / If fayre Pandora will accept his loue (III, 249)
Apel. I will say it is no treason to loue. Camp. But how if he wil not suffer thee to see my person? (II, 348)
if you wil not amend your manners, I wil study to fly further from you, that I may be neerer to honesty (II, 345)
I know not what you are, neither am I acquainted with your dyet; but, if you will goe with me, you shall haue cheare for a Lady (I, 492)
And now Gentlemen, if you will giue eare to the tale of Fidus, it may be some will be as watchfull as Philautus, though many as drousie as Euphues (II, 49)
But if you will imagine that great Magnifico to haue sent his three Daughters into England, I would thus debate with them before I would bargin with them (II, 62)
If therefore you will make me priuie to all your deuises, I will procure such meanes, as you shall recouer in short space (II, 73)
If you will paint, as you are a king, your Maiestie may beginne where you please (II, 339)
Faire youth, if you will be aduised by mee, you shal for this time seeke none other Inne, then my caue (II, 380)
Phao, you may make me sleepe, if you will! (II, 401)
And if you will but accept a willing minde in steede of a costly repast, I shall think my selfe beholding vnto you (II, 47)
Let Neptune haue his right if you will haue your quiet (II, 456)
If you will be cherished when you be olde, be curteous while you be young (I, 203)
Wee thanke them; and if they will come to Memphios house, they shall take parte of a bad dinner (III, 207)

In one instance 'will' expressed habitual or repeated action by reason

of innate nature or perverse determination (with the ~~third~~ second person, it should be noted).

if like daves, you will be caving about Churches, build your nests in the steeple, defile not the quier (III, 412)

'Can' represents originally the indicative present singular of OE 'cunnan' meaning 'to know, to have knowledge of,' later 'to know how, to be able.' 'Can' gradually lost its original meaning and took over the original sense of 'may' ('to be able'). In the materials from Lyly 'can' means 'to be able.' Curiously I have no citations of 'can' with the second person singular. It is to be observed that in these instances 'can' is not replaceable by the formal subjunctive and that in two thirds of the citations 'may' is no adequate substitute for 'can'.

But repaire vnto me often, and if I cannot remoue the effectes, yet I will manifest the causes (II, 383)
Now will I march into the fielde, where if I cannot encounter with my foule enemies, I will withdraw my selfe to the River, & there fortifie for fish (III, 29)
It came by nature, and if none can take it awaie, it is perpetuall (III,176)
Sweet Neptune, if Venus can do any thing, let her try it in this one thing, that Diana may finde as small comfort at thy hands, as Loue hath found curtesie at hers (II, 467)
All the better, we shall haue good sport hereafter, if we can get leysure (III, 28)
But soft, here comes Motto, now shal we haue a fit time to be reuenged, if by deuise we can make him say, Mydas hath asses eares (III, 155)
You can do lyttle yf you cannot maister your worde (I, 461)
Touching the court, if you can giue vs any instructions, we shal think the evening wel spent (II, 37)
Nay, I must seeke a new Maister if you can speak nothing but verses (III, 44)
If deserts can nothing prevaile I will practise deceipts, and what faith cannot doe, coniuring shall (II, 108)
If all these testimonies of the Scriptures cannot make thee to acknowledge a lyuinge God, harken what they saye of such as be altogether incredulous (I, 295)
If they cannot leuell, they will roue at thee (III, 401)

'Must' represents OE 'mōste', the preterite of the verb 'motán,' in the meaning 'to be allowed.' In form 'must' may be derived from the OE indicative or subjunctive. In recent years, the last 50-100, 'must' has taken on present meaning and at the present cannot be used to refer to the past - another instance, in fact, of the preterite - present shift. While the meaning has changed radically in the course of time, it is not now, and perhaps never was, replaceable by the formal subjunctive. From Lyly I have only two citations of its use in conditional clauses and in neither is the time implication altogether clear. In the first citation the time implication seems present or future; in the second more definitely past - the unreal past with reference to the present or future.

Nay, if you must weigh your fire by ounces, & take measure of a mans blast, you may then make of a dramme of winde a wedge of gold (II, 451)
The lyke must I craue at your handes, that if of force you must consent to any one, whether would you haue the proper man, the wise, or the rich (II, 72)

There is in Lyly a fair sprinkling of forms in -'t' or -'st' in the second person singular in such conditional statements. In one instance the -'st' form is used with the second person plural pronoun. Such substituted forms are to be regarded as indicative, but the notion is still unquestionably subjunctive.

If altogether thou maist not be cured, yet maist thou be comforted (I, 218-12)
Vnharmed giue eare, that thing is hap'ly caught,/ That cost some deere, if thou maist ha't for maught (III, 477)
But if thou wylt stil perseuer in thine obstinacie thine end shal be worse then thy beginning (I, 295)
Now it resteth, Dipsas, that if thou wilt forsweare that vile Arte of Enchaunting, Geron hath promised againe to receiue thee (III, 78)
But to end all, if thou wilt ioyne with vs, we will make a match betweene the two fooles (III, 186)
But if thou wilt haue bondes, thou shalt haue a bushell full (III, 214)

Therefore if thou wilt follow my aduise and prosecute thine own determination thou shalt come out of a warme Sunne into Gods blessing (I,322)
If thou wilt deale soberlie without scoffes, thou shalt be answered grauely without ieste (III, 410)
Thus hast thou if thou canst vse it, the whole wealth of the world (II, 17)
But if thou canst not liue chastly chuse such an one, as maye be more commended for humilitie, then beautie (II, 16-17)
If thou canst defie thy best friend, what wilt thou doe to thine enemie? (II, 145)
If therfore Philautus, y^{u} canst set but this fether to mine arrow, y^{u} shalt see me shoot so neer, y^{u} thou wilt accompt me for a cunning Archer (I, 213)
Resemble the Bee which out of the dryest and bitterset Time sucketh moyst & sweet Honney, and if thou canst out of the courte, a place of more pompe then pietie, sucke out the true iuice of perfection (I,309)
Follow me if thou darst, and fight it out (III, 269)

Originally none of the preterite-present verbs, nor 'willan' had second person singular forms in 't' or 'st' in the present indicative, but already in OE such forms had established themselves analogically (i.e., 'þū meaht,' 'þū scealt,' 'þū wilt,' 'þū canst,' etc.). In OE the subjunctive had no such forms for the second person singular present, the older subjunctive forms being 'mæge,' 'sæyle,' 'wille,' 'cunne,' 'mote' (original present of 'must'). Gradually in the course of time the analogical second person forms of the indicative came to replace the original subjunctive forms. There can not be any doubt however of the subjunctive character of these statements. Lyly uses the older subjunctive forms, 'if thou may,' 'if thou shall,' 'if thou will,' etc., infinitely more frequently than he uses the indicative substituted forms.

b) Conditional statements with modals in the past tense.

The past modals 'might,' 'should,' 'would,' 'could,' and

'durst'[25] are historically weak preterites of preterite-present verbs created to replace the old preterites after these became presents. The past modals have ceased to refer to past time - a further indication of their subjunctive character. For example, 'might,' 'should,' 'would,' and 'could' are now interchangeable with their respective present tense forms with only slight variations of meaning. Conditions with the past tense form increase the doubt and uncertainty relative to the action of the verb. These preterite modals, except 'could' and 'durst,' are in Lyly replaceable by the formal subjunctive.

'Might' as the past of 'may' expresses in Lyly the various senses of 'may.' It also expresses contingency in reference to past events, thus reflecting something of its original preterite notion, in which use it is equivalent to 'were able to.' I have no example from Lyly of 'might' with the second person singular and plural or with the first person plural.

1) 'Might' expresses permission (somewhat more doubtful or hesitant than 'may').

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25) Perhaps the distinction between 'dare,' and full verb, and 'dare,' a modal, should be mentioned. 'Dare,' the full verb has a preterite 'dared,' takes 'to' with the infinitive, and adds 's' in the third person present indicative singular; while 'dare,' the modal, has the preterite 'durst' and does not take the infinitive sign 'to' or the third person 's' sign. According to Joseph and Elizabeth Mary Wright (An Elementary Historical New English Grammar, p. 191) 'dare' as a full verb has been common since the sixteenth century

And if I myght crave pardon, I would a little accquaint you with with the common wealth of my Bees (II, 44)
Fe to sweete praiers added great promises; I, either desirous to make trail of his power, or willing to prolong mine owne life, caught vp my handful of sand, consenting to his suite, if I might live as many yeares as there were graines (II, 381)
they shewe them-selves as badde as beats, and much worse then my Bees, who in my conceits though I maye seeme partiall, observe more order then they, (and if I myght say so of my good Bees,) more honestie (II, 43-44)

2) 'might' expresses present or future contingency (somewhat more doubtful than 'may').

if reason might nothing perswade vs to wisdome, yet shame should provoke vs to wyt (I, 246)
Ah my Philautus if the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs (I, 246)
Although my brest yet neuer harbored loue, / Yet should my bountie free your seruitude: / If loue might well consort our Maiestie, / And not debase our matchlesse dignitie (III, 252)
If therfore it might stande with your pleasure (Mistres Lucilla) to giue your censure I would take the contrary (I, 203)
Hees growne of late, as fatherly and milde, / As euer father was vnto his childe: / And sent me forth to search the coast about,/ If so my hap might be to finde him out (III, 382)
I were blessed if I might haue him recouered (III, 60)
I perceiuing hir to stand so stifly, thought if I might to remoue hir footing, and replyed againe (II, 72)
if to die might be amendes, I would not liue till to morrowe (III, 72)

3) 'might' expresses capability.

It is my purpose, if I might obtaine/ A place of refuge where I might remaine (III, 350)
I would not forsake him to haue thee: no not if I might ther-by prolong thy life, or saue mine owne (II, 76)
If I my selfe might choose my kinde of life, / Nor thou, nor any else should stay with me, / I finde my selfe vnfit for company (III, 246)
And surely were it not to confute thy detestable heresie, and bringe thee if it might be to some taste of the holy Ghost, I would abandon all place of thy abode, for I thinke the grounde accursed Whereon thou standest (I, 300)
Our intent was at this time to moue inward delight, not outward lightnesse, and to breede (if it might bee) soft smiling, not loude laughing (II, 371)
My good Fidus, if the encreasing of my sorrowes, might mittigate the extremitie of thy sicknes, I could be content to resolue my selfe into teares to ridde thee of trouble (II, 74)

if time might aunswere my true meaning, I would exceede in cost, though in courtesie I know not how to compare with you (II, 47)

4) 'might' with the perfect infinitive expresses contingency referring to past event equivalent to 'had beeen able to.'

if threats might haue feared my heart, Mydas being a king, might haue commaunded my affections (III, 124)
If Coniurations, Characters, Circles, Figures, Fenders, or Furies might haue wrought anye thing in loue, Medea woulde not haue suffered Iason to alter his minde (II, 117)
Why did the soldiers of Caesar endure such famine in Pharsàlia, if one hearbe might haue eased so many heartes (II, 117)
if loue, golde, or authoritie might haue inchaunted me, Mydas had obteyned by loue, golde, and authoritie, quorum si singula, nostram flectere non poterant potuissent omnia mentem (III, 124)

'Should' as the past of 'shall' is in conditional statements in Lyly a weakened 'shall.' Since Lyly's time in many idioms 'should' has a tendency to displace 'shall;' that is, the tendency is to say, 'If I should go - ' instead of 'If I shall go - .' In Lyly the 'should' idiom is interchangeable with the formal present subjunctive. As with 'shall' 'should' is used with all persons. Indeed it is most frequent with the third person singular; less frequent with the first person singular; I have a few citations with first and third persons plural, a few with the second person singular (with indicative substitutions; see below), and one with the second person plural. 'Should' in conditional statements in Lyly expresses various notions.

1) 'Should' expresses present or future contingency (interchangeable in Lyly with 'shall' or the formal present subjunctive).

If I should compare my bloud with thy birth, I am as noble (II, 66)
I knowe the whole course of the Bible which if I should beleeue then must I also beleeue that I am an abiect (I, 300)
Truely I were very cruell and harde hearted if I should not loue thee (I, 221)
If I should talke in words of those things which I haue to conferre with thee in writinges, certes thou wouldest blush for shame, and I weepe for sorrow (I, 316)
If I should offende in the one I were to bold, if in the other too beastly (I, 225)
If I should hollow they were all vndone (III, 268)
Gentleman if I shoulde aske you whether in the making of a good sworde, yron were more to bee required, or steele, sure I am you woulde aunswere that both were necessarie (II, 176)
I but if now I should ende, I had ben better neuer to haue begon (II, 108)
Who so watchfull as Aristotle, who going to bedde would haue a ball of brasse in his hande, that if hee shoulde bee taken in a slomber, it might fall and awake hym? (I, 276)
WHy Philautus, what harme were it in loue, if the heart should yeelde his right to the eye, or the fancie his force to the eare (II, 159)
All the blood in my bodie would be in my face, if he should aske me (as the question among men is common) are you a maide? (II, 440)
If he shoulde discouer his loue, then woulde Camilla thinke him not to be secreate (II, 136)
if she should yeelde at the first assault he woulde thinke hir a lyght huswife (I, 219)
Such force hath time and triall wrought, that if Thirsus shoulde dye I woulde be buried with him (II, 77)
Sweet Candius, if thy father should see vs alone, would he not fret? (III, 179)
I feare if the water should begin to swel, thou wilt want cunning to guide (II, 374)
Stay Ioculo: alas it cannot be: / If we should part, I loose both her and thee (III, 353)
An euill medicine for vs women: for if we shuld be forbidden to name Garus, wã shuld chat nothing but Garus (II, 397)
You obiect, that I haue many Mistrisses: I answere, you haue ten times as many seruants, and if you should picke a quarrel, why should not I bring my Mistresses into the field against your seruants? (I, 487-88)
if thy reasons should goe as currant, then were Loue no torment (II, 158)
I, but if all vertuous Ladies should yeelde to all that be louing, or all amiable gentlewomen entertaine all that be amorous, theyr vertures would bee accounted vices, and their beauties deformities (III, 48)

2) 'Should' expresses future contingency from a point in time in the past (interchangeable with the preterite of the verb).

If anye wilye Vlysses should faine maddnesse, there was amonge them alwayes some Palamedes to reveale him (II, 197)

3) 'Should' with the perfect infinitive expresses a contingency thought of as in the past.

Again, but ho there, if I shold haue waded any further, & sounded the depth of their deceipt, I should either haue procured your displeasure, or incurred y^e^ suspition of frawd (I, 202)
if I should faine more then others haue tryed, I might be thought too Poeticall (II, 34)

'Would' is the weakened past form of 'will.' As an entirely colorless particle, with an inanimate subject, 'would' is interchangeable with 'will' and the formal present subjunctive. Apparently in Lyly 'would' could be used with any person, perhaps because more or less of the original meaning survives, although I actually have no instances of the first person or third person plural in my material.

1) 'would' expresses contingency (here 'would' is a colorless auxiliary).

If to liue and still be more miserable would better content him, I would wish of all creatures to be oldest and vgliest (III, 72)
how ioyful would they be if it would please you to see them (I, 451)

2) 'Would' occurs with something of its original meaning 'to wish, to be willing.'

If I would playwith pictures, I haue ynough at home (II, 349)
I could tell that these are not mine, if I would blab it lyke a woman (III, 209)
if Cinthia her selfe would come in his place, the place that contaynde him should not be too little to receaue her (I, 493)
If your Highnesse would be aduised by mee, then would I rob for kingdomes (III, 131)

IN deede Euphues, if the King would resign his right to his legate, then were it not amisse for the heart to yeelde to the eyes (II, 159)
if Alexander wold faine see me, let him come to me (II, 323)
if the Horselech would aduenture to minister a Potion to a sick patient, in that he hath knowledge to giue a drench to a diseased Horse, he would make himself an Asse (I, 180)
if you would be embraced in the wayning of your brauery, be not squeymish in the waxing of your beautie (I, 203)
if you would be tasted for olde wyne, be in the mouth a pleasant Grape (I, 203)
Mistress (quod he) if you would buy all my thoughts at that price, I shoulde neuer be wearye of thinking, but seeinge it is too deere, reade it, and take it for nothing (I, 224)
Madame, if you woulde compare the state of Cynthia with your owne, and the height of Endimion his thoughts, with the meanenesse of your fortune, you would rather yeeld then contende (III, 23-24)

'Could' as the past tense of 'can' carries considerable of its meaning 'to be able.' But it can be used with different shades of meaning. Sometimes it carries something of the implication of 'were able to,' that is, of a condition contrary to fact. Sometimes it is replaceable by 'might' and comes accordingly to suggest the idea of simple contingency. Sometimes it suggests contingency without reference to any particular time or ability. I have no citations from Lyly of 'could' with the second person plural.

1) 'Could' expresses ability (either with clear future implications or with future implications from a point in the past; equivalent to 'were able' with suggestions of condition contrary to fact).

I imagined if by deuice I coulde thrust my children into your houses, they should be wel brought vp in their youth, and wisely prouided for in their age (III, 225)
Now, if I could meete with Risio, it were a world of waggery (III, 183)
you know my Mrs. charged me earnestly to retaine all idele hearvest-folkes that past this way; and my meaning was, that, if I could hold them all this night and to-morrow, on Monday morning to carry them into the fields (I, 492-93)

Ioue in golden shower obtain'd, / His loue in a towre restran'd / So perhaps if I could doe,/ I might hold my sweete loue to (III, 488)

Now, if I could compasse a match between my sonne and Stellios daughter, my conference of vs parents, and without theirs, I should be blessed, he coosned, and thou for euer set at libertie (III, 175)

It were a shame Alexander should desire to commaund the world, if he could not commaund himselfe (II, 357-58)

PHilautus did not sleepe about his busines, but presently sent this letter, thinking that if once he could fasten friendshippe againe vppon Euphues, that by his meanes he should compasse his loue with Camilla (II, 148)

May master, if wit could do it, I could tell you more (III, 353)

If that Martin could thatch vp his Church, this mans scabship should bee an Elder (III, 405)

we determined to spend some parte of our time and treasure in the English court, where if we could finde the reporte but to be true in halfe, wee shoulde not onelye thinke our money and trauayle well employed, but returned with interest more then infinite (II, 37)

2) 'Could' expresses generic action (action conceived of as involving, not specific ability, but endowments of nature; hence as true of one time as another).

I could like the man well, if he could be contented to be but a man (II, 326)

the best simples are very simple, if the phisition could not applie them (II, 149)

But let him alone, the better he shadowes her face, the more will he burne his owne heart. And now if a manne cold meet with Manes, who, I dare say, lookes as leane as if Diogenes dropped out of his nose (II, 334)

My case were light Hephestion, and not worthy to be called loue, if reason were a remedy, or sentences could salue, that sense cannot conceiue (II, 331)

But the good S^t^, when once he knew, / This raine was like to fall on you, / If S^ts^ could weepe, he had wept as much / As when he did the Lady leade / That did on burning iron tread, / To Ladies his respect is such (I, 496)

If fathers knew but how to leave / Their children wit ac they do wealth,/ & could constraine them to receiue / That physicke which brings perfect health, / Y^e^ world would not admiring stand, / A womans face and womans hand (III, 490)

If fluds of teares could cleanse my follies past, / ---Then would I cry, weepe, sigh, and euer mone, / Mine errors, fault, sins, follies past and gone (III, 484)

3) 'Could' with the perfect infinitive expresses ability or contingency thought of as in the past.

Eristus, if gold could haue allured mine eies, thou knowest Midas that commaundeth all thinges to bee gold, had conquered (III, 124)
The malice of Tellus hath brought this to passe, which if shee could not haue intreated of mee by fayre meanes, shee would haue commaunded by menacing, far from her gather wee all our simples to maintaine our sorceries (III, 39)
If incantations, or notions, or amorous sayings could haue prevailed, Circes would neuer haue lost Vlysses, nor Phaedra Hippolitus, nor Phillis Demophoon (II, 117)

'Durst' is derived from the past of 'dare.' 'Dare' has shown a tendency to leave the modal group and to become a regular verb. Although it is difficult to say whether 'durst' be historically either, its usage in the citations from Lyly follows the pattern of the other conditional statements and I felt justified in classifying it as subjunctive. 'Durst' in the four citations from Lyly expresses the meaning 'to have the courage.'

If I durst trust my face as well as I doe my habits, I would spend some time to make pastime (II, 440)
And if I durst tell the truth, as lustie as I am heere, I lye vppon a bed of beards (III' 157)
Hep. It would better become thee to be more curteous, and frame thy selfe to please. Diog. And you better to be lesse, if you durst displease (II, 354)
See where those Graces, and those Howrs of heau'n / Which at thy comming sung triumphall songs, / And smoothd the way, and strewd it with sweet flowrs, Now, if they durst, would stop it with greene bowes, / Least by thine absence the yeeres pride decay (I, 451)

Lyly uses in conditional statements such analogical forms as 'mightest,' 'shouldst,' etc., with the second person singular preterite. In OE these verbs had no forms in -'st' in the preterite second person singular, either indicative or subjunctive, and the analogical forms first developed

in the indicative and were subsequently extended to the subjunctive. These statements are clearly subjunctive in Lyly. For one thing the older forms outnumber the analogical forms in -'st' ten to one, and for another many of the forms are interchangeable with the formal subjunctive.

If thou nighest haue thy wil, how much ground would content thee? (II, 355)
Indeed if thou shouldest rigge vp and downe in our iackets, thou wouldst be thought a very tomboy (III, 122)
I would sweare the crow were white, if thou shouldest but say it (II,133)
What wouldest thou do, if thou shouldest find Panes? (II, 327)
O Cynthia, if thou shouldest alwaies continue at thy fulnes, both Gods and men woulde conspire to rauish thee (III, 22)
if thou shouldst smit often, thou wouldst call it the rewme (III, 155)
If thou shouldst wish that wh tsoeuer thou thoughtest might be loue, as Jydas what euer he toucht might be gold, it may be loue would bee as lothsome to thine eares, as gold is to his eyes (III, 123)
Philautus, if thou woldest with due consideration way how farre a courtiers lyfe is from a sound beliefe, thou wouldest either frame thy selfe to a new trade or els amend thine old manners (I, 308)
If thou wouldst but permit me to talke with thee, or by writing suffer me at large to discourse w^t thee, I doubt not but y^t, both the cause of my loue wold be beleeued, & the extremitie rewarded (II, 124)
O stay with him, whom conquered thou hast --- If thou wouldst thinke him worthie of thy loue (III, 365)
Farewell Diogenes, thou needest not haue scraped rootes, if thou wouldest haue followed Alexander (II, 351)
Thou settest downe the office of a friend, which if thou couldst as well performe as thou canst describe, I woulde be as willing to confirme our olde league, as I am to beleeue thy newe lawes (II, 149)
If thou couldest aswell conceiue the care of a father, as I can leuel at the nature of a childe---then wouldest thou desire my life to enioy my counsell (II, 15)

5 In statements of concession

Concessive statements are statements that specify something granted, conceded, or acknowledged for some specific purpose. As already indicated concessive notions are indeed frequently expressed by the formal subjunctive after such particles as 'able,' 'albeit,' 'although,' 'though,'

'so,' 'provided.' These particles are also used with the modal subjunctive. In such cases almost any one of the modal auxiliaries occur. To the extent that their common notion is concessive they are interchangeable, but they frequently express different shades of the subjunctive notion. I shall arrange my materials, as in the case of the formal subjunctive, according to the particles used. There is essentially no difference between the present and the preterite forms of the auxiliaries, and when used with the infinitive of the verb they express present or future action. Reference to past action is expressed by means of either auxiliary plus the perfect infinitive of the verb. It should be added that the modal is much less frequeht in such statements in Lyly than the formal subjunctive.

Concession in Lyly is expressed by the modal subjunctive after 'albeit.' Of this usage I have only one example.

Albeit I can no way quench the coales of desire with forgetfulnesse, yet will I rake them vp in the ashes of modestie (I, 207)

Concession is expressed by the modal subjunctive, though less frequently than by the formal, after 'although.'

And although some shall thinke it impertinent to the historie, they shall not finde it repugnant (II, 1[illegible])
And although I cannot see in thee lesse witte then I was wont, yet doe I finde lesse honestie (I, 233)
Beware solitarines. But although I would haue thee vse companye for thy recreation, yet (I, 256)
so holy doth he thinke the ground heere, or so homely the women ther, whome although I would gladly haue with me, yet seeing I can-not, I (II, 186)
What Religions have beene followed before the comming of Christ, although it would breede great delight to your eares, yet might it happily seeme tedious (II, 191)

Mistresse Lucilla, although my long absence might breede your iust anger,(for yt louers desire nothing so much as often meeting) yet I hope my presence will dissolue your choler (I, 23 7)
IT chaunced that this my Lady (whome although I might name for the loue I bore hir, yet I will not for the reverence I owe hir (II, 53-54)
Although this might somwhat procure your liking, that doing what you lyst shee will not see it (II, 167)

Concession is expressed by the modal subjunctive, though again much less frequently than by the formal, after 'though.'

yet as occasion shall serue, I will shewe that I haue not forgotten any, though I may not requit one (II, 186)
I shal satisfie myne own mynde, though I cannot feede their humors, which greatly seke after those that sift the finest meale (I, 181)
so fit it is, that I cannot omit it for yt opportunitie of the time, though I might over-leap it for the baseneese of the matter (II, 39)
I must needes conclude with Philautus, though I shoulde cauill with Euphues (II, 160)
Vicinia, thy fact is pardoned; though the law would see it punisht (III, 226)
And you Scintilla bee not much more then a sparke, though you would be esteemed a flame (III, 34)
Extremitie though it could not be overcome yet it might be overborne (I, 466)
In the meane season, thoughe myne endevors must be employed about your sick seruant, yet my prayers shall not cease for your most gratiouse Majestie (I, 467)
truely I am framed of that mettall, that I canne mortifye anye affections, whether it bee in dryncke or desire, so that I have no neede of your playsters, though I must needes giue thankes for your paynes (II, 56)

Concession is expressed also by the modal subjunctive after 'so.'

Euphues delighted with the discourses of old Fidus, was content to here any thing, so he might heare him speake some thing (II, 44)
Iuno for all hir iealousie, beholding Io, wished to be no Goddesse, so she might be so gallant (II, 59)

Concessive notions referring to past action are expressed by means of the modal auxiliary plus the perfect infinitive of the verb. I have only one example from Lyly.

This is that mightie Eagle, that hath throwne dust into the eyes of the Hart, that went about to worke destruction to hir subiects, into whose winges although the blinde Beetle would haue crept, and so being carryed into hir nest, destroyed hir young ones (II, 215)

Chapter IV

IN SUMMARY

The evidence in the present study of Lyly's use of the subjunctive would seem to indicate that the subjunctive in English if defined exclusively in terms of form was very much more common in the late sixteenth century than it is today but that if defined primarily in terms of notion it is no more restricted today than it was then.

In defining the subjunctive I have taken my cue from those grammarians, especially Sonnenschein and Curme, who regard notion or function more significant than form. I have considered as subjunctive any verb or verb phrase which hypothesizes or assumes an action or state that is desirable, possible, obligatory, strongly suggested, permissable, conditional, admitted, or waived, in all instances more or less uncertain or doubtful of realization. As techniques expressive of the subjunctive notion I recognize 1) the inflectional or formal subjunctive, 2) the modal auxiliaries, 3) indicative forms substituted for, but still functioning as subjunctive, and 4) inverted order and particles (both conjunctive and adverbial). Throughout the study I have refused to believe that because the formal subjunctive has grown gradually more infrequent in English the subjunctive as a mood is any more restricted now than it ever was either in significance or occurrence.

Concerning the uses of the subjunctive Jespersen is probably right. It would not, he remarks "be possible to find one formula that

should cover all the various uses of the subjunctive. . . the truth seems to be that the subjunctive was at first vaguely used in a variety of cases which it is impossible logically or notionally to delimitate as against the use of the indicative, and that each language took its own course in sometimes restricting and sometimes extending its sphere of employment." [1]

The inflectional or formal subjunctive was much more common in Lyly's days than it is at the present time. It occurred in dependent statements of detail after verbs of wishing, etc., in conditional statements (ranging all the way from realizable to unrealizable conditions), in statements of obligation (both independent and dependent), in concessive statements, in adverbial statements of indeterminate time, purpose, limitation, or indefinite extent. In all of these idioms, while Lyly used the formal and the modal subjunctive side by side, current practice has all but eliminated the formal. In statements of permission the formal subjunctive already infrequent in Lyly, survives only in a few stereotyped phrases. In current practice the modal auxiliaries or substituted indicative forms have come to be used instead of the older formal subjunctive. Even in Lyly's time the modal 'let' was much more frequeht in statements of exhortation than the inflected subjunctive form.

The significance of this change in usage has been frequently misinterpreted. One needs to remember that only in the second and third persons singular of the present tense, and in the case of 'to be' of the preterite tense as well, is the formal subjunctive differentiated in form

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1) Otto Jesperson, The Philosophy of Grammar, pp. 317-18.

from the indicative. In all other instances, in Lyly's time as now, the form can be developed from the older indicative or the older subjunctive. If in the patterns mentioned in the preceding paragraph, particularly in conditional statements, a verb form in the second or third singular is interpreted as subjunctive, there should be no question of the subjunctive character of parallel forms in the plural or in the first singular where the indicative and subjunctive forms have leveled. Identity of form does not eliminate the possibility that a verb may in one expression be indicative and in another subjunctive. So interpreted the formal subjunctive has a greater frequency in current practice than is generally indicated in the handbooks.

Since the subjunctive has come to express aspect more than anything else, it ignores largely - and did so even in Lyly's time - any distinctions of time or tense. Certainly 'would' and 'were,' originally preterites, do not how in subjunctive statements refer to action in the past. The handbooks are somewhat restrictive, to say the least, in insisting on 'were' in conditional and other statements contrary to fact. They say nothing of other preterites in parallel idioms. Certainly 'had' in 'he said if he had the book he'd let me have it' is as much subjunctive as 'were' in 'if I were.' The fact is probably that the subjunctive, ignoring the ordinary tense distinctions, came to use the present to express more likely and the preterite to express less likely action or state. And the distinction between the more and the less likely is not as clear cut as the handbooks would have us suppose from their remarks on 'were.' Certainly in impersonal statements of moral or logical necessity 'were' is equivalent to the modal 'would be.'

In practically all of these types of the subjunctive Lyly employs occasionally indicative substitutions and very frequently the modal auxiliaries. In current practice indicative substitutions and modal usage are equally common and the formal subjunctive has of course all but disappeared. Indicative substitutions do not imply, contrary to the general belief, leveling of mood but only leveling of form.

The modal subjunctive was already well established by Lyly's time. It had one advantage over the older formal subjunctive in that it supplied the means of expressing the same notions with finer gradations of meaning and, in the case of 'can' and 'could,' notions that could never be expressed except by the auxiliary. In practically all the idioms where he used the formal subjunctive Lyly could use, and did on other occasions use, the modal. The only exception is in the case of greetings where even yet there is no modal equivalent. In all other instances there can be little question that Lyly regarded the formal and the modal subjunctives as interchangeable. Actually in some types, as for example in statements of exhortation in the first person and of permission, he seemed to prefer the modal, and of course in 'can' and 'could' statements there was then as now no formal equivalent.

In conditional statements, where current practice generally has substituted indicative forms, Lyly used the modal 'shall' or 'will' or the formal. He said 'if he come,' or 'if he shall(will) come,' but very rarely 'if he comes.' There can be no question that in such statements 'shall(will) come' is equivalent to the formal 'come'; Lyly uses the two interchangeably. The implications are interesting. For one thing the auxiliaries 'shall' and 'will' are primarily colorless symbols of mood

and not of time. For another Lyly uses either particle without reference to person and thus offers no support for the conventional distinction in usage between 'shall' and 'will.' Of the two particles 'shall' is the more completely colorless; 'will' can be interpreted as retaining something of its original meaning.

It is difficult to say categorically how far the modal auxiliaries retained their original meanings in Lyly. Certainly 'would' as a finite verb was more frequent then than it is now. The most colorless of the particles is perhaps 'shall.' 'May' and 'might' could at times easily be understood in their original meaning, but Lyly used them also in their weakened meaning. From the frequent occurrence of 'needs must,' side by side with 'must,' I infer that 'must' had not fully reached its current meaning: the adverbial particle 'needs' was still needed to enforce the meaning of obligation.

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