

On Pembrokes Languishing Disease

Hee is not out but howlds up still one eye
 One heart one hand against integrity
 The Church & state & like a Candles wink=
 ing flame goes in & out soe more doth stinke
 Had he kept silence when first voyced dead
 His speeches had noe more 'gainst sence beene read
 Nor Personages of hon[or] rackt & rent
 To heere him chatter downe owld govern: "
 In praise of y^t wherein noe stampe is seene
 But Lyberty for Envie, malice, spleene
 To vent without an oath w:^{ch} hee forbears
 Before y^e S:^{ts} else like a Divell swares
 As he was wont yet not !in! body well
 Noe more then witty is not ripe for Hell

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37

Upon Gutt A Greate Glutton

Of all y^e meate doth fatt increace
 Ther's none like <to> onto beans & peas

The Bacon Hogg weene nothing good
 For all y^e graines w:thout such foode
 And Leistersheir of all y^e rest
 Of Counties can afford y^e best
 Wonder not therefore Gutt dwelt there
 Where from y^e [T]ith of double beere
 And black eyd flatt corne he cast up
 S:^o Bellied Round provender tubb
 Soe as A Mule y^e Travie[ll]s goes
 With Laden basket at her nose
 Hee (but a Kin to her) Comands
 His strutted bin up w:th his hands
 And broaken winded breaths uneve<r?>
As he was Atlas & his Loade y^e heav<i?>er

If w:th a Child or such a thing
 God bless him It must be guttling
 For ere y^e Spawne preserves y^e Kind
 Of fish & men as piggs doe swine
 The Gaddarens of him might boast
 Who Cas't their King out of their coast
 And he would Know who by this same is meant
 Heede goe noe further but conclude it--

(out of Christendom

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38

The Prologue to y^e Dream

Robd of my vessell by y^e PR at fate & left but
 <--- -----> wth 2 long boats & a Cock'1, I cast a bout
 where to be furnished, to set to sea againe, & wth by
 Freinds, wth by my owne endeauours, I lit on, a
 crick, where bottomes Lay yet such as had, great
 want of yards else were they Ridg'd enough,
 which to supply whilest I did not despaire, I
 guest I mought at easy rate have Bought[on] At
 last this vapour fancy vanished
 Into a Dream w:^{ch} if yo^u can afford
 A single smile I'me Laden & aboard.

My Dream y^e 8 [or, Sep^{br} 7^{br}] 1637

As I passt by y^e Downes methought I mett w:th
 A fleet consisting of a Pinass called y^e Royall
 Fancy & 3 whelps, at first I put forth false
 Colours at w^{ch} y^e Pinass or rear-Admire-all (for
 soe it seemd shee had been in her younger time &
 (might be still by her Comand) bearing a flagg
 staffe on her misen & y^e second whelpe calld y^e safe=

=guard (soe ill built y^t shee heeld much & therefore it were noe prise to take her) hald me to Larbord of them to know whither I was bound w:th soone Resolvd I passt them but I had skearce made a board or two but y^e wind tackt soe about y^t I was pforce driuen under their Lee againe soe y^t Then I had noe other way to auoyd their great & less shott (being all this while suspected) but to discover myselfe by my scarlet Ensigne to be A Merchant aduenturer their Countryman Friend & not an Enemy

:then:

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Then did they all unuale unto me & afford all curtesie saueing to suffer me to com aboard on of them w:th for some curiosity I affected yet therein finding difficulty. I made y^e best use I could of bearing up
 {w:th
 them .3. Daies soe left them to their course whilst I
 {tooke
 mine, The yongest whelp I chrisened y^e true Paragona

The Admire-all off y^e whelps as I had it of y^e pin-ass
 was calld y^e Repulse: a proper vessell shee is yet seems
 as if her Bowsprit Lay too low & forecastle did stoope
 soe yet shee carries not an euen Keele but yet being

{lancht

Farther for all y^e sheele proue snugg & draw more at
 y^e poope or stearn then at y^e head she is high caru'd &
 Therefore would require y^e larger compass in her sides or
 Ribbs w:^{ch} when I had surueighd Methought I found
 the timbers not soe due pportioned as I had seene yet
 warantable enough & like to sayle well soe y^t she haue

{good

store of stones to ballance her w:^{ch} yet she wants

{she was

not guilt at all yet, but in hopes to be soe in

{reuertian

Then how trim'd for y^e psent I shall !lean! on yo^e

{to Judge

her clothe be smootty as if weather tride allready
 surely she is not leaky although noe Sauour <w> ill

{rise

from her pompe her Decks were plaine yet comly & her
 Lau<->ntorne open to shew t'was darke for light shee
 bore none the mast was first set in her now was spent
 & she was Riggd anew to y^e pinasses forme & bore noe

{Crosse

at all but oth s'top gallant-flag for pennants [XXX]
streamers, & like galentry she put not forth cause it was
worke day & soe shee Knew her Taske, her ports were close

{shutt

downe y^t yo^u would sware she might ride out w:th safty

{& repulse

y^e highest Sea w:thin y^e bay of Biskey yet some scuttle

{holes

under her decks I judge were open At her first lanching

{Ankers

were put forth to bring her to her moorage but they all

{finding

y^e ground* les-sur came home againe yet she w:thout them

{hath

a

[-]nagra

vessel

obtained her end, her cheifest now's y^e hope she hath to

{be broak

up<-> at Last & built againe upon some Prinses bottom noe

{ship

else of all y^e royall Nauie will Content her & soe twere

fit she were for upon triall made I find her good only
 before y^e wind now & nothing gave at helm at all: w:th
 under Decks unseene I guesse but ordinary only for feare
 to lessn & soe spoyle her selfe_lone Cabbin she would
 (not admit
 on any tearms of bearing up .2. My--sons: her sights
 (or <w>
 wast-cloths died were by despite into a Jawny & soe
 suted best to Emblem w^t y^e Rage of time might doe upon
 her beauty for neglect to it.

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40

She had noe ordinance saud that y^e Pinass pleasd
 to afford her who gaue fire to all only for two
 chaisle peices she had stowd under her peack-head
 Will a Demy-Can-non & Resolution but a Miglmon
 she had noe murtherers aboard y^t I saw she went
 before such a concepted-wind y^t Maine sayle top sail
 & s'top gallant too w:th fore sayle spright sayle &
 y^e mison were filld to y^e streach untill y^e
 sheets did crack soe she did goe a tripp:
 Though many tides prou'd contrary shed

ste<e>me stoutly ag[[-]ist them till she win a port
 then though she ride in berth but third to y^e
 chaine shes first fro'th Church; w^t gibing by
 her boards pcur'd were her owne sayles were y^e best
 interrupters If she but hould this play a yeare or
 two sheele fittest be to coast y^e narrow seas soe
 be pclaim'd a Man of warr at least for by y^t
 time shee'l beare an antient o'th stearne & soe
 may well be say'd to ;wayt; too long upon y^e Pin-asses
 stere-age. I think if any then shall goe in her
 they'l find themselves t'th straights: I thought
 her to haue found y^e Happie Enterance & Swallow
 too but it seems they were designd some other coast
 yet in this fleet besides there Rod a Frigott
 calld y^e Baga-cara & two ould gully fagots I
 neuer examind their Ladings for I saw neuer a
 Catch amgs: ' them all: twas not y^e North but an
 Easter was guide unto their Pilotts soe it wanted
 Pole !& I did seek to [J]oygn on.* My fleet consisted
 (but
 of .5. in all first for discouery was y^e Confidence
 where in I tooke y^e van & went first on y^e second
 w<y>as y^e Dread naught, 3rd y^e Defiance (both uely
 stout & Dareing uessels) they did serue to make
 y^e fight good & y^e Conuertin did bring me ofe

but being slow of sayle. I shifted into y^e swift

--sure:

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41

And imbarkt in her soone I lost Ken of them & soe
 awack't finding my selfe not at y^e Downs in Kent
 But wth my hounds on Stamford heath yet thence
 I saw deale-faire wth from y^e other Downes by reason of
 a fogg vapord fro prid & folly skerce appeard.* They
 ! (loost ofe)! me as I conceiud to make y^e Coast of
 (Deuonsheir & soe
 turne fishers after folly (their owne I mean) yet then
 methought they mought haue sau'd y^t Labor for they
 were soe frighted wth y^t same kind of Merchandise
 allready as If thei'd tane a huge & mighty draft
 o'ft)

Epilogue to the Dream

For an Epigram upon a thrice faire
 peace _____

When first upon my East-star I did looke
 I found her fixt yet I was plannet strooke

And wondreing w:^{ch} o'th seauen she might bee
 [M]ethought shee could be non but Hecate
 For what of beauteous feature nature Lent
 Was well enricht by arts Imbellishm^t;
 Then for to add to both a treble price
 sh'had learnt for to be fooleish, Coy, & nice,
 Soe at this marke, I durst noe Longer stick
 Feare't be transform'd into a Lunatick

[*monogram?*]

Me ni[u]le Cadente peti[-] mea Julia, rebar
 [I]gre carere niuem, nix tamen Igris erat-- Ovid

Snow falling Julia Me did press

At w^{ch} I'gan admire

The heat in snow, yet found noe less

That snow itself prou'd fier.

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42

Unto a Lady: y^t refus'd her amorous
 Knight his Approaches for him

Be--vile as is thy Name now I haue sworne
 To hate as much as I did loue before
 Thy other name although by blood tho'art half
 A'rich pclaimes y* but to be a Calfe &s.
 For were faith pinnd to fame thy Dāms a Trull
 Soe was thy Sire for certaine made a Bull
 Or sithence y* forrest strecht its bounds [soel] farr
 As P goe he becam of Antler
 A goodly stagg, lett him goe change his ground
 When y* King comes to Hunt least he be found
 But for thy selfe Thou needs't not take y' care
 I'le nere uncoupell wher thy footsteps are
 Nor break myselfe of sleep more for to seeke
 A Harts returne from a Deceptfull cheeke

<fronti rara

{fides

upon y* Scotch business--1638

Without an interposing Sea or wall
 Y* Picts doth into disobediance fall
 Nor will conform w^t is y* cause how i't^e
 why thus he is become a Separatist
 yet all His Covenant ___ Conventicles are

For a defensive not offensive warr
 Soe were my counsailes heard I should [p'suade]
 Not wth y^e Drum & Trumpet him t'invade
 But w:th Cape, El-hod Rochet, hood, & all
 Tippet & Cap, & Robe Cannoñicall
 And Miter too soe should he not be free
 But straight submit unto our Litregy
 Else stand suspended to pforme this may
 Our Bishops all be sent, our people stay

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43

Writ at y^e Campe at Bir<->kes

Two various factions of y^e psent time
 shuffle y^e cards, & soe y^e King's at Prime
 And haueing lost by stakes he thinks it best
 To vie noe more butte set up y^e rest
 Now y^e he may encounter truer spotts
 Id'e counsaile him for to discharge all Scotts

& w:thout marke he can haue none of Rainbow nor Peacock

(in him, yet

for speed (when tried) may equall an arrow & then shew

(his tayle

to traine to w^t horse soeuer shall ride agst him he

(is too large to

come of a Crickett & I'me assur'd hath noe part of a

(Killdeer

in him (for soe not I him by trayning but he me by

(complaining

might make fine) espetially sithence y^e Last pclamation[.]

Lastly in hopes he is a Blossome pmising (when matcht)

y^e fruite of a Conquerer & if for Plate to proue a

(Cup-Carle

if for mony a soop-Stakes

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44

Upon y^e Rebells assault upon

y^e Cass of L^d. Gear

Sithence y^t y^e Rebells now are ther

Let my L.B. looke to's lough Gear

For certainly ther'l goe about
 To win y^e fort & thrust him out
 And then y^e Issue will be clear
 He handled, but theil occupy his Gear

Nor shall it for a wonder be accounted
When hee had neer a peice of Canon Mounted

In Eundem sup: manerīa sūa

De want__Cage

That my Lo: B. is yong who can't deny
 When want--age is his owne (I rod [ilt] by
 Yet y^t this L. noe manly courage lack
 I'de wish he bore, his Manner on his back
 T'wer point of Gallentry & I'le maintaine
 Though's rent alls loss [,] t'would proue his wives'

{|c|leer

{|gaine|

Com̄issioners for y^e Irish affaires

Whilst all those Lords & Com̄ons

heads ere round
 Intrusted are I'th Irish affairs
 Let such as list for me uenter for
 ground.

My head as dealing's square: I'le
 to my prayers
 And thos shall be, y^t whilst wee
 conquest muse
 Wee not forget w^t Christ prayed
 for y^e Jewes

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45

To Capt Fra: Court^r.

A Huntsman____

Let us noe Longer now goe on
 To question transmigration
 Sithence (Court up) I can find in thee
 A Treasure of Antiquity
 And though all Poets silenct were,

 A sleepe each Histrilographer

Thy worth sufficient is to call
 To mind y^e Antient worthey's all
 Neither from greece did thy soule come
 Nor Room alone but Ilium
 True Troian (yfaith) & thus
 O'th famyly of Julius
 Casarian visag'd & a Nose
 Puts ^{<n>}Naso downe ^{<---->}!though! fits't for prose
 Allmost Heroick I'le Maintaine
 In ^{<y>}!thee! ten Casars' live againe
 Titus delight of human race
 Nor yet Augustus speaks thy face
 The other tyrants thou dos't mock
 When as y^e Subiect proues y^e Smock
 For like to Agrippinas blood
 Att Belly ripping thou art good
 And in plain dealing maist compaire
 w:th his Successor to a haire
 O thofu'l effemynacy's out gon
 when as thy Perriwidgens on
 Caligula seems too controwld
 By ^{<y>}Thee who wallowest more in gould
 Vespation Claudius & y^e Other
 Thou dost Resemble as a Brother
 And when thou list play y^e good fellow

Biberious was not halfe soe mellow
 Thus art thou all one Emperour
 Sprung fro Queen Didoes Paramours

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46

Now for thy Loue to hunting game
 It calls up owld S^r Tristram
 S.^t Hugh Acteon, Robin Hood
 Or all y^t ere in Greene wood stood
 To see how thou those toyles gost through
 Or hill & daile to Cunny burrough
 Others y^e Sticking place is wont
 To make fleet hounds by inches hunt
 And y^t thou loust nor is it harme
 When y^e sent's could to find it warme
 within y^e hole who of't time tride
 Makes thee thus Emperour Deifide

To S:^r Abram Williams upon his
 Barge Call'd y^e unthrift wherin I found
 him fishing

Thrift. how applid I leave to Judge
 Not to Philosophers who Grudg
 At others, happiness, nor prize
 But w^t themselues Monopolize
 Let such all Laugh or weepe a new
 For w^t y^e world sends to their view
 I shall obey noe other Charge
 But y^t of Wonder at thy Barge
 Some in th'Olimpique Games Delight
 Some fauor Peace some loue to fight
 The Campe y^e Trumpet & y^e Drum.
 The Hawke i y^e Hound bewitching some
 Thers nothing suits soe w:th my wish
 As to betray y^e Silent fish
 Ther w:th noe other thoughts of harme
 But to Inuite them w:th a Charme
 First baite y^e Ground & then y^e hooke
 Till they scull in & bite are tooke
 Thus w^t ith open riuer Dwell
 Thou Dost Confine w:thin thy well

untill

& soe

I am Contented to pay w^t I owe

S were to my power neuer more to be

Blewcap. Behoulding to y^e Scottish Pedlery

But to aduance / <y^e Force>

The Force

O'th Selfe denijng ordinance

I doe w:thout remorse

Conclude

I haue noe power but wth from yo^{ur} enclude

And in y^e Posture doe desire to stand

Yo^u alone approoue of & Comand

To

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48

To which I'lle Call

for Pledg

Not y^e Securing Goldsmiths Hall

or any Priviledg

y^e saith

I may be bowld upon y^e Publique faith

Noe my assurance by yo^r Goodness signed
 Bids wee presume yo^u will not proue unkind

And then w^h said

or done

Heer in shall neuer mak afraid

but y^t obliuion <may pass>

: May Pass:

To pardon all <--> !*! Sin w^t er'e it was

And by free grace from y^r Diuiner will
 Create a Rapture from my rustick guise

To Fayre M^rs Doll Peckam

If I [A]ppelles pencell & could Draw
 The Lively traits of fresh yong Helena
 when glory of y^e Greeks y^e Boy
 First stole her thence to beautifie his Troy
 Or should I chaffer w:th y^e fragrant Morn
 For Heauenly Orient Colours to adorn
 The best of natures workmanship & ther
 Comprize w:thin y^e spring y^e rest o'th yeare

I might attempt to call <y>!thee! yong & faire
 But y^e thou art beyond all this Compare

but of Mertiall _____

But fllower teeth Elia had w:th Coughing shee
 At twice spat out soe she may now cough free
 Out all her Daies & most securly too

Sithence thers noe more left for a Third to doe

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49

To Fran: Coortup

Frank

I return thy hounds w:th thanks
 Take too this Line of all their Pranks
 For intrest, sides a hardle more
 To add unto thy Kennells store

Luther Confuted Belloer_min

(for such y^e staggs in rut time beene)

Nor could the Horned Pompey stand

When Caesar bore y^e Cheife Comānd
 Set up at Bay y^t did employ
 Awhile Natuers Artillery
 Till feirce of Conquest this rusht on
 And wounded made it Rubicon
 Wher they encountered soe died
 The streame frō 'th honor marke ofs side
 If Lucan were againe to write
 The Art & Strategems of fight
 Now w:th a swifter stile t'enforce
 The on-sett by th' Couragious hor<e>isie
 Then sound retreat to winn new breath
 That might more tirannize ore death
 His owld straine I should giue way & yeild
 To blaze this new Pharsalian feild
 Soe feirce y^e pass venies were
 Twix ones teeth tothers anteler
 And as once Cesers sayd to high
 Over y^e Seas for Anthony
 Soe this w:th speed into <y>1th' Pond went
 To giue his mates encouragem:^t
 Tracing y^e uery places ore
 Y^t swām on y^e Alexandria shore
 As ther one book y^t did preserue
 Wherfore be Proud whilst Cesar his part plays

At Cobham Lett noe trees florish but bayes

Thus

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50

Thus for a Valliant Prince Whilst I

Comend him

A Gunner & a Courtyer must attend him

And when Pride doth my Dutches A

Queene make

I'le begg a straine for Cleopatra's sake

To Mr T.T.

Two Tees may poynt Tintology

Soe Tom of winfred I'le prayse thee

Not Tom of [oldcombe or odd Tom

That wandering Jew of Christendome

Noe Hee of Crudaties did write

But thou dost higher strains indite

Thy storyes only to relate

Would bring one straitte unto surate

Noe part o'th world where Zodiack line

Leads Phebus car is hid to thine
 But Go a Bantam & Ormus
 Alike to <y>thee Propitious
 Thou art as well read in y* [pleas
 that grow amongst th'Antypodes
 And w:th noe less of Ease dost pullem
 As if they grew hard by at Fullum
 Thou dost noe other fruite Surmise
 T'haue bene y* first of Paradise
 But Kentish Pippin & [-]out votes
 A Million of Coriots
 This is y* age & thou dost raine
 As true & mighty a Souraigne
 As any those who ere they bee
 Rais Lies to throw downe Monarchie

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51

The Scoutes not halfe soe diligent
 To bring new to y* Parlim.^{.'}
 The Scottish doue Thou dost out flye
 Teaching y* Oliue branch to lye
 The Northerne Post thy tongue out rides
 And all Diurnalls else besides
 Yet as a horse y:['] good may stumble
 Within thy Chops thy Dictates fumble

Soe y^t thy speech as much doth vary
 As if y^t Minshios Dictionary
 Had beene thy foode for w.th much ease
 Thou speakst at once nine Languages
 And Drunke or Sober none can tell
 Distinction in a Syllable.
 Prag: Brit. Elenct: & all Deuise
 From thy greate !art! their mercuries
 Yet like a fowle whose feathers gon
 Thou flaggst neath sequestration
 And art not satisfide at all
 That truth should bring <y> !thee! to y^e hall
 Courage: lett Patience steere & then noe doubt
 Thoug thou rush in her hand will bring thee
(out

To Rob: Oliver after his
 coming ofe from his troubles
congratulatory

Like streams y^t blend their currant silver, such
 Proves mutuall Friendship y^t endures all touch
 For as y^e waters whence somere they run
 At length into a web of Cristall spun
 Make one fayre glass: soe may we best descry

The perfect temper of true amety
 When each for other soe concerned is
 As to participate in cross or blis
 Soe Robin [I] who fore times trod y* way
 . To troubles now am glad thou'st got y* day.

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52

To Take Time when, Ad P.C.

one may is always best

Lest y' let slippe one Lees ons interest

{ Post est occatio Calva

Prob: Waygh: & lett wind ore Cloth preuaile
 Ther'l need noe skeet to stiffe yo' sayle
For Constancies yo' owne make her yo' gaille--
 In voyages it ought Deceives
 To be too long in taking leaues
 Nor doe y* ships y' Gold bring ore
 Leese time in Lingering neer one shore
 But w.th their Canuas wings stretcht out
 Clipp ore y* maine to fetch[']t about:

To be embay'd when stormes arise
 May suite some weaker Policies
 But when y^e Gust is past well nigh
 At Anker t'ride would sloth employ
 And Moores y^e Bark[.] [Alt ruins Coast
 Letts opportunity['] be lost.
 Hoys up yo^r maine saile then I say
 Hale taught y^e sheats when once away
 Each glassy waue Curld by y^e Tide
 As't heaues yo^u on shall be yo^r guide
 Nor needs yo^u Rock or shelve to feare
 Whilst Right's yo^r Pilot y^e doth steere
 The Rudder & y^e Rudders bond
 Will turne all yare at yo^r Comand
 Then (not before) all those yo^r Iles possess
 May find good ground i'th hauen of Happiness

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53

Upon my reaping Day y^e 28:th of August

164[8]

Hayle to y^e syluer hand
 at whose Comānd

The orient pearle of Dawne
 Like lillies sprung up under whitest lawne
 Appeares t inrich our hopes y^t soe wee may
 Put on y^e assurance of f] a fayer Day
 And pmise noe more raine to Dash our plenty
 since tis already august th'eight & twenty

Up then & Ceres bless
 With full encrease
 Of goulden eares of fel well filld Corne
 Till euery sheafe at once bee borne
 Into y^e barne & their o[f] Comforts raise
 Whilst they fill up y^e empty bayes
 And tel us y^t their shall noe more be want
 in winter whilst wee Imitate y^e Ant

Yet their will more goe to't
 Words will not do't
 But hands employd must bee
 And sickles usd wth rakes & furmety
 And binders too be gott
 W. th y^e black Jack & flagon pott
 That whilst w: th working each doe sweate
 Those may allay & temper heate

And for to add to thes
 . . . the bacon peas[e]
 The sith & pitching forke
 Must all in season too be sett a worke
 for y^e browne Lust o' Lass
 In her straw hatt must here unmentioned pas
 But euery one in their Compartm.^{ts} Come
 And reape & bende & loade my Hockart home

 Thus

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54

Thus haue I since a streame before
 [W] all Couerd ore
 W:th swans as now each one
 His Doublet ofe did seeme y^e feild upon
 And Like to poppy in alilly bed
 White waste Coates mixt w:th petty Coates of red

 Soe y^t to plentyes store it might appeare
 Beauty had been Contributory heere

The Mare & fillyes & y^e rest
 That must be drest

As [-]puppet Jack & Gill
 W:th Serimonies mirth to fill
 And as rewards unto y^e swaines
 To mak them sport after their toyle & paines
 I must alone (by business Calld away)
 Leaue to y^e Gierles & children to defray
 Yet y^e they better may this task goe through
 Let them find Gill I'll find them Golds! b^{urrough}! h^l

A Letter to L.L. at Co. after
 A yeares absence from each other

Shall freindship wayn becaus y^e world goes less
 As age Creeps on't In shining faithfulness
 Doe wee not see y^e Moon decrease & then
 Though but w:th borrowed light fill up againe
 For still she hath a body Cannot bee
 Depriud of Created Entety
 No[el] more may Change^{ty} in states in steady sway
 Unspeare true loue; or make affelcsion^e stray
 out of their Course as y^e good will of tymes
 Befrend or not their must be waynes & primes
 Distance to shew our sublynary state
 Is lyable to Variations fate

Whilst others are feare struck hees at his pleasure
 And Travilers may lie some say but hee

A M^{rs} growne in spelling. O.L.P.

Vita Proba

Robin for Polllfly to a wedding ring
 hath CUPIO

or I desire

Surely y^e God of loue [blid him inspire
 w.th a Concept y^e must not be said noe
 Whilse y^e but symbol was oth to'ther thing
 Wishes as thoughts are free
 Let <->!O! be Alpha & Omega P.

{manuscript page 56}

56

My Dedicatory at y^e end of Beaumont
& fletchers playes now sett out 1646

It well becomes y^e glory of y^e press
And poetry their surfrages to dress
At these two Lawreates shrine whos works despis
The Thunder boultts of blackmouthd Callumnies
For whilst they teac[h] y^e world upon a stage
To tread true measure & each p^rsonage
Either to cast smiles here !or! frowne threats ther
As vice & virtues sit Diamiter
This corner of it from y^e rest by some
Divided is Apolloes I'le become
For y^e nine sisters noe where else doe dwell
But where such Raptures rais an oracle
For my poore baine wch: neuer could pduce
Of y^e Inspireing fountaines Nectar Juce
Nor yet entitle to y^e power or skill
To Crop a spell branch from p^rnassus hill
Is far to meane unless some Reader lookes
Upon this as y^e Carrier of their bookes
After them not in Print but wrot w:th quill
And soe y^e last Page may not deem them ill

(manuscript page 57)

57

Invited to exceed Limits

Cupid although a Child's

soe stronge

That neither Craft nor wile

Prison nor Chaine

May him detain

nor thong

Can hould him

Whilst of restraint

I made Complaint

And of some Jealousies & scruples tould him

Hee bad mee not to feare but Come a long

For why

Quoth hee

It Cannot bee

But those affections moues

To trace y^e sphere of turtle doves

should bee most free

From all y^e Fetters & y^e tye

of any other
 Law, but what nature likes, to die
 one for & w:th y^e other

Brooke house bay trees

Noe thunder blasts, Joves planet nor Can
 Misfortune warpe an honest Man
 Shaken he may be by some one
 or other gust unleaud by none
 but though y^e winter's sharpe & keen
 His resolutions keep him green
 And whilst Integretyes his wall
 His yeares all spring & hath noe fall

Comp. interm^t Lon.

Dece .13. 1643

(manuscript page 58)

58

Loues Negative

Noe tis not beauty must Confine
 Loues <-> Victaries to venus shrine
 Nor any specious good
 of flesh & blood
 The fairest then would only know
 The benefitt of Cupid's bow
 And Natures Courser Clay
 Is Throne away

Noe tis not soules divinely ioynd
 In sweetest hermony of mind
 Nor sympathy of Hartes
 That loue imparts
 Then equall thoughts would ballance soe
 The highest Virtues w:th y^e Loe
 That who soe doth excell
 Must not doe Well

Noe tis not wealth nor birth nor fame

Nor priuillidge by fortune's Claime

The poore & loe borne men

Would want it then.

Nor fates nor minds nor bodyes giue

Loues Monarch this perogatiue

Only by nature linckt

It is Instinckt:

(manuscript page 59)

59

Loues Affirmative

Yes, wher less Virtue shines

To venerate fond Venus shrines

Ther is y^e greater neede

Of beauties Charme to doe y^e deede

Else t'were a geer

As if to loue a thing y^t were not ther

When faire or good

Or both in all affections Understood

And as a supplem:^t defects to smother

The one is rais'd by 'th setting of y^e other

Yes, I agree y^t soules may place
 Their mutuall simpathizing grace
 Shot from each hart through eyes
 Like Influences darted from y^e skies
 yet neither bee
 guilty of partialitie
 But all Contentions bind
 Within y^e perfect Circle of y^e mind

Yes, whilst humanity doth steer
 both wealth & birth, & fame, are neare
 To guide y^e Rudder
 And make a pudder
 Yet ther is none borne meane & Loe
 But fortune fonde may soone outgoe
 the rich or greatest hee
 What soe ere hee bee

Soe y^t her wheeles aduance
 Giues Lowest spoakes preheminnence
 And true Concurrence Finds
 The Cheifest nutriment^{ts} from Conquerd minds
 And if I would a woeing goe
 Ide Chuse a Hellen for my bedfellow

Unless Ide leape & winke
Then nature should prouide me by instinct

{manuscript page 60}

60

T. [hel] L.M.

Horac: Carmi: I hate the vulgar diety[es]
Lib: 3 Ode 1 With their Ar:Holi Plebeities
Odi prophanum Let not my muse fall in their
{wayes
vulgus et arceo &c: Whose garlands stinke, are not of
{Bayes

For all y^t ever such comend
Bewray the raine foule fingers end
Smell all of tallowe and of Grease
No[r] whit of oile the Lamps
{increase
Tearme Rapture madnes & a floud
of Christall layes but Channell mud
Prophane all by the sisters spun
Or what Apolloes Preists haue done.
When I those sacred vestments were

That could enthrone me in that

{sphere

Whence I might dart a ray of verse

Nor tyme before did ere rehearse.

To ad more fire

to yongue desire.

Touching my sweet soft Lesbian lyre

Then let noe rustick note wage warre

Upon my strings to make them iarre

But by the Cliffe the Key the Eights

Each one <of> obseruer of there

{heights

In Diapason true expresse

How concords raysd from differences

Soe people set in tune againe

May owne there lawfull soueraigne.

{manuscript page 61}

61

Ad Rem Publ: Bell: Civit: reparantem

Hor: ode 2<->

Shall a new tyde of differences

lib:1

Carry againe my bark to seas

Onan[is] referent in

Farre better were it to defray

And though thy Planks and keele may

{boast

They grew on Calidonian coast

Thence raysd thee fame yet these

{may erre

'Lesse fortitude be Passenger

For though highe Carud wth decks

{thou be

Beguiled in each gallery

On the maine top a flag, to Call

thee at the least highe admirall.

{anuscript page 62}

62

With antient Pennants streaming farre

from euery yard like man of warre

And on thy boult sprit head a Jack

yet canst thou not be free from wrack

Unlesse through Pilacy to these

thou ad, to shun the Cyclades

Those more then fivety Islands lye

As if conspiring Jeopardy

To any bottome y' doth steere

And yet forgets to cry no!e! neere
 But grant thou lanch into the deepe
 And wilt not in a harbour sleep
 Though faire enuited take aduise
 Doe not too farre Pracipitise
 Mark well yo' <f>!F!ins how they are plac't
 Most aduantageously when chas't
 Or pursuit as you come after
 To giue a shot twixt winde and water
 Then when a broad sides giuen next
 Dismount y' Cannon call<e>'d Pretext
 !And! <taken> winning winde proclaime <y*> th'euent
 None's like Monarchike gouernm.t.

Upon Lamb: * [rlipa: to be Gen: &c: s. x. before

T'was not in vaine y* Antients all
 Usd Rams to batter down a wall
 Since now our modern warrs doe teach
 The use of hornes to make a breach
 And Cuckolds proue y* only Thinges
 To rayse Rebellion, put down Kinges.

{manuscript page 63}

63

Hor: [lllib: 1.ode 15° . Nerei

Vaticinium de Ruina Troiae/Melus] Novantis

{manuscript page 64}

64

Rogatus quare Ludiera ut antea non
preparasset

Hor: L- 1.

ode 37:

{manuscript page 65; gloss}

65

Hor: Lib 1 Quo magis saerit Populis ei magis Deo et

(Pietati

Ode 9 in dulgendum [-larolo. dicato ode

1. Jan

1649

(1) _____
Anglicanū
(3)y* rich churles
purse easd--

(2) Taxes, excise
free q' & c;
(4) They break all

- (5) a kind of psuading
then into Loyalty
& obedience w^{ch}
God alone must work
their harts too: &
then a people return
to their duty & love
towards their lawfull
Soveraign will be more
prized than all his
crown & titles to him.
- (7) The souldiers trade
taking fier or encou=
ragement fro Envy
& malice hath layd
Law flat on its back
& made y^t good. Inter
Arma silent leges.
- (9) Intiger vitae: & c:
non eget mauri & c:
- (11) Be wise therfore
yea great lights

or Kings y^t govern
y^e earth - be learned
yea Judges--
Serve y^e Lo: wth fear
reioyce unto him
wth reverence:
 Psalm 2.
- (13) All entertain=
ments proper for
youth are not
to be let slip til
gray haires over
takes one
- covenants & enter
into any engagement
rather then sustain
war longer yet
therby are neuer
y^e better.
- (6) God casteth doun
& raiseth up
- (8) The levelling
doctrin & prac=
tice.
- (10) w^t is most unlikly
may as soon come to
pass as y^t y^e
 (Condition
of a iust man can
be liable to shaking
or wavering.
- (12) Then resolutions
fixt upon y^t rock
let noe condition
debarr fro a conten=
ted minde w^{ch} is
y^e only way to improv=
ones dayes

{manuscript page 65; text}

65

Hor: Lib 1 Quo magis saerit Populis ei magis Deo et

{Pietati

Ode 9

in dulgendum [-larolo. dicato ode

1. Jan

1649

(manuscript page 66; gloss)

66

14. Now let it suffice
to entertain time
wth discourse at
hours of leisure w^t

(15) The torture
of an evil conscience
lively described
by this punishment
where their black
crimes shall ever
be before them as
tormenting furies.

bloody battles have
been fought & how
much discord hath
raged over the
land. Whilst
y^e traitor fries
in Hell.

(17) Then as y^e drie
earth rejoyceth
after a shower of
rain hath licked up
y^e dust & refreshed it
Soe y^e hopes of our
future peace built

(16) y^e wellcom will
be generall and
more acceptable for
y^e by these distem-
pers you have been
as it were snatcht
away & kept from
us soe long

upon y^e return to drink up y^e blood [along] y^e disorderly
(stubbornnes was cause of
our late Evils will beget all rejoycings in us.

Anima in Petu

Non bibor & bibor: & populo sum potus & non sum:

Mandor ab Occideis, non tamen esca fui:
 Cum bibor ipsa sitis creseit: fum victima vulgi
 Torqueor, incidor, torreo, uror idem.
 Consedere viri & conspecto munere Divu.
 Quaelibet exitio est dextra referta meo:
 Pars in frustae secant, pars igne humetia torrent
 viscera, pars ignes admonet atq* faces:
 Otia qui fugiunt, in Nobis oia perdunt
 Et magna peragunt sedulitate nihil
 Quo capior perdor, quo claudor pellor ab ore
 Nostraq* mox difflat fercula quisquis amat:
 Quae, tu, quae nitidos aperis matrona penates
 Praemia tam clari sputa laboris habe.

A Riddle upon Tobacco

Not drunk yet Drunk by people taim yet
(not
 I was not food yet frō west India got
 When drunk I increas more thirst: I'm
(vulgers pre

 Rowld up, thence cutt & dride I'm burnt
(away
 Men sat together & each hand did bring
 As from Heavns bounty to my suffering
 One part but from y* Rowle, an other
(shred
 And dried by th'fier at last is
(Mastered
 Those who shun [illenes] to us resort
 And wth great care small busnes doe
(in sport
 I'm lost by w^t I'm taken & y^t dore
 of mouth receivs me whiffs me euer more
 W^{ch} thou who dost y* Clenlier Chimyns
(dr[-]
 Accept in spittle from my sufferances.

{manuscript page 66; text}

{manuscript page 67}

67

Paraphras: Psal: 1 vel

Flaccis Evangelifans

Hor: Epod 2:

{manuscript page 68}

68

Ad Horatium filium . et Hor: ode ll lib: 2

omissis curis

{vivendu

est hilariter.

{manuscript page 69; gloss}

()

Crew 69

()

Mall: Tour:[fhel

They are
 Divels that
 will rayse new
 warr
 or other tha[-]
 This Paris is
 worthy of who

hath apples
 too to present
 to Venus &
 hath mett wth
 one fairer tha[-]
 Hellena __

Sonnet -- Feb: -- 1659

Though Monks assume w^t Powers They will

And Monestaries Keep such <f--s--> free

And Parlements their howses fill

Yet ther[']s Souraign Posterety

will not be wiped ofe Their right

Though Monks & Traytors still should fight

Courage S^t George for England yet

And let y^e Dragons Twisted Tayle

No Mastry, ore Thy Spear beget

Nor gainst thy Loyalty prevaile

But shew Thou canst aswell bear Arms

For lawfull Right as [t]' shend from harms

Freedom is chiefly Mans desire

And if he fayle of this He's lost

No more of Thee George I requier

But y^t this Serpent Rump be Crost
 Who Pride-inspird assume uponum
 To level All, turn All to Common

From Netherlands Thou didst extract
 Thy Discepline & feats of warr
 Let due Obedience Thee contract
 Into a Subiect Regular
 And then I'le say no Covant can
 Produce a better Christian.

Epig: on y^e Rump

A Tumer's raysd in Counsailes Rumps
 Much like Prides Timpany or Mumps

W^{ch} to asswage again, lay flatt
 Nothing save Monks-hood's good for that

a garden simple

{manuscript page 73}

73

Hor. L - 4 Ad Urbeom infanstā de indole
 ode - 4 Micefontis, eiusq* insolentiae
 sub Populari Potestate

{manuscript page 74}

74

Hor: L - 1: Ad Amicum de mutandi
 ode - 20 damno

{manuscript page 75}

75

Hor. L. 1 Non prodest moderatio
 ode - 24: ubi tantae aritoritatis devastatio
 sic vivitur tantum Spe
 non re

{manuscript page 76}

76

Lo[-]lieniate [-]leacis restaurand
 & communi supplicio merentio*;
 proposito Principem reversum
 Salutatur

{manuscript page 77}

77

Hor: L. 4:	Ad Car:	Ames La pluie le beau temps
ode - 7	Spes futuri	Post tenebras Lux.

{manuscript page 78}

	Ad Augustissim: Car: 2:
	nunquā satis laudandū
Hor: L 4:	& auxilarios suos
ode - 14.	

{manuscript page 79}

79

{manuscript page 80}

80

Hor - L - 3

Ad Fontem meum

ode - 13.

{manuscript page 81}

81

Ad P. Pettum

Hor: Epod__11.ode

{manuscript page 82}

82

Hor. Car.L.4

Ad Restituendam Regis authoritatē

ode - 12

{manuscript page 83}

83

Ad reditum Caroli--

Hor. Ode - 2:

{manuscript page 84}

84

Hymnus Omnipotenti Deoq* Optimo maximo
 Hisse Insulis iam iam magnopere propitio
 in reditu Caroli. _____

Aug 1651

Character quiusdam

{manuscript page 85}

85

Octobr - 25:

Hor. L. 1.

1656

ode 37:

Ad Cognatū meum T Fane Armig:
 intempestiue Venationem insequens
 dum Pluvij ab Aquilone & ventorū
 scena Rabies Nebulosum simul
 et Frigidum reddidit re Diem.

(manuscript page 86)

86

To welcome home Veronia
 or to y^e Spring on May
 day __ 1650

Welcome faier Season y^e dost bless
 Again y^e fields wth newer dress
 For wher of late Lay flakes of snowe
 Ther fresh grass springs & flowers growe
 The fortune-tellers heer appeer
 Getting y^e mayden head o'th' year
 And by some even leafles discover
 What shall betide to evry lover
 Next of y^e same complex<t>ions die
 T'enrich more natures tapistry
 The guilded cowslip shewes its head
 And soe y^e Mead's embroydered
 Corn grounds--wth Poppy--rubbye's set
 Inamed green like Carkanet
 Beiewel Earth whilst on each hill
 White fethers grow of Daffadil
 And every plain deserves its prayes
 For pregnancy in silver Dazies.

The bottom of a hedg begetts
 Esteem from Saphir Violetts
 Whose purple-martelings maintain
 They of all else are soveraign
 Ther being none for <fragrant> !sight or! smell
 That howld wth them true paralell

Although y^e garden would out vie
 An painted Tulips sophestry
 Or dappld Gilleflowers produce
 Faint coulerd Pink, or flower deluce
 Great Crimson Pionyes or all
 The wines delight growes stil by wall
 Grannt it in healing balm be fertil
 Or houlsom sage or greener Myrtle
 Blew Lavender & herb of grace
 Mint, savin y^t wth some take place
 Or y^t w^{ch} ore all thinges will come
 Time, savry, or sweet marierom
 The charmes most mortall cares controwle
 (saucy in french) our Marygould
 Whose radiant leavs their welths display
 At th'opening of y^e Orient day
 Then shant again as sable night
 Her curtain drawes to bannish light

{manuscript page 87}

87

Kitt [inn by] street _ or little pancy
 Party & pole to sute each fancy
 Crispt Camamil whose worths exprest
 In thriving best when most it's prest
 And like a worthy of renown
 Growes better for being trodden down
 Yet none of these shall ere reposum
 Wher Violet may in Her soft bosom.
 The woodbine to bewitch y^e sence
 Of smelling bears preheminance
 Yet 'cause its figure under is
 It cannot claym soe great a bliss
 Though Nature wills Ther be contest
 'Mongst these w^{ch} look & sent y^e best
 Unto w^{ch} suffrage she discloses
 Those w^{ch} in both excell y^e Roses
 Damask, & white, & red: yet nowe
 Veronia's lip, her cheek, her browe
 Drawn to my mind soe farr surpass
 All those again, as those doe grass!

Epigr:

senes bis pueri

When Infants first into y^e world doe come
 Cryng & sucking is their proper doome
 And w^t doe men when unto age grown ripe
 But crye t'is time to suck t'is time to pipe
Whiffing Dancing away <y^e> their last howers in bravado
 Whither <B---> Virginia pleas or Trinidado
 The diffrence is not much I must confess
 Children are fooles & aged are noe less.

{manuscript page 88}

88

Cogit amare tecur

Lyuor--wort pinreth love

As opposite as are y^e Poles
 This Liuor is y^t man controwles
 For it in Latin doth imply

Malice is Envies infamy
 When as y^e English gently moves
 The breath of sights y^e [roots] of loves
 Thus each to others tongues betroth
 Englisht & Latin'd Liur's both__

Upon a course in y^e padock between
 swan S^r Hor. Toun: red pide dog
 & a Blew Academ: or lamb:
 dog of will: Spen:

As Pricket ore y^e Course did trip
 Two Gray-hounds tride their footmanship
 But neither could y^e pray ore-take
 That bargain they forgot to make
 Yet Swan not swam but seemd to fly
 And allmost pinchd he came soe nigh
 The other seen in Morals more
 Deemd fit y^e best should goe before
 Soe <---> reiaid in Logick <----> !strait! defind
 In forrests Arts should come behind
 This as a scholler dog he Knew
 It was his place to come ofe blew

And Heraldry this truth begetts
 Poets guive place to Barronets
 Yet if ther had not la^a been
 Spencer had raysd his fayry Queen.

(manuscript page 89)

89

Upon y^a Generall y^a Lo: Fairfaxes
 resigning up his Comissions to Oliver Cromwell

Upon account it's understood
 When [Thleems fall out one comes by good
 And w^t doe all men but be [sh-] t'um
 When Generalls conclude wth []o[m]
 For soe their reckening but small is
 If cast up wthout suma totalis
 Pounds, Crownes, & shillings to a farthing
 In Auditings are worth regarding
 And though misplac't ther may be reason
 To iudg it is but for a season
 To try their skill whose fayths amount

Unto an Exchecker account
 Wher figures their owne places fill
 And Cifers remain Cifers stil
 W^{ch} in Arithmaticks schoole fall
 Or rise but as additionall
 Set them alone I dare averr
 'Ts like Rowland changd to Oliver
 Signefies y^t ther doth remain
 Nothing saving y^e same again
 When we ought drive a greater skoap
 On Pounds & Crownes to fix our hoap
 Whilst swords make plowgh shears, let [Ihemp]__ R__

{manuscript page 90}

90

Ad Geo: Fane: in com̄emorationem
 natalit̄y Reg. Car: 2^{da}: in cellula
 vulgò vocata Le Grotto scriptū
 vigil: scilicet __ may_28

1650

!When Bottles Leak!

!One writes, it needs!

{manuscript page 91}

91

Englisht thus

Under w^t Planet in w^t clime
 Should he y^e master of his time
 Improve it better to posess
 A dowry of true happines
 Than wher my houshould Gods dispell
 All cares w^hin y^e Grotto sell
 Wher y^e free ayre & are as it
 May by two running fountains sit
 W^h are enough to rouse up witt
 Noe place on earth for merth & iest
 Can trulier challenge interest
 Than underground heer wher ther runns
 Fathers full blessings to his sonns
 Till gratitude inspiers y^e mind

To a requiting thankfull kind
 And this awakes y^e future morn
 Wheron our noble Charles was born
 Wherin loves favour doth appeer
 T'have blest this land this twentieth year
 Hence fro y^e bottles & y^e hart
 Soe many ioyous motions start
 Whilst as in shades security
 Each one is blest we that enjoy
 Soe much of light as may return
 Comfort but neither scorch nor burn
 Fro y^e suns goodnes, & such wind
 As may but coole, n'ere prove unkind
 By wth refresht y^e active Spel
 Rousd up awake frō couch or sel
 Ascends his brittle throne & thence
 Wth Couler & tast controwles our sence
 Heer is noe need of bush of prayse
 Nor snow nor Ice y^t heat alayes
 Noe Mirtle, rose, nor oyntment
 But t'is King Ralphs wine yeilds content
 And w^t had been long bottled up
 To fill such a reioycing cup
 Better by far than y^t imparts
 Through mixture all y^e vintners arts

Count twice y^e time of Troyes distress
 And then you'l find his years noe less
 Who now writes man & swears y^e gown
 W^h though his father were put down
 He as successor to y^e Crown
 May wth undoubted right increase
 His peoples good by bringing peace

Then I'le noe more seek to comānd
 That bottle had layn long in sand
 Nor think I doe great matters rayse
 Courting my pallet severall wayes
 Whilst I neglect not Terrene seas
 To bring me wine my tast to pleas
 As y^e Albano of account
 And y^e of Fiascone mount
 Verdea & w^h not to be
 My partners at this Iubile--

For soe great state 'tis properer

!fountaines run y^e while!
 !must prove a fluent stile!

Apollo be my vintner
 And y^e [Cast--lior] well my wine
 For whilst Solemnety's divine

Wth a light hart & wthout odds
 I would drink nectar wth y^e Gods.

{manuscript page 92}

92

Magnae Britanniae transfiguratio

1650: Aug:

{manuscript page 93}

93

Ad Illud quod Parleментū Perpetuū
 alequi appellare volverunt Nuperrim^d
 20^o: Aprilis An__1653 a Milite
 dissolutum

{manuscript page 94}

94

{manuscript page 95}

95

{hand-sketches illustration dated Aug:--20° 1650.}

{Monarcha resurges}

Introitus Acta Probanit ___ Maÿ 29°. 1660.

___ Et a servitute Iniquissima

Populum Suum Liberavit.

{manuscript page 96}

96

C. C.

{manuscript page 97}

97

RELIGIO

Acrostich:

PATIENTIA

Acrostich:

{manuscript page 98}

98

A Ballet __ 3: __ 7th 1658.

Owld Olivers Gon Owld Olivers gon

O Hone O Hone

And has left His sonn Richard

That Pretty yong Prick-Eard

To Govern These Nations alone alone=

The Counsail & State

He Commanded of late

O Hone O Hone

But y^e Tables turnd quite

Those Govern This wight

And turns our reioycing to mone to mone=

Thus wth Their Consent

Thers calld Parlement

O Hone O Hone

Soe 'twixt Swede & Spruce

Ther'l be made a Truce

And Wrangle be Generall'y Known=

The Cuntrys are quiet

Fates bless their good Diet

O Hone O Hone

'Tis a pittifull thing

Three Kingdoms noe King

And Estates to be rackt skin & bone=

Yet we live in hope

To Conquer y' Pope.

O Hone O Hone

When souldiers & Clowns

Fall at Odds about Cr'owns

Then True men may come by their Owne=

{manuscript page 99}

99

Of Man to W: Ar:

Noe wonder 'tis y' man loves fights

Since He's composd of Opposites
 His fleshy parts at once comprise
 Fowr elemental contraries
 On w^{ch} Affections excess
 Beget an Issue numberless
 W^{ch} nurced up by Humors brest
 In Fancies school clayme interest
 Wher for a lesson They let in
 The Com̄on-place or Head of sin
 Whilst Appetite noe Rhet<or>'rick spares
 To scatter 'mongst y^e wheat some tares
 Soe choak y^e Harvest, & wth rain
 Let loose, sowes Cockle for true Grain
 Now over these to rule & sway
 He y^t created Night & Day
 Endowes y^e Mind over y^e sence
 With Knowledg for Preheminnence
 Exalting Reason 'bove y^e rest
 As He did Man ore every Beest
 And thus installd why is't y^e mind
 Strives from its Limits unconfind
 But y^t in search of a new berth
 Man would create his Heavn on Earth
 Fix on y^e Creatures all content
 When God who is Omnipotent

Is evermore at hand to be

Philip: -4-5-6.

Protector 'gainst all iniury

Be Patient then, nor care at all

For w^t in Temprall Things befall

Make him acquainted wth thy state

And fear not to be fortunate.

Whither by Prayer thou sendst request

Or giust Him thankes for all y^e rest

Thou dost inioy; stil let it be

Soe seasond wth sincerety

That y^t w^{ch} all thinges goes beyond

His Peace in Christ may be thy frend.

{manuscript page 100}

100

To a frend fro Apthorp

Jan__6.

in a great snow --

1650

How we fare if you would know

That are now Condemnd to Snow

Frozen up in Winters Geaile
 Wth out or mainprize or Baile
 On y^e Peak high sum̄er 'tis
 All y^e year in shew of this
 And Compard to it alone
 Scithia's in y^e Torrid Zone
 Noe couler seen nor other die
 But Caucasus white Livery
 The Grampion or y^e Lomans Coat
 Or Night cap of owld Cheveot
 Wherwth invested we advance
 The Pole starrs Badg & Cognisance
 And Like his Minstrels doe retire
 To y^e good Ale & Tost & fire
 Whence bannishing all Discontent
 Each one tunes up his Instrument
 And plays soe well y^t we forget
 The seasons Could amidst such heat.

The North Wind

The newes fro north blowes very rife
 They are transporting men to Fife
 But Charons bottom not yet ther

The Gen^l. must plye y^t Fare
 And to y^t end a fleet prepares
 To waft ore thousand passengers
 Poor silly soules y^t hud winkt come
 To find out ther Elizium
 Wher Scottish mists & vapours fell
 Deny y^e Least content to dwell
 Let this Presumpteous Pylot hast
 Least Charon ore take him at last
 And for his pride & other Tricks
 Ore-set & leav him sunk in Styx'.

{manuscript page 101}

101

Upon y^e rumor of his departure
 though faigned
 Epitaph.

Heer lies he was dide in Grain
 Chief murtherer of his soveraign
 Bane to his Cuntries peace & good

The horse-liech covetor of blood
 One whose high spirit naught could pleas
 But fishing in y^e troubledst seas:
 Of a Tempesteous mind was tost
 Ambitiously to rule y^e rost
 Til y^e all-conquering-Fates by doom
 Causd Atropos cut ofe his Loom
 And whilst his busnes hee's about

I 'th' northern Clime his fier goes out.

Jan: 1659.

Tom C: hath been in Italy & swears
 He's for y^e Rumpe, Contemns All other wares:
 And deems it best of Pleasure y^e is stole
 So Day appeers thorough a little Hole
 For Trading in y^e Citty's grown so Common
 Since Adam was a Man & Eve a Woeman
 That He despises y^e Owld way to Sinn
 And must a new pass find to bring it in
 T'may be for y^e His fancies All Conspire
 To let us know a Burnt Child dreads y^e fire
 And evry box of ware hath in't some Trick

To Cheat & Cousen Oftentimes Iack P____
 When He is Crest faln out of hart & Poore
 Drivn from y^e fore-gate to seek y^e back Dore
 Or Broaken-Snouted needs a Dildo prop
 To Reinvest Him Foreman of y^e Shop
 Yet guiu'n to Gaming stil Tom turns up Trump
 And Shunns y^e Belly for to Court y^e Rump.

(C. for Challoner)

{manuscript page 102}

102

To y^e Countess of Ex: upon her
brach Lemons whelping

Lemon has whelpt ô Ioyfull newes
 Enough for to create a Muse
 Out of y^e dullest block
 That can to hunting sport pretend
 Wherefore pray Iove some Nectar lend
 Apollo Helicon unlock

Ther is noe hound for nose & speed
 Although of Creet or Sparta breed
 Could ever hunt soe well
 Or drive a Chase wher Pan doth Keep
 (The huntsmans curse) his flock of sheep
 Soe she's thout paralell

That fancy is but poor & silly
 To court a whelp y^t comes of Lilly
 Her strain's not half soe rare
 For though she some times well may run
 She cannot match this Paragon
 She wants a M^r care

And heer I'm ravisht w:th a Spell
 The Greater happines to tell
 This Creature soe befrended
 As I be intititiled & Crownd
 Not of my Lo^r: Brach but La^r: Hound
 Wherwth her Fame's ascended

Some doe goe farr & pas y^r seas

For Lemons, & for Oranges

And ventrous Iorneys take ___

I wish from hence they'l stay at home

And only to this Kennell come

More proffit sure they'l make

Others

(manuscript page 103)

103

An Ode or Song

Others doe deem't a trick of bliss

If they can Compass but a Kiss

Of w^t is more precise

W.^{ch} makes y^e Vicker of y^e toune

Doft Girdle, Cassock, Hose, & Goune

For to Monopolize

Such suer doe howld y^e Proverb true

That better horse-flesh is their due

Soe clayme it for a fashion

And iudg y^e crime but Light not hevvy Aug.

Thus to part Tithe: wth Tribe of Levy Thies:

To help on Reformation

For 'tis not fit y^e He alone

From Pulpit-Elevation

Such Canaan should discover

When Bewty bountifull transferrs

Her flames into th' Parishioners

Inspiring each a lover

But heer's enough, nor This nor That

Must Coupled be at any rate

Unto my Lemon heer

Diana & her Nimphs nere knew

Soe S^t-Like hound for sent & View

Nor like Containes y^e Spher.

{manuscript page 104}

104

A Ballet

upon his pond on witting heath

Some to y^e Lucrine Lake bequeath
 All prayes for y^e fishing
 Guive me y^e pond upon y^e heath
 Might I but have any wishing

For ther doe scull in shoales along
 Dum Creatures armd wth skales
 Whose squadrons of Finns soe strong
 Over y^e wave prevailes

As Geering Carp & Gyant Pike
 A stand for hawkes & Bream
 I think noe poole can shew y^e like
 Or guive an apter Theme

Yet thers an Ile some wonder claymes

As in y^e midst it lies

W^{ch} sometimes doth abound wth flames

from bewties misteries

When y^e fayer Mistres of y^t Bower

Graces it wth Conscent

Frank--Ly to spend a sumers hower

<Wth> ;Amidst; y^t Elament

O how 'tis hard then to discover

W^{ch} is of dainger higher

Leander-Like to dround a Lover

Or to consume wth fier

Who would not his Abide __ [as] quit

To court soe fayer a queen

Allthough he wrackt in ventring it

By a Hellespont between

But

(manuscript page 105--left)

105

To x.x.x.

& y^e Iland bower & fish house ther

But for to quench y^e heat again

Ther is a house stands by

Wher y^e Lo:^d will you entertain

Wth all Civilety

Ther to his [m]less some Trouts appeer

His neighbour Lo: & frend

The Barronet he loves soe deer

Phil: wood for y^e bords end

These doe retrieve a chirping cup

Such as y^e Gods nere knew

And whilst they doe carouce all up

wth snakes their years renew

First to y^e Nimph ptects y^e place

Then to some other bewty
 Til chapeau boy wth cheerfull grace

Each one hath done his duty

Bridgwater & his noble Spouse

Must not heer be forgot

As long as Bacchus frends y^e house

Wth bottle, glass or pott

Will any more Peggs lodg frequent

Or skulk in soroes hole

W^{ch} only huffcap Ale doe vent

The senses to Controwle

Neckar & Coblins on y^e Rine

Squeese out their Lustfull Clusters

And Deal to us their Iuice divine

To founnish out our Musters

Then Cap: Glass full to y^e brimm

Presents a Lusty charge
 Whilst Bottles frō their sanadrim
 Awakt appeer & march

nor

(manuscript page 105--right)

Nor is France wanting though denide
 Our Appetites all meet
 To iudg y^t best is done aside
 And stollen pleasure sweet

In fine w^t need we travail soe
 To feed our Observations
 When heer is more than w^t we goe
 To seek in other Nations

Constance & y^t of Gordo too
 Wth Lake Lemane must yeild
 For though their Citties finely show

This hath a braver field

It were a wittless thing indeed

For to comend y^e meer*_

When all y^e in those waters breed

Are in more plenty heer

And y^e wherwth I will conclude

Excelling all y^e rest

The owner wth such love indude

As cannot be exprest

His freedom opes y^e sluice & way

Of Liberty to some

Who otherwayes confined lay

Wthin 5 miles of home

Wherfore in Tribute to present

Thanks worthy any had I

Wthout or food or Complement

God bless y^e Lo: & Lady

*

wittless ile

neer

{manuscript page 106}

106

To Cleveland before y^e first interview
at maneby.

Though Childing woemen may oft long for this
Or that nor yeild a reason why it is
Yet my desiars rank wingd have hither flown
That I to Cleiveland, He to me were known
Whose raptures are soe elevate by art
As y^t each science in them hath its part
Ihonson- And yet in Him not got w:th anvile pain
But flowing Like a Torrent after rayne
W^{ch} every one wher fancy credit getts

Strives to procuer inbankt int' Rivelets
 T'imbellish his discource, & make it thus
 To relish & come ofe facetious.
 Ther's <&>ian; owld Tale I did beleev but talk
 That Soules int' bodies Transmigrated walk
 On Earth again after they had been dead
 And from their proper carcass sequestred
 But since y^t Eminency of strain I find
 In Thee I'm grown quite of an other mind
 For tis not one but all y^t ere wore bayes
 Thou dost wth thy Syraffick numbers rayse
 Thou buildst owld Roome again, & dost rehears
 Her Antient Bards so famous were for verse
 Nay; thou out bidst them wth thy genuine skill
 And bringst this Ile nearer Parnassus Hill
 Than Those ere dwelt, whilst y^t Thy quill may
(own
 To be a Pipe drawn from true Helicon.
 I will not rack or torture wth delay
 The forward hopes I have put on to day
 To have my wish but bootes & all put on
 I'le mount away to Stephen Anderson
 Whose Hospitable parts, noe other end
 Clayme but to be belov'd, & love his frend
 W^{ch} doth soe well wth Poesy agree

That's house may seem Apolloes nurcery
 Wher Learning's cherisht & y^e Arts revive
 Under his bounteous roofes prerogative
 For verses evermore delight to dwell
 With a free hart; yet in retired sell

Carmina cecessum.

{manuscript page 107}

107

To Him again in return for a letter
 he wrot upon y^e former

Not like y^e bird whose bewteous train
 Being praised is more displayd again
 Nor of y^e academick witt
 Is raysd by Hum̄s to cherish it
 When (as it thrives) it must at best
 Have Scratching store to mak't a Iest
 Would I appeer: but Favours say
 They clayme acknowledgment for pay

W^{ch} I heer offer to ye skan
Of all great Arts Leviathan
For now I shall noe longer looke
Whence Hobbs intitiled his booke
Though surreptitious & by stealth
Since thou'rt above all comonwealth
Thy Straines Monarkike, nor can bear
Th'affront of a Competitor
Wher Science Liberall is who guies
Not unto All prerogatives
Over y^e Tongue & Pen but brings
Those best deserve to be her Kings
Yet what are such if left alone
Nor Honord by Subiection
Whilst t'is y^e greats't alay to power
When ther is noe inferiour
And nothing soe much Luster Spoyles
In Diamonds as to want their foyles.

{manuscript page 108}

108

An invitation to my Askanius
a true Troian ifayth

My George were not y^e tie
Of Consanguinety
Of greater force than Reason
Or else y^e Lawe of Nature would impose
I should conclude you guilty of more
(Treason
Than e're S^r walter Earles nose
Could disclose
For envying us thus long y^e sight
Of y^r fayre Starr y^t shines soe bright

Surely t'is not y^e west
You live in but y^e East
For soe such Rayes imply
You raysd to Guild y^t Climat & to bless
That side y^e world whilst we in darknes
(lie

And under Midnight of distress

Posess

Noe more of Day to guive us ease

Than's guiu'n to y' owne Antipodes

But since y* world round is

On hopes t'is not amiss

To feed y* fancies appetite

That certain revolutions heer & ther

May bring about a Day to chase y* night

And soe illuminate our Sphere

From fear

Of any mist y' may portend

Dainger through th'absence of a frend

Of

{manuscript page 109}

109

Of this I'd<e> have you sure

Each Plaister's not a cure

To evry wolnld, for Paris

Transports to Troy w^t He makes Gretians

{want

But you unmercifully take w^t rare is

Not only from our Troy-novant London

But skant

Afford y^r owne territories

Matter to fill up their stories

Up then away & come

From western Ilium

Bring Hellen safe whose Eyes

Hath warmd suffitiently y^t watry coast

And let them favour now these Northern

{skies

For want of bewty y^t allmost

Are lost

For 'twere a Sin too long to stay

And soe deprive us of more Day

Let Thy iulus come along

And burthen wth a cry

{this song

{manuscript page 110--left side}

110

A Ballet of Dedication of y^e new

What various stories men invent

T'amuse y^e weaker braynes

When Musike ne're had Instrumēt

Like y^t good wine containes

Some Vialls y^t de Gambo are

Comend, Others y^e Lute

The Viall Glass shall be my care

Or else y^e steeple Flute

Who can beleev y^t Sacred Layes

Or Ditties y^t have fier

Apolloes art alone could rayse

And Bachus not inspire

They write how Pan wth oaten quill

First did all musike frame

And how y^e Tritons Trumpets stil

The wild waves into tame

How Dolphins & y^e other tresur
 Of y^e great Deep advance
 After Arions Harp in measure
 As Each had Learnt to dance

Alike of Orpheus we read
 Vulcan & 's Cyclopes
 In wine ther's truth to stand insted
 Of all such lies as these

In ball & Tuball Brothers were
 As well in Art as blood
 Imposing Gamuths on y^e Spher
 Fare Grapes were understood

(manuscript page 110--*right side*)

The Iuicy Grape of purple die
 Chief Glory of y^e press
 First parent was to Melody
 Conceipt & Iovialnes

How far from comfort due those rove
 The Toun wayghts would bring in

Or think a bagpipe far above

A curious Violin

There are High bays in merrith doe m[-]

loyned wth Sack-butts shugg

And for y^e Base double Curtell

Guive me a double lugg.

The trebble cornets note soe shrill

Cannot wth this Compare

When Ganimed Ioves cup doth fill

That proves y^e choisest ayre

There is noe magick art or spell

Can work in power like this

It doth all other charmes excell

Turning all Crass to bliss

His fame but flaggs who over beast

Stones, Trees, is sayd had power

When one wins glass well fild at least

Installs one Emperour

Cesar & Alexander too

Had long since been forgot

But y^t they both knew how to doe
 In Counsail, Armes & Pott

What were y^e Labours men ascribe
 Unto Alcides might

But y^t His Glass twelve did trie
 To doe his Mistres right

{manuscript page not enumerated}

Academy or Musike room by y^e Back Gates __ to Phil: Wood

Could Sampson ere have been soe strong

To pull down Gates & Towrs

But y^t wth Foxes brought along

The fields too he devowres

O brave deluders of our sense

Controwling every vayne

Wth w^t Supernall Influence

Dost act y^e Soveraign

Soe y^t of all y^e Arts y^t be

None rules y^e Rost & sitti

Wth greater state & Maiesty

In y^e Conclave of witts

Of whom a fury if you call

When verdant they guive up

Their billa vera it will fall

Upon a Chirping Cup

And for a Sessions house to plead

This Legis Latine power

For th' Musick-Room let this you lead

Next to y^e back gates Tower.

{manuscript page 112}

112

Upon Dabbling or Fishing

As many men soe many minds

To w^{ch} y^e Proverb's Mother

Fancy's best pleasd wth sevrall kinds

This y^e sport likes, this t'other

One thinks y^e Hare

Beyond compare
 An other deems it trouble
 Because poor warr
 Before a squatt
 Non plusses Dogs wth double

Others ther be of High degree
 The Harts chase doe espouse
 And say thers noe such Melody
 As when Hounds Eccho rouse
 Yet thers again
 That doe maintain
 Noe pas time to y^e Cony
 And love y^e hole
 That doth controwle
 Both Ferret & their mony

Some love t'pursue y^e Boar y^e Wild
 Others y^e Wolf soe fell
 I would in noe waise Hunting stild
 A Dainger but a Spell
 W^{ch} by a Charme
 That bodes noe harme

Might over time prevaile

To Cosen't soe

Noe care or woe

Should <flour> triumph but strike

{sayle

More Innocent & harmless more

W^t can be namd than this

W^{ch} can our health & strength restore

When warping both amiss

Wherfore or Brocks

Or wily Fox

W^t soever we pursue

Ther's none {tlebrace

Soe well y^e chase

As Phil: wood Lay: 'd Perdue 'sett.

{manuscript page 113}

113

The Troian Horse cride up by Fame

If Wood might call him Cosen

For ther Lurkt hidden in y^e same

Brave Gretians by y^e Dozen

And who would seek

A merry Greek

Let him accost this shore

Hee'l Pipe & sup

A Chirping Cup

Like any Emperour

His then y^e glory of my wish

Of late times did befall_us

He may all hunting change to fish

W^{ch} Exercise may mall_us

When ther's noe stint

But w^t Tom Flint

That Magazeen doth carry

Wherwth posest

Noe <Belle> Place for rest

Like Portall Dormitary

This was a Bird whose age might well

Anoyd y^e snare or gin

Had He but thought of Sentinell

To keep his Temper in

But 'sted of chaff

Whilst He did quaff

His Brindases soe soft

He's caught, & torn

Forfets his brain

And soe's captivd at last

{manuscript page 114}

114

An Invitation to R.H: to change

y^e Citty Life for this in y^e Cuntry Apr_8. 1651

Robin if thou but kiss or sip

In a good-fellowes fello-ship

Me thinks it might such spirits rayse

Not to be Layd y^e common wayes

Truth is when Conivring comes in fashion

Figures are usd & Circulation

T'amuse & confidence supplant

Possessing of y^e ignorant

But wth y^e times & Age puts on

Ripens to more perfection

Than any Cube or witchcrafts spell

Can alter in a sillable

Citties & fencing walls were good

When Freedom less was understood

And soe again those raysd y^e cause

Whence first we did derive our Lawes

I shall not sound deeper to reach

At wth Antiquety doth teach

Only prescribing by y^e way

That Aintient Customs ought bear sway

Ther was not known a sute for Rents

In fabals time who dwelt in Tents

Nor ever durst Presumptions Lie

Open 'neath Heavens Canopy

But when our Guilts increasing calls

For vengeance y^e claymes Sheltring walls

Thus fortetide wthout all strife

I'le giuve y* Ball to th' Cuntry-Life
 And swear all entertainments less
 Though th'Citty hath more Venusses
 For may not y^t deceive wth all?
 Cuckoos come in wth Nightingall
 And 'tis a Lesson to discover
 Wher on may meet Ioy in a Lover
 Some to y^t Schollar-ship advance
 But then y^t Grammer's Ruld by chance
 Wherwth when Governed we be
 Our helth proves but Infirmetry
 I should be sorry living ther
 At rack & manger as it were
 You should through Pampering despize
 The Cuntries full Satieties
 I yeild you may some Guarden call
 Your bliss to court y* Spring wth all
 But sure I am Her bounties yeild
 Thousand times more to evry feild
 Nor may you Cloyster up y^t treasure
 Is Blossomd out heer wthout measure

For though wth Graces overspred
 Those seem wher Bewtie's mustered
 Yet doe y^e wholsom Mildmayds Arms
 Stript up assault wth noe less charmes
 Or is not Rapture then begott
 Under her tuckt up Petticote
 When She her strait white ancles Shewes
 Daggled & washt in morning dewes?

You may y^e chance take course in Park
 Hide Stollen pleasures in y^e dark
 Game not at Ruff but Pickadill
 And ther Bowle out & Rook y^e fill
 I dare avow y^e none of these
 Out-vie y^e yards, y^e Chase, y^e Leas
 Contained wthin this Lower Sphere
 Wher noe Star Seems Irreguler
 But mutuall Influences ioyn
 To make y^e Day of frendship shine
 You'r but Irradiated half
 Whilst trading at y^e sun wth Ralph
 Nor (wert at full) could y^e half moon
 Prevaile to make of midnight noon
 The puer Elixar iuyce divine
 Needs not y^e Coment of a signe

But wher its vertue's understood
 Without a Bush Ile call it good
 What though you have a River ther
 To waft y^r thirst ore to y^e Bear
 And a Trade wind whose privillidg
 Constant from Westminster to th' Bridg
 May fill y^r Sayles trimd & prepard
 To take in fresh watr at Still yard
 You must have care in passing by
 Of Sirens in this Pilacy
 For ther's a Tribe Enchantment pumps
 As you accost wher Dwelt Duke numps
 Then w^h befell Ulisses cast
 Who tide himself unto y^e Mast

 When heer y^e Musike of y^e Groves
 Tund to y^e Keyes of birds make Loves
 To w^h our whelps seem t'add a grace
 As they are following their Chase
 The Ecchoing wood in ho_mul ho_
 All other Gamuths quite out goe
 And when we are from hunting come
 Heer's a resounding Musick Room
 To solace in; wher for content

Hangs this & T'other Instrument

As

{manuscript page 116}

116

As y^e Theorbo, Viall, Lute
 Wth Harpsicon to these a Flute
 Whose rich Concavety containes
 The Pretious Treasure for y^e Vaynes
 Wher with Sublimd our thoughts aspire
 And carry us 'bove Ela higher

Then Heer's a Pond too & a Boat
 A shed therby to wash y^r throat
 From any Fish-bones harm or worse
 Catt-killing-Care, or any curse
 The hardnes of y^e Fates or Times
 Create to Cancell merth & rimes

Ther in a Counsail whilst we sit
 To propagate noe state but witt
 Like Court of Iustice we dispence
 High verdit censures 'th out offence
 And all Malignant humors drive

Out of Contents prerogative

That noe disasterous bre<a>th impayre

By dialect y^t wholsom ayre

Wherin we breath & are as free

In mutuall society

Thus wth one Frend & two; noe more

Than makes up inst y^e Count & Skoar

To freedom & to merth belongs

122

You may rest happy out of Throngs.

{manuscript page 117}

117

To Phi: Wood upon my La: X X X going

To Lond: & Leaving these parts

Shall we Leese Exiter & wth Her all

We can true Ioy or Conversation call

And doth y^e Fancy sleep? is y^e pen dry

That should record in Dierge or Elegy

This soe hard hap? wherby our Comforts flight

Leavs all this Lesser Clime heer Ankorite

Secluded from y^e world & set apart

Alone to feel y^e rigor & y^e smart
 Of y^e Times hevier tred? did Fates devise
 This knack to make us all Philosophise?
 Turn Stoicks? walk Cross-buckleing our armes
 As if we were a meditating Charmes?
 Not one word from y^e Tongue, but from y^e Eye
 Or Brow wrinkled into Severety.
 All objects transmuted seem t'possess
 The direfull figures of some hideousnes
 To fright us from our selves, & more to try
 (us
 Each Shaddow's like an Evil Aingell by us
 Now y^e our Better's going: sot 'begetts
 A Time of darknes when our day light setts
 Such will beshade all heer by Her remove
 (Princes of Friendship, Quintessence of
 (Love)
 Wher left as t'wer in Vassellage (noe
 (less)
 To Forrest Beasts & to their wildernes
 Wth Hob & his Compagnons Puck y^e Mare
 Such Goblins as our Sence deluders are
 And play their Reaks wth mortalls whilst
 (y^e sky

We not this difference reconcile
 And Iubelise y* same
 Unto affections sacred name
 Count Fivety years but one
 And y^t a month, a week, a Day & none
 Til you return to leav's noe more alone

For brooks y^t swell we see
 Severd by Iles
 For very many miles
 Yet met again
 Maintain
 The usuall Current Liberty
 And Circling embrace
 The frutefull medow wth more grace
 The t'other Element
 How ever seperated in its ascent
 Unites & becomes one ith' Firmament

Soe let w^t will betide us in our course
 Love's sayd to guather strength by short
 {divorce

And all I wish our parting prove noe worse

{manuscript page 119}

In Obitū & transportationē per wainfford Corporis

Amicissimi mei Gul: Armin Baronetti &c: 119

Ad viatorem

may-8-1651

Englisht thus

What ist thou wonderst at soe much? to see

A Triumph clad all in one Livery?

And whilst Dame Flora natures Law obeys

In painting out her bounty sevrall wayes

To add unto y^e Meade & Guardens prayse

How com'st about

Ther thus should march soe Black a mourning rout?

Tis a true Funerall prepar'd alone

For Greef to set out Sorrowes action

Wher in y^e last farewell & service due

From Frend to Frend to testefy y^e true

And former Loves noe Ceremonies have

More waight than those attend thē to y^e Grave
 Now who in Frennd ship ever did out vie
 Our Armin heer? whose great Civility
 To all he knew, (matcht wth a studious care
 To be his Cuntry's too Advantager
 For wth He's born; til Envious Fates by stelth
 Would neither spare Him us nor th' Commonwelth
 Soe dide He: Leavuing this behind y^t as
 Th' Example of his frendship did surpass
 Soe Greefs occation seldom greater was.

{manuscript page 120}

120

To Phil: Wood ___ at London.

Ode:

Time hath its Seasons. Soe hath Love
 For evry absence or remove
 Friends from each other make
 I take
 To be y^e winter Tropick wherin Dayes
 In Frennd-ships Zodiack shortned severall
 {wayes

These future Comforts raise
 That by return they'l bring
 The happy tidings of a ioyfull Spring

The wool-pack Clouds of Fleesy snow
 That threaten us a Storm below
 And Blanketings to cover
 All over
 The Damask of y^e meads And fields soe green
 Til neither pass, nor flour, nor blade be
 (seen
 What doe they other mean?
 Than y^t when once blown ore
 The fragrancies by much will seem y^e more

I cannot tel (my Phill) when we
 Broak ofe our Late society
 And Burley emptied was
 A-Las
 But y^t y^e months all backward seemd to stray
 The weather Lowrd & night prevailld ore day
 Contentment to betray
 Yet let a word or Letter

Signe a returne we shall be pleased better

Then w^t remaines of us as yet

Condemnd to winters stormy swet

Under deprivements skoar

Noe more

Of Iune or Iulies summer feel I swear

Than Those wthin y^e Artike Circle, wher--

They'r frended wth y^e Bear

Unless some quick reprove

Huisher us hopes of Heat to make us live

{manuscript page 121}

121

To y^e same after return upon

receipt of a second token of Toba.

Whilst I desier y^e frendships

{understood

Phil: I protest I'm in a wood

How all somere

Not in Dodonas grove . though thence

{may be

That might present in Trees a Spher

Wth interwoven leas

Extracted sylvane sympathy.

Nor in those shades our Forrests yet

{retain

To keep their guests from Being

{slain

For I am soe & more since thy kind hart

Doth stil fresh curtesies impart

Well then as from y^e root of love

{those spring

Lend me one branch or bough for

{covering.

Rosseus Vaticinus

r-

8: 1659

Englisht

Fear wayts on those who doe Loves stings approve

Time swallows All things, let's then yeild to

(Love

Shall my Ears tingle stil & n'ere reply

O<ugh>!f't! did y* chough proclayme my Desteny

Fro 'th' hollow willow y' at Home I had

A father kind but wife was very bad

I married am & doe bemone my Fates

Yet Comfort 'til I 'have some Assotiates.

{manuscript page 122}

122 Ad Hor: Tonn: & tho: Cre: in Connen: Parl:
1656. asiste: recusantes etsi à Patria Elect?

P_

R_

O_

T_

E_

C_

T_

O_

R_

{manuscript page 123}

123

Praerarcatio quaeda

Quest:° An Peccatū sit foeminini generis nentrius

Resp:° Foemini etsi comūniter nentrius habeatur

sic probō

{manuscript page 124}

124

The Ivy - twine

Uinamus mea

Lesbia &c:

Come my Cordelia let's not Leese
 The frutes of youthfull passages
 Time is a Theef & steals away
 The Blessings y^t befrend each day
 And Like a rank-wingd hawke in flight
 Trusses y^e pastimes of y^e night
 Soe y^t what's past is past recall
 And what's to come coniecturall
 It is y^e present tence alone
 Guives life to true fruition

 Graunt we may spend y^e lighter howers
 And make y^e day Platonick ours
 Wee'l find y^e Night in darkned skies
 T'sute better w:th Loves misteries
 When in a soft embrace we meet
 And crown all stollen pleasure sweet

 Then we may sport & toy & play
 Free from what scandelous censorings

(say

For curtains drawn, y^e valence will
 Be silent, nor detect for ill
 What is well meant: Let's banish fear
 Since sheets & Blankets have noe ears
 Nor can y^e frame or Bed-cords speak
 Unless by whispering a creak
 Which can noe other signefy
 But y^e those live who theron lie
 And active bring all parts to ioygne
 In consort wth this Ivy-twine
 Far sweeter than y^e Eglantine.

(manuscript page 125)

125

Upon y^e Castle in y^e Ayer
 & Bower of Bliss to Phi: Woo^d:

Whilst some delight
 In warrs to fight
 And make y^e Camp their cheefest

{care

Others ther are

Shun Discords Iarr

Soe build their Castles in y^e

{ayre

Ther be Likewise

Who to devise

More freedom on Contentments

{skoar

A Bowre of Bliss

Create w^{ch} is

Severd by waters from y^e shore

Heer harmless merth

Skearce known on Earth

Is dealt from evry whiter sowle

And mutuall Love

Doth gently move

Without a whirlwind of controwle

Ther freedome true

Like to y^e view

Or prospect y^e fayre fields

{discovers

Yeilds noe consent

To Ambushment

Or circumvention of Lovers

Who y^e had these

Would cross y^e seas

And seek content in forraign

{parts

Or range & rome

Fro house & home

To practise Marses bloody arts

(*Flint)

* -----

Fill me a glass

Then let it pass

Til evry Lip hath done y^e same

In silent stelth

Of frends & helth

Performd alike & wthout name

This done we'l part
 Though not in hart
 Stil placing hopes above despaier
 And will be well
 And we may dwell
 In Bowres & Castles in y* Ayre

(manuscript page 126--*left side*)

126

sonnet

Some for their sport
 To woods resort
 Wher Kenneld lies y* wily fox
 Others delight
 I th' moonshine night
 To boult y* Cunny, sack y* brocks

Some say y* fields
 More pass-time yeilds
 In following watt y' dies for fear

And ther's again

A stoick train

Place all content in a Carear

But all such err

I dare averr

And doe their minds wth froth confound

For ther's noe chase

But must guive place

Unto y^e Race on Stanford doun

Wher Cripple lies

And Iack-straw flies

And Marigould amongst y^e rest

Wth Cooper matcht

Is soon dispatcht

For y^t horse wins y^t runs y^e best

Ther Logger-head

Must not be sayd

To measure out in vayne y^e course

Since he's to start

Wth one of Art
 A Cambridg Academick horse

'Sides a bald steed
 Ther is indeed
 Cost half a hundred & more
 Suted to dance
 As well as prance
 Wearing white pumps on his feet 4.

But

(manuscript page 126--*right side*)

But he is yet
 For training sett
 And soe but looks upon y^e game
 As I suppose
 Least he should lose
 Soe rob Pick-pocket of his name

These met together
 Wind & weather
 Lo^r: & La^r: all agreing
 Noe recreation
 To Conversation

W^{ch} crowns y^t Life elsewere but
 (being

Poor sorrel's beat
 Soe we retreat
 Yet thus our future hopes display
 Since Holl's of age
 It doth presage
 That Westmorland will win his day

Y^e second part to y^e same
 tune.

This may suffize
 But when y^e prise

Or cup is to be run for then

I'd have none heer

Soe voyd of fear

As not to yeild to Lincoln men

We are but maiors at y^e sport

But whe those blades to it rise

Each is a Collonell

And hath y^e speed as I suppose

And heeles in swallow of all those

That cannot drink soe well

Some doe little lap endure

They yeild & pay a forfeiture

Rather than leese their ma[in?]

Nor can y^e horse however quick

Run out his course when he is fit

Although of Fennick strain

ther

{manuscript page 127}

127

Ther is a Brother of y^e Nett
 Were He put in Iiudg would get
 The plate from any other
 For He noe sooner starts &'s up
 But he must have his chirping cup

His cares to drownd & smother

Then rise up Peg & waygh thy Ale
 Was bread last night soe is not
 {stale

The word S^t George is guiven
 They come apowder & amain
 Now S^t Ihon has't now Bob. again
 To make thy Lodg their hevon

Ther Bully Watt swears he will meet
 And iudg w^{ch} of y^e two's more fleet
 For He's a locky right
 Til they have all y^e Ale_stoops

(past

And now retir'd to th' Chimny at last

Sit nodding o're a pipe.

Upon Buck:▪ & his Duchs: Visiting Apth:& stay ther

(fro 9^r y^e 17th til y^e 28th)

These <ten whol>! seven! dayes I last did pass

Appeer a week of wonders

apthorpe

Wherin was left nor Cup nor glass

Of ale or wine for Plunders

Skearce any meat to fill y^e Mawe

But All was clean devowred

As if by new prescriptions lawe

My spits were to be scowred

A Noble Duke and's Duches bright

En passant came a pransing

Until they turnd y^e Day to night

And night to day in Dancing

God bless me from such Guests again

Whose Modestie's a pleasure

That house & home I may maintain

In Comfort more & Leisure

That wine & Ale again may fill

My sellers & my Diet

Servd up in proper howers stil

To ratefy my quiet

My wood yard too not disposest

Of w^t should keep me warme

Fore wth new loggs I reinvest

To shend from winters storme

Thus if, my Friends befrend I'll say

Their All most walcome come

Else Charety goes out o'th way

W^{ch} ought begin at home -----

(manuscript page 128)

128

Friendships Salamander to x.x.x.

Whilst all y^e world is on a flame

And each bethinkes him wher to wander

True Friendship should remain y^e same

Turn Nature into Salamander

And from those fiers of Spleen & hate

Grow fatt & more incorporate

Thus my good Lo: wher Friends once are

Knit in affections bond together

Noe hot alarum from y* warr

Should be of power to startle either

But by how much such discords rise

The more t' make Neighbours Sympothise

Arrowes soon break when they unquiver

For strength unite is of more force

When smaller streams meet in a river

Then add they glory to their source

And not before whilst bankes of moss

Their liquid Intervenings cross

Such lealosies & fears appeer

Stil whispring some disastrous fate

To make a man his shadow t'fear

And deem misfortune at y* gate

When nothing can y' soule offend

Is constant to himself & frend

T'was when y* blustring storms awoke

Not blest beneath a sunshine skye

The Travler lapt him in his cloak

For t'other had causd him t' throw it bye

Soe t'is Afflictions prize alone
 To siment faster Union

Then though y* thundring Canons roar
 The Trumpetts sound & Coulers fly--
 I am stil wher I was before
 Much more in love wth amity
 Whose Trophy I would raise as soon
 As others horse doe & Dragoon

(manuscript page 129)

129

Hor_ L.3: In funestū septembris diem tertiū
 ode_ 28: Ubi Scotorum Rex cūsuis were put 1651:
 to y* worster

{manuscript page 130}

130

Ad Amiciss Ed: Harl:

Cura facit canos__&c:

Ode:

Levius fit patientia

7°. 7°

1651

{manuscript page 131}

131

In Effigiem Oliverÿ Cromwell

Ducis Plebci Exercitus

Generalis nuqur excusā &:

{manuscript page 132}

132

Ad Protectorem ___ Ian __ 30 ___ 1653.

Brave Captain though thine honor gaind increase
 By war let all concluded be in peace
 T'is commendable after Pallas spear
 Had brandisht been Her Olive branch to wear
 For being Protector & anoynted thence
 All suppling lenatives He should dispence
 Unto y^e People; make y^e sword to bend
 Into a sickle, th'Helmet to defend
 Hive like y^e laboring Bee; if this He'l doe
 I'le say He shall be my Protector too.

Upon y^e death of my Good nag: Fox

The Fox is dead, if subtilty wth him
 Interrd t'wer happy & a Sanadrim
 Of well composd conceptions to apply
 The Happy fate of this sad desteny
 Then would ther be noe more Plotts to controwle
 Our Enterprises whither in bush or hole
 Launds or their Circumvalls, but all agree
 The fox is dead, henceforth wee'l sober be

(manuscript page 133)

133

An Epigra upon His Highnes entertainment
in y^e Citty translated

Let all rude Triumphs seace of Cesars Roome
A new Star shines, a better Cesars come
And Greater too, whilst thus He shuns y^e same
<Bid> Leaves Others t'snatch at Crowns, He'l only Fame
T's enough t'have power: & if presage speaks right
This other Cesar may Rooms Gods afright
Heer fall my Lot Thy Capitalls t'Ascend
And bring Thy neck to Brittish yoak to bend
That soe't may tame y^e triple Tirants rod
And strike a fear into y^e three-crownd God
Thou Brittish Queen let thy advance increase
Now Cromwell favours & guives lawes to th'Seas
Call out y^e Blew Gods, Let y^e Naydes agree
All heer to bring their Consort Thains to Thee
And Thou New Troy minting thy Forme a new
Weave Garlands for soe Great a Princes due
He who soe many Crowns despisd, seeks you
The harts of men, nothing of stage or shew

He brings his own bayes, broaken scepters yeild
That Liberty He guave might take y^e feild

Now are yea first made Cittizens, time past
Were servants unto Kings; learn this at last
To yeild to th'reigne of those whose power who skans
Shall find them but y^r fellow Cittizens

The Conquring souldier's deaf but yet He knows
How to change armes int'Lawes & making showes

And thence puts on y^e Gowne, soe w^t of late

A Chaos lay a new world will Create

Forthwth all things as at y^e first you'l see

And Plato shall my Great Apollo be

Let his year bring about y^e goulden age

Of Saturne's reigne whilst sol treads heavens stage.

{manuscript page 134}

134

Ad Phœbum

{manuscript page 135}

135

{manuscript page 136}

136

De Regulo ___ Martial ___ L: 1 . Epig: ___ &2.

Englisht thus

This Tarrace turnd to Rubbedge doth express
 The Trophies of some great unhappines
 Yet mark wth what safe misteries & Charme
 It fell y^t Regulus might take noe harme
 Who lately had been walking ther whose worth

Ore come by: soon, its weaknes it brings forth
 And after y^t its Master was gon in
 To tumble doun it thinks it then noe sin
 (Regule) after such a scape who dare
 Deny but y^t Thou art to th'Gods a care
 For whose sake soe Great Ruines harmless wear.

William Martin

Anag:

A Mart in mi Wil.

Pullin & Tompson spare y^r paines
 And goe no more to Frankford Mart for books
 For heer at home He'l find more gains
 Who on my Persian Travailer but looks
 The Vatican & Bodlies leavs
 Fade & strike sayle when His Voluminous lungs
 But utter w^t His hart conceives
 Out of his study in y^r Eastern Tongues
 If Any be more Curious stil
 Tel them they'l find a Mart heer in mi Wil.

{manuscript page 137}

137

In Natalem Domini ____ Ann° ____ 1651
ad Carnem superbiente

In Actum Oblivionis

Sine Gratiae ____

____ (Veritas Odium parit__Hor: to Nol: Febr: 1654

Since Truth breeds Hate Thou must not tak't amiss
I love Thee Nol: in whom soe little is
For should I say I hate Thee, y' revers't
Might get more Truth than's fit to be reherst
But whither I Thee love or Hate, 'tis true
Thy Cake is Dowe & soe thou mayst goe Brew
For having pleasd all states alike They cry
Thou art a Villain; y'' noe flattery
But, w' they think, Fayth confer them & fling

Away thy weapons huisher in y• King.

{manuscript page 138}

138

A Dialogue between a Hunting Swayn &
a Sheparden weeping y• Loss of Pan.

Hunt: Fair Sheparden why dost thou weep

Since ther's an end of winters could

The Season now invites thy sheep

To blanch y• Mountaines, quit their Fould

Shep: O tis too sad for to be tould.

Hunt: Make me acquainted wth y• cause

Of this distemper, & I'le Vowe

To tear out of y• fell wolfs iawes

W.' s'ever Lamb h'hath tain from you

Shep: This might proov Iest, wer't not too true.

Hunt: Yet cause thy greef speaks thus in tears

Torture me not wth long delay
 But tel, soe rid me of those Fears
 O're all affections now bear sway

Shep: Why then in short, thus I obey

Ther was a time when our Great Pan
 And Flocks Protector kept these plains
 Making them like th'Arcadian
 Wher all Security stil reignes

Hunt: Let me partake of what remaines.

Shep: You shall: ther stept out of a wood
 (As they were Mad) of Giants race
 Who envjng our Kidds y^t good
 Chas't all protection from this place

Hunt: That was a sad & dismall case.

Shep: Thus ever since we open lie
 To w^t blast y^e intemperat wind
 Can threaten towards our misery
 Afflicting us in Corps & mind

Hunt: How could y^e Fates prove soe unkind?

{manuscript page 139}

139

Shep: Only for this, as I suppose

Our offerings did displeas y* Gods
 Who in their anger did impose
 For our Correction these rods

Hunt: T'was soe t'ws soe wthout all ods

Then for to dry thy Tear-drownd-eyes
 I shall advise for time to come
 We offer better Sacrefize
 To bring our Pan back to us home

Shep: That should pleas all, but will not some

Wherefore I'le crave thy hunting art
 To tuft y* thicks & find those out
 Who thus have caud my Lambs to smart
 That they may safer feed about

Hunt: These are but foxes wthout doubt

But were they wolv's though clad like Sheep
 Lions in Lamb-skins to beguile

I'le not dispair, nor think of sleep
 Til I this diffrence reconcile
 Provide y^e Hevns subscribe y^e while

Shep: Thanks noble Swain my greefs Alay
 That buried hast in hopes my sorrow
 All happines attend thy way
 And cause us t'meet again tomorrow
 The rest let expectation borrow.

(manuscript page 140)

140

A Sonnet Pastorall
 between Coridon & Phillis.

Corid: Phillis fayr, & why soe Coy?
 Doth y^e wingd & spightfull Boy
 Soe contrive His cunning Art
 To make Thy Comelines, my smart?
 Or is it thus? must Thou become

Chief Glory of my martirdome?

Phill:• Noe (fond youth) be not unkind
 To thy self, since Cupid's blind
 And endeavours main & might
 For to bereav us of our sight

Until we groap as in y• darke
 Th'out other light 'save from His spark_

Both in If it be soe, then let's be wise
 Chorus Nor farther prise
 Those misteries
 Presented only to y• eyes
 When 'tis y• hart
 That must impart
 Those sacred fires
 Of chast desires
 And thus agreed in one
 Phillis again may like her Coridon.

{manuscript page 141}

141

Two Seafaring men invoak y^e springs return

2: How doe y^e winds
 Torment our minds
 And storms stil rise
 And Tempests rage
 The foggy vapours mist y^e skies
 Tel me what is't can this asswage?

 Arise & bring
 To us <Again> our Spring
 Great Phosphorus
 And assure us
 That those Damps are soe propostrous
 Shall guive way to Yong Arturus

Both: Then we again
 Shall on y^e main
 Ride happily

As erst before
 When as our Polestar we espye
 To guide our Barkes unto y^e shore

Til when through dout
 We'l not put out
 Least evry Tack
 Should threaten knocks
 And soe at last we prove a wrack
 And split upon presumptions Rocks

To my Lo: of Portland for a nights Lodging
 at his house in wittlesey as I past for
 (Norfolk
 y^e 20:th of August 1661 in whose
 (absence
 I was freely entertained by his
 (servant Cole.

In Time of Owld when smiling Fate
 Crownd this or That Day more Fortunate
 The Custom was to Skoar it on
 Wth better marke from whiter ston

Instead of w^{ch} Least I pass bye
 My happy Luck's Conveniency
 None other than a Cole I'll Use
 To help my Pen & Prompt my Muse
 In rendring Thanks & Prayses due
 Unto y^r Servant House & You __

W

{manuscript page 142}

142

A Pepper-corn or small rent sent to my Lo:
 Campden for y^r Loan of his house at Kensington
 9 Februar; 1652

Ingratetude's y^r worst of ill
 Wherefore I shall not dip my quill
 In its Black Inke, but timely owne
 Your fayring Obligation
 That wth such Freedom now have Lent
 Me this y^r Princely Tenement:
 Wherin I may survaigh at ease
 What Travailers by Land & Seas
 With toyle & trouble seek to gain

Although at home I stil remain.
 Campden y^t wrot his Cuntries praise
 Most worthily deserves y^e Bayes
 But Friendship must Intitle you
 To y^e true Laurell as y^r due
 Who have not only plac't me heer
 But makes me Emulate y^r Sphere
 Become Compagnion wth y^r Sun
 Soe round about y^e Gloab to run
 In sevrall Pictures y^t declare
 How it is framed Circular.

Nothing wthin its Compass falls
 But either on y^e Stayrs or walls
 Hang Trophe-like to represent
 The figure of each Continent
 That one may freely say or swear
 Drake, Forbisher, All had been ther
 Who to discovries bent their minds
 And Courted had, both Seas, & winds
 Heer larger pleasure on me wayts
 Than Magelans, found out y^e strayts
 Making all Vaine & falce y^e while
 I'm reading Sr Ihon Mandevile
 For These wth story more engage
 Than Purcas in his Pilgrimage

Or what was either sayd or wrot
By Sands or by Tom Coriott.

{manuscript page 143}

143

Heer y^e fowr seasons Mustred are
And what's to Each peculiar
With evry Nations sevrall dress
Suting them to their Provinces
Ther Other Land Ships are display
Thout Clock y^e parts of Night & day
This Room's defence, are men in Arms
That Other's blest wth Sybells Charms
And y^e Fam'd Poets did devise
Stories of owld now held for lies
Adorn y^e Entry doth invite
To th' Place can conquer Appetite
And as their Raptures held divine
Soe doe they seem to guard y^e wine
That was Ralphs once but now is Mine.
Thus evry Corner soe compleat
As if each were a Flora's seat
Tablets of Potts & Flowers rare
Present a Guarden on y^e Stair

Wher sits Tom Piper whose stil Layes
 Not to y^e ear but fancy playes
 And such a hand & Lute Him by
 As might y^e Lesbian out vie
 Whilst y^e heads posture speaks as much
 As keeping time wth evry touch
 Ther for to Netefy y^e Roome
 The pretty Mayd Stands wth her broome
 And Sempsteres somewhat above
 Both shew w^t postures They approve
 An Owld nakt Father 'thout a Coole
 Heer puts Devotian to Schoole
 Whilst on a Crucefix ther lies
 Only a Painted Sacrefize
 A Maudlen too y^t fain would crye
 But y^t y^e Coulers now are drie
 Ther farther fetcht soe more admir'd
 See how a Turkish Bride's attir'd

And

{manuscript page 144}

144

And if it be not held a crime
 To cherish order in this time
 Cast but y' eye a little farther
 And you may see y' of y' Quarter
 From y' first Infancy & since
 How it hath come from Prince to Prince
As Sovrains of It & those Peers
 Admitted been their Partners__
 Now ere I have with staircase don
 A Frier ther doth shrift a(Nunn
 Or in probation at Least
 Casts a Sheeps eye & stroaks her brest:
 Whilst in a ston_bow One doth shoot
 The wench houlds up y' he may do't
 Now y' y' Flesh may not begett
 A surfet heer's a Fish-market:
 An Emblem Picture tels you how
 Owld Age wth IB's made a Cow
 You'd iudg y' Equity's not far
 Wher's one & t'other Chanceler
 Yet in a Proverb I was tould
 Each thing y' Glisters provs not gould:

A Bedchamber 'tis leads from hence
 T'a Room of State and Audience
 Wher Roe soe much o'th'world did see
 Admittance hath & place to be
 Yet Modestly his Spech forbears
 (A Vertue Rare in Travailers)
 So's Embassy's not heard but seen
 As He presents it 'fore y^e Queen
 Yet when my Lo: would silence break
 Heer is an Organ y^e can speak
 Not quite demolisht though some notes
 Have felt some stops from y^e red-Coats
 Whose Drums all Musike else defye
 Making it silenc't Ministry
 And such at first began this dance
 Of Discord & of Variance

A cobby

(manuscript page 145)

145

A Cobby ore This doth express
 The Labours of Great Hercules

Whilst in an Other Coign a Peece
 Soe Rarely done to life y^t Greece
 Nay all y^e World, wher Pallas swayes
 With Art did ne're more Nature rayse
 Wher two faire Nimphs 'neth sheltring Bowres
 Seem to delight in picking Flowres
 And wth a smiling Look imply
 They'd guatherd them for those pass by
 He would not melt at this fair sight
 Might worthely turn Ankorite
 Bury Himself alive, see none
 But Earth beneath, about Him Ston
 Which brings me to such Tables as
 For Curious Marbles all surpass
 Wherin Art doth y^e Coulers dress
 Into Mosaik & Pedri-comess
 Appropriating to evry ston
 His wayght of Admiration
 A Table in y^e Hall besides
 That shewes how from one silver glides
 Ther round about Those Gossips meet
 Frequent Cheap side & Gratio's street
 Wth Cock & Hen, Partridg & Phesant
 Or other Cates to diet Plesant
 And though we are not fed therby

These cure y^e hunger of y^e eye
 Whilst All wthin dores I comēd
 I'de not forgett as you ascend
 Unto this structure to display
 That Claudian like or Appian way
 Soe due Proportioned noe Feet
 That ever Trac't out Wattling-street
 Of Antient Romans Cost & Pride
 Fram'd any one more qualefide.

 To shew y^e Souranty at Gate
 A Lion & a Lions Mate
 In silence stand, nor Roar to fear
 Th'approach of any Passenger
 Orchards on either side of these
 Not yeilding to th'Hesperides
 Gardens & walks y^e seem to me
 Bestrewd wth Curiosety
 Whilst Nature's not of Arts help nice
 But Both conclude it Paradiice

which

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146

Which y^t I might soe more beleev
 Heer's Pictur'd too Adam & eve
 ...Beasts Birds & Fishes making-one
 Sampler of y^e Creation
 A Wildernes too but in name
 Less fit for wild things than for tame
 And for to add to all this Tresure
 A little Park walld in for pleasure
 These & a thousand more delights
 Ravish my sence & Pen y^t writes
 And would (as t'wer) bewitch & bring
 Me 'thin a Circle & a Ring
 Not to depart but heer to dwell
 Enchanted through such Magick Spell
 Such stately Mausolean flore
 Tarassed & Ballkoned ore
 Wth Pergola's claims wonder
 Whilst to Each Guarden ther lies under
 Grottos & Pavements y^t discover
 Happy Retirements for y^e Lover
 His fires in Secret to express
 Unto his backward Misteress

....All y^{ts} ascribd to Fortunes wheel
 In reference to our weak keele
 Disciferd is wth curious art
 And y^e Nine sisters sevrall part
 Yet ere I can conclude this story
 A virgin hand adds soe much Glory
 To all y^e rest in Liming touch
 Apelles skearce could doe soe much
 In my opignion t'doth out goe
 Rubin & Michel-Angelo
 These Traits & Lineaments are truer
 Than Van-Dike drew or Albert-Dure
 And Gelthrop (alas) is Poorer
 Fitter to hang than draw before her
 Only my fears increase in this
 Least Pallas should take it amiss
 To see Her self too overcome
 Soe dam Her to Arachnes doom.
 Now as a Merchant Factor that
 Trades to Bantam, Ormus, Surat

Such

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147

.....Such Ports as of Greatst Riches are
 Makes some return to shew his care
 Soe heer my Lo: think it noe skorn
 I send you this poor Pepper-corn
 Leases are held soe & doe bind
 Cheefly when service rests behind
 And y^t you may of this be suer
 None shall obey & serve you truer
 Than
 W.

Wrot y^e 5^t of November 1657.

Sonnet

This fiv't of November
 As some may remember
 Our Church & our state
 Was neer a sad Fate

And should have been blown up wth Powder
 But God did prevent
 That wicked intent
 Discoverd y^e Plot
 Sent y^e Traytors to th' Pot
 Yet since we feel y^t speaketh Lowder
 Now by Civil Iarres
 Our Peace turnd to wars
 The Lawes in a word
 Struck dumb wth y^e sword
 What - Misery then is ensuing?
 The King & his Throne
 With Kingdome are gon
 And Common-welth come
 To rule in their roome
 And is not this a good brewing?
 Noll wth his frend Pride
 And others beside
 The matters soe spun
 That All are undon
 But of their Own Occupation
 For now we have heer
 Nor Prelate nor Peer
 Yet Parlement summon
 To see what will come on

Causd first our ruine, & y^t Rib to bear
 Our Cure by whose advice we wounded were
 Soe for to Close y^e broaken flesh again
 Heer was disclosd a medson soverain
 An Oyle y^t from a Virgin Taper might
 Add remedy to th' Scorpions deadly bite
 Save all but such as wantonly despise
 The hidden vertue of Fayths Misteries
 Guided by outward sence, & such wth shame
 For vessells of dishonor I proclaime
 Incurable; Then y^t we shun their Fate
 Let us not scruple to Comemorate
 Though not Adore y^e Blessed Mary's womb
 Opend to shut our everlasting Toomb.

(manuscript page 149)

149

Upon an Eclips of y^e Sun y^e 29th of march--1652
 Voyced by Prognosticators to turn Day into
 night almost y^e moon soe obscuring his
 beams yet found nothing soe.

Mark how each Apprehentions on y^e rack
 Looking to see a Sun-Shine Day turn black
 Wthout any other inquisition
 Than that o'th' moones interpositian
 Soe Natural as y^t it iustly falls
 To Christen such behoulders Naturalls
 Who 'Cause Lucina's in y^e story read
 Would fancy something to be brought a-bed
 And soe heer t'was for all run out o'th' house
 To see a Mountain propagate a mouse
 A wonder in Expectance, shrunk soe small
 As y^t it prov'd noe wonderment at all
 And yet y^e Timerous Sex noe peace admits
 Until it on this subiect forfait witts
 Start out of bed as if mare-rid & then
 Though fast asleep rise, walk & talk agen
 Doe not Astrologers mistake & err
 Or is't stil March, not rather Midsummer?
 Soe many moon_led fancies roam & stray
 After Eclips & to find Night- by Day
 Thus have I observd a new start Hare to skip
 Out of her forme devoyd of foot man ship
 (Through fear at first benumd) but softly goe
 Yeilding approaches to her yelping foe
 Wth one ear up y^e other closs down layd

Telling y* furlong how she was afrayd
 As heer & ther woemen amazed run
 To view y* Late irradiated sun
 Soe they supposd 't'would be but look how farr
 These were deceived by y* Kallender
 Expecting Midnight, when it prov'd noe other
 Than Cinthias fayer dessigne to kiss her
 {Brother.

{manuscript page 150}

150

Unus ex Nobilibus Iunioribus
 A Persei Prologus a Nobilibus Minoribus
 Gradu sine Dignitate
 Nuperrime viz: 25 Mar: 1652
 privatus sic cecinit.

{manuscript page 150--gloss}

(1) ex hientia poetica ut

caballino

- (2) now s[k]lears a Gentlema
 then strait a Knight
 or Lord__
- (3) Oxford wher was
 a comencement of
 these new honers
- (4) out of anger & spight
 for loss of mony &
 degree too.
- (5) The new states:
- (6) He brings in his
 pattent, strikes sayle
- (7) Vertue true nobility
- (8) The sword comands
- (9) The smock whets wit
- (10) Ther is a wayward
 uncooth & scurvy
 Ambition even in
 our S:^{ts} Themselves
- (11) Clowns chang roabs
 wth Princes & Vilains
 y^t prevail are noble
 ones tuning their
 straines through
 Hipocresy to y^e

imitation of Hearty ayres.

Upon a blessed shower from he!a!ven
 after a drowth

When y* eternall hand of love
 Opens it self above
 In any showre of temprall good
 What should be understood
 But scripture thence
 Of true Obedience. --
 And y^t vild Clay
 Should Powres Obey
 And in a thankfullnes for what is guiven
 Exalt y* Doners prayse, look up to heaven

{manuscript page 151}

151

Corporis Anima Tutela ___ 1652:

As two great fleets of potent neighbours strive
 Whither shall win y^e Seas prerogative
 Affections move in man & would controwle
 The active pow^e'rs of Body & Soule
 Heer y^e fond worlds <allu--> allurements doe
{invite
 To waygh, hoyse sale, & follow appetite
 Ther wth y^e glass of promise we descry
 The various perills of its flattery
 And fearing shipwrack wher such dainger's layd
 Conclude y^e body safe when Soule's imbayd

Upon my Sonn Charles return

Mereworth fro his first 2.years travailes
 April 20: in Holland Fland: &
{Brabat.
 1654.

Doe y^e fresh streams pay tribute to y^e Seas
 And glad y^e green Meads in their passages
 Doth heavns dew cause y^e grass & flowrs appeer
 In thankfullnes to th' season of y^e year
 And evry Plant its livery blossoms bring
 To wayt upon their Shrief this forward Spring
 And doth y^e clumsy winter stil remain
 Over my Inke & fancy Souerain
 Locking up both; when as my sonns return
 Should all unfreeze my hart & make it burne
 In gratitude for incense to y^e Throne
 Afforded had soe great protection
 Thither I'le fly then humble & confess
 The mercy y^e vouchsafes this happines
 And though I have nor Kid nor Lamb to kill
 Make him my Isack off'r him to God still.

{manuscript page 152}

152

1652

Upon Good Friday

at Aston.

Meet we heer wth cares & crosses

Tribulations beside
 Know we not our Saviour dide
 And y^t Sea y^e Merchant tosses
 To his Proffits port's y^e guide
 Nothing of gain
 But's mixt wth pain
 Whilst heer below
 We all are placed not to reap, but sowe

Doe not Captives when released
 Cherish Liberty y^e more
 For th'condition went before
 Ought not our Ioyes t'be increased
 On our blessed Masters skoar
 Who sufferd thus
 To ransome us
 And set us free
 Who were enchained to sins slavery

Mark but a Prisner at y^e barr
 When cast & condemnd to death
 He spares noe cost, noe frends noe
 (breath
 But doth importune neer & farr

Till a reprove he gotten hath
 Heer t'was his will
 All to fullfill
 And to procure
 Our Pardon did himself y^e paynes endure

Let us noe more besotted then
 Cark & beat our braines in vayn
 Crouching under evry payne
 Wth y^e meer worldly sort of men
 As if Glory all were slain
 When over Hell --
 The conquest fell
 Sin & y^e grave
 He vanquished, was lost awhile to save.

(manuscript page 153)

153

In Pascam 1652

Englisht thus

Triumphant Passover Divine
 Wheron y* Lord of light did shine
 And being raysd dispelld y* charms
 Of Darknes vanquishing deaths armes
 How foolish was y* peevish Iew
 To think he could in Toomb subdue
 Him to whom toombs obeyd & guave
 Those up again had lien in grave
 Yet thus allthough he were unknown
 And made a stranger by his own
 He did vouchsafe his glorious ray
 To light y* Gentiles into Day
 And soe (night past) let evry one
 Cast ofe black deeds, put brighter on.

{manuscript page 154}

154

At Dover y^e of Iune __ 1652

Stajng 3 dayes for a Passage for
my sonn & nephew __

Dy maris &
coeli

God both of Seas & Land

If't be thy will

Command

The winds be stil

Nor quarrel any Longer

Whither y^e wave or they should seem y^e

{stronger

For Heer we lie embay'd

And full of doubt

Afrayd

To venture out

Whilst y^e fresh Gales maintain

A Tempest to disturb y^e Liquid plain

Lay Thy great power upon
 What's in thy fist
 That none
 Of These resist
 Thy mandate but appeer
 Benign to Us & Evry Travailler

W^{ch} though we cannot sue
 Nor yet plead for
 As due
 Thy Grace is more
 When it's Layd out to bless
 With favour Those are in y^e most distress

{manuscript page 155}

155

Ad T.T. post longū Literarum

internallum

Hor_L_1: Ode_31: In Temporis Istius Discordiam

{manuscript page 156}

146

To y^e Suns accosting our Troppick &
 huishering in y^e Spring __ Apri: 19 _ 1654

Wellcome wellcome Glorious light
 That not only conquerst night
 But putst winter now to flight
 'Tis thy presence wth thy rayes
 That again ad'st howers to dayes
 Blessing our Climat sevrall wayes
 For its Thy auspitious hand
 Stroaks pregnancy all ore y^e land
 That Teeming is at thy comand
 Soe y^e silver Dazy's seen
 To enrich y^e bank of green
 Wth guided Cowslips between
 Such as nere on Tagus shore
 Glistring 'wittches, nor such ore
 From Ind's mines digged; but far more
 Up-start at y^e approach Primroses

The chief ingredient to Poses
 And captivate both eyes & noses
 Then to redeem this Fate again
 The purple Violet I'll maintain
 Sits ore y^e rest as Soverain
 Who shall now Ptector be
 Ore such Treasures Soveranty
 But O_liver? O y^e is He.

{manuscript page 157}

157

Ne plus aequò dolendum Amici exitum
 quoniam _____ omnes una manet Nox
 Et calcarda semel via Lethi Hor:
 & _____ Serius, ocius
 Sors exitura _____

{manuscript page 158}

158

In Gulielmum Sharp Carbonarium

Grumulum arenaceum arantem

iuxta Aphorphanum Pontem

{manuscript page 159-- *left side*}

159

Upon William Sharp a Colliers' ploughing y^e

Moulhill or sandy bank neer Aphorpe bridg.

Sharp witted will to occupy some land

Enterd a Tenant to y^e sand __

[y] moulhil at y^e bridg

One would have guest it like y^e shore

But He did make it bring forth more

by's Colliers priviledg

Wherfore since he proves undertaker

Though't measurd be by foot not Aker

Soe much his labour's blest .

As y^e a Crop it brings him forth

And of pains taking shews y^e worth

Wth payes wth interest

He is himself both Plough & Share

Smal husbandry's Great manager

'thout yoak & Cattles Iossel

What from an handfull on y^e ground

Was first bestowd again he found

increast unto a Bushel

Nor had he need of Barn wth bayes

When all y^e Corn he gets he layes

in some smal payle at best

And then to thresh it doth noe more

Than of his shovel make a flore

his famely to feast

W^{ch} doth consist of These 'thout strife

One Dog one Cat Himself & wife

barrend through time & age

Noe full bords to invite a Mouse

Nor any riches in y^e house

a Theef for to engage

But whilst he doth enjoy y^e ease

Of a safe life w^{ch} best doth pleas

his houshold Deities

Free as y^e ayre he breaths all care

Of Sequestration & warr

he utterly defies

Soe when y^e Evning shuts up day

He doth his wearied lims display

upon y^e bed of sleep

Iudging all Cedar of y^e hill

In vaine when as light-strawe-thatch will

him dry & warmer keep

He careth not for flower of wheat

Cockle & wild oats are his meat

w^{ch} boyled in a pan

Or Pipkin rather, not in folio

Least soe his pottage mock an Olio

Well smackt wth Onian

For y^e next meal 't maybe he'l guather

Sharp nettles or smooth mallowes rather

froth 'comon mead therby

To's neighbour River make a dress

For water when he's in distress

through thirst & very dry.

{manuscript page 159--right side}

(Though poor he doth noe Cattle lack
For some are crawling on his back

Yet such as noe plough

{tugg

W^{ch} wth their six feet nimbly pass
Til at y^e last They'r turnd to grass

Wth an Italian shugg)

He hath noe heards of's own but free
Can others as they straggle see

All ore y^e fields to

{wander

And wondring all men not consent
(Whilst Nature, is wthless content)

to be their own comander

But prostetuting Theirs alone

Not only to each motion

of news y^e treads y^e

{streets

Each covets & therin seems wise

Entitled to all avarice

W^{ch} he in noe sort meets

In y^e meantime he'll not resist

Knowing wherin his good consists

But those lodg'd in suffolk did Cambridg

{confute

And guave them a non plus 'ere it was

{night

The Pegasus steed y' bore y' great fame

Soe pittifull poorly & hobling rides

His sides were well guilded for all's

{thundring name

And Northumberland ran short of Silver

{sides

Ther was such confidence y' he would win

As to y' stoop they were leading him

{out

That all y' house of y' Howards & kin

In betting their pockets disperced

{about

The other as He approached y' post

As meaner far & of Mortall race

Had but some five or six frends at y'

{most

To back him and counsail him t'run

{apace

In a plain sheet & blanket as bad

He was accoutred as if doom'd to lose

When Tother a stall soe victorious had

As silver could make bespangled wth

{Oes

Besides y^e fayer hands his ribbons tide

{on

Was enough to discourage y^e other

{side all

For Bewties charmes we say yeild to none

But win y^e day wher ere they doe fall

I thought well y^e wallsingam would not

{have been

'Gainst Norfolk, yet soe it appeered

{he was

And though in such riding he's very well

{seen

They borrowd an other to take y^e

{disgrace

A fellow cut out for y^e nonce you would

{say

As if all his gutts into one were spun

Soe lank, had a pudding, but lien in y^e

{way

Some verely think y^e that He'd ha won

{manuscript page 161}

161

I will not say to whom he belongs

His Lo: is my frend & soe I forbear

Yet all are acquainted wth rimes & wth

{songes

Know well they may clinch, not prick

{though come !neer!

 One Neighbour I had too y^t was soe bould

Because he had cast a figure or Spell
 To tel him what's done, he lookt for my

{gould

But t'sel out I should prise his

{silver aswell

 Ther were of Lo:^s some poor & some Rich

Some y^t drank <ale> !wine! & some

{y^t drank <wine> !Ale!

Yet ere they ran none propheside which

Should win before him y^t came from

{Skarsdale

 That name raysd a dampe; soe when they

{all mett

And making y^e stakes y^t bets might

{abound

He bravely steps out & guives y^e onsett

Soe eased his pockets of many a pound

What Care I quoth Iack y^t Corpulent

{Squier

I never sawe any match but one lost
And this may perchance draw y^e Barronet

{higher

Creating him locky to his noe small

{Cost

Soe strikes in a new an other to make

Which is accepted & our side agrees
To run wth y^e Barb & to double y^e stake
And venture two hundred to win or/to

{seese

S^r Cotten & Soams & y^e rest y^t were ther

Our opposites had soe great a defeat
For wheras they hoped to carry it cleer
They found those hopes blasted when as

{they were !beat!

The Russels came in their Tounshend to

{back

And ventured for his side to maintain

Besides some of his own name were not

{slack

To throw at y^e Caster & venture their

{main

Ther was a (Collonell) man of armes

As He himself reported y^e came

Against us, whose Dice had they had noe

{more charms

Than heer he had luck, his welth had

{been tame

{manuscript page 162}

162

S^r Ned too y^e Elder I must not forget

He wanted some Crowns his pockets to

{fill

And soe he came posting from London to

{bet

And yet his pockets were empty stil

Now y^t record of this course might be

{taken

Honest S^r Sim: & his Poet were by

But as soon as they found they all were

{mistaken

They quencht their own thirsts but left

{therr quite

----- |dry!

Wherfore least any mistakes by report

Should issue in preiudice of what was

{done

I guave my Pen this freedom to sport

And thus you have all who lost & who

{won

additional or 2^d part to y^e

same tune

Now y^t I may guive each locky his stile

As they marcht up & doun y^e toun

Some Reeling out of their ranks into file

When Barly-corn-broth had seised y^e

(Crown

Owld willson, Owld Soresby, & Owld David

(Heard

Three principall members of y^e

(cheating raff

Who had rod matches since Adam wore beard

Yet now like yong birdlings were caught

!wth chaff!

Whilst Bignall & Desborow aynd at y^e prise

And started ofe y^e shoar on a sudden

The first gaind y^e Dit!c!h in all mens

(eyes

And soe y^e last came as if post for a

!Pudding!

{manuscript page 163}

163

Tempora mutantur & nos mutamur in illis

{manuscript page 164}

164

In Effigiem Urbani Octavi Papae_praeteris

Englisht

If Piety to witt be put to schoole

Thou wast y^e Light wise man & that speaks___

In Effigiem Innocentij Decimi

nunc Papae _ 1652.

Englisht

Father why Innocent? when most men know

Thy rules at best are th'Churches overthrow
 For whilst S' Peters Keyes y^e Heavns unlock
 Thine shut y^e passages unto Christs flock
 Of owld y^e Tenths were held y^e Clergies due
 Soe th'Divel a Clarke may take his Tithe of you.

In Rempublicam__1652

Englisht

All's common now since Comonwealths bere sway
 And warr in Earnest's ;become! Rebels play.

{manuscript page 165}

165

In Cardinalem Wol<l>sæum

Englisht

Whilst Laicks glory in descent of Blood
 Why shoulst not Thou in Titles shine as good
 Great Clergy Prince? whose Fathers house

{might die

In Crimson grain all His posterety
 Hence came't about Purple adornd thy head
 And more to blush Thy Vestments all were red
 Thus from y^e Shambles wher much blood doth
{fall
 Thou didst become a Tyrant Cardinall.

Turnd to his prayse by a frend

S.D.

In y^e Popes praise

S.D.

{manuscript page 166}

166

Edwardus quart^s;

Angliae Rex

Georgius Clarentiae Dux

frater Eduard__4'

Margareta Comitessa

Sarisburiensis

Regnaldas Polus Cardinalis

{manuscript page 167}

167

In Tho: Cromwellū _ Card: wolsey primò servus
 posea Regis Hen: 8. in favorem acceptus ad quam
 plurimos Honores erectus tandem capite truncatur

{manuscript page 168}

168

In Libellum nuperrimè editum Hagae-comitū
 cuius titulum Regiÿ sanguinis

1652:

Clamor ad Coelum adversus

Paricidas Anglicanos

(manuscript page 169)

169

In partem Capitis vicesimi primi

8th; Mathæi.

Apr: 3^o - 1653.

When towrds Ierusalem our Saviour went
 He chose noe state nor Pompous ornament
 But rather on an Asses coult did ride
 To cast a more contempt on this worlds pride
 Yet multitudes their garments spredding Lay
 And cut doun Palms to streiw them in his way
 How seasonably was this done when He
 Dessigned was a speedy Victory
 The bloody Day approaching w^{ch} should tell
 His <victory> Conquest over Death y^e Grave
 (& Hell.

Alluded to y^e K^s; sufferings by a frend

S.D.

{manuscript page 170}

170

In Poemata Maphaei Cardin: Barbarini

Postea P.P. sub nomine

Urbani Octavi

Alluded to C: 1^a Act: 3^a

{manuscript page 171}

171

In Diem Passionis Christi: 1654

Upon y^t Noble Owld Captain S^r Foulk Hunkes
his departure this life y^e 6.^t of 9^r--1657.

Epitaph

Bred in y^e schoole of Mars He did appeer
 As borne too 'neath noe other Star or Sphere
 Wilding his sword wth y^e prudentiall care
 As stil to clayme in Acts of Honer share
 Yet wth reflexion on y^e Truth & Word
 As for y^e Cause alone to drawe y^e sword
 Though many wounds receivd He rests content
 Knowing for Him More pretious blood was spent.

{manuscript page 172}

172

Upon suspition of y^e Gout
 to Doc^r: Bowles

W^t pride of humor doth my feet command
 Y^t those but now stood, can noe longer
 (stand.

Soe have I markt some members faile in
 (drink

But I am free fr^o Bacchus (as I think)
 How ere this Comfort stil supports my
 (shrine

Though all else shrink one member 'Lnot

{decline.

br

Upon a Gent: calld F.F. & his Kittling

7-3-1657.

Mark heer w^t Sympothy is hatcht

She loves to Scratch He to be Scratcht

And 'cause his Fancy to enrich

He would be scratcht wher t'dos not itch

He hath made choyce of this poor best

To signe Reward for evry Iest

Pregnant abroad & in y^e house

This Kittling (Peace) can catch a Mouse

Soe y^t Conditions Paralell

Towsing & Mousing both like well

And for to pay a Mistres due

He'l leap & Catch whilst she cries mew

If a Gib_cat this Kittling prove

I'le Envy, not upbrayd His love__

{manuscript page 173}

173

Upon y^e La: Margaret Marchioness of
Newcastle her Rare Poems new
come forth__1652.

Noe wonder t'wer though Schooles went down
Now Learning shifts from Goune to Goune
Whilst Petticoat & Kertle may
The Banners of y^e Nine display
And Atomize w^h ere y^e Quill
Recorded from y^e Twin_like Hill
Make Wit & Fancy soe combine
In Numbers true & feet to ioygne
As if all Dance & Musikes art
Were heer brought in to bear a part
(For y^e contrivement I'd averr
'Twould pussel a Philosopher)
The Stile, y^e Method & y^e Phrase
Doe haighten soe y^e Authress prayse
That I should too Iniurious be
To cast into such Treasury
For all y^e Graces heer are mett

To make a Pearle of Margaret.

Upon a Time it did befall
 Peter was stript to Cloath S^t Paule
 And then not many years by gon
 He's robd again to pay S^t Ihon
 The question heer is in a word
 Whither Opes best y^e Keys or Sword
 That whilst it keeps all things in Awe
 Perforce must guive y^e Keyes y^e Lawe
 Those then as picklocks to our purses
 Open indulgencies [!m--!] 'gainst Curses
 If so th'Conclusions pregnant thence
 Heavn Gates are Opt through Violence.

{manuscript page 174}

174

Qui in Rure venatur Tempora
 & omnia iure lucratur

Qui in exercitu versatur, Iure vel iniuria
 (cuncta lucratur.

(manuscript page 175)

175

By a friend in answer to those
 wrot upon Tho: Cromwell __pag__167.
 in allusion to O_ Crom:

In Civitā: Lond: ^{con} ab Illae quae fuerat
 maximè mutata _

(manuscript page 176)

176

Die Passionis Christi __1655. __ Apri:--14:

Die Resurrectionis__1655. Apr: __ 16.

{manuscript pge 177}

177

Palm sund:

Psal: - 91:

Apr: 8__1655

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178

Vida

Anagra:

Diva

Both Creame O'th Poets & of Clergy He

To Whom Cremona was a Bishops See ___

Upon y^e History of Great Brittan

by Willson ___

When a great Kings Court doth recorded

{stand

Under a Clark O'th' Kittchens hand

W^h can y^e Hungry--Curious think or wish

But for a tast of such a dish

W^h when they have obtaind & ore it ran

They'L find it tast ill, though

{Welldon

But Heer Like to a Second__Courses charme

That guives to Female Appetites Alarme

And Quainter Pallats I'le suppose a mess

Of God witt, Phesant, Quaile, or Partriges

<W^h when they have obtaind & one>

And though I have not read my Willson ore

The Subject can afford noe less, but more.

Vida Anag: Diva

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Responsio

S. D.

In Answer

Whilst our Kings Court doth now usurped

{stand

By a Mechanick Bruers hand

What can y^e Drunken Courtyers better wish

Than stil in Drink to swim like fish

W^{ch} whilst they have & Bread, they needs

{must spell

From both their Princes name, Crum_well.

S. D.

Upon y^e Death of M^r Ihon Selden

y^e great Antiquary ____ 1654.

We sayd when Symon Dews subscribd to Fate

Death did some Owld record Obliterate

But w^t shall we say now y^t Learned Ihon

The Patron of Antiqueties is gon

We will conclude (noe Age like this) ere

(sent,

A Subiect fitter for a President - - -

in w^t sence you will

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Set up under y^e Gen: Picture at y^e Chang

as was reported __

Ascend 3 Thrones Great Captain & Divine

By y^e will of God, O Sion for they'r thine

Come priest of God, bring Oyle, bring Robes, bring

{Gould

Bring Crownes & Scepters, it's high time, unfowld

Your Cloystred Baggs you State_Cheats least y^e rod
 Of Steele & Iron of this King of God
 Pay ye' all in's wrath wth intrest kneel & pray
 To Oliver y^t Torch of Sion Starr of day
 Shout then you Marchants, Citts & Gentry sing
 And all bare headed Cry God bless y^e King.

An Answer to it.

Skales fower times 3 ascend Arch Traitor Thou
 By th'will of Satan becom Hellhound now
 Come Gregory bring Ropes int' snittles tide
 To fitt this Hamon would be dignifide
 Let not y^e Gibbet be to seek, wheron
 This Princely Peece may hang, not sit on Throne
 But if a Pardon may in favour be
 The Axe & Block prove His Catastrophe
 'T will be retaliation beside
 That y^e same Fate should haunt a Regicide
 Then Merchants Citt: & Gentry all may say
 Wth their Capps on y^t Iustice crownes y^e Day

Shrove Teusday__1654. when Tra: Palmes came
 veni to visit me at Apthorp was
 vidi wellcome won mony &c:
 vici

Englisht

Squier Palms to Apthorp Threshowlds welcome came
 Might Cesars Palms deserve to crown his name
 For first He Came, then sawe, then won, all Three
 Innobling Th'Garland of True Victory
 He out of frendship came, Sawe y* Gierle too
 And won my mony (fortune being my foe.

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In Libellum Domⁱ: de Militier
 dictū Triumpham Magnae
 (Brittaniae Regi (peruertendi
 Solumodo gratia) sed in
 Vanò dedicatum

To y* Impudency of Mon^r: de Militiere
 Who dedicating his book to our

Royall M_r Thought therby
 To Triumph indeed in bringing
 him to y^e Romish Church
 but was deceived

Why should thy Triumphs flourish w^{ch} are
 {vayn
 Nor conquest bear over our Sovereign
 Though sheets of fond allurements might
 {entice
 Thy warfare's mean, His is of greater
 {price
 For being instructed in y^e true Church
 {wayes
 He cannot daunce unto y^r Romish Layes
 But is for Christ whilst wth Mass-
 {magick spell
 You fight against Christ soe Milier
 {farewell

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Ad :Aurelium! Prudentium !Clementem! Poetam
 Antiquam aque ac eximium.

To W.W. wth a token I had pmised
 but not pformd.

At Newmark^t: horse race wher all
 10^{br}__1: y^e Rookes of y^e toun were
1653. guatherd together

It's allwayes held a signe of chang in weather
 When as soe many Rooks doe Flock together
 Or y^t this would howld Influence too ore Fate
 Soe y^t we might at last have change in state.

To Will Martin after a Mischance by a fall

Will ___ though Mischance hath made thee lambe
In frendship stil thou shinst y^e same
For say uneven ground or stayrs
By a Misstep thy strength impairs
Those cannot hurt y^e feet Divine
Are consecrated to y^e Nine
A Martin is a Bird we knowe
Will thither fly wher't cannot goe. quomia
(brevipes.

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1. 10^r__1656. Lon:

To M^r Levite of Ashwell of y^a Tribe too.

Levite Thou art aswell by Name

As by Profession too y^a Same

Soe Thou for Ancestur.

Had'st Aron whe H'asisted Hur

To prop up Moses at y^a fight

T'wixt Israell & th'Amalekite
 Thus if y' Tithes at all be due
 They doublely belong to You.

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Anagram

P R O T E C T O R

O P O R T E T _ C . R .

Catelinus / It is decreed, nor shall Thy Fate O_Crom=

redeuiuus / Resist my Vowe_ C.R. again shall Come

Though Hills were set on Hills & Seas met

{Seas

To guard Thee, He will through all Passages

And plough up Rocks, & Lave y* British Flood

To expiat & reuenge his Fathers blood

He'l reach Thy head, thy head Prowd

{Conquering Fin

Sent to W. Cope when Monke came into England

wth a Scottish Army upon account of y^e Owld

{cause

Cope loues a Monke, Monke loues a Cope again

Soe Bishops once more England may maintain

When it obtaines its Lawfull Soueraign

Then Tippets Rochets when such shall put on

Be stild no more y^e Raggs of Babilon

Nor of y^t whore of Superstition

But deemd a Comely dress to worship in

Confound Scismaticalls Slouenly Sinn

In Seruing Him in Whom all Orders been____

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AN EDITION OF THE *FUGITIVE POETRY* BY MILD MAY FANE,

SECOND EARL OF WESTMORLAND:

MANUSCRIPT *fMS Eng 645*

Volume I

A Dissertation

by

CHRISTOPHER PARIS

Submitted to the Office of Graduate Studies of
Texas A&M University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

August 1994

Major Subject: English

AN EDITION OF THE *FUGITIVE POETRY* BY MILDMAF FANE,
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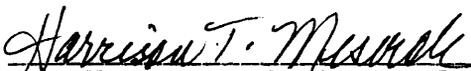
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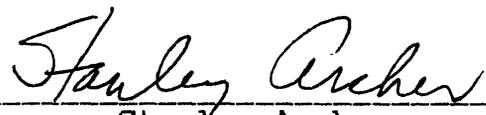
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ABSTRACT

An Edition of the *FUGITIVE POETRY* by Mildmay Fane,

Second Earl of Westmorland:

Manuscript *fMS Eng 645*. (August 1994)

Christopher Paris, B.A., SUNY Stony Brook;

M.A., Incarnate Word College

Chair of Advisory Committee: Dr. Harrison T. Meserole

Mildmay Fane, Second Earl of Westmorland (1601-1666), is viewed as a minor seventeenth-century English poet and dramatist. His *corpus* of works, predominantly a collection of verses, and also seven extant dramas, is mostly in manuscript and in his hand. Fane's most recognized collection of published poems, *Otia Sacra* (1648), is traditionally accepted as Cavalier verse. His *FUGITIVE POETRY* manuscript, its content a randomly arranged compendium of verses composed between 1637 and 1660, however, remains largely unrecognized except for occasional references to isolated pieces from its content in modern critical studies.

Fane was of combined lineage from the English nobility and the landed gentry of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and also of a staunch Puritan background from his maternal and paternal families. Although modern literary and historical references to Fane

characterize him as a royalist committed to the noble tradition and to the Stuart throne, the content of *FUGITIVE POETRY* more than suggests his probable associations with gentry, Puritan gentry, and parliamentarians, as well. Further, Fane's personal religious and political convictions in numerous verses imply Calvinist moral governance with a strong association of church and state. They demonstrate more a loyalty to morally responsible monarchical government than to Stuart royalism; a realm to be governed by crown and parliament as a unified body politic exercising those Puritan moral ideals of Humility and Temperance in response to God's Law of the First Commandment, and exemplified by the Old and New Testaments.

DEDICATION

To my mother and father

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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I extend my heartfelt thanks to faculty and friends of Texas A&M University who made the English department a home for me; to friends and colleagues of Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, for their patience, support, and help.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The Author

Mildmay Fane, Second Earl of Westmorland (1601-1666), is recognized as a minor figure of seventeenth-century English letters. Fane's *corpus*, still mostly in manuscript and in his hand, is comprised of a substantive collection of verses (some of which have still not been made public by the descendant Fane family), an autobiography composed in Renaissance Latin, and a small collection of seven extant dramas presently available to the public. The bulk of his work has become public over the years through collection sales at auction by the Fane family since 1887 through Sotheby's, and is shared today principally by the Huntington Library, Harvard's Houghton Library, and the British Library. Fane's most recognized collection of verses, *Otia Sacra* (1648), which he published himself and distributed privately, is traditionally accepted as Cavalier verse, and is represented by selections included in contemporary anthologies of that verse. *FUGITIVE POETRY*, the subject of this edition, however, has remained largely

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unrecognized except for occasional references to isolated selections from its content in modern critical studies.

Fane was of combined lineage from the English nobility and the landed gentry of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries--the gentry as an aspiring upper class composed of numerous localized communities and convictions. Revisionist and post-revisionist literature of the past two or three decades has demonstrated that the gentry were variously, Caroline royalist, Elizabethan in conviction, Cromwellian, Presbyterian, Independent, Fifth Monarchist, Catholic, and Calvinist; yet individual families of many communities held unidentifiable convictions particularly during the Civil War and Interregnum periods.¹ Mildmay Fane's dual lineage would have afforded him opportunities to engage with any of these communities of discourse as his inclinations would have dictated, although internal evidence of *FUGITIVE POETRY* too frequently depicts an author motivated by firmly held beliefs rather than by whim. Moreover, the content of *FUGITIVE POETRY*, and this edition's EXPLANATORY NOTES offer sufficient evidence to suggest that he did engage with these communities, even with some that may have found themselves in conflict with others.

The most notable figure of Fane's maternal heritage was his great-grandfather, Sir Walter Mildmay (b. 1520), a staunch Puritan whose apparent diplomatic capabilities

enabled him to survive the reigns of Henry VIII's heirs, and to be appointed as Chancellor of the Exchequer and member of the Privy Council under the reign of Elizabeth I.² Sir Walter Mildmay's political service was preceded by that of his father Thomas Mildmay, who had found favor with Henry VIII and who had been Auditor of the Court of Augmentations and held the Duchy of Cornwall. Sir Walter's progress, particularly his inclusion as a member of the Privy Council, was apparently underscored by Elizabeth's trust in his honest and valuable counsel, and he was awarded the estate of Apethorpe in Northamptonshire by 1551, which remained the seat of the Mildmay family.

Sir Walter's son, Anthony (1548-1617), Mildmay Fane's grandfather, was regrettably not as talented in his acts of diplomacy. Though a successful soldier throughout his political career³, he had fallen into disfavor during ambassadorial appointments serving the English Crown in France during the 1560s to such a point that he was recalled to England by his own father. And although offered another opportunity by Elizabeth to serve as ambassador to the court of Henry IV, King of France, after Anthony had also been knighted by her in 1598, his relations with Henry had degenerated so severely that Anthony elected to decline the position (Morton, 5-7). His graces with the English throne seem

to have been better solidified in the court and reign of King James I, however, although Gerald W. Morton notes that the nature of his relationship with James can only be conjectured, at best. James, however, found the Mildmay estate at Apethorpe a convenient and very pleasant location for refuge from matters of state (Morton, 7).

By 1567, Sir Anthony married Grace Sherington, daughter of Sir Henry Sherington of Lacock Abbey in Wiltshire. Although only fifteen years of age, her marriage to Anthony was accompanied by a considerable dowry including "large tracts of land in Lacock . . . Bewley Court, Bowden Park, and the manors of Queenfield and Sheen." Lady Grace was to become renowned as a woman of extraordinary goodness who dedicated herself to philanthropic causes. She had also received an exceptional education for a woman of her age that paled only to the learning of Elizabeth I who was advanced by her knowledge of other languages. Lady Mildmay put her education to good use, leaving an extensive autobiography and numerous religious meditations, which, as Morton points out in quoting her, were motivated by her intention to communicate with her descendants posthumously and to offer instructional material, as she states, "to follow the good examples of true & faithful subjects" (Morton, 20).

Anthony and Lady Mildmay had an only daughter, Mary, who married Sir Francis Fane of established Tudor Gentry lineage that had grown in importance during Elizabeth's reign and would carry the title of Westmorland. Sir Francis was the son of Thomas Fane who was knighted in 1573, and who had found favor with Elizabeth through his relationship with the Earl of Leicester. Francis inherited most of his father's fortune, and was admitted to Lincoln's Inn by 1594. He was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, probably having received extensive tutelage in Puritan theology thus making him no doubt "an appropriate suitor" (Morton, 11) for Mary Mildmay. In 1596, they wed, thereby uniting both Tudor families and making Francis heir to the Mildmay fortune and the Apethorpe estate. Francis's own political ambitions were enhanced with the estate as it remained a refuge for the Crown. He was created Knight of the Bath at James I's coronation in 1603, became Baron Burgheresh by 1624, and assumed his title of first Earl of Westmorland. His ambitions were partly motivated, Morton notes, with the intention to nurture a political career for Mildmay, his eldest son. The family seat at the Apethorpe estate in Northamptonshire would remain the primary residence for Mildmay throughout his entire life and it afforded him opportunity for close association with the Stuart throne along with its visiting political and religious

associations (11-12).

Mildmay Fane was born 24 January 1601. He and his parents, Francis and Mary, took up permanent residence at Apethorpe when Mildmay was two years of age (12). There is a regrettable paucity of information about his early childhood years except what Fane offers in his own Latin autobiography which is dedicated primarily to his European travels that followed the completion of his formal education. His father's plans for Mildmay's burgeoning political career were to prove somewhat disappointing, and Fane states in his autobiography that he found a dedication to the Muses from an early age (Leech, 9). He acquired a formal education, receiving an M.A., although by special favor in 1619 from Emmanuel College⁴ which among the Mildmays was more than just part of their ongoing Puritan tradition. His attendance there was undoubtedly integral to a family legacy. Emmanuel College had been founded in 1584 by Fane's great-grandfather, Sir Walter, while he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. The college was noted as a bastion of radical Puritan thinking (Friedman, *Otia Sacra*, n9, xv).

After completing his education, Fane was admitted to Parliament by the following November of 1620 as a member for Peterborough. Upon completing that parliamentary obligation, he travelled extensively through Europe--a tour common for most young English noblemen to round out

their worldly educations. His travels encompassed France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland although his exposure to the Continent seems to have further rooted his commitment to Puritanism along with stronger anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic sentiments:

And then to Rome, where even Harlotry and trafficking with Jews is allowed, and both for a price receive the favor, as long as they add to his coffers. And as contraries are placed side by side to bring out their distinction, so is the pleasant principality of Switzerland placed near to this retinue abounding in vice and avarice. Here, rejoicing in the vicinity of Calvinistic truth, he escaped both the whores of Rome and the sceptre of France. (Morton, 18)

In 1622 following his return to England, Fane continued in his father's tradition and was admitted to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn to continue his preparation for a political career, although endeavoring to do so was more out of familial obligation than by personal motivation.⁵ By 1624 he was titled Lord Burgheresh, then Lord Le Despenser in 1625, and was knighted in the same year. By 1629, he had succeeded his father as Second Earl of Westmorland and established himself as a member of rank among the English nobility.

From 1625 to 1628, he was again a member of Parliament for Peterborough, and during this time, on 1 February 1626, Fane became a Knight of the Bath upon the occasion of Charles I's coronation. That year also marked Fane's marriage to Grace, daughter of Sir William Thornhurst of Herne, Kent. They had six children during their ten-year marriage, one of whom was a boy born in 1634 and who was sponsored at his baptism by the King. The marriage ended tragically, however, with Grace's death in 1636. During the period of his first marriage, from the years 1628 to 1635, Fane was actively engaged in service to Charles I for Northamptonshire by taking an appointment to the Commission of Martial Law in 1628, and in 1630 and 1631 taking the position of commissioner for the compositions for knighthood for Northampton.⁶ By 1634, he acted as Deputy Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, and in 1635 was Justice for the East Division of the county.

A year later, Fane married Mary Vere, widow of Sir Roger Townshend, and by her had another eight children in addition to two step-sons, Roger Townshend and Sir Horatio, first Viscount of Townshend, from Mary's previous marriage. His second marriage and Fane's subsequent associations, as a result, may be of importance to the turn of affairs in his relationship with Charles I. Because of his marriage to Mary, Fane

inherited brother-in-law Thomas, Lord Fairfax, who in 1644 would be appointed as commander in chief of Parliament's New Model Army and who had Oliver Cromwell as his Lieutenant General, as well as a close association with the later Commonwealth parliamentarian, Robert Harley, who was Mary's cousin. On the other hand, Fane was dedicated to the maintenance of a parliamentary monarchy with a desire to preserve social and political institutions that would sustain it (Withington, 1957, 63).

Although Fane's political commitments and overt posture supported the king presumably for the sake of maintaining peace and order, he became vocal, however, by 1640. For example, to his cousin, Sir Henry Vane the elder, he wrote:

My house has ever been obedient without dispute to his Majesty's commands and unwilling to contend with him; yet when we have any request to him, we find no more favour than his absolute opposers do. God send that way of his work him no inconvenience. (Leech, 13)

And, publicly loyal to the Crown though he was, Fane was not without criticism of Charles. In 1637, even while holding the appointed position for the King as a Justice of the East Division of Northamptonshire, he complained of the extravagant tithes imposed on the landed nobility

that were enforced by William Laud who held positions in the Star Chamber, Privy Council, and Court of High Commission--courts of absolutist prerogative that were then used to enforce the king's policy of "Thorough," and feudal taxations upon church and state to attain autonomy from Parliament. Revenues to support Charles' wars were virtually extorted from members of the nobility with enactment of the Forest Laws in 1636. Fane was a victim, himself, of an excessive fine imposed on him in the amount of £19,900 as a result of being found guilty "'for numerous offences in Cliffe Bailiwick, mainly the cutting of oaks and underwood previously granted'" (Morton, 26). Of all the tithes raised or fines imposed, Fane's was the heaviest--a fact that may suggest punitive action by Charles beyond his enactment of the Forest Laws to raise revenues. The period between 1637 and 1640 also marks Fane's reservations in Charles's decision-making with regard to matters of state, and bureaucratic abuses directed at the nobility. In 1637 he took the Lords of Admiralty to task when one of the king's purveyors dishonestly failed to give payment for some purchase he made from Fane on behalf of the Crown. Although Officers of the Navy (which could indicate that the purchase may have been lumber cut from the Westmorland forestland holdings) responded positively to satisfy the debt, the Crown's response to Fane's actions can only be

conjectured. It was commonplace for purveyors not to make payments--a tradition which had become accepted among the landed nobility and gentry that they would not be remunerated. Further, in 1640, he articulated his doubts over Charles's poor judgement in a letter to Secretary Vane over the king's decision about a dispute of inheritance that was ultimately granted to Lord Coventry instead. The letter's content also states his dissatisfaction with the king's refusal to give proper consideration to his loyal subjects.⁷

Nonetheless, at the onset of the Civil War, Fane remained actively Royalist in defense of the throne. In his biography of Fane, Morton highlights Fane's active loyalty to Charles during events that preceded and subsequently led to civil war, although prose and verse selections from the Fane canon demonstrate that he could be in disagreement with a number of the king's decisions. Yet, despite any political reservation, personal religious conviction, or even his mother, Lady Fane's own covert criticisms of the king's policies, Mildmay Fane joined Charles in the Bishop's War campaigns against the Scots, and also against Scottish Presbyterians who had reacted so violently to the imposition of Charles's Prayer Book. The Apethorpe estate served as lodging for the king's defeated army during its passage home. Further, in 1640, Fane was party to meeting with the

king's advisors at York in support of Charles's decision to end the monarchy's eleven-year personal rule by recalling Parliament, and he served in the king's Parliament at Oxford. As conflict accelerated to political crisis by 1642, Fane accepted the king's Commission of Array to assist in mustering Charles's army. He was at York when Charles raised his standard; and Morton suggests there is evidence enough in Fane's manuscript autobiography to imply that he was present at "one of the war's bloodiest encounters," the battle of Edgehill.

Further, in 1642, he was appointed, along with two other Lords, as members of the king's Commission of Array to collect monies to suppress the Irish revolt. Yet contradictory to an unquestioning Stuart royalism, possibly motivated at this time by his desire for the king and Commons to come to resolution so as to avoid military conflict, he and his fellow appointees elected to delay the collection due to an order to desist, and they expressed their belief in written correspondence that "peace and good will should be restored by joint consent, and they [heard] further from the King" (Leech, 14). As a result, Fane was arrested and incarcerated in the Tower of London to remain in captivity for approximately ten months.⁹ By 1 April 1643, he was paroled by the House of Lords from the Tower to a

residence of his own in London but could not venture beyond a twelve-mile limit. By this time, he had been heavily fined and all of his estates in Kent, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire had been sequestered. As a result of many pleas over the next year--and his commitment to the House of Lords by taking the Oath of Covenant and paying a balance of fines--sequestration was removed and he regained his liberty by 22 April 1645. Upon his release, most of his estate was returned, and his fines were lessened. Morton notes that Fane elected not to return to the king's cause, nor take an active role in Parliament, but preferred to return to the Apethorpe estate to dedicate himself to protecting the well-being of his family and its properties. His reclusive posture proved contrary to those of his brothers', Anthony and Francis, who took up active political roles. Anthony joined the cause of Parliament and died for it; Francis would serve the king's cause as Colonel of Foot for Lincolnshire, was appointed governor of Doncaster, and commander of Lincoln until the city's fall to the Parliamentary Army, May, 1646 (Morton, n. 7, 43).

Morton's biography of Mildmay Fane is highly assertive in portraying Fane as having been demonstratively Royalist and/or a Cavalier⁹ in his political actions and social interactions. Further, he

identifies Fane as having been a "moderate" in his political posture, as do other occasional historical and literary references to him.¹⁰ Morton calls upon the unquestionable evidence of Fane's political and military activities during the early conflicts that preceded and led to the eruption of Civil War by 1642. Also, he points to Fane's social and literary involvements with known figures who shared in their Royalist posture. For example, a number of actors who performed in Fane's private productions of his dramas Morton identifies as having later been involved in covert activities of the Sealed Knot. And, Fane's circle of verse-literary associations Morton names also proved to be Royalist and/or members of the royalist nobility: Edmund Waller, John Cleveland, Robert Herrick, and Margaret Cavendish, to name a few. Morton concludes with the assertion that Fane, through his step-son, Horatio Townshend, was later involved in royalist conspiracies with the Sealed Knot, although without any substantiating evidence. Eleanor Withington, on the other hand, characterizes Fane's social and literary associations through her interpretive evidence in *FUGITIVE POETRY* as predominantly Presbyterian--a term that has unfortunately become too generic, and in Withington's articles, without specificity of political position. Martin Butler's *Theatre In Crisis*, however, may offer opportunity for

more fruitful speculation as to the extensiveness of Fane's diverse social and political networks that would suggest associations beyond a peremptory view of a closed circle of Stuart royalists. In his chapter, "The Caroline Audience," Butler identifies Fane's cousin, Sir Humphrey Mildmay (also a product of Emmanuel College), in the 1630s as an active member of a diverse network of London theatregoers and *litterati*.¹¹ Further, family connections for both cousins offered intimate associations with royalists, gentry, Puritan Gentry, and Parliamentarians. Sir Humphrey's cousin, Henry Mildmay, was a declared Presbyterian and colonel in the parliamentary army who served under Fairfax and was later a member of Cromwell's parliament; Humphrey's brother, Sir Henry Mildmay, was outspoken against Arminianism, associated with radical Puritan divines, and was a member of Charles's judges and gained reputation as a regicide; another brother of Humphrey's, Anthony Mildmay, was a self-declared "opposer of tyranny and Popery" later to fight against the king in 1642 for whom he harbored a great disdain (Butler, 122). The Mildmay family further held an extensive parliamentary record that connected them with the Northamptonshire parliamentary Fitzwilliams family, and the Chicheleys of Cambridgeshire. The Chicheleys were also distantly tied to Mildmay Fane by marriage. And, the cousins were

relations of Sir Henry Vane the elder with whom Mildmay associated, as earlier mentioned, and of Vane's son, Henry, who would later become an Independent leader in Parliament. Evidence of letters by Mildmay Fane's mother to Henry Vane the elder clearly indicates Vane's unflinching support in her son's political activities.

In addition, Sir Humphrey's non-familial associations allude to staunch anti-Cavalier, anti-royalist figures: Sir John Bramston; Dr. Isaac Dorislaus--the Dutch historian who frequently spoke out against tyrannical offenses against the liberties of the people; Sir Edward Dering--the highly controversial MP for Kent 1640-1642 who would introduce the Root and Branch bill. Selections in *FUGITIVE POETRY* clearly suggest that Fane shared common sympathies with Dering's Parliamentary record against bishops and their meddling in secular affairs. And Fane's association with Dering appears to have preceded parliamentary debates of the 1640s. Clifford Leech notes that as early as 1625, Dering had given support to Mildmay Fane's candidacy as a knight of the shire (Leech, 10).

Then, *FUGITIVE POETRY* offers sufficient evidence that Fane continued to communicate with members of the gentry, and, specifically, members of the Puritan gentry through the 1640s and 1650s. A number of his verse epistles are composed to prominent members of that class,

the contents of which share social, political, and religious views that prove contrary to Cavalier or Stuart Royalist dogma.

The *FUGITIVE POETRY*

FUGITIVE POETRY is a bound folio volume of verses that Fane composed from approximately 1637 until 1660. The volume is presently held by the Harvard College Library, where it has been since 1932. Its content is a randomly arranged compendium of poems with one set of prose pieces entitled "A Dream" (the set of "A Dream" includes "The Prologue to y^e Dream," "My Dream ye 8 [or, Sep^{br} 7^{br}] 1637," and "Epilogue to the Dream [or an Epigram upon a thrice faire Peace"]), ms. pages 38 to 41. The entirety of the text is in Fane's hand. Numerous pieces Fane wrote in Renaissance Latin, however, are of a contrasting scribal character from those verses in English. Yet there is a sufficiently distinguishable commonality in many letter-forms between the Latin and English to indicate that they were all written by the same person. A table of contents--ms. pages 183 to 186--was included by Fane, and labelled "Index Libelli." Although a distinguishable chronology in the content is at best discernible only in series of dated and titled

pieces, "Index Libelli" reflects the physical arrangement of the manuscript's content without error. Hence, a presumption can be made that the volume's original foliation was not disturbed by some figure of the nineteenth century who had rebound the collection. The frequent violations upon any consistent chronology from 1637 to 1660 in conjunction with a notable lack of corrections, deletions, or additions probably points to Fane's having copied the content, as it comes to us, from other working drafts and exemplars.

Eleanor Withington's first in a series of two articles about *FUGITIVE POETRY*, the most significant to date, offers a thorough description of the text, and is worthy of quotation in full:

The manuscript, measuring 11 1/2 by 7 1/2 inches, preserved in a contemporary vellum binding, contains 98 leaves of uniform paper, collating as follows: A¹⁶(-A1)B-C¹⁶D¹⁸E¹⁶F¹⁶(-F16). There are no signature marks. The first extant leaf is pasted down on the verso of the front cover as an end paper. The second and third leaves are lettered in pencil A and B; leaves 4-98 are numbered accurately in ink as pages 1-189. The verso of fol. 98 is not numbered; this page and the pages numbered 2 and 189 are without text.

There are no ex-libris or other marks of ownership. The spine of the vellum binding bears a 'D.' in ink at the top and lower down a nineteenth-century leather label printed 'Fugitive Poetry.' in capitals. The inside of the front cover has various modern pencilings, partially erased, descriptive of the collection or referring to the Westmorland sale of 1887. The volume is catalogued as Harvard fMS Eng 645.

A single hand appears to have written the entire manuscript (including the numbering of pages 1-189 and an index on pages 183-186), though in a variety of styles reflecting the long stretch of time covered by the volume. This hand may confidently be identified as that of Fane. (Withington, 1955, 63)

A genealogy of *FUGITIVE POETRY*, however, is not particularly exacting. In his introduction to an edition entitled *Mildmay Fane's Raguaillo D'Oceano 1640 and Candy Restored 1641*, Clifford Leech commented that the *FUGITIVE POETRY* manuscript, though described in the Historical Manuscripts Commission report for the Westmorland Library (1885), could not be traced (Leech, 20-21). Eleanor Withington adds that J. & J. Leighton had purchased the manuscript as it was sold from the Westmorland family

collection at Sotheby's, 15 July 1887. And, though no inception date for ownership can be established for the manuscript's possession by George Thorn-Drury--the probable owner after J. & J Leighton--he published two poems from its content in 1921. The volume finally came to rest at the Harvard Library, where it has since remained after its purchase from Thorn-Drury at Sotheby's by Edgar H. Wells, "one of the largest buyers at the first of Sotheby's Thorn-Drury sales "acting almost exclusively for the library at Harvard. . . ." Wells amassed a collection "for the Lionel de Jersey Harvard memorial during 1931-32, even though there is no record of it [*FUGITIVE POETRY*] in the sale catalogues" (Withington, 1955, 62). Withington credited herself as having reidentified the manuscript as Fane's after it had lost its author through a lengthy fall into oblivion in the library from 1932 to 1955.

In her 1955 and 1957 topical articles of *FUGITIVE POETRY*, Withington characterized the manuscript's contents as a "collection of occasional poems, largely political, written during the period of strife, not after it" (1955, 62), and more specifically as "political satire" (1957, 40). Her appraisal has validity given Fane's persistent focus on subjects--topical figures and events, and a combination, thereof, too frequently--of contemporary issues that are history in the making.

Hence, Withington's final statement in her conclusion to "The 'Fugitive Poetry' of Mildmay Fane," (1955)--that the manuscript has merit as "a document of some importance in the history of English political satire"--has credence when examining for the topical matter of the collection's verses. Her concluding evaluation led her, logically, then, to *FUGITIVE POETRY*'s examination as political satire in her publication of 1957, "Mildmay Fane's Political Satire." Even a cursory reading of the manuscript's verse titles listed in the "Index Libelli" (manuscript pages 183-186) further supports those contentions.

Yet, Fane's use of historical and contemporary *genres* of versification in *FUGITIVE POETRY* may have functioned to carry many of the pieces beyond political satire. Three *genres* and their metrical forms predominate: ballads--sometimes scurrilous, verse epistles, and verse sermons or prayers. Their contents are very frequently played with irony usually to articulate Fane's perceptions of violating hypocrisies he witnesses in history as it unfolds before him. Of course, given, at times, the very personal character of Fane's critical voice in numerous selections, his writing for actual audience recipients is even questionable; a hypothesis should not be ignored that many selections have a diary-like quality where style, voice, *genre*, and

content may have served Fane personally, but as verses conceived and executed, nonetheless, with imagined audiences as communities he may have felt intimate with. The span of years from 1637 to 1660 were precarious times for written communication of one's religious, political, and cultural convictions--no matter what they may have been.¹² In many instances, Fane may have simply elected to write, but not necessarily to communicate. On the other hand, pieces to Puritan gentry, Parliamentarians, and Royalists are overtly addressed with tone and language that suggests they were received (or were intended to be received) by those they were addressed to. Avenues for anonymous publication of political commentary such as pamphlets and broadsides, both pro-Royalist and pro-Commonwealth (as well as the formal newsletters and newsbooks of the Crown and Parliamentians such as the court's *Mercurius Aulicus* and the Parliamentary newsbook *Mercurius Britanicus*) during the Civil Wars and Interregnum may also be worthy of speculation. Fane's frequent use of iambic foot ballads throughout *FUGITIVE POETRY*, for example, emulate the ballad *genre* that was frequently used in numerous *Mercurius* publications,¹³ whether he attempted publication in any of them, or not. Fane's ballad style also parallels the *genre* of many Rounds sung in local taverns throughout the realm.

FUGITIVE POETRY, however, is not necessarily just a

"collection of occasional poems, largely political" (Withington, 1955, 62). Many pieces in the collection are more religious than political. Although religion was a dominant issue at the forefront of the nation's political strife, expressions of personal theological conviction raise much of the work above the level of politics almost with Miltonic breadth, with epic dichotomies between Good and Evil (see "Upon New-Lights," manuscript page 17). Some pieces are Miltonic, and some are homiletic which carry verses beyond political exhortations. They articulate a moral approach to observations of current affairs in the context of moral conduct, or violations thereof. Fane's verse epistle addressed to Hugh Peter ("To Hugh Peters," manuscript page 25), for example, asserts and pleads for the distinction between murderous politics and religion (see my note, EXPLANATORY NOTES). The verse epistle is appropriate as a personal plea to Peter considering that Fane is both appealing against and censuring actions of the Parliamentarian chaplain. The subject and content of this epistle as a moral commentary upon a contemporary event becoming history functions expressively in the same manner as Clarendon's *History*. They both depict accelerating inhumanities of a nation in the throes of internal conflict, and the loss of decency and moral dignity--which is the great unfolding tragedy of

Clarendon's work. Clarendon and Fane write from subjective points of view, but every chronicle or history is to some extent, not only from the chronicler's viewpoint, but also by virtue of influential narrative modes extant at the time of their composition.

Hence, perhaps Fane's evident veneration for John Donne played a deciding role in his use of running heroic couplet verse of four and five foot variants to express his moral and ethical beliefs over unfolding events.¹⁴ But given his poetics' resemblance to subjectively interpretive chronicling, it is more likely that Fane initiated a style that shared metrical character with Donne's longer works, but worked within the verse form of another poetic *genre* from the English Renaissance that would suit his chronicling--i.e., the *genre* of Historical Poetry.¹⁵ The following extract from "Epistle to the Queenes most Excellent Majesty" (author anonymous), may speak for Fane's poetic purpose:

Historicall Chronicles, well penn'd by the

(learn'd (as aforesaid)

Doth manifest represent (as comedy shewes, on a

(stage plaid)

Mens vice and vertues; as a trew glasse visibly

(doth shew

Mens face and favor, their faults in visnomy to

(viewe.

(Nearing, *HISTORICAL POETRY*, 9)

"[A]s a trew glasse visibly doth shew" expresses the crux of the historical *genre*. It was intended to have moral value for those succeeding the time of its content by mirroring its figures involved in its events and what they came to demonstrate. The *genre* was intended to offer moral, patriotic, and aesthetic value. And, for Fane, his own "trew glasse" may not only be what the historical aesthetic may demonstrate for present and future, but what the Calvinist ideal of Scripture has to offer: "[t]he truest glass & best in-terpreter" ("Upon New-Lights," manuscript page 17). Hence, his demonstrations over current affairs are interpreted through a Puritan socio-religious lens, and are further supported by the intentions of the *genre*. "To Hugh Peters" falls neatly into this interpretive format. Not only does Hugh Peter in his real-life dramatic scenario become an object of censure from the community that shares in Fane's values, but he also becomes an archetype of evil in an unfolding moral and religious drama as he feigns behind the veils of the church: "Thou married hast y^e Pulpit to y^e sword/This to maintaine y^t y^t hath been thy skill/To Draw out this to murther and Kill" (manuscript page 25). It is difficult to apprise, however, which audience Fane may be addressing, here. A hasty assumption would be that he is writing within a royalist

community; on the other hand, he speaks out against moral indignities committed from within his own Puritan community. Or, he holds no sway but to the definitions of his own moral rectitude. Other selections of *FUGITIVE POETRY* that are flagrant attacks upon Laud's bishops, Arminianism, and coercive tyrannies upon the churches (see "Decembr_____1641," manuscript page 19) demonstrate his objectively moral approach neither necessarily in favor of the king's political dictates, or Commons'. His beliefs are morally linked to a steadfast commitment to religion which he unremittingly places against the upheavals of the realm. Therefore, history in the making is equally as important for its moralizing demonstrations as any previous history.¹⁶ Hence, Fane's use of Biblical allusions becomes essential. They offer his audience opportunities to understand and share his moral perspectives as "[t]he truest glass & best in-terpreter." His religiously oriented moral perspective is even integrally linked to his retiring pastoral verses of *Otia Sacra*, even to the divine right of kingship (or queenship, given his occasional pleas for the return of Elizabeth's golden age). Monarchal reign is equally subject to his morality:

Though styled Gods, yet must ye die like men,
 Saith God the Lord: Hear what he speaks agen,
 Whose Children if you'd all accounted be,

(O Israels Princes) leave off cruelty:
 And let your judgements, Justice so put on,
 That there be no room for Oppression:
 Neither exact from those who call you Lord,
 More than your needs require, their powers
 (afford.

(*Otia Sacra*, "From God to all Princes for
 moderation in taxing their Subjects[,]" 60)

The poem's left margin is glossed with Biblical references: "Psalm 82./6,7; Ezek. 45.9." And returning to *FUGITIVE POETRY* with "Upon y^e Babes of Grace or y^e S^t
 y^e Seeke for their Portions in this world" (manuscript page 30) as an example, his poetics reflects a conscious clarity about his function in the historical *genre*. His incorporation of religious morality, the Bible and its figures as history and their moral purpose, and a contrast against contemporary events become one incorporated moral, patriotic, and aesthetic effort. The poem opens with a generalized statement of observation about the present condition: "Why ist wee seeke from Room to roau soe farr/Ast wipe all S^t out of our Kalendar/Apostles too. . . ." The state of affairs has somehow negated a religious history that, as Fane saw it, was integral to their own historical heritage. And the greatest loss is established by mid-poem:

Those Glorious Martirs first were fishermen

And y^t their calling was to seeke & trye
 How they could catch men wth humillitie
 But this was time of ould, & weer at losse
 Unless Gods Book admitt another gloss

The Christian virtue of Humility--the first Puritan ideal--positioned against the sin of Pride becomes an illustrative moralizing paradigm to contrast the actions of current affairs and what they elicit. Fane functions, here, as the historical chronicler: he records what had been so as to re-affirm what somehow was deconstructed and lost--but with the intention of establishing a position to mark against what is:

The milk & hony of our Canaan
 Belongs to non but those who by their power
 Themselves can Canonise & all Deuoure
 Inuerting quite our Sauicours mandate Thence
 And compasing this Crowne throug uiolence
 Wth how they err in this !ts! not hard to Trace
 When they seeke glory first then after Grace

Those who canonize, of course, who invert God's mandate which for Fane is an eternal truth, are relegated to sin in their ambitions of wealth and power through their self-devised definitions. It is only appropriate, then, that this poem should be followed by his invective against Scottish pedlers turned merchants (manuscript

page 30). But Fane may not have necessarily planned this arrangement of verse pieces--which is the point. They have been arranged by his composition in response to the occurrence of topical events on or about 1648 and how he has come to interpret them as an immoral breakdown of order, constancy, and the definitions of goodness as he, and others like Fane, had always known them to be.

Topical events and their interchange with history then translated into chronicled texts for the value of scrutiny become even more pronounced in "A Summons to Frank Beumonts Gost/upon resuming one of his owld playes" (see my note, EXPLANATORY NOTES, manuscript page 32). Fane establishes the verse drama of a Beaumont play as the imagined means to demonstrate current affairs. Prior dramatic genres and highly dramatic topical occurrences that rock the nation are conflated into one:

Yet in this Dream he (Patience tryd) snores out
 In hopes (spectators weary) t'bring about
 An other scene wher in y^e world to show
 His Kingdoms loss is his own ouerthrow
 And therefore to maintaine himself & them
 Resolu'd is against all streams to stem
 Aduise y^e contrary & giues consent
 To's minds concurrence wth his Parle^{nt}
 Things once thus brought to pass (if [I] but
 (durst)

I would conclude Exit K. Charles y* first

All of Fane's world has become a dramatic stage, and he is a spectator to history as it is performed as drama before him. As much as one can become involved as a participating audience member sitting in a theater, a curious sense of detachment is implied in Fane's scenario. Possibly, we witness his own personal withdrawal and self-imposed relegation to an audience member who relinquishes himself to what happens simply for the sake of personal relief. As a member of the real world, his commitments and responsibilities to an ethic have been overwhelmed to a point of inaction by the opposing forces. The audience, i.e., the nation of people, look on in anticipation of the final dramatic act. And based on what he witnesses as the drama unfolds, Fane projects the close. There is an apparent sense of resignation about this piece that becomes evident in the concluding lines of its coda-like addendum on manuscript page 33 that even precedes the sweep to disillusionment sensed in later pieces (such as "Upon Prince Charles riding in y* Downes," manuscript page 34):

The scope thereof both sets apart
 And sequesters y* Cream of art
 Soe y^t all expectations tend
 To nothing now but t'marke ye end

Wth if !good! her'l be noe cause
 For Epilogue to beg applause
 (Worth will reward it selfe) but base
 Will after quite y* Skoals but case
 Whilst Baldnesse needs a Perrewigg
 Clownes will not laugh wthout a Jigg

(manuscript page 33)

The coda captures his resignation and leaves all judgement over the quality of the drama up to what future history will tell. "Gods Book admitt another gloss" of "Upon y* Babes of Grace . . ." (manuscript page 30) would then offer opportunity for moral interpretation by virtue of God's demonstration of the realm's destiny; and the realm's history would function in the same manner as Scripture in its demonstration of God's Will as a chronicle of humanity's religious evolution toward an eschaton.

Demonstration of morality, or its violations, then, becomes a Puritan theological sub-text that runs often clearly, sometimes less so, through all of *FUGITIVE POETRY*'s deceptively "political" verses; and if they are merely left to be studied as having "some importance in the history of English political satire" (Withington, 1955, 69), they become enigmatic and deceiving with any attempt to place Fane and the manuscript's contents in some prior traditionally dichotomous paradigm such as

"Cavalier vs. Roundhead," or "Court vs. Country." It would seem that Fane's moral Puritan commitments to composing about current affairs as homiletic endeavors offer him an opportunity to be objective from a removed scrutinizing position over all happenstance. And, *FUGITIVE POETRY* gives indication of his ability to be removed and objective--though, of course, through a Puritan lens. As scurrilous, sarcastic, and vehement Fane can frequently be about Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate, he is willing in his personal plea to Cromwell in "Ad Protectorem ___ Ian __ 30 ___ 1653 (manuscript page 132) to accept him as Protector as long as his conduct is for the well-being of all, i.e., for the body politic:

For being Protector & anoynted thence
 All suppling lenatives He should dispence
 Unto y^e People; make y^e sword to bend
 Into a sickle, th'Helmet to defend
 Hive like y^e laboring Bee; if this He'l doe
 I'le say He shall be my Protector too.

In contrast, all versified invectives over Cromwell are not presented by Fane the royalist adversary, necessarily, but illustrate Cromwell's self-serving and ambitious designs and machinations that even lead to regicide. Cromwell emerges as hypocritical in his opportunites for ambition--as does Thomas Fairfax in the

very first piece of *FUGITIVE POETRY*, "Upon [] Strange
 adventure and/[] Voyage of Prince [] ali: Black
 Tom. . . ." Cromwell and Fairfax contradict the First
 Commandment of the Puritan First Table with their conduct
 by placing themselves in their egocentric will to power
 and self-aggrandizement before God, and also before all
 of God's demonstrating history. If Scripture is Fane's
 homiletic lens as God's Witness, the Old Testament's
 Books of Kings, for example, are redolent of sinful and
 fallen leadership like Cromwell's, and their subsequent
 punishment. Hence, Cromwell's sinful hypocrisy, his loss
 of "Loyalty through Pride" in "Anagram/Protector/Oportet
 _ C.R." (manuscript page 188) is punishable by
 Revelation-like images whereby the exiled heir of
 England's interrupted line of monarchy has an opportunity
 to be an instrument of God's apocalyptic wrath.
 "Loyalty," then, is not only loyalty to all members of
 the realm, but according to what should have been
 Cromwell's Puritan ideal--a loyalty to God first, as
 exemplified by his moral conduct, for the well-being of
 the realm.

Further, those Puritan ideals of Humility and
 Temperance as conduct of the "godly man" in defense of
 the First Commandment¹⁷ that would naturally bring the
 individual to desire for moderation are thematic virtues
 not limited to Fane's critical scrutiny of Cromwell.

They underscore numerous selections that address a broad spectrum of religious, social-cultural, and political issues. Theologically, the First Commandment's intention to defeat the Sin of Pride is precisely how he characterizes, for example, the ironic purpose of Christ's crucifixion but subsequent victory:

When towrds Ierusalem our Saviour went
 He chose noe state nor Pompous ornament
 But rather on an Asses coult did ride
 To cast a more contempt on this worlds pride

 Designed was a speedy Victory
 The bloody Day approaching wth should tell
 His <victory> Conquest over Death y^e Grave &
 (Hell.

(manuscript page 169)

And, just as Scripture's theological history demonstrates models against the sins of Pride and Ambition, or illustrating violations and their ramifications, Fane resurrects even England's historical violations as edifying discourse in the same spritually thematic context--for example, bringing forward Cardinal Wolsey: "Thus from y^e Shambles wher much blood doth fall/Thou didst become a Tyrant Cardinall" ("In Cardinalem Wol<1>saeum," manuscript page 165). The act of Tyranny is pride with its accomplices--material ambition and

power--at the cost of the well-being of others for personal gratification. Nor can Wolsey's relationship with Henry VIII--his usurping the political liberties bestowed upon him--be ignored as a parallel to William Laud's relationship with Charles I and Laud's usurpation of religious-political power with the assistance of his appointed Bishops; or even Fane's personal victimization as a result of it. Tyranny, Pride, and Ambition become the religious-political backdrop for idolatrous changes ordered by Bishops through Laud in "Decemb' _____ 1641":

the menicke guarb & gestures speake noe less

When uppeside then Hocus Pocusses

And y* superfluous sarke more one y* gone

In penance for y* whoredome of the' <one> !whol!

{tonne

.

W^t needs y* hood & capp to shew degree

Y* mas is mas wthout such sophestry

Was not y^t plott a poore & sillye one

To call a table made of oake a stone

.

(manuscript page 19)

The tyrannies, of course, are not Laud's or the Bishops', alone. They are an extension and evolution of Charles I's tyrannical abuses of monarchical prerogative and his vindicating machinery of "Thorough." Charles's sins

against the First Commandment need no mention in *FUGITIVE POETRY*, nor are they mentioned. In effect, they do not have to be. Puritan nobility, gentry, and commoners had become a community unto themselves as religious victims of Laudian Arminianism; all its members knew from where the tyranny came. And its Pride became manifest, further, in the debacle of Arminianism's empowerment in the formal scholarly communities of Oxford and Cambridge where Calvinism once reigned and had the opportunity to nurture future statesmen and professionals of the body politic¹⁹ (see "Cambridge & Oxford," manuscript page 36). Fane would have sensed these violations and their social-cultural implications intimately (as did, probably, Puritan Gentry Parliamentarian Symons D'Ewes¹⁹), given Fane's familial and personal allegiances to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and its staunch commitment to Puritan ideals.

But Fane's Puritan commitment may have further dictated posture as a moderate; may even have driven him to his elected removal to the estate at Apethorpe to extricate himself from the rabble of political extremism England had divisively fallen to as a plurality of conflicting communities. Fane saw them as malignant and anarchical, even those of religious Independents' Puritan extremism (see "An Independents Coate Blazond," and "Upon New-Lights," manuscript page 17). Given his demonstrated

disdain for personal conduct that would contradict his moral beliefs and personal commitment to them, his elected retirement to the country may have been more inspired by his insistence not to be involved in a political arena that would have demanded compromising religious convictions that were an integral part of his Puritan cosmology (and that also embraced a loyalty to balance between monarchy and Parliament²⁹), rather than a desire to protect his wealth and estate. His removal for such purpose is clearly evidenced in a verse epistle to his active Parliamentarian and Puritan Gentry associate, Robert Harley, as a personal plea for Harley to extricate himself from political action, its seductive sirens and connivings, its sacrifice of personal freedom, and its conflicts:

Thus fortetide wthout all strife
I'lle guive y^e Ball to th' Cuntry-Life

.
What though you have a River ther
To waft y^e thirst ore to y^e Bear
And a Trade wind whose privildg
Constant from Westminster to th'Bridg
May fill y^e Sayles trimd & prepard
To take in fresh watr at Still yard
You must have care in passing by
Of Sirens in this Pilacy

Then Heer's a Pond too & a Boat
 A shed therby to wash y^r throat
 From any Fish-bones harm or worse
 Catt-killing-Care, or any curse
 The hardnes of y^e Fates or Times
 Create to Cancell merth & rimes
 Ther in a Counsail whilst we sit
 To propagate noe sttate but witt
 Like Court of Iustice we dispence
 High verdit censures 'th out offence
 And all Malignant humors drive
 Out of Contents prerogative
 That noe disasterous bre<a>th impayre
 By dialect y^t wholsom ayre
 Wherin we breath & are as free
 In mutuall society

Thus wth one Frend & two; noe more
 Than makes up inst y^e Count & Skoar
 To freedom & to merth belongs
 You may rest happy out of Throngs.

("An Invitation to R.H.: to change/
 y^e Citty Life for this in y^e Cuntry
 Apr_8. 1651," manuscript pages 114-116)

Considering what Jacqueline Eales has illustrated about
 Sir Robert, the Harley family, and Puritanism in the

period "as a style of piety, a mode of behaviour, a set of priorities" (Eales, 46),²¹ Fane's plea may be possessive of a shared localized Puritan community's moderately positioned priorities toward "piety" in a community of discourse. "That noe disasterous bre<a>th impayre/By dialect y^t wholsom ayre/Wherin we breath & are as free/In mutuall society" (manuscript page 116) may be highly significant for Fane, Harley, and their shared community of "mutuall" two, or more. "Dialect" suggests a common lexicon of discourse and its meaningful codes. And "freedom" as a codified word in the Puritan lexicon signifies spiritual freedom to realize the Puritan's indwelling Godly spirit. Once spiritual imminence should be conceived, the "Godly" Puritan individual has freedom of choice to conduct himself or herself with Puritan moral conscience. In that sense, Fane's plea may be one posed to Harley not to forget or violate their mutually shared definitions. "An Invitation to R.H. . . ." may not simply be country verse, or a poem of Cavalier country retirement, but whose content beseeches the opportunity for personal conduct that removes the individual from pernicious ambitions that politics' involvement with the "bear" of the period (Cromwell) had fallen to.

Yet *FUGITIVE POETRY* is not a manuscript collection filled only with invective and harangues of frustration,

or pleas to take heed--although they are vented, certainly. The content is also interspersed with Fane's attempts at an ideology for resolution that is noble and not self-conciliatory. And, here, he is separated from frustrated Cavaliers and Stuart Royalists. His Puritan theological ideals beg for practical moral conduct to be exercised by all for attaining resolution by means of balance and moderation. Moral virtues and reason become the call for a reactionary desire to re-acquire a balance between Church and State:

O did wee thoroughly see
 How many artless soules reformers bee
 If State & Churches wheles wee might mainetaine
 They'd broken y^t they ne[e]re can set againe
 For whilst they make Religion pretence
 And order Law those both are driuen hence
 Wich when wee would restore I think't first
{good
 The one were truly knowne__t'other understood

("My Lottery," manuscript page 15)

Moreover, the balance between Church and State is further reliant upon the need for moral and ethical interaction between king and parliament, i.e., not one without the other, but together for the good of all:

If y^e King more or Parlim^t have lesse
 To say, who is't y^t is y^e misteris

That Gouverns all (but freedom) to y^t still
 Example Led is fostered by will
 For wher y^e Prince obeyes y^e People sway
 Soe Subiects of't times Soueranties betray
 Yet wher noughts sought but w^t y^e Lawes require
 Hees tyrant & y^t no King doth more desire

("For a Treaty," manuscript page 26)

The poem's title is illuminating; it pleads for co-existence between king and parliament, and both in response to Law, as the content suggests. But kingship, according to Fane, is neither individualized, autonomous, or acceptably tyrannical; it is dictated by God's Laws, as demonstrated previously:

(O Israels Princes) leave off cruelty:
 And let your judgements, Justice so put on,
 That there be no room for Oppression:
 Neither exact from those who call you Lord,
 More than your needs require, their powers
 (afford.

(*Otia Sacra*, "From God to all Princes . . . "

60)

What emerges from Fane, then, is an intimating vision that the body politic should be an organic unification of state disseminated from God and God's Laws whose head and organs do not individually overpower or suffer from unlawful illness; they are naturally intended to co-

exist, rightfully, and function interactively for utility of the commonwealth.

Attempting to assess Mildmay Fane as a Stuart Royalist, or Cavalier--either by virtue of the label's political definition, or its literary definition--is a rather risky endeavor. Although of noble parentage, he was subject to Charles I's abuses, and Fane was critical of them--socially, politically, theologically. He very infrequently refers to Charles, but too frequently refers to "king," "sovereign," and even "golden age"--which suggests his desires to resurrect the monarchical age of Elizabeth I. Fane may have been committed to monarchical government, but not necessarily to Charles Stuart. And though, at times, Fane offers content in the *genre* of Cavalier verse, it is frequently underscored with country retirement that affords him opportunity to pursue the life of a Puritan "godly man" without hypocrisy, or contradiction to moral selfhood as defined by his religious persuasion. Hence, Fane's *vita bona* is a highly qualified one, and his distinction would remove him from other Royalist authors of the *genre* he has previously been associated with. So, too, attempts to characterize him as Presbyterian--either in its religious context or its political one as the term "Presbyterian" had become by 1646--all for the sake of literary interpretation are equally treacherous. Fane certainly

does not suggest in *FUGITIVE POETRY* that a monarch submit to Christ's Kingdom, or that members of the Kingdom should be sole governors to whom the monarch would be accountable. And contrary, at least, to a portion of John of Salisbury's *The Statesman's Book*, nowhere does Fane defend tyrannicide. Nor do Fane's demonstrated Puritan beliefs in *FUGITIVE POETRY* allude to Presbyterianism's doctrine that the church be independent of the Crown.

However, Mildmay Fane need not be as dichotomous or enigmatic as he has been previously considered. His moderate public posture may have been an expression of his moral moderation. His moral moderation was undoubtedly inspired by his Puritan commitment to humility in response to the First Commandment and the First Table, as *FUGITIVE POETRY* has illustrated. Fane's retirement to Apethorpe may have been his only consoling Grace in a personally perceived natural Puritan landscape of a Puritan cosmology to remove himself from social, political, and religious conflicts that would have threatened his personal theological convictions; convictions that Fane probably believed all members of the realm should have been accountable to. From these perspectives, *FUGITIVE POETRY* opens an opportunity to reevaluate Fane's *corpus*--primarily the second half of *Otia Sacra*'s poetry that has been traditionally labelled

as "secular"; his dramas; and other selections of verse
as they are made available to us.

Endnotes to the Introduction

1. See Richard Cust's and Ann Hughes' Introduction "after Revisionism," pp. 1-46, in *Conflict In Early Stuart England* (London: Longman, 1989) for an overview of revisionist and post-revisionist studies of the period; also J.T. Cliffe's *The Puritan Gentry* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1984), and *Puritans In Conflict, The Puritan Gentry During and After The Civil Wars* (London: Routledge, 1988) for the array of convictions among regional members of the gentry.
2. Information herein offered in the Introduction for Mildmay Fane's family history and heritage has mostly been taken from Gerald W. Morton's *A Biography Of Mildmay Fane, Second Earl Of Westmorland 1601-1666* (Lewiston/Queenston/Lampeter: Edwin Mellen, 1990, *passim*), the only formal biography of Mildmay Fane to date; also, from Donald M. Friedman's introduction to a facsimile reproduction of Fane's *Otia Sacra* (1648) (Delmar, New York: Scholars' Facsimiles & Reprints, 1975, *passim*); and biographical information offered in Clifford Leech's introduction to his edition *Mildmay Fane's Raguaillo D'Oceano, 1640 and Candy Restored, 1641* [sic] (Vaduz: Kraus Reprint, 1963).
3. Morton notes that Sir Anthony assisted Admiral Clinton in "the rebellion which the Earls Westmorland and Northumberland had launched on behalf of Mary Stuart"; he was called upon as a military advisor in 1574 against the French threat in the Netherlands; and, in 1607, he mustered volunteers against the Midlands Rising at Newton.
4. Morton comments that Fane offers no explanation in his autobiography for not completing the curriculum except that he felt compelled "prematurely to give up a youth devoted to laughter and merriment in exchange for the sobriety and gravity of a Cato" which Morton takes to be an allusion to his election to serve as MP for Peterborough (17).
5. "In order that he may make his life happier, since what he possesses is by inheritance and not acquired by labor, he works to compose his mind in equanimity and make it alien to quarrels and factions. Nevertheless, loyal countrymen cannot avoid the

forum of the Parliament" (Fane *Autobiography*, Morton, 18).

6. But it is significant to note Morton's comment that Fane sold this commission "very probably [to reject] the king's efforts at increasing revenues" (24).
7. For the content of this correspondence, see Morton, p. 27.
8. The cause of Fane's incarceration in the Tower drawn from available sources of biographical material is conflicting and enigmatic. Friedman contends that Fane was captured and imprisoned because Parliament (Commons?) was able to forestall the implementation of the king's Commission of array (Friedman, *Otia Sacra*, vi); yet, Friedman's presentation would contradict Fane's declaration to desist along with his colleagues. Withington's interpretation undoubtedly parallels Friedman's, that Fane was confined "for attempting to put the King's Commission of Array into effect" (Withington, 1955, 61); Clifford Leech indicates that Fane was brought before the *Lords* along with Lord Montagu and Sir Christopher Hatton for having abided by the order to desist in executing the Commission at which time Fane was arrested and confined (Leech, 14); but Morton contends that Fane was arrested along with thirty others in the field following the Battle of Edgehill when, "'pursuant to the orders of that Parliament which remained, he (was) handed over to the guard and custody of the Tower'" (Morton, from Fane's *Autobiography*, 36). Morton's interpretation does not address conflicts over the Commission of Array.

I lean toward Leech's explanation, at present, because of its greater detail among all the sources: Charles's instructions to Fane and the other commissioners are dated July 4), and on August 8 Fane, Lord Montagu and Sir Christopher Hatton wrote to the High Sheriff of Northamptonshire to tell him that they would put the Commission into execution on August 15). But on that day the Commissioners are found writing to Sir Gilbert Pickering (who was Knight of the Shire for Northamptonshire) and his colleagues, avowing that they have not put the Commission into execution since they received the order to desist. They suggest that peace and good will should be restored by joint consent, and

they will not execute the Commission until they hear further from the King). On the 24th of the month, all the Commissioners were sent for by the Lords). Fane was then arrested and lodged in the Tower). (14)

9. A regrettable point of confusion in Morton's biography lies in his frequent use of the two terms as synonymous, although--in all fairness to Morton--the interchangeability of "Cavalier" and "Royalist" may only reflect a pejoration in the distinctions of both terms due to a conventional approach in viewing the Civil War and Interregnum periods of seventeenth-century England's conflicts as dichotomous in epic proportions between Cavaliers and Roundheads. Yet, a poetizer and dramatist of the period, as Fane was, of what Earl Miner came to define as Cavalier verse and Harbage identified as Cavalier drama may not necessarily have shared in all the convictions of Cavaliers. Nor would that versifier or dramatist have been totally committed to Stuart Royalism which substantive internal evidence in *FUGITIVE POETRY* may strongly suggest. As will be seen in the transcription and EXPLANATORY NOTES of this edition, even Fane's political royalism as Morton identifies it, may not have been Stuart Royalism *per se*, but rather a loyal commitment to the concept of monarchy that reflected ideals of the Elizabethan period and the noble tradition of knighthood that preceded it.
10. It should be noted, however, that a moderate position in the political arena of the 1630s and 1640s in England was not looked upon favorably by Charles and the Court. Any political commitment other than archly royalist that could generate political dissension or debate in and out of Parliament was viewed as cause for distrust, especially on the part of the flourishing independent gentry who were a growing social-cultural entity in London. The London theatres and their social-political *milieu* for the aspiring gentry became a great cause of concern for the Court. See Martin Butler's *Theatre And Crisis 1632-1642*, (p. 118; also, p. 123) for Butler's comments on Fane's moderate opinions that "Charles and his followers" readily alienated themselves from.
11. Butler comments that "[t]he two cousins dined together in 1639" (115)--curiously about or after Fane's active engagement in the Bishops' Wars with

Charles I. Although Fane's association with Sir Humphrey may not offer clear and concise evidence as to Fane's political convictions, it does suggest that Fane did not limit his social interactions to members of nobility loyal only to Charles Stuart.

But such associations may not have been limited only to the years preceding the onset of the Civil War. Friedman points out that by the 1650s, "Fane's associations with his [second] wife's family and his visits to Fairfax's estate at Nunappleton in Yorkshire later served to acquaint him with Andrew Marvell, the tutor of Fairfax's daughter Mary between 1651 and 1653" (*Otia Sacra*, vi). Although Marvell is generally viewed as having been a political chameleon during the Civil War period, he was suspected of having authored satirical works critical of the king, was friendly with John Milton, and held a strong allegiance with Cromwell (Ricks, 216).

12. The years of *FUGITIVE POETRY* were marked by persistent threats and abuses of intercepted and confiscated written communications between parties by adversarial and warring factions; *communiqués* through the use of ciphers, codes, and emblems were commonplace. Royalists and Parliamentarians employed the services of informants and cryptographers; and, too frequently, confiscated communications led to punitive action. See David Underdown's *Royalist Conspiracy In England 1649-1660* (New Haven: Yale UP, 1960), *passim*; also, Lois Potter's *Secret Rites And Secret Writing, Royalist Literature, 1641-1660* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1989), *passim*.
13. See Chapter I, "'Secrecie's now publish'd': royalists and the press, 1641-1660," pp. 1-37, in Lois Potter's *Secret Rites And Secret Writing* (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1989), for discussion of anonymous adversarial newsprints and publications.
14. Fane's use of the Verse Epistle as a frequently recurring *genre* in couplets in *FUGITIVE POETRY* might suggest Donne's influence for a vehicle of expression in a moral context; and, external evidence indicates that Fane had a substantive example in his personal possession. The John Donne *Westmorland Manuscript* was a coveted possession of Mildmay Fane and remained in the Westmorland family until its sale to Edmund Gosse in 1856. Among the three sections that comprise the manuscript are a

large group of Verse Letters that were addressed to many of Donne's friends at the Inns of Court. Also, Donne's Satires and Elegies follow the same metrical format. Fane could have treated Donne as a mentor of sorts, and an emulation of Donne's style where appropriate to Fane's expressive needs seems reasonable (my personal correspondence, The Berg Collection, New York Public Library).

15. For a comprehensive analysis of the Renaissance Historical Verse genre, see Homer Nearing, Jr., *English Historical Poetry* (Philadelphia: Folcroft Library Editions, 1972), *passim*.
16. Gerald M. Maclean in his examination of historical poetry in *Time's Witness, Historical Representation In English Poetry, 1603-1660* establishes the same thesis for Abraham Cowley's epic, "The Civil War," which Cowley executed in iambic pentameter heroic couplet verse: "The battles and sociopolitical crisis of 1642-43 are given generalized import as particular instances of more enduring moral conflicts" (180). Cowley's works are listed in the catalog of Fane's library at Apethorpe (see APPENDIX, manuscript page 5).
17. See J. Sears McGee's *The Godly Man In Stuart England* (New Haven: Yale UP, 1976, pp. 68-94), for his discussion of the significant difference between Puritans and Anglicans in their ideological approaches to the Ten Commandments. Puritans were wholly committed to the First Commandment and the First Table as the essential practicing methodology in the evolution to godliness: the "'rise of all sin against man is . . . sinning against God first. . . The breach of the First Commandment is the ground of the breach of all the rest'" (71).
18. See Hugh Trevor-Roper's extensive discussion of William Laud's Arminian abuses as "The battle for the universities" in Chapter 2, "Laudianism and Political Power" in *Catholics, Anglicans And Puritans Seventeenth Century Essays* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1988, pp. 40-119).
19. For further discussion on Symons D'Ewes, his association with Cambridge University, and his witness to Arminian abuses there, see "Swallows it rather than heed . . ." etc] in EXPLANATORY NOTES, manuscript page 31.

20. . . . that also embraced loyalty to a balance between monarchy and Parliament and, hence, all members of the realm as the body politic. There is evidence in the Fane *canon* to suggest the influence of John of Salisbury's *The Statesman's Book*, and that the prince's responsibility is to the affairs of the commonwealth but guided by the dictates of God's Law; also, the tyranny of princes is an act of treason against the well-being of the "body," and is punishable; but more so, tyranny for personal gain is an act of sin by placing oneself first before God, and a violation against the First Commandment.
21. See Jacqueline Eales, *Puritans And Roundheads: The Harleys Of Brampton Bryan And The Outbreak Of The English Civil War* (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge UP, 1990). It is interesting to note that, like Fane, Harley and his family opposed Charles I's execution.

CHAPTER II

THE *FUGITIVE POETRY*: A NOTE ON THE TEXT

This edition of *FUGITIVE POETRY* has been prepared from its original in manuscript form held by the Houghton Library at Harvard University, Harvard Manuscript *fMS Eng* 645. The diplomatic transcription herein presented has been executed from and relies on a quality photocopy that was supplied by the Houghton; hence, any work to be conducted beyond the scope of this dissertation should command a final examination of the original manuscript to confirm and further supplant textual interpretation beyond what the photocopy has offered.

Approximately thirty percent of the manuscript was composed by Mildmay Fane in Renaissance Latin. This Latin portion is not included due to the voluminousness of the manuscript's English content; however, Fane's titles to his Latin verses have been included in their appropriate places in the transcription. Much of the Latin relies on Fane's references and allusions to Horatian Odes, and those references are listed with the titles as Fane noted them in the manuscript. The Latin content should rightfully be conducted as a study in and of itself, and will be completed following conclusion of the dissertation.

The following Legend will assist the reader in

transcription markings:

< >, or <abc>, or <--->:	Cancel
ae, and oe:	Latin diphthongs
m̄, n̄, ū, ō, etc.:	Macron for doubling the consonant or adding an "m" consonant to a word following the vowel indicated
[---], or [th], or [a?]:	Not decipherable, or questionable
!the!:	An addition by Fane, or a careted addition positioned interlinearly above or below the line of text as noted in the TEXTUAL NOTES

Given the paucity of additions, deletions, and corrections the manuscript has demonstrated, it is highly probable that the contents of *FUGITIVE POETRY* are a compendium taken from previously worked drafts and exemplars. This observation is further supported by occasional disruption of the chronology of dates Fane

presents in the titles of his verses.

In addition, the following are a list of Fane's punctuation marks as they are presented in the transcription:

- : Fane denotes an abbreviation
- = Fane denotes hyphenation for separating a single word by a line-break; not all words are separated at a syllable
- W:^h, w:^h, S:^r, S:^t (or S.^r, s.^t), y.^h a colon or period positioned under superscription in the manuscript when noted

All s's in the manuscript have been normalized for the sake of clarity.

Notation for the Textual Notes is derived from method demonstrated by Fredson Bowers in "Transcription of Manuscripts: The Record of Variants," *Studies in Bibliography* 1976: 212-264).

CHAPTER III

THE *FUGITIVE POETRY*: THE TEXT

(manuscript page not enumerated)

Upon [] Strange adventure and
 [] Voyage of Prince -A-
 [] ali: Black Tom
 [] wansford bridg
 [] London y^e
 [] of 8^{br}__53.

I'le bring noe fol [] Voyage on this stage
 From mandevill or purcas Pilgrimage
 Nor will I rake Tom Coriats ashes ore
 To coast y^e Lybian or Atlantike shore
 My pen a subiect homebred cannot want
 Whilst a braue sq!uier goes up to Troy no[]ant
 And for to guie both purce & body ease
 Makes choice o'th fower-wheeld__comon passages[.]
 When now mounted stately the exceeds
 The Fiery Pallfries wth his eight good steeds
 At length drawn out whose euery step they tread

<In well tun'd bells>
 To y* next comming wayne is registred
 In well tun'd bells squerrells [ineag'd] sometimes
 I've herd present their Patrons wth like chimes:
 To consort wth y* thirsty Axel creaks
 And faignes as if for licker more it speaks
 Such harmony seems plaintife making more
 As swine when their nose iewells they put on:
 Though these goe slow they'r sure a pace preferd
 In state espetially which musik's heard
 For all y* triumphs Potentates are in
 Ought not to vanish quickly, but be seen
 Soe in a grave solemnity requier
 Noe swifter march than y^t o'th'Pismier
 Thus then entron'd this worthy wight appeers
 As Prince to all y* other Passengers
 Comands & all obey: whom for to help
 One straines ambitiously to serue his whelp
 As a dry[e]lpurce; yet y^t she may guiue milk
 Before they part, [H]e shews he is not Bilk
 Hath some cards worth y* owning, Hers turnd up
 The game goes on they play their Tricks & sup
 You'ld iudg as in y^t Leather shell they sate
 T'had been y* Lobster Lady & her mate
 By sun-burnt-russet-Packs y* hue's expresst

Of y^t same crawling monster e're't be drest[:]

Though

{manuscript page not enumerated}

Though like y^e horses time draw[]forth in length
 The fate secure & fortifide wth strength
 Of double Packs like Gobions on a wall
 To damp a shott or any harme might fall
 Him or his Puppy, & soe stowd for worth
 The curtaines drawn He noe wayes peepeth forth
 For fear of a discou'<->ry [()] Gould y^s fine
 Lies deepest in y^e cauerns of y^e mine
 And soe to se upon him self more price
 He thus incoacht shu-s all discoueries.

I hau not bought an amblin nag to ride
 To Paris could Ile'hu' been thus coachside
 T'had saued Lepton horse-flesh, paynes, & work
 For once wthin his week he had seen York
 But those were silly travailers of owld
 Could not reach this Invention, saue their Gould
 And in more state & ease contriue to be
 Transported wth like great solemnity

Now when one Prince unto an other sends
 Embassadors attended by their frends
 Accoast his court wher met wth Lords & Gentry
 That this wth His she frend as he draws nigh
 The suburbs may not want Civility
 And due respects but met wth a like train
 I doe proclaime their Entry Carter Lane.

Basta

Upon a mischance or fall

As dark as pitch
 The night in which
 Noe moon nor star appears
 A Doctor Bowld
 His steps mistowld
 Soe tumbled downe y^e steers

{manuscript page B}

Twas in October

And he was sober
 For as if thirsty he fell
 And brused his head
 That he lay for dead
 At y^e dore of y^e Fresco sell

Soe He neuer spoak
 Though his pipe it was broak
 His box of Tobacco & all
 His browe & his eyes
 Did suffer likewise
 Was not this a terrible fall?

Yet at y^e length
 He gatherd some strength
 And came to himself again
 Complaines his director
 And Liantl-horn protector
 Had plotted to beat out his braine

Why should we th^euls skorn

The Light or y• horne
 When those of such use may be
 To saue & defend
 As y• day light doth end
 And conduct in security

I will noe more wonder
 Though't lighten & thunder
 We uppermost Fates must endure
 And yeild to all's don
 Heer under y• sun
 Soe Phisitian thyself thou mayst cure

(manuscript page not enumerated)

To H.T. into Nor:

My Noble Holl

Nor Kate nor Doll

Nor Gibb, nor Hodges Mary

Nor Ruth nor Bess

I shall express

Nor Ione looks to y^e Dairy

But my desire

Is set on fire

To tell Thee some good story

Yet it shall not

Speak Coriot

Nor Ambeling Ihon Dory

Ther is a Knight

Whose Spurrs shine bright

And thus I doe Embrace him

When thither I goe

Though't be noe snow

You redely may Trace him

T'is not Ban Bon

Nor watt, but Ihon

Though Cunny oft' awaks him

He seldom Knocks

Until y^e Fox

Catch him & speachles makes him

Then out He's led

Unto some bed

Or couch neer to y* same

Where again up start

He cries sweet hart

I fayth I am very Lame

He came t'afford

His owld Land Lord

His Company not Rent ho

Til as I [sayd]

He was well payd

And a good Lodging [stlent to

Whence I next day

He slips away

As silent as y* swimmers

For being soe kind

He had utterd's mind

Before, after some Brimers

His dry soule up

 Calls for a Cup

Then mounts his steed noe Trotter

And Gallops home

 Wher fittly come

He may teach Docter Potter

{manuscript page 1}

Dialog: inter [Fluoir: & Ration

 December__1642

{manuscript page 2}

{--blank page--}

{manuscript page 3}

(manuscript page not enumerated (left))

De mirandis Britanæ ad I: Dousam

(manuscript page not enumerated (right))

Hug Gross: Epig: to I. Douse of y^e Wood^{er}:

of Holland taught English

That I some Miracles may rowse
 To tempt ye Strangers Faith my Dowse
 Know yt, allthough noe flocks heer stray
 Minerva's Spinsters seldom play
 We dwell in Touns are very good
 Though in a Cuntry bears no wood
 All's Pasture Ceres field we lack
 Wth heaps of Grain yet barnes do crack
 Our Sellers full wth Vessells stand
 Yet heer no vines forth th'Pruners hand
 Heer Flaxen stalks are very rare
 Yet tel me wher more Hollands are?
 Our Dwellings to y^e water loygn

Yet Douse our <-> thirsts we quench wth Wine

W.

{manuscript page 5}

5

Temporis Mutatio

{manuscript page 6}

6

Song or Ode

Upon y^e speakers of either houses Leueing their
<leaeing their> charges & ruining away to y^e Army

The Parlim^t sat soe long wthout head
Till neuer a speaker was left in each house
Jack Presbiter made his will & was dead
And all was ordaind, prov'd not worth a louse
sing round about euery one to's trade againe
Let shoemakers noe more exceed their Last
Nor Princes obey y^t subjects might raigne
Lest thes become all long Letters at Last

How comes it about there war found of Late
 A trick to put all authority downe
 But y^t some would change a Monarch to state
 And wth their mis breath & Last y^e [H]onors of y^e Crowne

Sing round about let us forget to [speake] Duch

And let our Mother tongue beare Comānd

Let Insolence want necessities Crutch

And true English speak y^e all mis understood

Wherefore God bless y^e King & his Peeres

And all Loyall Comons w^t soeuer they be

That whilst Citty and army are goeing by & heares

The Subject againe may haue's Liberty

Sing Round about Babilon tw'ill be thy fall

Wth Multitudes thou both houses lost awe

Till now thy great army and Generall

Doe seek to giue thee & y^e Kingdom y^e Law

What proffits it now magna charta foresad

What of Forests or y^e Petition of Right

Wher time Deuoures all thing [up]on ther [lo]e bread

And y^e best understanding is how to fight

Sing Round about looke to thy owne & be wise

Leaue ofe to sollicite thy cause in a forme

Bell---]t there bill be neither [s]lessions nor size

But all will be under confusions storme

Unless by a timely returne from our sinn
 Wee be able ore the [nu---] soe much to preuaile
 That as Members goe out our King may come in
 Cutting o[] perpetuity in ye intayle
 Sing Round about let y* Just sphers & y* skies
 That ouerlooke all <----> below heere prouide
 For y* time y* to come wee become y* more wise
 And Let y* known Lawes alone be our guide

(manuscript page 7)

7

[--]sus

Sapiendiam

Iesi

memoria

Abusus Regans

&

genue]runt

Iunea 1641

plebeia pictoria

Eanc fabulam

Fabula

To Sr A.W. Cler^k of y^e Kitt
to K.J. Upon his well cookt

Dish__now in print calld y^e Art
of K. Iames.

Reader behould w^t past times did afford
Heer sett before y^e on this dresser-bord
Where thou mayst find both Cook & Bacon w^{ch}: in
Good Diets Clerkship would comēnd y^e Kittch
Then tell me ever if Thou Knewst a Man

Write stronger from y^e spitt or dripping pann

{manuscript page 8}

8

Character, acrostichis__

Grace before meat & after

gratis data

Gratia

To my L: Ch:

gratum faciens

Wth Thankfull cap in hand you'l bring Grace under
 But if Grace make you thankfull 'tis a wonder:

3. Graces

Fayth ___ Hope ___ Charety

Fayth I beleeve, & tis noe sin at all.

To Hope y^t pride at length may have a fall.

Yet Charitably I'le dispose my wish

That soe much Grace may never coole y^r Dish__

{manuscript page 9}

9

Saegri: Gazetao[tlicon-- inter Mil: & Robert: suum

Upon my falling Lame

under suspition of y^e Govt

only in Decemb ^{re} 1650.

Excuses all but bootless are

When Payn becomes a Conquerer

Since then I cannot put on boot

I forced am to goe on foot

And y^t denide too by y^e same

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Quaeda videntur & non sunt

Quaeda sunt & non videntur

{manuscript page 12}

12

To my Frend Mun: gon to Lon: to play

at Tennice

Mun

I y' am Thine, & Thine all

Wish myself now a Tennice B___

Or else some wanton Losses P___

For ther thou loust to Keep thy racket

But seing distance wo'nt afford

These let me be y' grill or Bord

That whilst thou cutst y^e line wth grace
 Thou Hazard hitst or nickst a Chase
 Equivoilent to cause dispaire
 Be th' service guiven nere so fayre
 And if all this yet will not doe
 Ile covet t' be some Madams trou
 Soe slightly guarded y^t wth ease
 Thy B___^e may find their passages
 Thus when thou winst & guivst me set
 I cannot Leese whilst thee I get.

In

Rem publica ___ Epig:
 y^t wth is publike
 is Cōmon

Res is a harlot <wealth's grown> !Publique's! Cōmon
 Yet they'r overcome by noe man
 Whilst Fayth is Drawne in to be
 Of y^e same Sesternity
 Beleef henceforth I shall averr
 To be an Adulterer
 Whilst of Truth it doth begett

No thing ;now; but what's Counterfett.

(manuscript page 13)

13

My Lottery

Cast crosse or Pile draw cutts y^t wee may see
 Once more w^t Lawes & w^t Religions bee
 Sithence Coupling time y^t Jealousies & feares
 Doe Valentize <all> all mirease to payers
 As if y^t euery star governd this skie
 Borrowed its influence of Geminie
 Why Plunder I y^e spheres when our state falls
 Within a Packe for Gleeikes & Mornifalls
 Of Toms & Ases tother coates Lay beare
 Out of o<'>ur hands Rust out and Tidied are
 For y^e Least Trumpe soe Dualitide may giue
 A heaue to y^e best[e] Cards Prerogatiue
 And warrant it whilst y^e Groom Porters mess
 Proues Autho[r] Ephe to all passages
 Remarkeable; whither Diarnall ones
 Or else noe Iurnall Lucubrations
 Tis for election Generally <y> ;they; fight
 And sitt in Counsaile to turne Day to night

To say they floct or Colrlide might mainetaine
 They would submit to birdes of pray againe
 Or/hearded (like y* Gad-trens poine) were worse
 For y* in titles to y* Divells curse
 What if I make them Being [---] !so! akinn
 Unto y* Dwarfy Eluish Gobbeline
 I shall not be mistaken whilst one Round
 Greene headless Traits both their Contri!u!ments found
 But be they more or fewer to Conclude
 Their Powers from y* Giddie Multitude

(manuscript page 14)

14

Confusions Taskemasters like Pharos Press
 For truth & Peace yet Court nothing Lesse
 Wh[en] <-> 'tis impossible whilst loue <y> !they! smother
 Y* Righteousnesse & peace should Kiss each other
 Disorders Fauorites y* faine would find
 A means to Calme y* Sea by raiseing wind
 [S]hell snow for fuell make New castles <--> Fine
 Send Coales (tho'ut Barkleyes leaue) to coole their rime
 Seven up impossibillities & then
 Replant y* Oliue branch by raiseing Mekun
 Or not by Laying downe armes !again! of those

So raisd, though enemie thers none t'oppose
 Bring y^e King Home by weeping X & thus
 In stall him prisoner soe more Glorious
 Than on his Throne where nothing he could awe
 But trauers by ascent Ordinance to Law
 Canonick y^t would wth its owne waight fall
 And Create Scripture of Apocrifall
 Stampe Mastr upon their Idoll Bell
 And Dragon too in spight of Daniell
 Thes be deuouring beasts & must [pvide]l
 [Thloo^e Preists & wiues & Children beside]s
 W^t↔ euer Law & contience assaile
 Blinde Tobits fawning Dog will wag his Tayle
 In hopes by some new Lenit to be read
 And Text his first endowm^t maydehead
 If one be guifted still by women soe
 There is noe neede such goe to Jerico
 Smoth face suits best unto a butterd tongue
 And tis noe matter w^t soe he be yongue
 Thus runs y^e female verdict, neighbours say
 Wast not a rare yong man stood up to Day

{manuscript page 15}

15

In sooth methought his Teaching Did eclips
 Suzannas story with her Elderships
 O for a salique Law y^t might deny
 y^e Petticoate & smocke supremicie
 Judg if there were not Righteous Doings ment
 when two together met wth one intent
 T<->' assault her chastity wth Lust to'th Brim
 And soe [S]et Antelers on Joachim
 Yet this noe ins[ult]!ult! here our Mother is
 Most shamefully polluted by y^e miss--
 Created Independence alone
 Whose Fancies Law & will Riligion
 And thus free quarter & y^e Pulpit bring
 A kind of Matrimony thout a Ring
 Despise^d cause Concords Emblem & y^e Gowne
 By Butterd Preists & swords in belts put downe
 A watch or Locke Growne fowle through age & rust
 Condemed to a slower Turning must
 Guiue way to time but here y^e Wheelles smoth worne
 Precipitate y^e motion & scorne
 To Stay for Time yet each alike comes under
 The artists hand againe to take & asunder
 None other must: O did wee thoroughly see

How many artless soules reformers bee
 If State & Churches wheles wee might mainetaine
 They'd broken y' they nefelre can set againe
 For whilst they make Religion pretence
 And order Law those both are driuen hence
 Wich when wee would restore I think't first good
 The one were truly knowne__t'other understood

{manuscript page 16}

16

A game at Tables

Whilst wee play Rebels all at Leuelcoyle
 Who ist y' Laughs ins sleeve y' while
 But Deuill Pope & Turke
 And is not this mad worke
 Weed seeme to fight not Liberty to loose
 Till I thinke Hells broake Loose
 And all Conditions sexes & Degrees
 Contend for Pedegres
 To Blazon out in argent feild
 A Dart Gules y' wth malice steeld
 Of y' first house from Caine & of noe other

Soe's thoug' distinction from an Elder Brother
 Only y^t he his Brother, wee our King
 Must sacrifice helpe out in offering
 And Call God & wittnesse too: pray Fates
 Wee find not Cains reward proue runnegates

Honos alit Artes

Arts all will pine now honours must goe downe
 Though one once changed A sheepe hooke for a Crowne
 Had I as many Crownes as ere were borne
 I'de pawne them all for one small barley Corne
 Three Letters of y^e Alphabet y^e [M]ine
 Recond forth first y^e twelve & y^e fifteen
 Which Like a powerfull spell should straight untie
 The Scepters mistick Knott of Monarchy
 And Leaue y^e Co^mon Wealth unfolc't to ease
 Her dropsie & Anarchicall disease
 Untill each humor did breath out & then
 The State being Cur'd I'de be myselfe again

{manuscript page 17}

An Independents Coate

17

Blazond

Hee beares partly per pale Atheisme & Turcisme chargd wth
Liberty of Contience for Croysant or new Light soe

{[s]} of y^e yonger house

to Lucifer: his Hypocrety in devotion intitles him

{Enemy to the

Crosse in Generall as well Salter as other though otherwise

{his avari

=tious dispositian makes him y^e greatest Idolater in y^e

{world Where

they backe y^e Kings Image he wthstands all Gouver^{nt} & soe

{carries noe

Bend or cheuern in his escuttchion a Dexter would doe him

{too much

right & though indeed he may seeme to deserue a sinister

{for

Base yet his Intentions for truth y^e wrong way discharge y^e

too his Supporters are Popery & scisme w^{ch} divide his

{senclesse

coate & soe would rend y^e seamless one--His mantle y^e

{inspiration

of his owne Phranatique fancy Under y^e cloake of Piety
 {to couer
 his--&c. his crest y^e Toner of Rabell his word Confution
 {he seeks
 to make order or Discepline A Milignant & soe for
 {delinqency
 endeauours to imprison & beare it in a Canton ring downe
 {peace
 as well as truth y^e his upstart honors might mocke y^e
 {honerable
 title of Baronett & proue by Pattent hereditary & soe
 {beares a
 bloody hand as well as heart in y^e Center of his
 {Attchivem^{ts}

Upon New-Lights

What truths expectable truth to expound
 When mothers are crid op & Fathers downd
 Nor Herolds--worth any credit though set by
 With Browne-Brick Atlas of Diuinitie
 Austin & Jerom Ambros & to summ
 Up all y^e Giulden-mouthed Chrysis[to]m
 Blasted for Popish obsolete [bleside

By those who seeke some newer Lights for guid
 And though y^e Scripture to it selfe preferr
 The truest glass & best in-terpreter
 Yet there are some soe in all inspird y^t will
 Question y^e dictates of y^t sacred quill
 Brand it Humane tradition & y^t those
 Prophets or Patriarks in verse and Prose
 Noe more then y^t y^e Egyptians schooles has gott
 Or Jesses fruitfull Lawrel soe much wrote

{manuscript page 18}

18

Wonder of ages when y^e lie is giuen
 To truth it selfe how seeke wee after Heauen
 And to shun Hell [/] where all y^e misteries
 Tend to promote y^e Father of all Lies
 But this methinks like as each motion sent
 To seeke its center proues more uiolent
 By how much it approaches so'tt appears
 The Diuells Raing is in beckineing yeares
 And there upon he beres more rageing skill
 To Bring more pselites in sak's to's mill
 Wher he may Grind all good in Tonle free &c

Seuer y^e Apostle Peter's flower from Bran
 Syms-sonn Confute & call his Prophets nye
 With Coale man to make parme his Forgery
 Corne well may here be ground & Brighter made
 By grinding too a Cousning shefeld Blade
 Blacke well befits this story & y^e night
 A fauorer to euey newer Light
 Where Wills-sonn wth a wispe Jennys Burnt arce
 Seduce into y^t Dick or y^t Salt March
 From such unholdsome moory grownds alone
 those Meters haue Brought-on confusion
 And Lest this Sacrament or tother should
 Keepe faith & Charitie from waxing Could
 These respit either as notorious crimes
 That seeke to falsefie thes Later times
 Whilst Disputations flow truths matters ebb
 And thus our Church hath spun a faith webb
 For Questions are raysd many none see thurroughe
 More like to Combs of Bees then Cunny Burroughs
 Notorious Rogues whither elsewhere or Kent
 That Dare deny y^e Blessed Sacrament
 In either Kind whereby wee must put on
 Y^e fertile Hopes of our Redemption
 B't ye are all one graine & soe become
 One Batch of Leuen to sower Christendome

And if yo' Master y' setts yo' a worke
 Had don [w'] yea heere I'de wish yea sth y' [Tulrke
 Or Caniball to preach 'em Tame & Ciuell
 For like to lik saith Collier to y' Diuell

(manuscript page 19)

19

Decemb' _____ 1641

Bishop for up goes soe y' game is done
 And all must be reformd to Henderson
 The church was sick oth collect now receiues
 More comfort from wt praire each brest conceiues
 And then of windy Instrum^{ts} sett free
 Admitts noe anthemes in her Lithregy
 But Rubrickes Letany and compos'd prayer all
 Contem'd & condem'd Apocrifall
 And second seruice (out upont) it's worse
 Then Brawne & mustard serud for second course
 the menicke guarb & gestures speake noe less
 When uppeside then Hocus Pocusses
 And ye superfluous sarke more one ye gonne
 In penance for y' whoredome of th' <one> |whol| tonne
 Wish y' of Babell need noe more be knowne

Sithence [y'] wer'e purgd of superstition
 W^t needs y^e hood & capp to shew degree
 Y^e mas is mas wthout such sophestry
 Was not y^t plott a poore & sillye one
 To call a table made of oake a stone
 For such were alters & to make a pownd
 As if't had trespast in some neighbours grownd
 When railleing better doth y^e pulpit suit
 Where other waye some Teacher would be mute
 And [clolake fo want of-Matter to be spun
 Wth hawkes & hum'uis untill y^e glasse be run
 This Emblem of humanity ere I passe
 I must acquaint theirs scandall soo in glass
 But tis y^e britler sex would thee expell
 It may be cause in pall'nt they them excell

{manuscript page 20}

And crave more adoration from y^e eye
 Sithence by y^t crosse wee liue by theirs wee die
 Or is it thus such windowes call on night
 And then themselues they'd haue y^e Church more light
 Or Thinke they not they can be of renowne
 Though they be up unlesse y^e glasse goe downe

Fond undertakers if yo' feares & Joyes
 Were rightly plact yea need not straine at toyes
 But yo' delights unsteady & yo' feare
 Least her being allwayes drest yea come Late there

Epigram In Idem

My neighbour though to satisfie desire
 Would of y' steepel ring y' Bells ith quire
 And being offended much wth w^t was wont
 Of owld, ordaines y' Belfrey for y' font
 Thus giueing innouation noe ease
 We'er halfe transformed into Antipodes

Upon Mas Alexander Henderson's Death
 & y' Preaching Coachman

Greate Henderson y' Scot is gon
 Who Knockes downe now Roomes Babilon
 If in such Boughs perch tus diuine
 How ist y' Trunck should thus decline
 Unlesse preuention heere had end

To saue y^e weight if such a freind
 And Nature to deny this Clay
 Desert, quits it y^e Comon way
 Soe he lies silenced & dead
 Who would haue Bishops Silenced

{manuscript page 21}

21

Where are wee now who strikes y^e stroake
 To resett Gouverment y^e broake
 A Clock y^e is in sunder tain
 May goe a gaine if Pinns remaine
 To sett y^e wheeles together butt
 Those lost it canot moue one ibt
 Forme was before reforming skill
 As accon's still succeed y^e will
 But y^e wee might more Passions know
 Heere wee'd run first then Learne to goe
 Lay downe all gouer^{nt} before
 To take up one on a new scoare
 Religion Bankerouted I feare
 Ther's few can tell th'account to cleere
 But in arithmatick goe on
 Noe further can then fraction

Or if they Multeply at all
 Tis mischeife how t'make others fall
 Diuisions easy & y* high--
 May, unto cheife authoritie
 Not as our Sauiours rules aduise
 By going Less to seeke to rise
 But skiping up at once & there
 As greate as John y* Presbiter
 Why was y* buildings corner stone
 Joynd wth a Rock foundation
 Of greatest prooffe gainst wind & storme
 If vertue was not raisd by Forme
 Or did y* seamlesse garment once
 Christ chose to put on for y* nonce
 Emblem diuision I should bee
 Conuinc't wee ought not to agree
 But as y* twisted cords define
 The truest seale of discepline
 Soe let y* Gospell changers all
 Whose Doues haue more then others gall
 Expect whilst they exceed their last
 Presumpcion chase them out as fast
 For I beleue that many Knocks
 May beate a Coach man of His Box

{manuscript page 22}

22

To Northampton

A Garison? w^t else dost thou not heere
 The sufering drum awake y^e shoemaker
 To March beyond his Last, & chang his worke
 To fight against y^e dauy: worse than Turke
 And though there neuer were more Hides then now
 Tis not y^e weell tann'd skinn of Horse or Cow
 Hee seeke to purchase naught stands him instead
 Saue Cauileeres skinns soundly Carried
 Of such he couets to gett many a Dicker
 For winter were because theile take their Licker
 Calues-skins is his owne cushion & y^e fells
 Of y^e flockes bleaters he at market sells
 All but w^t heeds y^e Drum & those hee keeps,
 Quiets disturbers enemies to sleepe
 With y^e reuelia March & y^e tatoo
 Wich by Instinct he learnt from boots or shooe
 Why are there scooles for Artists to Comence
 When here a bylke hath such intellegence
 Nay to Diuide y^e tex of discipline
 And measure out y^e flanker^s curtaine line
 Wth such Dexteritie as one might swere

That Mars had spannd these meteors from his shere
 Let all their trade from Etna can deriue
 Looke to their Venusses Lest those they_____

For tis most sure where inspirations been
 Concupiscence is but a veniall sin
 Like good Arithmatitions here they trie
 How to Substract y^t they may multyply.
 And by Diuisions Logerisme show
 Those were but siphers now for figures goe
 Counting from one to hundreds y^e while
 Tis hundreds to one but they beguile
 Both state & Church and as y^e Prouerbe say
 Chuse in thes sunshine Daies to make their
 [Hay

{manuscript page 23}

The Cosmography of this County

23

It alwaies in former times stood distinguished by
 Longetude of east & West & yet held paralell y^e
 Hundreds to all seruices but now it is Lancht wounded
 & cut through by somany miridian Lines hott fiery
 Zealots or rather bonte feuex firebrands of Cisme &

seeds men of all seditions y^t it accknowledges noe bou
 =nding. Tropicks but striues to Lay Leuell in y^e
 Equator both Day & night a like. Pesant & Peer
 noe difference twixt thrones & coblers Bulkes
 nor is it girt thin other then y^e Torrid Zone &
 Soe spitts Flames--fire & Sward gainst Crowns
 & Scepters, all authority but w^t such Preach
 would Deeme their Pulpits Poles soe make Charles
 Wayne y^e w^{ch} w^{thout} preuention, y^t timely too will
 set al<soe>!soe! on fire by y^e rash attempts of these

(state

--Phaetons y^t wee shall becom moores soe blacke through
 Guilt of Fond conceipt & all Disloyaltie y^t now strea
 =ms of our M^e grace & mercy (who is an ocean of
 such) shall wash us white soe make us innocent to God,
 to Him, our selues but whilst thus vayne wee may
 proclaime our Labour & endeaucours to bee noe lesse
 & rest at y^e unprofitable ridiculus signe.

An inuectiue against Gould

y^e corrupter of all

Why doe wee Lay y^e blame to y^t or this

Of any thing is acted heere a miss

And y^e true cause !pass! by why all states moue
 To cherish hatred & to banish Loue
 The Mortals God is nothing else but Gould
 Where wth all happinesse was bought & sowld
 Can reach noe higher then this world prefers
 Unto its sence beguilled[.] Pasengers
 This hath a Place in other would it guet
 Brothers of Tindarus one star must set
 To eleuate y^e others Pole & here
 Enuy y^e orbe Contention fills y^e sphere

---- And

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24

And all this from below earth but refin'd
 By influence soe workes upon mans mind
 That without difficulty Ide mainetaine
 Affections captiud in a goulden chaine
 Lawes & Religions are but traines to draw
 Weaker capasities under this Awe
 When neither truly meant becom once skand
 Youl find them only steps to rayse comand
 Increase Possessions highten Pride untill
 All Soueranties comprised Thin y^e will

Of Him y^t to such riches can attaine
 And Powre as t' make this world his Soueraigne
 But though pretence wth a faire Light may shine
 Whilst not etheriall't shall not be/mine
 Nor will I from my first foundation err
 But Keepe a Rowland for an Oliuer.

Epigram on y^e times--

A-Peace A-Peace whilst euery one doth seeke
 It spells noe peace, if wee but turn't to Greeke
 Wherefore A-Warr A-Warr I would mainetaine
 W^{ch} is noe Warr. Then't would be peace againe

On King Cromwell

It doth comend y^e stampe of euery coyne
 When't beares resemblance wth its Sou'aigne
 I wish y^t wee awaken not y^t old
 Base Romish mettalle Tinkers trash for Gold
 For if o^r Charles not fill up but still waine
 Leaueing not C.R. but <C> K.C. to raigne

His Brazen face & Copper Nose will runn--
 For Currant better then a Harrington
 Those were but Tokens but for these wer'e sure
 They'l turne a Plague y' will admitt no cure
 Then Lord haue mercy on us who alone
 By speedy Power can worke preuention

(manuscript page 25)

To Hugh Peters

25

Hugh t'was a grosse mistake when men did call
 The Peter's, for thou more belongst to Paule
 And strius't to make y* scripture good fro~ hence__
 Heauens Kingdome is attained by uiolence
 Tis force not Keyes must y* strait gate unbarr
 And soe thou art becom a sonne of warr:
 Canon-Bonerges if there doe not want
 Faith to beleeeue their's few soe Valiant
 As thou hast beene, cutting of men 'thout feare
 As each had been but Malchus'es right eare
 This thy owne Armotts speake & in a word
 Thou married hast y* Pulpit to y* sword
 This to maintaine y' y' hath been thy skill

To Draw out this to murther slay & kill
 But if thou wilt Pauls masters will mainetaine
 Thou must leaue striking & Put up againe.

To Sr Thomas Fairfax

Though thy pretences may for fair stand
 Black Tom y^e rest in Latine's fire brand
 And soe I feare thou <---> art who prict w:th fame
 Embroylst thy natiue country in a flame
 In vertues schoole those doe not more excell
 Who conquer; than who manedg Conquest well
 non minor est virtus &c

Upon Jack, Tom, Will, & Dick

Jack would liue Batchelour yet neds must wiue
 Tom goes although hee;l neither Lead nor driue
 Will from his charge roaus & Condem'ne'd is
 Dick stayer at worke & y^t is iudg'd a miss
 Will Tom Dick Jack may well examples bee
 To point out this worlds mutability

(manuscript page 26)

26

For A Treaty

Shall's treat w^t else for there in may be found
 Means to In-treat y^e King to be uncrown'd
 Soe ordinances to doe may haue noe-more
 When S^t John's Will, & Mar<e>tin hath his whore
 W^hout controwle each member else (uppright__
 As reformation) may speake or write
 What witt or Fancy dictates, & therein
 Though, it crosse disposition & is no sinn
 for y^t y^e Breach of Law imployes when here
 Noe for[filt of a Cabb: or Couenanteer
 Soe much imports as may y^e Kingdomes Jarr
 Reiteraete & imbroyle in second warr
 If y^e King more or Parlim^t haue lesse
 To say, who is't y^t is y^e misteris
 That Gouverns all (but freedom) to y^t still
 Example Led is fostered by will
 For wher y^e Prince obeyes y^e People sway
 Soe Subjects of't times Soueranties betray
 Yet wher noughts sought but w^t y^e Lawes require
 Hees tyrant <&>y^t no King doth more desire

Upon Mada Seuera

I shall not spare when I seuera praise
 For I then write of Rosemary & Bayes
 Nor must y^e Sun shine but y^e Heauens call vow
 To Sympathise her sullen Lowry brow
 Smiles all cav'd in noe cheerefull ness once dare--
 In such ore shadowed night-peice-to haue share
 But when thick clowdes oker too much of Sight
 Ide borrow for my Inke y^e darkest night
 Where Batts & Skreech owles from their wings shall
{le[nd]

Me velom & a Pencell to Comēd
 Her rare endowm^{ts} y^t are inward spent
 Upon her selfe in fostering Discontent
 Yet Like t'a bird new scapt !out! of a cage
 They'r fledg And breake sometimes int' open rage

{manuscript page 27}

27

Bring her a child to Tyrannise upon
 And then y^e Rods her recreation
 W^{ch} on y^e suffering buttocke she employes
 Untill they blush to see her cruelties

Then if a Seruant man or maid doe err
 She proues both Diuell & y^e cungerer
 And w^t her wand or fist cannot effect
 Their sure to haue it from her Dialect
 For y^t small weapon females armd w:thall
 W^{ch} was y^e caus of Tantaluses fall
 She wilds soe nymbly & soe sharply whets
 That all mens valours seeme but counterfetts
 To her high Prowes; thus she conquest brings
 By hooke to hand, by tongue as snakes by stings

Upon y^e Country of Kent <-->on it's condition
 at present___June y^e---1--1644

Unconquered coast whilst all thy neighbours bee
 Nor Plunder Bille[t], nor Free [-u]art free
 That labourst not, when those can take no rest
 How aboue such is thy condition blest
 But by a prouidential care put on
 Cherishest warr abroad w^{ch} is weell don
 For soe thy peace at home more fixed lies
 Foundationd on thy freinds not enemies
 [As so---ads], allwayes seemed & w^t excise
 Thy Purse & raines tis thy neighbours compremise

Not Kent to them who alwayes hungry presse
 To be th'r owne caruers of thy Substances
 Here in thy care excells & thought remaine
 Some iudge it hard the eye should shrink y^e maine--
 Yet be assur'd y^e maine & all relie
 Soe much in this Securing Policy
 That should but priuate discontent ore flow
 The bankes of reason it might ouerthrow
 The & thy force y^e et sith hence for ground thoust layd
 To Conquer first thyself be not afraid
 For't speakes more power nor can Plot rise T'unbride
 Thy Riuers pass People ot'h Priuillidge
 Of free borne subjects armd wth this intent
 To stand for God y^e King &'s Parlim^t
 As y^e renown'd yeomandry of Kent

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28

Upon y^e Sodaine rise of my Country men & their
 defeat by Co^{ll} Mannering & Browne y^e woodmonger

{Juli-24-1643

at Tunbridge

How tyme turnes upside downe & fortune sayles

in fauouring y^e Round-Heads gainst Long tayles
 for he y^e would a skoare of years a goe

Plact here y^e history there y^e ouerthrow
 Might haue growne rich through wagering: how ere
 The Prouerbe sets out Kent & Darby-shire
 Famous both at one end y^e [la]tter tries
 Wth his Round-headed skills to Kiss y^e skies
 Whilst thothers woods & hedges muster thus
 Imbattele under General Orpheus
 Else had not conquest now been new, t's a thing
 Worth noting how their foes in Mannering
 Tho' affaires proceed & Countermine their Plott
 w:^{ch} formerly preuaild; soe strait wayes gott
 One verc'd in coale & wood & him they sent
 To ouerthrow y^e sturdy oakes of Kent
 I doubt they were but Sapling <s> undertakers
 Soe the</>r remaine enow to make wise-Akers
 Thus whilst twixt head & tayle there are such
 Thers left skeares head or Tayle in all proceedings
 ((Bleedings

Upon Mada Seuera & her

Gierle Friskin

Like medlers Lockt for sale w'hien they are gotten
 Not to proue only ripe for foode, but rotten
 Soe did Seuera to her girdle tye
 Her Darling friskin for securitie
 And hatcht this chicken still under her wing
 Till y^e wingd God found means to cast his sting
 Through her feathers & y^e gierle mans meate
 Resents y^e Operation of his heate
 And become Gamester strait on payes her box
 Then Like a Rotten Peare she is ripe w:th pox

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29

Upon y^e Petitionall rising in Kent June--1648

& their defeate by Fairfax

Is Kent ouercome? their enterprize dispatch?
 Twas cause they'd count their Chickens fore their !hatcht!
 And Build on fruit abundant ere they knew
 Whither or noe there should arise mill dew
 Might Blast their hopes & nip such budding skill

Of coupling to humillitie free will
 First thei'd Petition or at Least pretend
 In humble sort[s] their sutes to recomend
 To higher powers then of armes possest
 Theid turne y^t to awarrant was request

And mustering up y^e glory of their power
 That had wthstood y^e first Kent[King] Conquerour
 Monopolize y^t tytle as not meant
 Of any County saue (unconquered) Kent
 But mark the Issues those before did err
 Being uanquished by Browne y^e wood monger
 Thought noe dishonour now nor sham at all
 To take a Route from y^e Lord Generall
 And thus retireing each unto his home
 Some to their Long, some to their short are come

To Captaine Minou<r>s after his returne y^e 9th

(time

from y^e East Indies

Minor!us! thy name alone goes lesse
 Thy actions more of worth express

For though th'whole gloabe it self hath been

Trauild by thy Countrymen-- Drake

Candish

Let [--] times to pass y^e Line

Could be non others act but thine

Wherefore let those thrice Sisters Three

Record y^e to Posterity

Who nine tymes hast obserud y^e Tide

Where Ganges waues & Indus slide

That whilst thou Heauen & Seas found Kind

Letter Befreind may wth faire Wind

To giue encouragem:^t whereby

Maiors may Minors fortunes trye

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Upon y^e Babes of Grace or y^e S:^{ts} y^e

Seeke for their Portians in this world

30

Why ist wee seeke from Room to roau soe farr

Ast wipe all S:^{ts} out of our Kalender

Apostles too, but y^e as I suppose

For this wee haue can wear them in their nose
 And make y^e memory of their Liues shine Better
 Than any Rubrick or Dommick Letter
 For such referrd to scriptur & tould when
 Those Glorious Martirs first were fishermen
 And y^t their calling was to seeke & trye
 How they could catch men wth humillitie
 But this was time of ould, & weer at losse
 Unless Gods Book admitt another gloss
 The Cream o'th Earth all fatt things of y^e Land
 The milk & hony of our Canaan
 Belongs to non but those who by their power
 Themselues can Canonise & all Deuoure
 Inuerting quite our Sauours mandate Thence
 And compasing this Crowne throug uiolence
 W:^{ch} how they err in this !ts! not hard to Trace
 When they seeke glory first then after Grace

The Scottish Pedlers turnd Merchants

Sithence all endeuours to aduancem^t moue
 Why seems it strang Pedlers should Merchants proue
 And triffle out noe more wth Beads & Rings
 But deale in whole!sale! now twix states & Kings

Or y^t their Gamsters growne and com y^e caster
 At In & In Fling out, & loose their Master
 The Prime of Traytors if wee call to mind
 Was but a Petty--Chapman in his Kind
 Compar'd to these one Potters feild alone's
 Too small to Lay out such a som upon
 And y^e too greate to be return'd this Nation
 Would please me to fullfill all imitation

Had Judas Known y^e Stapeling of these
 Neither y^e Scribes nor y^e'et y^e Pharises

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31

Should haue ore reacht him: or did he remaine
 A liue, hee'd Hang himself for spight againe
 Hee sett soe low a balew on his Lord
 When here y^e Marketts better rates afford
 Wee hang for witches People poore & owld
 Forgetting thers noe sorcery to gowld.

Upon Beale a Minister y^t took y^e Couenant
 Thinking thereby to saue & hold his Liuing but
 (being
 discovered Lost it & soe was deceiud

Beale coming where y^t Couenant was a giuing
 Swallowes it rather than heed Loose his Liuing
 But when t'was known upon w^t terms he took it
 They bid him for his liuing then goe looke at
 Whosoe playes fast & loose wth God's not fit
 T'Partake of Benefice or Benefit

Upon Breaking y^e Seals
 because of y^e Kings Image
 on them or y^e states Polecy

Ego frangam te ne tie frangas me[e]
 Whilst policy doth thus prouide
 Better Destroy than't be Destroy'd
 More pittty I than wonder Lacke
 For Seals & all y^t goe to wracke
 But how will thos hence forward driue____
 On their design'd prerogatiue
 Unless they doe a new one gett
 May be their owne, noe Counterfett

Which should I proffer Ile not seek
 To other character then Greeke
 That alphabet hath some one Letter
 May for their pardons graunt serue better
 Than any now our King is gon
 Bears Longer Superscription
 Than when they doe for mercy call
 A Letter Long may conclude all

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32

A Sumons to Frank Beumonts Gost
 upon resuming one of his owld playes

Beaumont arise slumber no more in Clay
 It's Lawfull to reuiue a good owld play
 Heere such a one from thy Prophetick Vaine
 A King & no King's acted ore againe
 Whilst Cap & knees cheap loyalty doe poynt
 A Soueraigne whose power out of ioynt's
 Bereft of strength, yet Like legg or arme
 Which are noe less y^e same for angl|harme
 Through mischance this Ma:^{ty} still bears
 The stampe of his renown'd Ancestrers

For Trumpets sound then enter King w' ease
 And Ranke tie w' ere thy Subjects pleas
 By a great suit greatness is understood
 Then here wee may conclude noe ebb, but flood
 A full high sea w: "h from ye Deeps belch forth
 Soe many Pebbles stones & shells of worth
 As craue his stooping to whilst they begett
 The Priuate strictness of 'a Cabbinet
 Opend for wonder sake then shut againe
 Not as himselfe pleases but as his Train
 Where nothing can distinguish him a hayre
 From them but as y* stage allowes a chayre
 And guards afore & after w: "h relate
 To Price<-> & match captiuitie to state
 Yet in this Dream he (Patience tryd) snores out
 In hopes (spectators weary) t'bring about
 An other scene wher in y* world to show
 His Kingdoms loss is his own ouerthrow
 And therefore to maintaine himselfe & them
 Resolu'd is against all streams to stem
 Aduise y* contrary & giues consent
 To's minds concurrence w: "h his Parle: "h
 Things once thus brought to pass (if I but durst)
 I would conclude Exit K. Charles y* first

Some playes like La^a would implore
 A Prologue usher them before
 To speak y^e greatness of y^e Plott
 Here such pretention needs not

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33

This is of y^e transcendant skill

It goes from good though acted ill
 Nor Reuel Masters place nor those

Call'd y^e Townes witts once dare t'oppos
 It doth in Bishops posture sitt
 And silence euery Coÿttrick witt
 The scoape thereof both sets apart
 And sequesters y^e Cream of art
 Soe y^e all expectations tend
 To nothing now but t'marke y^e end
 W:^{ch} if !good! her'l be noe cause
 For Epilogue to beg applause
 (Worth will reward it selfe) but base
 Will after quite y^e skoals and case
 Whilst Baldnesse needs a Perrewigg

Clownes will not laugh w:thout A Jigg

Epigra^m

The Jealous state w:th more then Argus eyes
 Mustering up it's wakfull misteries
 Finds it not safe y^t either fort or towne
 Ship or y^e Like be trusted more ith Crowne
 But Kept for it by them because say they
 Wee'l not confide but ith' Militia
 Yet mark how their deceiv'd upon this skoar

The Crowne hath stil on new--Castle's worth more

To inuite my Lord to walke in the
 Tower

A Crop of honor tis he reaps
 Who walketh in his fathers steps
 Wherefore my Lo: if pray think'st fitt
 To act something may merit it

When as y^e stormy Gusts of discord cease
 And stile our Ile againe y^e Bay of Peace

On y^e Maior of Eusham

Hee is him selfe a beast or worse
 That calls y^e Maior of Eusham horse
 For those can only prance & Kick
 But he had lernt an other trick
 To strayne y^e saddle make it wider
 And soe at last to cast his Rider
 For thus y^e staffe & mace mainetaine
 Vice gerent ship to soueraigne
 And hee to'th haight of Justice bent
 May chance become a President
 Now Gentle S:^r w^h ere men call y^e
 In shop on bulke where ere they install y^e
 That word when meant of <y>!thee! at least
 Soe tis a controuersy whither
 The Maior a greater beast be on y^e other

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35

Upon y^e Perfume Pembroke Left when
he was sent to bit this war to good night

The Second of May

1649 /Fama mendax for

he outliues y^e day not

(y^e Perfume

Haue yo^u obserud y^e poysoning breath
Of a Corps sequester'd by Death
Or beene made happie w:th y^e sent
Of a Draught full of excremen:^t[?]
& mett yo^u ere saucry fumes arise
from y^e gold finding miseries
Or Candles snufte after y^e flame
Was spent euen such is Pembrokes fame
Now he is out who liuing tride
To pawne his honor e're he died
But y^e had blasted beene before
Soe sweld to nought but chancelour
Of a great schoole who cannot passe
Censure for chusing such an _____
Whos parts & learning bound in one

Make but a Gotam [Allkeron
 Now though y^e fates decreed his set
 He could not die in uertues debt
 For he soe little had of her
 W:th eas he turnd a Comoner
 And therein displaid his Jewel's Banner
 Whilst his contention was wth'tanner
 Soe as S:^t George the Dragon slew
 Hee becam Knight & foyld this few
 Then for his hatt band he Kept it
 To compass in his little witt
 Yet he houlds worth to be employd
 In y^e successfull conquering side
 And would each fellow peere inuite
 To be a State Hermophrodite
 W:th through liberties pretext
 Might chirish most y^e thriueing sex
 And those y^e thus yeild way to fall
 May gaine at length ye Deuill & all

Cause Oxford's sif It this Jewel Right
 To prayse its Chacelour Bark Theirs Knight

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36

Cambridge & Oxford

How com'st about when Sisters are coheirs
 Ours hath but one but theirs hath Chancelers
 Or why did fate make different in y^e power
 Send one both feild y^e others to y^e Tower
 Unless y^e plot this double sense affords
 Minervas th'one th'others for th'records
 were sent to search t'Apollo did belong
 Soe y^e sought fame those others but a song
 Yet doe I find there was in this some skill
 To make th'one sister like th'two headed hill
 And ceast y^e others bridg should pass y^e broke
 Or ford y^e Parliment an order tooke
 To keepe them safe y^e if y^e bill should bee
 Passing to give y^e King a subsedy
 Neither might suffer but [p]ferr:~ find
 One voated first before y^e last behind
 Now whilst both houses to Keepe fast y^e praise
 Belong to th'one let to'ther weare y^e Baies.
