

# doctor faustus the a text

## Doctor Faustus: The A Text and Its Enduring Literary Significance

**doctor faustus the a text** is a term often encountered by students, scholars, and enthusiasts exploring Christopher Marlowe's iconic play. This "A text" refers to one of the earliest printed versions of \*Doctor Faustus\*, distinguished by its unique textual features and historical importance. Understanding the nuances of the A text not only enriches one's appreciation of Marlowe's work but also sheds light on the complexities of Elizabethan drama and early modern publishing. Let's delve into what makes doctor faustus the a text a focal point for literary analysis and why it matters even today.

## What Exactly Is Doctor Faustus The A Text?

When discussing \*Doctor Faustus\*, scholars often differentiate between two primary versions of the play, known as the A text and the B text. The A text was published in 1604, shortly after Marlowe's death, and is shorter, more concise, and somewhat more poetic than the B text, which appeared in 1616. The A text is considered by many to be closer to Marlowe's original manuscript or at least a more authentic representation of his intentions.

This version features roughly 1475 lines, whereas the B text extends to over 2,200 lines due to added scenes and alterations. The differences between these texts have sparked extensive debate among literary critics regarding authorship, editorial changes, and the play's performance history.

## Origins and Historical Context of the A Text

The A text emerged in an era when printing plays was a complicated affair, often involving unauthorized copies or "bad quartos." Despite these challenges, the 1604 edition is believed to have been derived from a promptbook or a transcription used during theatrical performances. This makes it an invaluable resource for understanding how \*Doctor Faustus\* was originally staged and received by Elizabethan audiences.

Marlowe's \*Doctor Faustus\* belongs to the genre of Renaissance tragedy, blending classical themes with Christian morality. The A text captures the tension between Faustus's insatiable thirst for knowledge and power and the inevitable damnation that follows his pact with the devil. Its linguistic style and dramatic structure reflect the vibrant theatrical culture of the time.

## Why Does the A Text Matter in Literary Studies?

Exploring doctor faustus the a text is essential for anyone interested in textual criticism,

Elizabethan theater, or the evolution of dramatic literature. The A text provides a snapshot of Marlowe's creative vision before later editors and playwrights expanded or altered the material.

## Textual Differences and Their Implications

One of the fascinating elements of the A text is how it contrasts with the B text and other versions. Some of the key differences include:

- **Length and Content:** The A text is shorter and omits certain scenes found in the B text, which may have been added to cater to changing audience tastes or to emphasize moral lessons more overtly.
- **Language and Style:** The A text often employs denser, more poetic language, while the B text sometimes simplifies dialogue for clarity or dramatic effect.
- **Plot Structure:** The A text's narrative is more streamlined, focusing tightly on Faustus's internal conflict and downfall.

These differences influence interpretations of Faustus's character and the play's themes. For example, the A text's economy of language highlights Faustus's tragic hubris and the existential weight of his decisions more starkly.

## Performance and Staging Insights

Because the A text likely reflects the version performed on Elizabethan stages, it offers clues about original staging practices. Scenes are constructed to maintain dramatic tension and balance moments of spectacle with philosophical dialogue. Understanding these aspects helps actors, directors, and scholars recreate the play's initial impact.

## Exploring Themes Through the A Text

Doctor Faustus's story revolves around profound and timeless themes that resonate across centuries. The A text's particular rendition of these themes can provide fresh perspectives.

## Ambition and the Quest for Knowledge

Faustus embodies the Renaissance man's thirst for knowledge and power, but his overreaching ambition leads to tragic consequences. The A text's condensed form intensifies this theme, prompting readers to focus on the psychological aspects of his pact

with Mephistopheles.

## **Good vs. Evil and the Nature of Damnation**

The play's moral undertones are pronounced in the A text, which juxtaposes Faustus's spiritual struggle with the diabolical forces tempting him. This version emphasizes the Christian worldview prevalent during Marlowe's time, making the play a cautionary tale about sin and redemption.

## **Human Limitations and Hubris**

Marlowe's Faustus challenges the boundaries of human capability but ultimately succumbs to his limitations. The A text's compact structure sharpens this tragic arc, highlighting the consequences of pride and the inevitable downfall that follows.

## **How to Approach Doctor Faustus The A Text for Study**

Whether you are a student preparing for an exam or a literature lover seeking deeper understanding, engaging with the A text requires a thoughtful approach.

## **Compare and Contrast with the B Text**

One effective method is to read the A text alongside the B text. Noticing what has been added, omitted, or altered can open up conversations about authorial intent and editorial influence. This comparative reading reveals the fluid nature of early modern texts and the ways in which plays evolved over time.

## **Focus on Language and Imagery**

Pay close attention to Marlowe's use of imagery, metaphors, and rhetorical devices in the A text. The poetic quality of the language often conveys complex emotions and philosophical ideas, enriching the play's dramatic effect.

## **Consider Historical and Cultural Background**

Understanding the historical context of Elizabethan England, including religious beliefs and social norms, can deepen your grasp of the play's moral dilemmas and character motivations. The A text, as a product of its time, reflects these dynamics vividly.

# Popular Editions and Resources Featuring the A Text

For those interested in reading *Doctor Faustus* the A text, several critical editions and scholarly resources offer annotated versions that highlight textual variations and provide explanatory notes.

- **Penguin Classics Edition:** Often includes both A and B texts with helpful introductions.
- **Oxford World's Classics:** Known for detailed scholarly commentary and historical context.
- **Arden Shakespeare Series:** Offers in-depth textual analysis and performance history insights.

These editions can guide readers through the complexities of the text, making the study of Marlowe's masterpiece more accessible.

*Doctor Faustus*'s enduring appeal lies in its exploration of universal human concerns—ambition, morality, and the quest for meaning. The A text, with its unique textual qualities and historical significance, remains a vital gateway into this rich literary world. Whether you approach it as a script for performance, a subject for academic study, or a profound narrative about human nature, *Doctor Faustus* the A text offers an experience that continues to captivate and provoke thoughtful reflection.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What is the central theme of 'Doctor Faustus'?

'*Doctor Faustus*' explores the theme of human ambition and the consequences of overreaching, focusing on Faustus's pact with the devil in exchange for knowledge and power.

### Who wrote 'Doctor Faustus' and when was it written?

'*Doctor Faustus*' was written by Christopher Marlowe in the late 16th century, around 1592.

### How does 'Doctor Faustus' reflect Renaissance ideas?

'*Doctor Faustus*' reflects Renaissance humanism by emphasizing individual potential and the quest for knowledge, while also warning against the reckless pursuit of power beyond human limits.

## What role does the character Mephistopheles play in 'Doctor Faustus'?

Mephistopheles is the demon servant of Lucifer who acts as Faustus's intermediary, facilitating his pact with the devil and serving as a constant reminder of the consequences of Faustus's choices.

## What is the significance of the Good Angel and Evil Angel in 'Doctor Faustus'?

The Good Angel and Evil Angel personify Faustus's internal moral conflict, representing his struggle between repentance and temptation throughout the play.

## How does 'Doctor Faustus' end and what is its moral lesson?

The play ends with Faustus's tragic damnation after he fails to repent, illustrating the moral lesson about the dangers of hubris and the importance of humility and repentance.

## In what ways has 'Doctor Faustus' influenced modern literature and culture?

'Doctor Faustus' has influenced modern literature by popularizing the Faustian bargain trope, inspiring countless adaptations and works that explore themes of ambition, knowledge, and moral consequence.

## Additional Resources

Doctor Faustus The A Text: A Critical Examination of Marlowe's Seminal Work

**doctor faustus the a text** stands as a pivotal edition in the study of Christopher Marlowe's iconic play, "Doctor Faustus." This particular version, often referred to as the "A text," is crucial for scholars, students, and literary enthusiasts aiming to understand the nuances, textual variations, and thematic content of Marlowe's work. Unlike other editions, the A text provides a foundation for critical analysis due to its unique features and historical significance, making it an essential reference point in Elizabethan drama studies and Renaissance literature.

## Understanding Doctor Faustus The A Text

The "A text" of Doctor Faustus is one of the earliest printed versions of the play, dating back to 1604, just a few years after Marlowe's death. It is often contrasted with the "B text" (published in 1616), which is longer and contains additional scenes and dialogue. The A text is shorter and is believed to represent an earlier or more authentic version of the play, possibly closer to Marlowe's original manuscript or first performances.

This text is invaluable for literary historians and critics because it showcases the early Elizabethan dramatic style, as well as the thematic and philosophical explorations that Marlowe intended. The A text's relative brevity and more straightforward structure highlight the central conflict of the tragic hero, Dr. Faustus, and his pact with the devil.

## Historical and Textual Context

Doctor Faustus was composed during a period of intense religious, scientific, and philosophical change in England. The Renaissance was flourishing, and the play grapples with themes of knowledge, ambition, sin, and damnation. The A text captures these themes with a raw immediacy that reflects the anxieties of the time.

In textual criticism, the A text is often seen as a "bad quarto," a term used to describe early printed versions of plays that may suffer from errors or abridgments. However, despite its imperfections, it holds significant value because it preserves an early stage of the play's life. Its differences from the B text allow scholars to trace how the play evolved, how censorship or theatrical modifications may have influenced the text, and how Marlowe's original intentions were interpreted.

## Key Features of Doctor Faustus The A Text

One of the defining characteristics of the A text is its concise narrative arc. The streamlined plot focuses on Faustus's rise to power through necromancy and his eventual downfall, without many of the additional comic interludes or secondary characters found in the B text.

- **Length and Structure:** The A text is approximately 1,500 lines shorter than the B text, resulting in a more focused plotline and fewer diversions.
- **Language and Style:** The language is dense but less ornate, emphasizing clarity and dramatic effect over embellishment.
- **Characterization:** Faustus's character is portrayed with greater intensity and urgency, reflecting his internal turmoil and tragic flaws.
- **Thematic Emphasis:** The A text places stronger emphasis on the moral and religious questions surrounding sin, redemption, and damnation.

## Comparative Analysis: A Text vs. B Text

The existence of two principal texts for Doctor Faustus has sparked extensive scholarly debate. While the B text is longer and contains additional scenes (including comic relief

through the inclusion of characters like the Clown), the A text's brevity is often interpreted as a sign of greater dramatic coherence.

- **Textual Integrity:** The A text is sometimes considered to be closer to Marlowe's original script. The B text, on the other hand, might reflect posthumous revisions or theatrical adaptations.
- **Thematic Focus:** The A text's concentrated portrayal of Faustus's tragic arc sharpens the play's central moral questions, whereas the B text's expansions dilute this focus with subplots.
- **Audience Reception:** The B text's comic elements may have been intended to appeal to a broader audience, while the A text maintains a more serious, somber tone.
- **Performance Implications:** Directors and actors often choose between the two texts depending on the tone they wish to emphasize—dramatic tragedy versus tragicomedy.

## Thematic Depth and Philosophical Inquiry in the A Text

The A text of *Doctor Faustus* excels at presenting the existential dilemmas faced by the protagonist. Faustus's quest for ultimate knowledge and power is depicted with stark intensity, underscoring Renaissance anxieties about human limitations and divine authority.

### Ambition and Hubris

Faustus embodies the archetype of the overreaching Renaissance man who dares to challenge the natural order. The A text's concentrated portrayal of his hubris serves as a warning about the consequences of unchecked ambition. His pact with Mephistopheles is not only a literal bargain with the devil but also a metaphor for the human desire to transcend mortal constraints.

### Knowledge and Damnation

The tension between the pursuit of knowledge and spiritual salvation is a dominant theme in the A text. Faustus's intellectual arrogance blinds him to the possibility of repentance, and the text's emphasis on religious doctrine reflects the contemporaneous fears about heresy and damnation.

# Redemption and Tragedy

Unlike some Renaissance tragedies that offer a glimmer of hope, the A text of Doctor Faustus is predominantly bleak. Faustus's final soliloquy and descent into hell emphasize the irrevocability of his choices, underscoring the tragic nature of human error.

## Why Doctor Faustus The A Text Matters Today

For modern readers and scholars, the A text remains a critical resource for understanding Elizabethan drama's complexities. It serves as a case study in textual transmission, theatrical history, and the evolution of literary themes.

## Academic Significance

The A text is indispensable in academic settings, offering a primary source for critical editions and scholarly editions of Marlowe's work. Its textual variants provide insight into early modern printing practices and the collaborative nature of theater production.

## Performance and Adaptation

Contemporary theater practitioners often turn to the A text when aiming for fidelity to Marlowe's original vision. Its stark and focused narrative allows for powerful dramatic interpretations that emphasize psychological tension and moral conflict.

## SEO and Digital Humanities

In the digital age, "doctor faustus the a text" is a frequently searched term by students, educators, and researchers. Optimizing content around this phrase helps disseminate knowledge about early modern literature, textual criticism, and Renaissance studies. Furthermore, its integration with related keywords such as "Marlowe Doctor Faustus edition," "Elizabethan drama texts," and "Faustus textual variants" supports better discoverability across academic and literary platforms.

## Challenges and Considerations in Studying the A Text

While the A text is invaluable, it is not without its challenges. The early printing process led to inconsistencies, typographical errors, and potential omissions. Scholars must approach the text critically, often cross-referencing with the B text and other

contemporaneous materials.

- **Textual Ambiguity:** Some passages are difficult to interpret due to archaic language and printing errors.
- **Incomplete Scenes:** The A text lacks certain scenes present in the B text, which can affect narrative coherence.
- **Editorial Decisions:** Modern editors must decide how to reconcile differences between texts, which can influence readers' understanding.

Despite these issues, the A text remains a cornerstone for anyone seeking to grasp the artistic and intellectual brilliance of Christopher Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*.

*Doctor Faustus* The A Text continues to be a subject of vibrant scholarly discussion, theatrical reinterpretation, and literary fascination. Its enduring relevance lies in its ability to provoke deep reflection on the human condition, the quest for knowledge, and the eternal struggle between salvation and damnation. Whether approached from a historical, textual, or performative angle, the A text offers a uniquely compelling window into one of the most influential works of English Renaissance drama.

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**doctor faustus the a text:** *Dr. Faustus* Christopher Marlowe, 1994 One of Western culture's most enduring myths recounts a learned German doctor's sale of his soul to the devil in exchange for knowledge and power. Elizabethan playwright Christopher Marlowe transformed the Faust legend into the English language's first epic tragedy, a vivid drama that abounds in psychological insights and poetic grandeur.

**doctor faustus the a text:** *Doctor Faustus* Christopher Marlowe, John O'Connor, 2003 This new edition of *Dr. Faustus* presents the play in its original spelling with extensive commentary and textual apparatus. Based on the edition of 1604, the book includes an introduction that presents a new theory of the text and its transmission, and appendices that outline different theories of the text and provide both the alternative passages from the 1616 edition and extracts from *The English Faustbook*, which was the play's principal source.

**doctor faustus the a text:** **Doctor Faustus** Christopher Marlowe, 1969 *Doctor Faustus* is a classic; its imaginative boldness and vertiginous ironies have fascinated readers and playgoers alike. But the fact that this play exists in two early versions, printed in 1604 and 1616, has posed formidable problems for critics. How much of either version was written by Marlowe, and which is the more authentic? Is the play orthodox or radically interrogative? Michael Keefer's early work

helped to establish the current consensus that the 1604 version best preserves Doctor Faustus's original form, and that the 1616 text was censored and revised; the first Broadview edition, praised for its lucid introduction and scholarship, was the first to restore two displaced scenes to their correct place. All competing editions presume that the 1604 text was printed from authorial manuscript, and that the 1616 text is of little substantive value. But in 2006 Keefer's fresh analysis of the evidence showed that the 1604 quarto's Marlovian scenes were printed from a corrupted manuscript, and that the 1616 quarto (though indeed censored and revised) preserves some readings earlier than those of the 1604 text. This revised and updated Broadview edition offers the best available text of Doctor Faustus. Keefer's critical introduction reconstructs the ideological contexts that shaped and deformed the play, and the text is accompanied by textual and explanatory notes and excerpts from sources.--BOOK JACKET.

**doctor faustus the a text:** *Doctor Faustus* William Tydeman, 1984 In making a pact with Lucifer, Faustus commits what is in a sense the ultimate sin: not only does he disobey God, but he consciously and even eagerly renounces obedience to him, choosing instead to swear allegiance to the devil.

**doctor faustus the a text:** *Doctor Faustus Text B* Christopher Marlowe, Will Jonson, 2014-10-29 Christopher Marlowe's most famous play is based on the German story 'Faust', in which a man sells his soul to the devil for power, experience, pleasure and knowledge. 'Doctor Faustus' was first published in 1604, eleven years after Marlowe's death and at least twelve years after the first performance of the play. It is the most controversial Elizabethan play outside of Shakespeare, with few critics coming to any agreement as to the date or the nature of the text. This edition is known as Text B and is based on the Quarto of 1616. Check out our other books at [www.dogstailbooks.co.uk](http://www.dogstailbooks.co.uk)

**doctor faustus the a text:** *Dr Faustus: The A- and B- texts (1604, 1616)* David Bevington, Eric Rasmussen, 2016-10-21 Dr. Faustus is one of the jewels of early modern English drama, and is still widely performed today. Interestingly, the play has come down to the contemporary audience in two distinct versions that have become known as the 'A' and the 'B' texts. David Bevington and Eric Rasmussen, who edited the original Revels edition over twenty years ago (and are two of the most eminent editors currently working), have hit upon the fascinating idea of presenting both texts on facing pages. This allows readers to compare the two 'versions', the 'A' text which is the one closest to Marlowe, and the longer 'B' text with additions by Samuel Rowley; in this unique edition, the reader is made aware of the changing tastes of audiences, the stage history of the play, and of just how intricate 'editing' a play can be. With a concise and illuminating introduction, and relevant notes and images, this Revels Student Edition of the 'A' and 'B' texts of Dr. Faustus will prove to be an enthralling document, and an excellent edition for student and theatre-goer alike.

**doctor faustus the a text:** *Doctor Faustus: The B Text* Christopher Marlowe, 2013-06-17 Doctor Faustus is one of early modern English drama's most fascinating characters, and Doctor Faustus one of its most problematic plays. Selling his soul to Lucifer in return for twenty-four years of power, wealth, knowledge, and sex, Doctor Faustus is at once an aspiring Renaissance magus and the hardened reprobate of Protestant theology. The introduction, annotations, and appendices of this edition, which is based on the 1616 B text, situate the play in the dynamic cultural changes of the early modern period. The first appendix allows the reader to compare the 1616 B text to its earlier printed version, the A text, and also reproduces a variant scene from the 1663 edition of the play's revision for the Restoration stage. Substantial excerpts from *The History of the Damnable Life and Deserved Death of Doctor John Faustus*, the play's major source, offer insight into the process of adaptation by which prose fiction becomes spectacular theatre. Other appendices reproduce contemporary material on Renaissance magic, witchcraft, theology, Marlowe's biography, and the development of his literary reputation.

**doctor faustus the a text:** *Doctor Faustus* David Bevington, Eric Rasmussen, 1993-05-15 This volume in the Revel Plays series, offers reading editions, with modern spelling, of the 1604 and 1616 editions of Marlowe's play, arguing that the two cannot be conflated into one. Included are sources

and commentary, literary criticism, style and staging/performance assessments.

**doctor faustus the a text: Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus** Christopher Marlowe, 1991 Marlowe's Doctor Faustus is one of the classics of English literature; its imaginative boldness and vertiginous ironies have fascinated readers and playgoers alike. but the fact that this play exists in two quite different early versions, printed in 1604 and 1616, has posed formidable problems for textual scholars and critics. How much of either version was written by Marlowe, and which version is the more authentic? Is the play orthodox or radically interrogative? Although recent studies have shown that much of the 1616 text consists of revisions carried out a decade after Marlowe's death, and that the 1604 version is closer to the plays's original form, most other editions are still based upon the 1616 text. Michael Keefer's new 1604 version edition, which takes account of recent developments in textual criticism and literary theory, offers a better and aesthetically more satisfying text than those currently in use. Keefer's introduction reconstructs the Renaissance ideological concepts that shaped and deformed Doctor Faustus, and the text is accompanied by collations, textual and explanatory notes, and excerpts from sources.

**doctor faustus the a text: Doctor Faustus** Christopher Marlowe, 2022-10 There is no better introduction to the ambitions and contradictions of the English Renaissance than Doctor Faustus, Christopher Marlowe's remarkable tragedy of intellectual overreaching. Marlowe's play tells the story of Faustus, a famous medieval German scholar. Bored by all the disciplines he has mastered, he turns to magic, ultimately summoning the demon Mephistopheles, who arranges for Faustus to make a deal with the Devil: Faustus's soul in exchange for Mephistopheles's service and twenty-four years of magical power. This Norton Critical Edition of the play features the two early versions of Marlowe's play, the A-Text from 1604 and B-Text from 1616, each with detailed annotations. It also includes a rich array of supplementary materials that provide background and criticism. In Sources and Contexts, there are primary documents from Marlowe's era, including a letter charging Marlowe with heresy, records of early performances of the play, and a generous selection from Marlowe's source, an early English translation of the German prose History of Doctor Faustus. There are also modern scholarly accounts of Marlowe's biography, of the relation of the variant two texts, and of the history of Renaissance magic and religion. In the section of Criticism, early and contemporary critics provide suggestive analyses of the play through various lenses, each revealing the play's complicated relation to the social, political, and religious worlds in which the play was written and engaged by audiences and readers--

**doctor faustus the a text: Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus** Irving Ribner (ed), Christopher Marlowe, 1966 A guide to reading Doctor Faustus with a critical and appreciative mind. Includes background on the author's life and times, sample tests, term paper suggestions, and a reading list.

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**doctor faustus the a text: The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus** Christopher Marlowe, 2019-11-19 Christopher Marlowe's The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus brilliantly chronicles the profound moral and metaphysical dilemmas faced by its titular character, a scholar who, dissatisfied with the limitations of human knowledge, makes a fateful pact with the devil for worldly power and knowledge. Written in the late 16th century, the play utilizes blank verse, demonstrating Marlowe's innovative literary style while reflecting the Renaissance's spirit of inquiry and ambition. The text grapples with themes of ambition, sin, and the quest for identity, offering a haunting exploration of the human condition in a rapidly changing world. Marlowe, a contemporary of William Shakespeare, was heavily influenced by the Elizabethan zeitgeist, characterized by a burgeoning interest in the supernatural and uncharted intellectual territory. His own life was marked by intrigue and tragedy, perhaps mirroring Faustus's own plight. Marlowe's education at Cambridge and exposure to classical texts deeply informed his understanding of ambition and hubris, central components of Faustus's tragic arc. This timeless work is highly recommended for readers interested in the

intersection of ambition and morality, as well as those keen to explore the roots of modern tragedy. Marlowe's masterful characterizations and his exploration of the consequences of overreaching knowledge invite profound reflection, making Doctor Faustus an essential read for anyone invested in literary history or the philosophical questions that continue to resonate today.

**doctor faustus the a text: Doctor Faustus** Christopher Marlowe, 2023-07-21 This new edition of Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus offers the complete 1604 A-text with embedded selections from the 1616 B-text. Its innovative format will make it easier for readers to note differences between these texts and to consider what is gained and lost in viewing them both separately and together. A full Introduction to the play, notes, and a rich selection of related texts further enhance the value of this edition to students of Renaissance drama, Reformation theology, magic, and occult philosophy.

**doctor faustus the a text: Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus : text and major criticism** Christopher Marlowe, 1983

**doctor faustus the a text: Christopher Marlowe's Doctor Faustus** , 1966

**doctor faustus the a text: Doctor Faustus** Worcester Repertory Company, 1982

**doctor faustus the a text: Doctor Faustus** Sara Munson Deats, 2015-04-06 Doctor Faustus, is Christopher Marlowe's most popular play and is often seen as one of the overwhelming triumphs of the English Renaissance. It has had a rich and varied critical history often arousing violent critical controversy. This guide offers students an introduction to its critical and performance history, surveying notable stage productions from its initial performance in 1594 to the present and including TV, audio and cinematic versions. It includes a keynote chapter outlining major areas of current research on the play and four new critical essays. Finally, a guide to critical, web-based and production-related resources and an annotated biography provide a basis for further individual research.

**doctor faustus the a text: Christopher Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus": Retellings of the 1604 A-Text and the 1616 B-Text** David Bruce, 2018-06-23 Doctor Faustus writes a deed of gift of his soul to Lucifer in return for twenty-four years of having a demon to be his servant and do whatever he says. For twenty-four years, Faustus enjoys himself, playing tricks and enjoying the company of important rulers. But now the twenty-fours are coming to an end. A Good Angel tries to get Faustus to repent, but a Bad Angel tells Faustus that he cannot repent. At the stroke of twelve, Lucifer will carry Faustus' soul to Hell. The clock strikes one É. DOCTOR FAUSTUS was printed in two versions: one in 1604 and one in 1616. This volume contains easy-to-read retellings of both versions.

**doctor faustus the a text: Doctor Faustus from the Text of Christopher Marlowe** Worcester (England). Swan Theatre, 1982

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