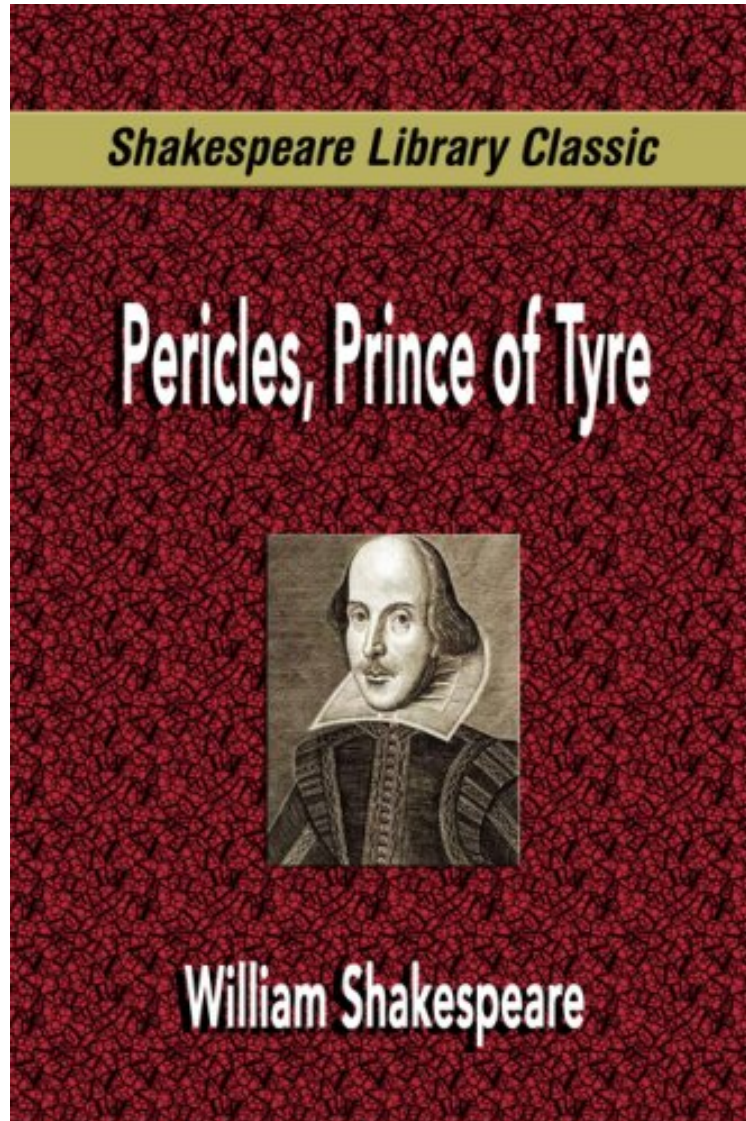


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## Pericles, Prince of Tyre (Shakespeare Library Classic)

*William Shakespeare*

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**William Shakespeare : Pericles, Prince of Tyre (Shakespeare Library Classic)** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Pericles, Prince of Tyre (Shakespeare Library Classic):

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Love Story Wrapped in AdventureBy Ricardo MioPericles, Prince of Tyre, is a fantastic voyage of sea and mind, where nothing is as what it first appears to be, where the worst disasters and the greatest losses are offset by miraculous recoveries and joyous reunions. Both applauded and mocked in its day, Pericles did not appear in the First Folio, possibly because the text was known to be corrupt. The general opinion is Shakespeare wrote the last three acts, while someone else (thought to be George Wilkins) wrote the first two. No

matter; its a love story wrapped in adventure. We are drawn in by the riddle, the shipwreck and the wooing, the storm and the loss, and the final reunion of Pericles and Thaisa. The play involves a lot of travel, reminiscent of the old Rick Nelson song (Im a travelin man, made a lot of stops all over the world). That's what Pericles does, travel by sea and make a lot of stops all over the Greek world (Antioch, Tyre, Tarsus, Pentapolis, Mytilene and Ephesus). The story begins with a riddle, propounded by Antiochus, King of Antioch, which Pericles solves. The answer, which no one has found (death is the penalty of failure), is that father and daughter are having an incestuous relationship. Death is the penalty of solving the riddle too, it turns out, and Pericles must escape. Back in Tyre he leaves Helicanus to govern in his absence and sets off for Tarsus where he relieves the famine-stricken city. Still pursued by one of Antiochus' assassins, he puts to sea once again, only to be shipwrecked on the shore of Pentapolis. A tournament in that fair city is underway, which Pericles wins. He also wins the heart of the king's daughter, Thaisa (pronounced Ty-eesa). They are married, and when Pericles learns it's safe to return to Tyre, the two board a ship for his home. During a great sea storm, Thaisa gives birth to a daughter, Marina. Thought to be dead, Thaisa is put in a waterproof chest and cast overboard. When the chest arrives on the shore of Ephesus, the noble Cerimon revives Thaisa. Believing she is the only survivor, Thaisa becomes a priestess of Diana's temple. Pericles, meanwhile, returns to Tyre and entrusts the care of infant Marina to Cleon, governor of Tarsus, and his wife Dionyza. Fourteen years pass. Dionyza becomes jealous of Marina who overshadows her own daughter, and plans to have her murdered. Pirates intervene by kidnapping Marina and taking her to Mytilene. She's escaped death only to be put in a brothel. Pericles is unaware of this. Believing his daughter has died, he vows never to wash his face or cut his hair ever again. Marina, meanwhile, whose purity bewilders her employers and startles the good governor, Lysimachus, manages to leave the brothel and find work in an honest house. Utterly dejected, Pericles travels to Mytilene and meets the good governor, Lysimachus. In order to find him comfort, the governor sends for Marina. The two meet in his ship where Pericles realizes this is his daughter. In a dream Diana urges Pericles to go to her temple at Ephesus where he is reunited with Thaisa. All griefs being over, Marina and Lysimachus are married, to live in Tyre, while Pericles and Thaisa make their new home in Pentapolis. And so it ends--happily. I prefer the Pelican Shakespeare edition with its usual insightful introduction by the editor, in this case Stephen Orgel of Stanford University, with notes at the bottom of each page, and slim size, making it handy to read in trains, planes and on park benches. Five stars.5 of 5 people found the following review helpful. Beware: Kindle version not the Pelican Pericles. By John Taylor. The listing for the Pelican Pericles includes a Kindle version for \$2.51, but if you buy the Kindle version you'll find that it's a digiread.com product, not the Pelican edition -- no introduction, no notes, nothing but the play text. If you want Kindle and would be satisfied with the bare play text, you'd be better off with the Public Domain Kindle edition that lists for \$0.00.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Five Stars. By CustomerPerfect.

Pericles, Prince of Tyre is a Comedy written by English playwright William Shakespeare, who is widely considered to be the greatest writer of the English language. Pericles, Prince of Tyre is a play about Pericles and details his voyages and adventures. Pericles, Prince of Tyre is an important work of William Shakespeare's, and is highly recommended for fans of his works as well as those discovering his plays for the first time.

A remarkable edition, one that makes Shakespeare's extraordinary accomplishment more vivid than ever. James Shapiro, professor, Columbia University, bestselling author of *A Year in the Life of Shakespeare: 1599* A feast of literary and historical information. *The Wall Street Journal* From the Inside Flap This musical audio adaptation of Shakespeare's timeless tale opens when our hero is at the palace of Antioch with King Antiochus to solve the riddle that will win the King's daughter's hand in marriage. They are surrounded by the heads of men who have died trying before him. Pericles solves the riddle, learning the terrible truth about the incestuous relationship between the Princess and the King. Pericles flees Antioch, fearing Antiochus' wrath. An L.A. Theatre Works full-cast performance featuring Akuyoe, Phyllis Applegate, Patti Austin, David Downing, Judyanne Elder, Bennet Guillory, Rif Hutton, Bob Devin Jones, Ted Lange, Eugene Lee, Carl Lumbly, Don Reed, Michele Lamar Richards, Don Willis Singers: Mary Bond Davis, Edie Lehmann and Raymond Patterson. About the Author William Shakespeare (baptised 26 April 1564 died 23 April 1616) was an English poet and playwright, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "The Bard"). His surviving works consist of 38 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and several other poems. His plays have been translated into every major living language, and are performed more often than those of any other playwright. Shakespeare was born and raised in Stratford-upon-Avon. At the age of 18 he married Anne Hathaway, who bore him three children: Susanna, and twins Hamnet and Judith. Between 1585 and 1592 he began a successful career in London as an actor, writer, and part owner of the playing company the Lord Chamberlain's Men, later known as the King's Men. He appears to have retired to Stratford around 1613, where he died three years later. Few records of Shakespeare's private life survive, and there has been considerable speculation about such matters as his sexuality, religious beliefs, and whether the works attributed to him were written by others. Shakespeare produced most of his known work between 1590 and 1613. His early plays were mainly comedies and histories, genres he raised to the peak

of sophistication and artistry by the end of the sixteenth century. Next he wrote mainly tragedies until about 1608, including *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*, considered some of the finest examples in the English language. In his last phase, he wrote tragicomedies, also known as romances, and collaborated with other playwrights. Many of his plays were published in editions of varying quality and accuracy during his lifetime, and in 1623 two of his former theatrical colleagues published the First Folio, a collected edition of his dramatic works that included all but two of the plays now recognised as Shakespeare's. Shakespeare was a respected poet and playwright in his own day, but his reputation did not rise to its present heights until the nineteenth century. The Romantics, in particular, acclaimed Shakespeare's genius, and the Victorians hero-worshipped Shakespeare with a reverence that George Bernard Shaw called "bardolatry". In the twentieth century, his work was repeatedly adopted and rediscovered by new movements in scholarship and performance.