

The Poems of Sir Henry Goodere: A Diplomatic Edition

Daniel Starza Smith

Sir Henry Goodere (1571–1627) is increasingly becoming a focus of biographical and bibliographical research into early seventeenth-century textual circulation, particularly as it relates to John Donne. Not only was Goodere one of the earliest readers and collectors of Donne's literary work, he also maintained a weekly correspondence with him. Goodere evidently kept many of the letters Donne had sent him, a collection which very likely formed the basis for the 1651 edition of Donne's letters. This proposition would explain the overwhelming presence of letters to Goodere in this volume. Editorial work on the forthcoming *Oxford Edition of the Letters of John Donne* (general editors, M. Thomas Hester and Dennis Flynn; textual editor, Donald R. Dickson; associate editors, Margaret Maurer, Jeanne Shami, Ernest W. Sullivan, II, and Anne James) has necessarily involved a detailed reconstruction of Goodere's life and relationships with notable contemporaries, and some of the important early findings of this work have been presented in this volume of the *John Donne Journal*: "Goodere at Court, 1603–1610: The Early Jacobean Decline of a Catholic Sympathizer and Its Bearing on Donne's Letters," by Flynn, Hester, and Maurer (pp. 61–98).¹ My forthcoming monograph, *John Donne and the Conway Papers* (Oxford University Press), will devote considerable space to the activity of this important scribe, and will recover his reputation as a minor poet of the seventeenth century.

¹I am grateful to the editors of the *Oxford Letters* for sharing with me their findings, and for discussing Goodere with me at length, both at conferences and in private communications.

Goodere had many literary acquaintances, including John Owen, Michael Drayton, Ben Jonson, Thomas Coryate, and the wits who gathered at the Mermaid and Mitre Taverns. He was also an ambitious poet himself, although his verse is less well known than that of his friends, and has not previously been collected and printed. Presented here is a diplomatic edition of all Goodere's surviving poetry in print and manuscript, as currently identified. It is important to reproduce these verses as records of lesser-known seventeenth-century literature, but recording them in the *John Donne Journal* also serves a further purpose, because Goodere frequently adapted lines from Donne's letters and poems. Various "Donnean" metaphysical effects can be detected among his lines; more significantly, his verse and prose relies at several points on specific, identifiable borrowings from Donne's own writing. Goodere's writings thus testify to Donne's earliest influence. Furthermore, since Goodere's source material included Donne's own manuscripts, his borrowings and adaptations represent witnesses, however altered, of now-lost authorial holographs. I have already noted a number of these and am working towards a full collection.²

Goodere used Sir Edward Conway (c. 1564–1631), later first Viscount Conway and Killultagh, and Secretary of State to both James I and Charles I, as a conduit for sending his verse to more influential patrons. He sent him draft as well as fair copies, probably in the expectation that Conway would edit these documents on his behalf and have them made into presentation copies by his own team of secretaries. This theory would explain not only why so many of Goodere's poems survive in the Conway Papers, but also why so many of them are full of deletions and revisions. For this reason, in the diplomatic transcriptions below I attempt to preserve all writing visible in Goodere's manuscripts.

Sources

The following *Donne Variorum* sigla denote manuscript sources: B11 (Conway MS: British Library, Add. MS 23,229), B13 (Skipwith MS: British Library, Add. MS 25,707), LP1 (a volume of manuscript

²Starza Smith, "John Donne and the Conway Papers: A Biographical and Bibliographical Study of Poetry and Patronage in the Early Seventeenth Century," unpublished PhD dissertation (University College London, 2011), Appendix 10.

separates almost certainly once part of the Conway Papers: The National Archives, Kew, SP 9/51). SP refers to British State Papers at The National Archives, Kew, now available in digital form through *State Papers Online: The Government of Britain, 1509–1714*, <http://gale.cengage.co.uk/state-papers-online-15091714.aspx> (Gale Cengage Learning, 2009). Lost manuscripts and other works that can be associated with Goodere will be detailed in full in my book.

Poems with known dates

1) “The vision of *Matilda*,” 1594

Verses prefacing Michael Drayton’s *Matilda* (London: James Roberts for Nicholas Ling and John Busby, 1594; STC 7205), sig. A4r. Drayton grew up in the household of Donne’s friend’s uncle, another Sir Henry Goodere (1534–1595).

2) “Elegy upon the death of the Lady Markham,” after 4 May 1609

B11, fols. 37r–38v. Goodere’s hand. Bridget, Lady Markham, was a sister of Lucy Russell, Countess of Bedford, principal patron for some years to both Goodere and Donne. Lady Markham died in 1609 shortly after her relative Cecilia Bulstrode, for whom Donne wrote two elegies, *BoulNar* and *BoulRec*. Donne also wrote an elegy for Lady Markham, *Mark*.

3) “Incipit Henricus Goodier” (“If in an euennesse all wisdome lie”), 1611

Verses prefacing Thomas Coryate, *The Odcombian Banquet* (London: Thomas Thorpe, 1611; STC 5810), sigs. D1v–D2r, and *Coryat’s Crudities* (London: William Stansby, 1611; STC 5808), sig. c6r, from which the text below is taken. Donne, Goodere, and Coryate were all participants at the Mermaid Tavern meeting of poets, wits, and lawyers in 1611.

4 and 5) “First lett mee aske my selfe why I would try,” 1612

Elegy on Prince Henry in *Lachrymae Lachrymarum*, ed. Josuah Sylvester (London: Humfrey Lownes, 1613; STC 23578), sigs. F3r–F4r. The poem also circulated in manuscript. Two copies survive among the Conway Papers, both in Goodere’s hand: B11, fol. 133r–v (foliated the

wrong way round) and National Archives, Kew, SP 14/71/49B. A manuscript copy of this poem was also in the now-dispersed collection of Henry Huth: see *Inedited Poetical Miscellanies, 1584–1700*, W. Carew Hazlitt (London: Chiswick Press, 1870). I have transcribed below both surviving manuscript versions, but not the printed one.

6) “Epithalamion of the Princess Marriage, by S^r H. G.,” 1613

B13, fol. 37v. Unidentified scribal hand. Like almost every other known English poet active in this year, including Donne (*EpEliz*), Goodere composed a poem on the marriage of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I and VI, to Frederick, Elector Palatine, on 14 February 1613. See poem 8, below.

7) “A letter written by S^r. H: G: and J: D. alternis vicibus,” 1613

Cited in *Variorum* as *AltVic*; Donne and Goodere, B13, fol. 39r. Unidentified scribal hand. Donne and Goodere collaborated on this poem to two women during Donne’s visit to Goodere in 1613. The recipients have not yet been identified, but in my monograph I will explore the argument that they were Lettice Cary and Essex Rich (see also poems 11 and 12, below). This copytext of the poem, which has not yet been edited for the *Donne Variorum*, has been chosen because B13 was owned by Sir Henry Rainsford, Goodere’s brother-in-law, and may therefore have descended from Goodere himself. Goodere’s epithalamion on Elizabeth Stuart’s marriage is transcribed directly before it, in the same hand (poem 6, above).

8) “An Eulogie and admiration on his Jorney into Spaine,” 17 May 1623

SP 14/153/12–12X. The bifolium letter SP 14/153/12 is in Goodere’s hand; the booklet designated 12X containing the poem is in four principal hands, all identifiable among Sir Edward Conway’s secretaries. The poem is reproduced here along with the letter to Prince Charles which introduced it (part of booklet 12X), and the letter to Conway, Secretary of State, in which it was enclosed, dated 17 May 1623. This long poem was written when Prince Charles was in Spain during negotiations for his proposed marriage to the Infanta Maria. It seemed likely to many in England that Charles would return with a Spanish (i. e., Catholic) fiancée, and Goodere’s poem was intended to be among the first to congratulate the prince on his engagement. Unfortunately for

Goodere, the arrangement was called off, turning his poem instantly into a glaring *faux pas*. Another copy of this poem was sent to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, but has not been identified by Nadine Akkerman, Elizabeth's editor. Contemporaries marvelled at Goodere's lack of tact in sending this poem, which celebrated toleration of religious differences in Europe, to the "Winter Queen" who had just been forcibly ejected from her own country by Spanish-backed Habsburg forces.

9) "Congratulations to ye Prince newly returned from Spayne," October 1624?

SP 14/153/112. Goodere's hand, undated. This poem was sent after the "Eulogie and admiration" (above), when it became clear that the Spanish Match had been a failure. Charles and Buckingham returned to England in October 1624, now agitating for war with Spain.

10) "To the Marquis of Ham: wth the Verses of my Lo: of Buck.," May 1623–March 1625

SP 14/180/15–17.1. Goodere's hand. This messy document consists of two drafts of a letter (or drafts of two letters) to James, second Marquess of Hamilton, and a poem. It has been awkwardly foliated by the National Archives (15, 16, 17, 17.1), probably because Goodere turned his paper upside down part-way through the writing process, making it difficult to discern in what order these four pages were written. The letters are undated but must have been written between George Villiers's creation as Duke of Buckingham in May 1623 and Hamilton's death in March 1625.

Poems without known dates (all B11, all in Goodere's hand)

11) "Angells first fault was pride, thence grew there fall"

Fols. 135r–137v. This manuscript is damaged. An original bifolium, now fols. 135r–136v, has lost the top three-quarters of fol. 136. However, the top two-thirds of the missing piece of paper has survived as fol. 137. The second sheet of the poem is thus missing a section of around eight lines. In my diplomatic transcript below I have restored the original order, like so:

Fol. 135r	Fol. 135v	Fol. 137r	Fol. 137v
		Missing Xr	Missing Xv
		Fol. 136r	Fol. 136v

The poem is a verse letter to a woman from whom the poet is estranged. He explains why he has not written to her for some time, and praises her, but ultimately states that this will be the last poem he writes to her (indeed, he suggests it will be the last poem he writes at all). For arguments that this poem was written in 1609 or shortly after, and that it may have been addressed to Lady Bedford, the only woman with whom we know Goodere experienced a rift, see my thesis, pp. 357–359. However, cf. line 137, in which Goodere emends “latest legacy” to “richest legacy,” a change which suggests the recipient may have been one of the Rich sisters (see poem 12, below).

12) “Since some with leather doe, I hope I may,” before May 1616 (c. 1612/13?)

Fols. 142r, 138r–v. This manuscript is damaged and has been restored in a way which confuses matters. The top two panels of this folded folio became detached, leaving two quarter-sheets (A and B, the top half of the manuscript) and a half-sheet (C, the bottom half). When it was bound into B11, A was attached to C to create a hybrid 3/4-size sheet (fol. 142), and B was foliated separately (fol. 138). However, damage mark patterns, chain lines, plus ascenders and descenders that had crossed the torn fold, make it clear how these fragments fit together.

Fol. 142 (A)
Fol. 138 (B)
Fol. 142 (C)

This poem was sent at New Year (unknown year) with a gift of gloves. The verses this document records may be particularly significant to Donne studies, because the manuscript features the words “Essex Riche,” strongly suggesting that this woman was the poem’s addressee. Donne’s *Carey*, the sole surviving poem in his autograph, was sent to Lettice Cary and Essex Rich in 1612; the *Oxford Letters* editors will argue that the composition process of *Goodf* ties it to the Rich family in 1613. Essex married Sir Thomas Cheke or Cheek “by May 1616”;³ since the poem makes clear that the recipient is not married, it could conceivably date to Donne’s acquaintance with the Riches around 1612/13. (See also poems 7 and 11, above.)

13) “Le Bien Venu”

Fols. 58r–59v. The recipient of this poem has not been identified, but is referred to as “Great Lord” and “sweetest Lord.” Goodere is known to have sent poetry via Conway to George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and James, second Marquess of Hamilton, a favorite of Buckingham’s.

14) “Madame” (“There are enow whose braynes your bewtyes hate”)

Fol. 134r–v. The only clue to the identity of this poem’s recipient is that Goodere calls her “you so royall=borne” in line 53. Since Goodere wrote an epithalamion on Elizabeth Stuart’s marriage and sent her a version of poem 8, above, it is conceivable that this poem was addressed to her. The references to beams of light in line 6 may pun on the name Lucy, and Lady Bedford was descended from Scottish royalty, making her a more likely addressee. However, it is difficult to think that either lady would think it appropriate for Goodere to become her “Counsaylor” (line 27).

Literary manuscripts transcribed in Goodere’s hand, but not reproduced here

- 1607 *An Entertainment of the King and Queen at Theobalds* (Jonson), LP1, fols. 41–42
 1613 *Goodf* (Donne; here untitled), B11, fols. 76r–77r

³Andrew Thrush, “Sir Thomas Cheke,” *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1604–1629*, ed. Andrew Thrush and John P. Ferris, 3 vols. (Cambridge: The History of Parliament Trust, 2010), 3:500–505, at p. 501.

- 1613 *Eclog* (Donne; here untitled), B11, fols. 10r–14r
 n/d *LovInf* (Donne; here untitled), B11, fol. 55r–v. Said to be in Goodere's hand in Peter Beal's *Index of English Literary Manuscripts* (London: Mansell, 1980), 1.1.246 (DnJ 2248), but if so it represents an atypical witness of his script.

Editorial Conventions

I have retained original contractions (e. g., “Lo:” for Lord) and early modern usage of *i/j* and *u/v*. However, I have expanded letters signified by a tilde, or by a crossed *p*, signalling the missing letters in italics (e. g., “common,” “person”). Corrections are signalled using the following conventions, unless otherwise indicated in the notes.

- [] = deleted text
- < > = text only partially visible and not discernible
- { or } = bracketing of lines by scribe
- \ / = text inserted above the line
- / \ = text inserted below the line
- / = (when by itself) virgule
- mended = letter or word altered
- damaged = text missing due to paper damage

On the whole, incorrect or unusual spellings are transcribed faithfully and left without comment; missing letters are not supplied even when their identity is obvious. Explanatory comments are kept to a minimum. Line numbers for printed text refer only to the poem; for manuscript copies, line numbers refer to every line of visible text, including titles, marginalia, and any additional writing, but not lines dividing stanzas. Lines between stanzas and similar markings have been retained as deliberately as possible, since they may represent scribal habits Goodere borrowed from Donne: for example, Donne frequently starts his prose letters with a diagonal mark in the top left corner, and *Carey* features short marginal slashes between stanzas.

1) "The vision of *Matilda*," from *Matilda*

The vision of *Matilda*.

ME thought I saw vpon *Matildas* Tombe,

Her wofull ghost, which Fame did now awake,
And crau'd her passage from Earths hollow wombe,
To view this Legend, written for her sake;

No sooner shee her sacred Name had seene,
VVhom her kind friend had chose to grace her story,
But wiping her chast teares from her sad eyen,
Shee seem'd to triumph, in her double glory.

Glory shee might, that his admired Muse,
Had with such method fram'd her iust complaint:
But proude shee was, that reason made him chuse,
To patronize the same to such a Saint:

In whom her rarest vertues might be showne,
Though Poets skill should fayle to make them knowne.

H. G. Esquire.

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2) "Elegy vpon the death of the La: Markham," B11, fols. 37r–38v

[Fol. 37r]

Elegy vpon the death
of the La: Markham

+ My love and greefe are ev'nly great and true,
 yet Gods admittes, and na[t]t'ures law exactes
 the first ours for our teares; The next are due 5
 to our lost frendes, in love, and pious actes.

+ Yet since it is no lesse then tyr'amous wrong
 others greefe to renew by venting myne,
 (W^{ch} now is sweld too bigge, and growne too strong
 to bee bound vp in accents,) I decline 10
 From making any wisse but my hart,
 of this, or of my first astonishment;
 from w^{ch} return'd to sence; Ile ease my smart
 Wth contemplation of her high ascent. —

+ But \[who]/ first Ile \envy/ rayse ev'n in the vnborne, 15
 Vnto this age, to w^{ch} her life gave glory;
 If this rude draught of her worth come vntorne
 to tell th'Epitomee of her great story.
 To prayse my love now is no flattery
 to her, or to my judgement; All so true 20
 As I can prayse them without vanity,
 And so would all, that all vs thoroughly knew.
 In her bright eyes there shined double fires,
 Devine, and mortall; This did kindle love,
 But that did purify all loves desires, 25
 and burnt ill thoughts as fast as they could move.
 Inward and outwarde bewtyes (seldome frendes)
 her sweet frame reconcil'd, and made all=one,;

4 na[t]t'ures] es mended from M 5 ²The] T mended from t

15 \[who]/ Interlined with caret, then deleted \envy/] Interlined with caret

22 thoroughly] ²h mended 23 shined] h mended 24 This] T mended from t

25 But] Mended

Eche now vnto their nattive home shee sendes,
 _____ both sad to part from such a mansion. 30
 Her bewty as a bayte was sent from heaven
 to angle for our harts; w^{ch} having caught
 It ledd them to her mind; where fayre and even
 _____ vertues true pourtraict curiously was wrought. –
 Shee was so vertuous that 'twas some degree 35
 Of vertue to contemplate her, so good
 Shee made her frendes so, and to them so free
 _____ as one that evill never vnderstode.
 + Whome I love still though forme, & collours fayle,
 yⁱ ravish't mortall eyes, and now I finde 40
 What 'twas that on my hart did so prevayle;
 _____ It was her everlasting=lovely minde;/
 + And since the death of absence hath no more
 pow're on my hart then true death on her sowle
 Judge all what twas in her I did adore 45
 Or whether change can ere such love controwle. –

[Fol. 37v]

What shee is now and where the best can tell
 that knew her goodnes and did love it most
 The worst might guesse, and bee reclaym'd from hell;
 _____ had they but seene that parting of her ghost 50
 Death could not once deforme her countenance,
 but shee made ghastly death looke lovely sweete
 Over our bodyes what predominance
 _____ have blest soules when wth heavnly joyes they meete?
 Shee saw them farther of in her depart 55
 then others vse; For what besides could yeild
 Such mixture? in her was a Heroes hart,
 _____ A martirs joy, and mildnes of a childe. _
 1 As a bright starre gliding into a clowde
 Eyes running after cannot overtake, 60

35 *Shee*] Damaged 50 *that*] *a* mended; ²*t* uncrossed 54 *heavnly*] *e* mended from *a*

yet o^r swift thoughtes from w^{ch} nothing shrowde.
 _____ It selfe; still after it a way dothe make;
 2 So after my belov'd glided from hence
 Vnto the vaultes of heaven my thoughts doe soare,
 And see how the most glorious Excellence 65
 _____ Her saynted soule doth face to face adore.
 3 And as her happines is now at full
 So to contemplate all perfections there,
 So ours is to contemplate such a soule
 _____ through w^{ch} as glasse his Gloryes beames appeare. 70
 4 But to distinguish collours there must runne
 together light, cleere sight, & fitting space.
 And to descerne good soules; Grace is the sunne
 _____ The Eye a pure mind, frendshipp th'aptest place.
 5 And in this distance (deere) I doe beholde 75
 Wth purity (w^{ch} thy hart taught to myne)
 by cleare beames of that Grace w^{ch} thyne doth holde,
 _____ How brightly thy soule in y^r Grace dothe shine.
 6 W^{ch} gracious Providence did hence exhale,
 knowing that after her our hartes would goe, 80
 So to rayse vp our thoughtes from this low vale,
 to Heav'n the fountaine whence true bewtyes flow.
 < > Could I like Angells speake, or others reade
 What I conceive; How sadde the world would bee
 t'have lost that jewell? and how gladd to treade 85
 _____ the way shee went to blest Eternity?
 Where though shee doe wth Angells glory shine,
 As East to some is vnto others West,
 The first day of her joyes was last of myne
 _____ That Aprill was my fall, when shee was blest. 90

 [..] HG.

[Fol. 38r blank]

[Fol. 38v]

Elegy vpon the death
of the La: Markham.

3) "Incipit Henricus Goodier" ("If in an euennesse all wisdomes lie"),
from *Coryat's Crudities*, 1611

Incipit Henricus Goodier.

<p>If in an euennesse all wisdomes lie, <i>Tom</i> thou are wise, thou dost all euenly. Once thou didst wench, and thou wert carted once, Once thou didst ^a steale, and once they beate thy bones. Once didst thou beg, and if thou then didst get Nothing by begging, thou art euen yet. What onely he saw he onely writes, if than He onely reade it, hee's an euen man. Our spies write home no ill of him; he went, He staid, he came an euen * Innocent. The Iesuites could not shake him: for he would not Take orders, but remaine an * Idiote. If any thinke him dull or heauy, know The Court and cities mirth cannot be so Who thinks him light, aske them who had the taske To beare him in a trunke vnto the maske. He is so equall, that if he were laid Into those scales whereby the prooffe is made, Whether the woman or the plume preuaile, He and his booke would hardly turne the scale.</p>	<p>^aViz. grapes. 5</p> <p>*A harmlesse 10 man</p> <p>*A lay man or priuate man, as being deri- ued from the 15 Greeke word ιδιωτης, which signifieth a priuate man. 20</p>
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Explicit Henricus Goodier.

4) "First lett mee aske my selfe why I would try," elegy on Prince Henry, B11, fols. 133v-r

[Fol. 133v]

_____ First lett mee aske my selfe why I would try
 Vnmeasured greefe in measured lines to tye?
 Or thinke Poetique Magicke should enclose
 In such a Circkle all surmounting woes?
 Next lett mee aske my hearers, will not they 5
 Thinke I take part wth death what ere I say?
 for thus to measure is to Eclipse this Sunne,
 and to deminish him as death hath done.
 Him lett mee aske, will not hee thinke y^t this
 Some wrong to him and some demerritt is 10
 That I should bee thus carefull to expresse
 our losse and leave out his great happines?
 Will not hee thinke that by lamenting thus
 his leaving of these Kingdomes, and of vs[?]
 wee doe not towards his new gott kingdome strive 15
 where hee is crownd his fathers both alive?
 But Ile aske none. I neither aske releefe
 nor counsayle [now] now of any but my greef.
 Selfe preservation mov< > mee, I shall b< >k< >
 < >my thinking st< > doe not spe< > 20
 But what? At least < >presse thy greefe this way
 by saying that thou know'st not what to say
 Say that it may bee thought some piety
 to greeve that thou greevst not sufficiently
 As charity in greatest sinners case 25
 admittes such greefe for some degree of grace
 Say that as Artists w^{ch} pretend to take
 greate heighths wth litle instruments do make

6 *death*] Damaged 7 *measure*] *m* mended from *f* or long *s*
 20 *thinking*] ²*i* mended 21 *this way*] Damaged

[Vnpardonable erre] [so if I]
 [his greatnes or his goodnes thus should try 30
 to circumscribe should <>re And say that they
 w^{ch} in their deepe wha< >hings[s] cannot lay
 line enough out loose < >pray < > sine.
 and as their toyle so vayne [is] \were/ this of myne
 If these short wretched lines should bee adress 35
 this greefe w^{ch} only is < > pray) t'arrest.
 This greefe] w^{ch} vniversally < >ts
 that ech face is a glass< >ence it reflects.

Vnpardonable errors; so should I
 his greatnes goodnes or our misery 40
 thus to describe, or whosoever shall
 worke in this mist of greefe y^t shaddowes all

[Fol. 133r]

For as who doth ten thous< >nd glasses try
 receaves his owne face back< > into his eye
 So if on twenty millions you < >e light 45
 ech face reflects your own< > greefe on yo^f sight.
 Greefe w^{ch} from vs must be de< >d so
 as many learned thought our soules doe goe
 by Propagation: and must <>each to all
 the afterborne like sinne Originall 50
 And there is now no way left to prevent
 this misery, except this age consent
 to burne all records of his history,
 to burne his Toombe and every Elegy,
 to burne his projects all, and so keepe hid 55
 all that was done for him, and all hee did.
 That so o^r heires may never come to know
 his worth and losse so to inheritt woe.

29–37 *Vnpardonable . . . greefe*] Passage deleted. Square brackets within this section indicate *currente calamo* deletions 34 *vayne*] Damaged *were*] Interlined with caret 39–42] Written in left margin

But that were an vnjust impiety
 better they suffer, then his worth should dye, 60
 Besides 'twere vayne since nature hath < >
 < > all as it were by prophecye< >
 Shee made our world then when shee made his head
 o^r sences o^r verdure from his brayne was bredd
 And as two greate distractions have, and must 65
 Deface and bring to nothing that of dust
 So o^r true world this Princes head and brayne
 a wastfull Deluge did and fire sustayne.
 But as foresight of two such wasts made Sethe
 erect two Columnes t' outlive this[.] worlds death 70
 against the flood and fire, or bricke and stone,
 *[So < > by o^r Sethe< >provision]
 two Pillars left where what so ere wee priz'd
 in o^r lost world is well Characteriz'd.
 The listening to this So< >aigne Harmony 75
 tames my greefes < >e that now as Elegy
 made at the first for mourning hath bene since
 employd on love Ioy < > magnificence
 So this particuler Elegy shall close
 (meant for my greefe < > him) wth joy for those. 80

*In w^{ch} hee hath by his provision
 preservd from Barbarisme and ignorance
 th'Ensuing ages, and did readvaunce
 all Sciences w^{ch} hee engraved there
 So by o^r Sethes provision have wee here 85

5) "First lett mee aske my selfe why I would try," elegy on Prince Henry, alternate manuscript version, SP 14/71/49B, fols. 83–84

[Fol. 83r]

Elegy on the Prince his death

First lett mee aske my selfe why would I try
 vnmeasur'd greefe in measur'd verse to tye?
 or thinke [that] Poe[teque]\tique/ magique should enclose
 in such a circle all=surmounting woes? 5
 Nor lett mee aske the hearers: will not they
 Thinke I take part wth death what ere I say?
 For thus to measure is t' Eclipse this Sunne,
 and [to .]deminish him as death hath done.
 < > lett mee aske, will not hee thin be that this 10
 Some wrong to him and some demerritt is,
 That I should bee thus carefull to expresse
 our losse and leave out his great happines?
 Ou<..> not hee thinke y^t by lamenting thus
 his leaving of those kingdomes, and of vs, 15
 wee doe not to his newgott Kingdome strive
 Where hee is crown'd his Fathers both alive?
 But Ile leave asking; I aske no releefe
 nor counsayle now; of any but my greefe.
 Selfe preservation moves mee, I shall breake 20
 If I still think my stand, and doe not speake.
 But what? [I will] at least expresse my greefe this way,
 by saying that [I] thou know'st not what to say.
 + Say that it may bee thought some Piety
 to greeve that I greeve not sufficiently; 25
 as charity in greatest sinners case
 admittes such greefe for some degree of grace.
 Say that greates artists [know that they w^{ch}] \who pretend to/ take
 greates heighth wth litle instruments do make

4 \tique/] Written over deleted "teque," no caret 8 *this*] *i* mended

18 *I*] Mended from "II" 23 *thou*] Written over [*I*] to delete it

28 \who . . . to/] Written above deleted "know . . . w^{ch}," no caret

[Vnpardonable errors so if should I /and ou^r .nsery\
 his /this\[\] greatness as his goodnes, thus should try 30
 to circumscribe should crie; and say that they
 who in their deepe whale fishing cannot lay
 out line enough, loose labour pray and line.
 and as their toyle, so vayne is \were/ this of mine 35
 If these [.] short wretched lines should bee address
 +This greefe (w^{ch} only is my pray) t'arrest.]

vn^{pardonable} errors, so should I
 his greatnes goodness or my misery
 thus to discribe or < >er shall 40
 write in this < > all

[Fol. 83v]

Greefe w^{ch} so vniversally infects,
 that ech face is a glasse whence it reflects.
 ([As one y^t] \For as who/ doth ten thousand glasses try
 Sees his owne face, wthout variety, still takes his owne
 face <...> /into his eye.\ 45
 So if you on ten \thousande/ faces light
 ech one reflects [the same] \your owne/ greefe on yo^r sight)
 Greefe w^{ch} from vs must bee derived so
 as many learned thought our soules doe goe,
 by propagation; and must reach to all 50
 the after=borne, like some originall.
 And there is now no way left to prevent
 this misery, except this age consent

30-37 [Vnpardonable . . . t'arrest.] Passage deleted *should* *h* written over *I*
 /and eury .nsery/] Written slightly below the line 32 \this/] Interlined
 without caret 35 \were/] Interlined with caret; written above "is"
 38-41 unpardonable . . . all] Written in the left margin, from text to edge.
 Starting alongside "Selfe preservation" in line 20 44 \For . . . who/] Written
 above deleted "As . . . y^t," no caret 45-46 still . . . eye] Inserted to the right of
 line 45, "into . . . eye." under "takes . . . face" 46 \thousande/] Interlined
 without caret 47 \your owne/] Interlined with caret 51 some] *m* has four
 minims

To burne all recordes of his history
 To burne his Toombe, and every Elegy, 55
 To burne his projects all, and so keep hid
 All that was done for him, and all hee did.
 That so our heires may never come to know
 his worth, and losse, so to inherritt woe.
 But [since] y^t were [so greate] \an unjust/ impiety: 60
 + Better they suffer, then his worth should dy:
 And it were vayne; since nature \hath/ wee [may] see
 Foretold \all/ [him] as it were by prophesy.
 Shee made our world then when shee made his head
 Our sence our [verdure] \<.>tion/ from his brayne[s] was br<>65
 And as two greate destructions have, and mus< >
 deface, and bring to nothing, that of Dust.
 So our true world his princely head, and bray< >
 a wastfull deluge did, and Fire sustayne
 But as foresight of two such [fires]\wasts/ made Seth 70
 Erect two Columnes, t'outlive y^t worldes death,
 Against the flood and fire of bricke, and stone.;

[So nowe we .. ynthers]\In w^{ch} hee had by his/ provision
 + Two pillers left where what so ere wee prisd
 in our best world, is well Characteriz'd 75

+ Preserv'd from barbarisme & ignorance
 th'ensuinge ages and did readvaunce
 all verbes and sciences w^{ch} hee ingraved there
 So by our Sethes provision have wee here

[Fol. 84r]

The listning to this Soveraygne Harmony 80
 tames my greefes rage: That now as Elegy

62 *\bath/*] Interlined with caret 63 *\all/*] Interlined with caret 70 *\wasts/*
 Interlined with caret 73 *\In . . . his/*] Written above deleted text, no caret
 76-79 + . . . *here*] Written in the left margin, from text to edge. Starting
 alongside "And as to" in line 66 81 *That*] *T* corrected from *t*, or vice versa

made at the first for mourning both bene since
imployd on love joy, and magnificence;
So this particuler Elegy shall close,
(meant for my greefe for him) wth joy for those.

85

[Fol. 84v]

< >egy on the
Prince

6) "Epithalamion of the Princess Mariage, by S^r: H G.:", B13, fols. 37v–38r

[Fol. 37v]

 Epithalamion of the Princess
 Mariage, by S^r: H G.:

Which of you Muses please
 To shew your cunninge soe, as to teache mee
 To devide Loue, from Maiestie, 5
 Where they doe make one bodie, as in these
 That hauinge layd aside,
 That greateness, w^{ch} must swell
 Greate Chronicles, w^{ch} that shall tell
 The lower tytles, Bridegro\o/me, & a Bride 10
 Maye in this litle Volume yet reside,
 And hauinge this dayes triumphe, I maye prayse
 This night for w^{ch} this Moneth doth gyue away twoe dayes./

Since in this happie night,
 The same sheetes maye vnite, & wrap you twoe 15
 My sheets of paper thinke they doe,
 Somethinge like this yf they your names vnite
 Except an Angells hand
 Maye onely dare to stick
 Elizabeth, and Fredericke 20
 On the spheares nine string'd harpe, w^{ch} now doth stand
 Tun'd to their names, imposinge a commaund
 That I forbear that height, yet I maye prayse
 This night for w^{ch} this Moneth doth giue away twoe dayes./

O most misterious night 25
 W^{ch} by the settinge of a Sunn, & Moone,

4 *teache*] *ea* mended 10 *Bridegro\o/me,*] ²*o* interlined with caret

Art dearer then a daye at noone
 How art thou happie, by their sacred light?
 Or what night is like thee.
 For though by nature thou
 Art but a Tipe of Death, yet now
 Th'art roote of life, and longe posteretie,
 And honoured wth such Virginitie
 As that noe other action soe could praise
 This night w^{ch} to this Moneth, doth recompence twoe dayes./

But though this night affords
 Light enough, manie [Ma^{ties}] Misteries to see,
 They must as they, w^{ch} make them bee
 Naked, and not appareld in my Wordes.
 What shall my Muse doe then?
 Like an olde Echoeing Wall,
 Some of those notes, which spheares let fall
 Shee maye send back, that my imperfit pen
 Maye giue some peeces of their praise to men,
 And silence beinge disloyall make them praise
 This night w^{ch} to this moneth doth recompence t[p]woe dayes./
 Lift.

[Fol. 38r]

Lift vp thy modest head
 Great, & faire Bride, & as a well taught soule
 Calls not for death, nor doth controwle
 Death when hee comes, come you vnto this bed,
 Doe not pursue, nor flie,
 Enter, for when these sheetes
 Open, the Booke of fate thee meetes
 Study't a while alone but instantly,
 Comes hee that shall reueale it sensyibly,
 And spend in tellinge you, what your fate saies
 This night w^{ch} to this Moneth supplies her twoe lost dayes./

And you braue Pallatine,
 That art the Destenies greate Instrument,
 For this important business sent, 60
 Enter into possession of your Myne,
 Here you maye fittly fayne
 These sheetes to bee a sea,
 + \And you in it an Argosea,+/
 And shee an Iland, whose discoverie Spaine 65
 (W^{ch} seldome vs'd to miss) hath sought in vaine,
 Here end thy voyage, then, & therby praise
 This night, w^{ch} to this mon[e]'th supplies her twoe lost dayes./

This is perfections Mynt
 Where the pure pliant Gold, & stamp must Joyne, 70
 And now must turne to vsefull coyne,
 And pleasure w^{ch} must take a souraigne print,
 Heere is noe thought of shame,
 This is perfections Bath,
 W^{ch} all strength, & all virtue hath, 75
 This is perfections sweet, & souraigne balme,
 W^{ch} can all wounds, of stormie passions calme
 This beinge this nights force, whoe will not prayse
 This night, for w^{ch} this yeare, maye spare a Mon'th of dayes./

Now like twoe halfe spheares sett 80
 One a flatt table, on these sheetes they lye
 But grow a bodie perfittly,
 As halfe spheares make a globe by beinge mett
 Still you maye happie bee
 Soe [much] as you neede not spend 85
 Soe much, as one wishe to your end
 [Whose] \W[e] \ee/le/ wish, & praye, whil'st you enioye, & wee

60 *For*] *F* corrected from *f* 64 \And . . . Argosea,+/] Interlined with caret

73 *shame,*] Third minim of *m* corrected from *e*

87 [*Whose*] \W[e] \ee/le/ "Whose" deleted, "Wele" written above; ¹*e* of "Wele" then deleted and *ee* written above

What length of life you wish, shall plainly see,
By your now lengthinge out by sweete Delaies
This night, for w^{ch} this yeare, maye spare a Mon'th of Dayes./ 90
§H G:/

7) "A letter written by S^r. H: G: and J: D. alternis vicibus" (*AltVic*; Donne and Goodere), B13, fol. 39r

[Fol. 39r]

A letter written by S^r. H: G:
and J: D. alternis vicibus./

Since eu'ry Tree beginns to blossome now
Perfuminge and enameling each bow
_____ Hartes should as well as they, some fruits allow. 5
For since one old poore sunⁿ serues all the rest,
you seu'rall sunns that warme, & light each brest
_____ Doe by that infuence all yo^r thoughts digest.
And that you two may soe yor vertues moue,
on better matter then beames from aboue, 10
_____ Thus our twin'd soules send forth these buds of loue.
As in deuotions man Joyne both there hands
wee make our's doe one Act, to seale the bands,
_____ by w^{ch} w'enthral our selues to yo^r Commands./ 15
And each for others faith, & zeale stand bound,
as safe as[s] spirits are[,] from any wound,
_____ soe free from impure thoughts they shalbe found./
Admit our Magique then by w^{ch} wee doe
make you appeere to vs, & vs to you,
_____ supplying all the Muses in you twoe./ 20
wee doe consider noe flower that is sweet,
but wee yo^r breath in that exhaling meet,
_____ and as true Types of you, them humbly greet./
Heere in our Nightingales, wee heere you singe
who soe doe make the whole yeare through a springe, 25
_____ and saue vs from the feare of Autumns stinge./
In Auchos calme face we yo^r smoothnes see,
yo^r mindes vnmingled, & as cleare as shee
_____ that keepes vntoucht her first virginitie./

6 *sun*] ²*n* signified by tilde over ¹*n* 8 *infuence*] *Sic*14 *Commands.*] ²*m* signified by tilde over ¹*m* 28 *cleare*] *a* mended from *e*

Did all S^t: Edith Nunns defend againe
to honor Polesworth wth their Cloystre'd traine
_____ compar'd wth you each would confess some stayne./ 30
or should wee more bleed out our thoughts in Inke
noe paper (though it would bee glad to drinke
_____ those drops) could Comprehend what wee doe thinke./ 35
For t'were in vs ambition to write
Soe, that because wee two, you two vnite,
our letter should as you, bee infinite.

8) "An Eulogie and admiration on his Journey into Spaine," plus two letters, SP 14/145/12–12X

SP 14/145/12 is a bifolium letter that introduces a booklet, designated 12X by the National Archives, containing a poem. Unnumbered folios in this booklet I have labelled "–". Its complex layout and diversity of hands are discussed in my book.

[Fol. 18r]

_____ Most Honored S^r.

In confidence of yo^r Ho: favour I wrote to you about
 a fortnight since by S^r H. Leigh, and before I can receive
 any account of yo^r Ho: favour to mee in y^e bussines I
 have cause to exercise it againe in humble entreating 5
 that by yo^r Ho: favour and meanes these two pacquetts
 may passe into Spayne by y^e next post the one to
 my Lo: Admirall the other to my Lo: of Bristow.
 It is reported y^t my Lo: Ad: is very speedily comming
 for England, if your Ho: (who can best guesse) 10
 find that my Lo: Ad: pacquett is not like to find
 him in Spayne; If your Ho please to deliver it
 at his first comming, and to lett his Lopp know y^t
 my intent was hee should have received it
 there you shall doe mee a highe favour to keep 15
 for y^r purpose and send \presently/ the other to my Lord
 of Bristow. There is inclosed both in the
 one and y^e other a short Admiration of myne
 (in verse) vpon y^e Prince his journey and the
 manner of w^{ch} I hope wilbee acceptable to them 20
 both. It becomes mee to send your Ho: a transcript
 of it but it is impossible for mee on this sudden,
 If I may know it wilbee no interruption to
 yo^r affayres I would fayne have yo^r Ho: both a
 witnesse of my zeale and a censurer of my 25

9 *comming*] ²*m* signified by tilde over ¹*m* 13 *comming*] ²*m* signified by tilde over ¹*m* 16 \presently/] Interlined with caret 18 *Admiration*] *A* possibly corrected from another letter; ²*i* corrected from *e*

imperfections, w^{ch} (I have experience) cannot
 deminish mee wth your Ho: from whome I
 hope every day to heare by S^r. H. Leighes
 meanes who for y^r purpose hath promised
 to attend yo^r Ho: to whom I wish encrease
 of honor and all happines

30

From my Cell at Polesworth
 in extreeme hast this
 17th of May
 1623

Your Ho: most humble
 affectionate servaunt
 HGoodere 35

[Fols. 18v and 18Br blank]

[Fol. 18Bv]

To the right Hono^{ble}
 S^r Ed: Conaway
 Principall Secretary
 to his Ma^{ty}: and of
 his most hono^{ble} privy
 Councill

40

May 17. 1623.
 S^r Henrie Goodere
 Intreatinge the conveyance
 of a *letter* and two Bookes
 into Spaine

45

41 *Councill*] Features a swirly decoration beneath 42–46] Endorsement in the
 hand of one of Conway's secretaries 45 *letter*] *ter* signified by tilde over ¹*t*

[12X, fol. 19r–v, and 12X fol. –r blank]

[12X, fol. –v]

To the true Inheritor and/ Paterne
of all Princely Virtues Charles
Prince of Wales.
An Eulogie and admiration on
his Journey into Spaine.

5

[12X, fol. 20r]

Admirable Prince

Though my diffidence hath suppress my ambicion
to haue shewen my deuotions to yo^r H^{nes}. sooner or
neuer Solem metuo propinquo calore, et luce
eminus vereor. Yet in this distance I haue
adventured to waite on yo^r H^{nes}. in this Journey,
not only in my deuotions, but alsoe in theis
ciuill meditacons. And althoough I haue ben
soe vnhappy, not to \bee/ better knowne to yo^r H^{nes}.
when my abilities were fresher yet if in
my withered yeares I may redeeme that by
enioyng yo^r Princly fauour, I shall
vow them and dare promise to doe some thing
in them, wch may, though not add to, yet declare
yo^r admirable worthines to this age, and to
posteritie. If death p^ruent my purpose, yet
as in the Crociate it was beleued that hee who
had vowed a Journey to the holie land, though
they dyed in the way, yet had the benefitt of all
Indulgences, and pardons graunted to them
that dyed there: soe if (as God doth alsoe yo^r H^{nes})
accept intentions for acts, I shall dye in yo^r

10

15

20

25

7 *ambicion*] ²*i* signified by tilde over *o* 9–10 *Solem . . . vereor*] “I am awed by the sun’s heat when it is nearby, and by its light from a distance”

14 \bee/] Interlined without caret

Princely favour. I shall take for a hiegh
 testimony thereof, to vnderstand that this
 poore kind of expressing my zeale is acceptable 30
 to yo^r H^{nes}. and as some degree of yo^r favour
 that I may haue a pardon, if the bold
 movinge my thoughts in a spheare soe farr
 aboue

[12X, fol. 20v]

aboue my reiche, or my p^rsenting them to so 35
 hiegh a Judgm^t. shall neede it. And except
 I heare the contrarie I will beleuee I am
 pardoned. Since Royall noblenes is soe
 much a Tipe of diuinitie, that hee who
 beleuees hee is pardoned there, is soe, because 40
 none beleuee it except hee would his worthe
 of it by anie endeavour, Of w^{ch} till I
 can giue better proofes outwardly, I doe it
 inwardly. Since noe hart can be evenner
 or ferveranter, [then] in my prayers for yo^r 45
 H^{nes}. enioyinge of all prosperitie reposed
 and peace in yo^r H^{nes}. affaires, affeccions
 and yo^r conscience

Yo^r Hi^{nes}. most humble, and
 zealous Beadsman 50
 Henry Goodere.

[12X, fol. 21r]

1

As lame things thirst for their perfection, soe
 These raw conceptions towards our sunn doe goe
 To take maturenesse there. As hee doth guilde 55
 And liuely warmth vnto those parts doth yelde

47 *affeccions*] *i* signified by tilde over *o*

And cheeres the southern hearts with gladsome light
 Soe his wants here hath left chill feares with night.
 Some in this darknes fall a sleepe and dreame
 Of daungers without reason to this Realme; 60
 Some kept awake by their distemperd braines
 And by the painefull poyson in their veines,
 Sick of their owne sharp fumes, without respect
 Disgorge them, and weake iudgment oft infect,
 With censure, slaunder, and detraction: 65
 Others approoue both th'end, and th'action,
 And their true hearts they after him doe send,
 Which with their feruent prayers still him attend
 (Yet out of zeale his personall daunger feare)
 Of which most loyal ranke I wolde appeare 70
 If for no other reason, yet for this,
 That I desire to cure what is amiss
 In other mens distempers, and t'awake
 These dreamers with the noyse that I shall make
 These in their sleepe thus talke, this match to th'state 75
 May fearefull prooue, for who knowes not the hate
 Spaine beares to vs? who knowes not the pretence
 Hee to this Crowne hath made? they take offence
 At Dolemans booke, in which hee did incline,
 To make Spayne heire of the Lancastrian line. 80

[12X, fol. 21v]

They call to minde Kingsale, and eighty eight.
 Wake, wake, enlarge your mindes that are too streight
 To comprehend the change of times and states,
 Which haue outworne the French and Scottish hates,
 And almost this. And know that Spaine discernes 85
 How much this league his Kingdome now concernes.
 They finde by eighty eights experience cleere
 That they haue no important party here;
 They finde th'aduantage, benefitt, and ease
 Both on the Eastern and the Western seas. 90
 Such an excess of honor and of strength,

Which wee shall (hauing patience) finde att length,
 Wee finde Spaynes application to our state
 His tender dealing for th'Electorate,
 His tempring of th'incensd Imperiall heate 95
 And Papal purposes bent to defeate
 At Regensburgh, our Royall issue quite,
 Of all their soueraign dignity and right;
 All which (as fame reports) had beene by choyce
 On Bauieres stock conferd, had not the voyce, 100
 Of the greate Prelate Ments (whose heart is Spaynes)
 Withstood the Popes, and th'Emperors deseignes,
 And all they could effect with so much strife,
 Was the Electorate for Bauieres life:
 Whose debt being paide, wee hope the power of Spaine 105
 Will see restore to the right line againe:
 They who know this, neede feare no such extreames
 As these graue wisards talke on in their dreames,

[12X, fol. 22r]

2

But you that waking through transported zeale, 110
 Doe whisper daungers to the Churches weale,
 O tame your spiritts with that charity
 That soe becomes a Christian piety;
 For though each soule here answerable is,
 For his owne way to heauen, yet hee's amiss 115
 That doth condemn all others vnto hell,
 Who doe concurr in creede, and liuing well,
 Though in their outward formes they differing bee,
 And in some points of doctrine dis-agree:
 Since it was neuer cleerely prooued yet, 120
 Nor ere will bee conuincd by holy writt,
 That any forme of Churches discipline
 Hath beene prescribed by so cleere a line,
 But another differing from the same,
 May bee as true, and of as pure a frame. 125
 And as for such as ignorance misledd

Into some outward worship, and are fedd
 With some such nutriment, as soules more cleere
 Cannot digest, toward them lett loue appeare
 By Christs example, for them lett vs sue 130
 Father forgiue, they know not what they doe.
 The protestant diuines that greatest bee,
 For number, knowledg, and for sanctity,
 Retaine more charity then to presume
 Soe farr to say, the present Church of Roome 135
 Is not part of Gods church, or to denie
 A way to heauen to all that therin die.

[12X, fol. 22v]

They onely say that it should bee reformd
 Since it is sickely, mangled, and deform'd
 With mens traditions, brought in by the pride 140
 And auarice of such as did reside
 In highest places; and being purgd by grace
 Wee may with blessed vnity embrace;
 And as a maimed body, though with wo\u/nds
 With bruises, with defil[ements]\ings/ it abounds, 145
 As long as it breathes, none with reason can
 Deny that it is realy a man:
 Soe is it with that Church, where they and wee
 Doe in the most important points agree.
 Who seeke t'imprisonn, fetter, and immure 150
 Religion (that is onely good and pure)
 In Wittenbergh, Geneua, and in Rome,
 Transported by their zeale, too farr presume,
 Into those Churches virtuall beames doe runne
 I hope in different lines from the same sunne, 155
 Which finding dry clay hearts, their heate needs must
 First harden, and then moulder into dust;
 But waxen hearts with pure and feruent zeale

144 *wo\u/nds*] *u* interlined with caret 145 *defil[ements]\ings/*] *ings* written above deletion, no caret

They soften, and then fitt them for heauens seale,
 And for good soules they seuerall channels prooue 160
 By which they may to heauenly Sion mooue.
 They are not soe directly opposite
 As North and South Poles, and though to our sight
 Nothing appeares to bee opposed soe farre
 These seuerall peeces of one Circle are; 165

[12X, fol. 23r]

3

Soe may those of the Church triumphant bee
 if not depriued for want of charitie.
 Some others are wth needles feares possest
 of change of the religion here profest. 170
 Wth God forbidd, for as noe Church appears
 for never the primitiue and purest heares:
 soe there's noe frame of alteracion, since
 both o^r most pious Kinge, and zealous Prince
 are by their naturall and spirituall powers 175
 more like then to bee theirs, to make them ours.
 Who thinke this match may tolleracion bringe
 doe not consider that o^r prudent Kinge
 If there bee anie iust emergent cause
 may bolder bee to execute his lawes 180
 assured of Spaine, then it was fitt of late
 duringe the Treatie, then in the point of State.
 But yet admitt they had sure exercise
 of their profession, may it not suffize,
 The Gospell tells vs if o^r doctrines came 185
 from God, man cannot overthrow the same.
 The Papists find in all theis westerne parts
 theire witt, their depth of learninge, and of arts,
 their Inquisicans, warres, designes of State,

165 *Circle*] *C* corrected from *c* 173 *alteracion*,] *i* signified by tilde over *o*
 177 *tolleracion*] *i* signified by tilde over *o*

can nor the number nor the heate abate, 190
of the reform'ed, wch in one Centurie
hath soe reviu'd th'old Churches puritie.

[12X, fol. 23v]

T'was neuer seene that persecucion
in cause of conscience and religion
did ere conduce vnto the publicke peace 195
but did their number and their heate increase.
It did th'afflicted part the more vnite
were their profession [w] wrong, or were it right
Let vs wth meeke exemplarie lives
Winn and oercome them still, for[] whoe soe striues 200
by persecucion to abate their heate.
powers oyle into the flames to make them great
This doth o' prudent Kinge soe well descerne
(by whose example, o, that Kings would learne,
and seeke to wynn their soules by charitie 205
whom zeale through ignorance hath ledd awry:
And had each other powerfull potentate
a Saule soe tun'd for the Christian State
Soe well enlarge wth spirituall facultie
such insight and such equanimitie 210
A full and vniuersall Councell might
all o' distracted Saules againe vnite.
If in the meane his mildnes vnto those
may make them freinds whom wee repute o' foes
And his example may moue other harts 215
mildly to deale wth the reformed parts
of Christ his Church, Lett vs that blessed end
w^{ch} humble and w^{ch} thankfull harts attend.

190 *number*] *u* blotted 193 *persecucion*] *i* signified by tilde over *o*

201 *persecucion*] *i* signified by tilde over *o* 204 (*by*) No terminal parenthesis

[12X, fol. 24r]

4

Then cease yo^r needlesse and iniurious feares 220

since to o^r church no detriment appeares
But some there be although they this admitt
dislike the iourney & doe cennsure it
as rash & light & full of ieopardy

Lessing soe great a Prince his dignitie. 225

ffor sure, if they wth reasons may be stayd,
I offer these wth iudgement to be waighed
Since first impressions doe soe deepe rootes make
It most comcernes what Princes vndertake

in publicke first, And as o^r rising Sunne 230

in the last Parlament a course did runne
to shedd his beames vpon this governement,
where he appeared to all most diligent,
to know the inward motions of this state,

and his most able parts for to dilate 235

Soe he not circle in the narrow streights
of his owne countries ease o^r home delights
makes it appeare that his enlarged mind
shines outwards too; soe wee w^{ch} ioy may find
his Princely easines, to vndertake [all noble] 240

All nobl actions for his Countries sake

Wth first impressions both in foes & friends
may much conduce to his great Princely ends.

When happie wittes Homer (who best can
giue Characters) describ'd an able man, 245

[12X, fol. 24v]

He said, that wise Vlisses farre had beene
and many men, and many townes had seen
And knew their customs, w^{ch} o^r Prince hath done
more to advantage then if he had gone

241 *All nobl*] Added in the left margin, no terminal *e*

wth ceremony and the slow par'd trayne 250
 of a great Prince w^{ch} as't had beene more par
 Soe t'was lesse safetie, since who knowes how ffar
 W^{ch} watchfull is, his owne ends to advance
 Would haue dealt wth vs as o^r case now stands
 had such a Jewell fallen into his hands 255
 When James the Prince of Scotland did by chance
 (sent by his father Robert into France)
 fall into o^r fourth Henries royall hands,
 he eighteene yeares endur'd his princely bands
 That kings neare Cousen was imposd his bride 260
 and ffifty thousand markes he paid beside
 Thinke but how frequent the examples are
 that Princes persons (not alone in warre
 but such as fell to others hands by chance)
 haue served, that States purpose to advance, 265
 Into whose hands they fell & happie t'was
 ffrance was not tempted by o^r Princes passe
 for his owne Sister t'haue defeated Spaine,
 of this match, wth soe oft France fought in vain
 or to detaine him till he had quitt againe 270
 his clayme to Anjou, G'uyen, and to Mayne

[12X, fol. 25r]

5

Or causes that title to haue bin forborne
 Which our kings haue with soe much glory worne,
 The onely signe and Trophy left to vs, 275
 of all our claymes and conquests glorious.
 But say o^r Prince (though knowne) has safely past
 Of tyme and Treasure what had bin the Waste?
 T'haue gone in State? what vse? when Towne & Court
 and every man that should to them resort 280
 Would haue bin look't on in noe otherwise
 Then in magnificence, through which disguise

277 knowne)]²n mended

Since hee could never truly haue discern'd
 Theire native and true formes, what had bin Learn'd?
 Greate Princes that in all things seeme soe free 285
 are borne to this mayme and captivity;
 That knowne they hardly other countryes veiw
 Without an Army, Which since our Prince knew –
 By putting of his State hee did redeeme,
 And shall not wee soe much the most esteeme 290
 Soe much the more his generous minde admire?
 By humbling of himself, that did aspire,
 Soe to enable his greate naturall powers
 for the good government of vs and ours?
 Bright Angells sometymes to good ends doe here 295
 With grosser bodyes vnto men appeare
 And our good Angell now (whoe like the Sunne
 Could there haue spread his beames) the like hath done

The

[12X, fol. 25v]

The more by noble ends t'extend his fame 300
 doth cloud his person in anothers name,
 And by that meanes hee and that other Starr
 Attending him, whoe would haue shined farr,
 Were shaddowed both from daunger and the paine
 of ceremonyes; which might them deteyne 305
 They did securely soe see fraunce un-seene,
 The City and the Court the King and Queene,
 In theire pure naturalls, and thence through france
 With Spiritts haste, and in sight did advance;
 When knowne, that kingdome all stood in amaze 310
 no Sheppards told of shooting starres doe gaze.
 Examples frequent here might bee produc'd
 Of Princes whoe with curious care induc'd
 Of theire owne Subiects tempers did devise
 to feele them in some homely plaine disguise; 315
 Of how much more importance may this bee
 In other Countryes? where a Prince may see

More to his satisfaccon in few howres
 Then by his Agents, and Ambassadors,
 In many yeares, whoe partly to that end 320
 Doe soe much tyme and paines & treasure spend.
 This hath one braue Charles in his passage done
 and thus did formes of State, and daunger shunne
 And what could shew our daring Prince more wise,
 Then to contrive all this by his disguise. 325
 And as I doe the first designe admire
 Conceaued in a lardge heart sett on fire

By

[12X, fol. 26r]

6

By Loue and brave adventures; soe looke on 330
 The choyce of persons the execution,
 The trusting of the busines in such breasts
 Soe few, soe able, where soe safe it rests,
 All is to bee admir'd; for if the plott
 had bin moou'd to the Councell, had it not 335
 endur'd debating? where the whole affaire
 had quite bin blasted, taking soe much Ayre.
 And as a Prince whose indulgence descends
 To give his Subiects reasons for the ends
 Of all his actions, allwaies doth perplex 340
 His free vnbounded minde (which nought should vex)
 And often by that meanes himself deiect
 And soe expose himself to their neglect:
 Soe may it alsoe lessen him, if still,
 hee make his councell partners of his will; 345
 And in this very plott t'had bin vnfitt
 Since they whome onely hee doth there admitt
 for his assistance might haue prooued thus
 his hindrance in a Worke soe glorious;
 If King and Prince conceal'd this action now 350
 from formall Councell, eu'n to lett them knowe
 That they are not soe necessary things,

But that sometymes the high affaires of Kings,
 May passe, without their helpe, and priuity,
 What shewes more independent Soueraignety 355
 In every circumstance concerning are
 Proofes both of Princely Iudgment and of care

In

[12X, fol. 26v]

In that the iustly fauor'd Admirall,
 Attends the Prince in what might ere befall, 360
 With courage and with counsell, even this
 Condu'd to our Kings honor, and to his,
 for now the vnbeuiled people see
 The King can Want his person, and that hee
 Both apt and able is to take in hand 365
 (Though paines and daunger in his way doe stand)
 All braue designes. This makes him bee, and seeme
 Well worthy of that fauor and esteeme,
 To which hee is advanc't: this rettiefyes
 distractions censurings and forgeryes, 370
 Whisperd and spred by envious tongues which doe
 Both on promotion Wayte and vertue too
 And since our Kings heart Was the royall mynt
 In Which this golden action first tooke print,
 It doth reduce into eich generous minde 375
 his Loue to braue aduentures; which wee finde
 In his owne practice, When from Scotland hee
 Say'd into Denmarke, with such Ieopardy
 To fetch his Queene. As that adventrous deede
 did greate opinion of his courage breede 380
 In England, (which perhaps kept tumors downe,
 Apt to haue swell'd, when hee came to his Crowne)
 Soe this bold vndertaking of his sonne
 Whoe by his patterne now the like hath done.

[12X, fol. 27r]

7 385

Will make all neighbo^r states who apprehend
 his actiue spirit, more tender to offend
 o^r powerfull State, rul'd by a hart soe high
 Wth him more apt, in all things to comply.
 This iourney in this fashion doth make plaine 390
 o^r King and Princes cleerenes vnto Spaine.
 This confidence securely to oppose
 that person to their power must needs dispose
 that noble king and Councell to such ends
 both for o^r owne advantage & o^r friends 395
 As never could haue beene contrived by
 any third persons vtmost industrie
 And to conclude all, t'is an argument
 not onely of their Princely true intent
 to Christian peace, but wee may gather hence 400
 their contemplation in Gods providence,
 Wth in all distances, & everie houre
 they know is of preserving power
 And for that providence extended now
 on him, lett vs o^r hearts most humbly bow 405
 in thankfulness, & in o^r zealous prayers
 to *present* him, and all his great affaires
 Then lift them vpp wth ioy to heare againe
 what hono^r he both giues & takes in Spaine
 Wth now all Europe fills, & everie nation 410
 Wth envie, or wth feare, or admiration

[12X, fol. 27v]

And as o^r glorious Sunne himselfe did shrowd
 and soe moov'd vndiscerned in a clowd

407 *present*] *re* signified by crossed *p* descender

{ But when his heate disposed to send the same
 then like to thunder did resound this fame 415
 then like to lightning flash'd his glories flame
 and after that first terro^r, he appeared
 in his owne luster; Soe may he be feared
 by all his foes, like lightning & like thunder
 And soe may all his friends wth loue and wonder 420
 feele & admire his warmth & wholesome beams
 & may they keepe vs from all stormes extrems
 in all cold feares warme vs wth confidence
 Pray wee besides by the mild influence
 of that bright moone (w^{ch} shortly will descend 425
 him in his *perfect* course still to attend)
 receiue allayes to coole the feaverous fires
 here and in Spaine distempering o^r desires.
 Let neither of these two resplendent lights
 by an Eclipse disturbe o^r mindes or sights 430
 May never shee her selfe soe interpose,
 betwixt his beames & vs that wee should loose
 the least part of his light or influence
 that wee enioy & hope for still from thence
 And lett vs everie one be ever loath 435
 to doe as thankelesse earth to Cinthia doth
 to seeke by shadowes of vmbragious feares
 to hide his sweete aspect from her or hers
 least soe wee wanting comfort of her light
 when it should shine, doe ev'n o^r selues benight 440

[12X, fol. 28r]

7.

And may o^r earthly Joue his Royall ffather
 such fruites of Joy seam both their causes gather
 That all the Christian World may him admire
 to see his ends sent wth his owne desire 445
 May his enlightned will still keepe in awe

426 *perfect*] *er* signified by crossed *p* descender

o^r loyall harts, more then o^r Countries law:
 may his Example guide his glorious Sonne
 circles of pietie and peace to runn
 And may the Sunne it self whose Type hee is 450
 shine now wth wholsome beames on him, and his.
 May it such vapors from the earth exhale
 that may assist him wth a merrie gale,
 for his most safe reterne to vs againe:
 May hee wish still great things, and them attayne 455
 May hee bee lou'd and feard both neere and farr
 May hee loue peace, and yet bee fitt for warr.
 May his loue, and courage neere bee cold
 And may his louely Princesse neere seeme old
 Bee they as happie as the equall bee 460
 Where each doth marrie lawe and maiestie./
 H: Goodere./

[12X, fol. 28v and fol. -r blank]

[12X, fol. -v]

Sr Hen. Goodyere
 verses vpon the Prince
 his Jorney to spaine 465

9) "Congratulations to y^a Prince newly returned, from Spayn," SP
14/153/112

[Fol. 148r]

_____ Congratulation to y^a Prince
newly returned, from Spayne.

You have done wonders, y^e have reverst y^e yeare
wee had our fall, when t'was spring everywhere,
And now in recompence you justly bring 5
in others Autume, vnto vs a spring.
Wee have endur'd for length and sharpnes too
a harder winter then y^e Norwayes doo.
In Court wanting your breath suites mov'd no more
then shippes in [bad] calmes to their desired shore. 10
Or els ech did neglect his private ende
whilst only our desires on you attende.
Trade and commerce were frozen since you went
few wares imported were few wee did vent
Our merchants splitt and brake vpon dry land 15
like to their vesselles vpon rockes and sand
Prisons by pestring were infectious made
and like to whirpooles swallow'd men of trade
The Country stupify'd and no man knew
except to pray as in stormes what to do 20
Buildings halfe finished do still remayne
just as you left them if not fall'n againe.
All that would sell or borrow, breake or bend
no man till your returne would buy or lend
Our Tearmes were like vacations, and they 25
like the greate plague in every streete & way.
To summe vp all, darke feares abus'd our sight
and all things wythred wanting your cleere light
All wyth'red but devotion w^{ch} in part
you have exalted in ech Brittons hart 30

7 *sharpnce*] *sh* mended 16 *rookes*] ²*o* possibly *c*

You have a Type of swee'ter vnion made
 then all devines could ever yet perswade
 For here soules of all sectes did melt & mourne
 and dayly mett in heav'n for your return.

{ [And in these parts on earth they joynd too 35
 in listning when you come, and how you doo.
 For as in rich returnes out of the East
 ech of y' campayn hath interest
 So every one of vs ev'n justly dare
 in you (our cheefest Treasure) clayme a share] 40

In listning and enquiring how you doo,
 and when you come, on earth they joynd too

[Fol. 148v]

There was an vnion also in o' eyes
 in watching south=windes all grew weather=wise.

And as a cunning begger vnderstands 45
 the motion of the givers eyes and handes
 And therefore doth observe them narrowly
 so wee the disposition of the sky.

By whose attendance now y'have thaw'd our Clyme
 and by your warmth & lustre made a Pryme. 50
 Such as the sunne nere did nor ever can
 a vegetation in the hart of man.

The Court, the Citty, and the Country live
 by that new soule and motion that you give.
 Wee sucke our sappe from joy that you have made, 55
 this quickens, our endeouours, opens trade

Tunes all our hart=strings right w^{ch} feare till now
 had stretcht too high, or els lett downe too low.
 But as condensed waters rarify
 to ayre, and ayre to fire by heavens eye 60
 So feares are turned to hopes, hopes in ech hart

41-42] Written in the margin 44 *watching*] *tc* mended
 50 *warmth*] *b* partially damaged 60 ²*to*] Damaged

are turn'd to joyes by that heate you impart.
 Within the circkles of myne eye or eare
 I nought but joy descerne nought els can heare
 As by reflection my joy multiplies 65
 to see their joyfull harts through all mens eyes.
 So I beleeve that from all our aspects
 the joy you made [now] on your [s]owne hart reflectes
 W^{ch} will in vs still new fresh joyes invite
 and thus reciprocally grow infinite. 70
 This is a Typique figure of heavens blisse
 and even to God this prospect pleasing is
 W^{ch} his vice=gerent here delights to veiw
 who is the father of o^r joyes in you.
 And may this oyle of gladnes keepe him strong 75
 and like the Egle still preserve him young
 That hee may many yeares reape the increase
 of all his greate endeavours, Europes peace.

[Fol. 149r]

Till that add to our joyes our thoughts wee cast
 vpon our winter and your daungers past 80
 And more t'endeere you to vs call to minde
 your scape at S^t Anderaes: where y^e wind
 nor the fierce currant that kept you from land
 could daunt yo^r couradge; As there was heav'ns hande
 distinctly seene in giving you that hart 85
 and in preserving it, so tis o^r part
 Of every circumstance that did conduce
 vnto that blessed end, to make some vse.
 And it was ominous that Heaven sent
 our brave Defiance, as an instrument 90
 to save you on that shore it doth presage
 that wee need feare no blasts nor stormy rage
 but wee may boldly by heavens helpe defy

84 *could*] *c* mended 87 *every*] *y* mended *circumstance*] *m* signified by tilde over *u*

all states that shall not well wth vs comply
 As long as heaven please to blesse this land 95
 wth such a Princes hart, and such a hande /
 God to exalt his dreadfull power the more
 hath show'd you daunger since, ev'n on this shore
 And to exalt our thankes makes it appeare
 that for his endes hee sav'd you farre & neere. 100
 In whome wee now so perfectly are blest
 that first our present joyes wee must digest
 before our second thoughts descend to know
 whether your matche wth Spayne proceed or no.
 Thoughe first at so greate distance wee might feare 105
 that cornerd substances might round appeare
 Yet since at so neere distance you have tryed
 the true proportions all are satisfied
 { [for as a Generall ere hee doe invest
 a fort, doth weight the bussines in his brest 110
 puttes in one scale the daunger and y^e chardge
 in th'other how it may his power inlardge
 Then ev'n in person ventures to discry
 at a neere distance all parts wth his eye.]

[Fol. 149v]

{ [And hee that doth by these degrees proceed 115
 doth in his troupes a great assurance breed.
 So have have you done (Greate Prince) wee gladd to heare
 both y^t you are returned and have been there]

And now rejoyce implicately to rest
 on this beleefe, what you shall doe, is best 120
 And now y^t by your safe returne wee have
 that phisique, food, and warmth y^t wee did crave

Now wee poore starveling[<] > yⁱ were almost dead
 are both recur'd and plentifully fedd
 After this phisique and this banquet too 125
 wee all give thanks as christian soules should doo
 And thus, our soules in Harmony most sweete
 in heav'n againe (by thanks vnited) meete.
 And since God vs'd you as a bounteous hand
 to distribute this almes vnto this land 130
 So much from every loyall hart is due
 that hee scarce thanks heav'n right yⁱ thanks not you.
 If you (Sweete Prince & Joy) my thanks allow
 myne owne ambition I have served now
 And vnto Heav'n my knees I humbly bend 135
 and wth my thanks for you this prayre I send./
 As you Gods wonders in the deepe have seene
 and for his owne greate endes preserv'd have bene.
 So may wee still in your deepe endes & wayes
 descerne his wonders and advaunce yo^r prayse. 140
 May you exceed o^r hopes and never can
 there greater bee in any seed of man
 And may you henceforth [wth a] \sayle wth/ merry winde
 through \glorious/ seas of peace, or warre, [unt. .y. .] \then/ find
 The Haven of Hev'n, where you wth Joy shall rest, 145
 and part of myne may bee to meete you blest.

123 *starveling*] *g* damaged *were*] *ere* damaged 130 *vnto*] *v* mended
 132 *thanks*] *es* possibly *s* 135 *humbly*] *um* mended 143 *\sayle wth/*] Interlined
 without caret 144 *\glorious/*] Interlined with caret *\then/*] Interlined without
 caret

10) "To y^c Marquis Ham: wth the verses of my Lo: of Buck;," SP
14/180/15–17.1

[17.1; fol. 25v]

To y^c Marquis Ham: wth the verses
of my Lo: of Buck:

Tis not a figure only but a beame
of devine nature, that o^r loves reflect
first on o^r selves, and tis as pure a streame 5
from y^c same liquid fountayne y^c directs
Our loves to o^r owne vertues though they move
in other soules. To whome more aptly then
Could I present these lines of prayse and love
meant to y^c most Angelicall of men 10
Then \to one [you] for vertue/ [to yo^r noble selfe] has \true/ Parralell?
you two are th' eyes both of this Court, & Isle
[And all] \on whome/ our eyes of observation dwell,
[as] \and tende by/ your aspects are wee looke \droope/ sad or smile;
Perhapps more boldly here your modesty 15
may view yo^r vertues in anothers frame,
And myne may wth lesse feare of flattery
convay them thus vnder anothers name
For as being young one only gentle kind
one ayre of bewty could my hart inflame 20
Yet if in twenty faces I did find
that magique, I was charmed wth y^c same.
(And it was constancy still to affect
one object.) So \now/ where so[e] ere it bee,
Since vpon vertues my soule did reflect, 25
one sweete resultance doth inamour mee;
Such a resultance did I find in him

11 \to . . . vertue/] Interlined with caret \true/] Interlined without caret

12 this] t uncrossed 13 \on whome/] Interlined without caret

14 \and . . . by/] Interlined without caret \droope/] written over "looke," with
caret 24 \now/] Interlined with caret

for whome these lines were drawne fit appeare
 Through my rude handling of it lame or dimme
 Looke on yo^r selfe and you shall find them \it/ cleare 30

[17; fol. 25r]

My Lo: [Hee] that \The Duke of Buck./ was the object \[subject]/ of
 \my thoughts in/ these lines
 [had never] w^{ch} I now dedicate to your Lopp
 had never perhaps y^e leasure to macke them
 the object of his eyes \and some of them perhaps never came to his hand/
 it [is enough for mee] \wilbee some satisfactio to mee/
 if besides my owne conscience I have so noble 35
 a witnesse of the expressing some part of
 the honor I owe his Grace; [My reasons for
 this boldnes is your Lopps judgement and love
 to verse and] \[The] \Any// reasons I am bold is that/ I have heard your
 Lopp confess y^f
 after mightyer bussines you recreate your 40
 selfe sometimes in reading \these kinds of/ lighter things.
 \for w^{ch} I confesse I honor you/
 And though these dare not appeare to y^{or}
 judgement yet nr yet to y^e sweetnes of yo^r
 nature they dare. w^{ch} gives lustre to all 45
 your vertues for w^{ch} I \am/ ambitious to bee
 received [as] into as neere a distance as I can [for]
 A most humble servant
 HG

30 \it/] Interlined with caret 31 \The . . . Buck./] Written over deleted "Hee,"
 no caret [subject/] Written over "object," no caret \my . . . in/] Interlined
 with caret 34 \and . . . hand/] Interlined with caret \wilbee . . . me/] Written
 above deleted "is . . . mee," no caret 37 My] Corrected from *The*
 39 \[The] . . . that/] Interlined without caret \Any/] Written over deleted
 "The," no caret 41 \these . . . of/] Interlined without caret
 42 \for . . . you/] Interlined without caret 46 \am/] Interlined with caret

yet perhapps when they have receave the 50
 dignity of passing through your Lopp handes
 perhapps the may, at least it wilbee +

+ [and it wilbee] some satisfaction to mee not to see a child^{ren} of myne
 owne \brayne/ quite smothered, for w^{ch} I sufficiently provide

[16; fol. 24v]

My Lord.) I did some monethes past [direct] \dedicate to yo^r Lopp/
 these 55

\lines written in severall times and occasions to y^e D of Buck:/
 ingenuously confessing that \then/ in it there was a tacite
 purpose to make him reade them \in your handes/ whome his
 owne more pretious bussines might encase \it/ though
 hee did not \though hath as I sent them/ Yet since occasionally \of late/
 at yours table 60

the other day I mentioned that I had written
 to you in verse \that you might yet alwayes speake truth/ I entreate you in
 prose to pervse

them at your leasure. My ambition is if my Lo:
 D [doe] have not leasure (for I beleeve hee wantes
 no more will then power) [have] to dispatch mee 65
 wth King [by] before his iourney that if leave mee re=
 commended to yo^r mediation I may find it earnest
 w^{ch} is no lesse then effectual. I have prepared yo^r
 Lopp by sending your Lopp my histery and who
 soever shall consider it hereafter shall find you 70
 were an instrument to preserve [an honest
 man a] the Kings old servaunt and (w^{ch} is

53–54] Written in outer margin 54 \brayne/] Interlined without caret
 55 \dedicate . . . Lopp/] Interlined without caret 56 \lines . . . Buck:/] Interlined
 without caret 57 \then/] Interlined with caret 58 \in . . . handes/] Interlined
 with caret *whome*] *m* corrected from *ne* 59 \it/] Interlined without caret
 60 \though . . . them/] Interlined without caret \of late/] Interlined without
 caret 62 \that . . . truth/] Interlined without caret

Daniel Starza Smith 151

more) a very honest man from ruyne
and yⁱ it may bee one meanes to purchase
you glory not only here but in heaven 75
w^{ch} I pray for

Your Lopps

[15; fol. 24r]

My Lo: I have seene not only clothes and stuffes [but]
and oathes and phrases and countenances but also some
men in fashion, and [a] suddaynly againe abandoned wth as 80
litle reason as they were taken. It is no mervayle then
that verses [are so much growne out of fashion] \have lately runne that
Fortune/; But [it may
bee a] one may mervayle then why I should present you
wth a thing so much out of [fashion as verse] vse;

For y^e right Hono:^{ble} \and truly noble/ y^e Lo: Marquis Hamilton 85
Lo: Steward of his M^{yes} houshold & &

To my Lo:
Mar: Hamilton

I hav I have

82 \have . . . Fortune/] Written above deleted "are . . . fashion," no caret

85 \and . . . noble/] Interlined without caret

11) "Angells first fault was pride, thence grew there fall," B11, fols. 135r-137v

[B11, fol. 135r]

 Angells first fault was pride, thence grew there fall
 ___ Their second flatt'ry w^{ch} vndid vs all.
 So 't was in vs Satans false hopes began
 ___ to tempt Eves pride her flatt'ry tempted man
 Of both these faults I guilty were to'wards you 5
 ___ If I should have done other then I do.
 Not to have written when your hand beginnes
 ___ in mee were pride the first and worst of sinnes
 and to have written first before you had
 [beginning < >] \invited mee to yours had
 bene/ as bad 10
 for in y^t distaunce where you placed mee
 'T had bene the poorest part of flattery
 Insinuation: w^{ch} I hate as much
 as falshood, or fayre mayds a foule mouths tuche,
 But I am glad your powerfull hands did lose 15
 these fetters w^{ch} before my hands did close
 and (it hath wrought a wonder) w^{ch} is more
 It makes my muse speake y^t was dumbe before
 For till this care my thoughts of you had bene
 Like spirritts good and a< >t vnseene 20
 If mans best part of God an Imadge bee
 his thoughts resemble Angells quicke and free
 W^{ch} other shapes and bodyes putt on then
 of thicker stuffe when they appeare to men
 So Thoughts doe sev'erall shapes & bodyes [vse] choose 25
 Of lookes and signes, and sometimes actions vse
 But my thoughts now not only bodyed bee
 In words but numbers too to make you see
 That I am curious what to you bee sayd,

10 \invited . . . bene/] Written over deleted words, no caret

that every word and syllable bee wayde 30
 For verse hath this pre- >rve of those
 concepts w^{ch} loosely are conveyd in prose
 That they are vtter'd more advisedly
 they dwell in o^r thoughts, these doe but passe by
 They are oft'ner read and read wth more desire 35
 you" have seldome seen ballads consume in fire
[or lappe vp silkes: but the cheefe reason why
 my thoughts runne vp them selves in Poetry
 < >Indian wives most bravery have
 When they enter their husbands grave] 40

Or lappe vp silkes w^{ch} makes mee hope these rymes
 may save my witnesses in future times
 w^{ch} though they now want credit may prove true
 All good I thought or wrote or spoke of you
 whome (least I seeme to flatter) I [leave] must leave 45
 to speake of, what my humble thoughts conceave.

Except this truth that in yo^r frame I find
 as y^r can please myne eyes or fill my minde
 w^{ch} you have ransomed and have sett free
 from servitude w^{ch} false loves cast on mee 50
 and in y^r title you may justly have
 < >tree disposing of mee as y^{or} slave

vnlesse yo^r favour \you can bee wonne/ dare advaunce more by
 mee wth yo^r servants name & dignity.

34 *dwell*] *d* mended 35–36 *seen . . . silkes*] Poem cut through with bent
 horizontal line here 37–40 *or . . . grave*] Passage deleted
 41–46 *Or . . . conceave.*] Written in left margin alongside lines 4–19
 42 *save*] *sa* uncertain 47–52] Written in left margin, alongside lines 19–32
 48 *can*] *n* mended 53 \you . . . wonne/] Written above “yo^r favour,” no caret
 53–54] Written in left margin

[Fol. 135v]

So my muse now her best attire putts on 55
 When shee is ledd to Execution
 For my love w^{ch} was husband to my muse
 be'ing dead, shee doth a longer life refuse
 and like a swan thinkes it a bravery
 To sing (and singe to you) before shee dy 60
 To whome now dying what shee conceale
 as to her Confessour shee will reveale
 First shee must tell you y^t if ever I
 true lovelines and sweetnes could descry
 in all their shapes, graces, and purities 65
 W^{ch} were the saynts of my Idolatryes,
 All, all those bewtyes w^{ch} were scattered
 on ech of them, and there my fancyes fedd
 Are now ammassd in you; and thousands more
 W^{ch} nature never heap'd in one before, 70
 For every bewty w^{ch} ech lover knew
 was but some type of some one part in you,
 And as to make a wholesome Antidote
 many a severall poyson < >t bee gott < >
 So Nature chose from all their sweetest parts 75
 perfections w^{ch} asunder \devided/ could wound harts,
 (having before try'd what those parts could doo
 disjoyn'd, w^{ch} shee now \doth/ vnite[s] in you,)
 and mingled where they may a medicine prove,
 And Balme to cure all harts wounded wth Love. 80
 On me[n]e you' have done this care and made mee see
 that pure brave Love is sonne to Chastity
 and must bee govern'd, and must feed vpon
 Honor and reason and sometim< >

58 *shee*] *s* mended from *t* 62 *her*] *h* mended from *g* 65 *graces*] *g* mended
 from *s* *purities*] *p* mended 76 \devided/] Written above "asunder," no caret,
²*d* mended 78 \doth/] Interlined with caret 81 *me[n]e*] "myn" corrected to
 "mee"

On mee you' have done this cure and made mee see 85
 that all I lov'd before was Alchimy
 you the true Gold whose outside pleaseth all
 whose inward vertue's truly Cordiall.
 Or if not gold you are that mystique stone
 w^{ch} all Philosophy hath harpd vpon 90
 w^{ch} make all mettalls pure and doth restore
 [all] In man what age and sicknes spent before
 And doth not heale distempers past alone
 .But doth preserve from new infection

[Fayrest) as Indian wives most bravery have 95
 when y^{ey} alive enter their husbandes grave]

Farest) if you would know the reason why
 my thoughts come rimed again in Poetry
 Tis that as Indian wives most bravery have
 When the alive enter their husbands grave. 100

[you whome I love rem < >my not yo^r sexe
 w^{ch} teach mee that pure love doth not perplex
 since I can love you and forgett your sexe]
 It must not passions breed w^{ch} may perplex
 Thus can I love you and forgett yo^r sexe 105

[Fol. 137r]

[And (fayrest you) you therefore need not fear]\You therefore in
 yo^r judgement need not feare/
 least in my love those vanities inhere
 w^{ch} might my service make vnfitt for you
 yet if you thinke so I must thinke so too
 and keepe my Muse from y^r request w^{ch} I 110

91 *all*] ¹/ mended from *s* 93 *alone*] *lo* mended 95–96] Written in inner
 (right) margin, alongside lines 55–70 97–100] Written in outer (left) margin,
 alongside lines 72–58 101–105] Written in outer (left) margin, alongside lines
 78–90

being first denyed shee did resolve to dye. _____
 [And though you are the last to whome my Muse
 Shall speake her last, yet yet shee cannot choose
 but take her seate by making mention
 of my greate Frend vertues perfection. 115
 Shee is a booke w^{ch} curious Nature bound
 to rerite all rules y^t vertue ever found
 who doth vpon so fayre an outside looke
 may guesse greate mysteryes wth in y^t booke
 But you who in so neere a distance reade 120
 in all her wordes and actions how to treade
 the pathes to vertue; you in whome doe grow
 so natt'urall seedes of goodnes, y^t you know]

<Eight lines of missing text here>

[Fol. 136r]

P They who were first my fancyes mistresses
 whose harts were pleasd to' accept my services 125
 gave life vnto my muse and nourish'd it
 And you who have refus'd mee \her/ as vnfitt }
 to bee yo^r seruaunt have her murdred* so

who now at last gaspe only craves to know
 your reason[s]; and is better pleas'd by much 130
 *to dy for you then live againe for such

{ *have slayne her who is better
 pleased by much

125 *harts*] *r* mended 127 \her/] Written above "mee," no caret
 132–133] Written in right margin alongside lines 108–109

[Fol. 137v]

\and [in] as signe [y^t] shee suffers willingly/
 \[II] Sends you this last worke as a legacy/ 135
 [And her last words and work before shee dy]
 [shee gives you as her lates\richest/=legacy]
 [On]\To/ you; to[u] you towards whome besides did move
 the very last thought that was like to loves
 [And]\But/ now shees speechlesse I for her must crave 140
 that your fayre hand may [bring]\beare/ vnto her grave
 Your martyre whose ambition was to rest
 among such loving papers in yo^r chest
 as give you most respect vnlesse you choose
 to give such honor as greate Rome did vse 145
 in their last funnerall Solemnityes
 burning her corps in yo^r consuming eyes.

[Fol. 136v blank]

134–135] Interlined as two lines above line 136 to replace lines 136–137
 135 *worke*] *k* mended from *d* 137 *\richest/*] Written above undeleted “lates,”
 no caret 138 *\To/*] Written above deleted “On,” no caret
 140 *\But/*] Written above deleted “And,” no caret 141 *\beare/*] Written above
 deleted “Bring,” no caret

12) "Since some wth leather doe," New Year's Day poem to Mistress Essex Rich, accompanying a gift of gloves, B11, fols. 138, 142

[Fol. 142r (top panel)]

Since some wth leather doe, I hope I may
 wth paper fitt yo^r hand this new yeares=day.
 When it hath had y^e honor there to rest
 Till your eyes by perusing make it blest
 yet throw it not away, since you may trust 5
 it to preserve another guift from dust
 And there's one reason \more/ y [it] may \[should]/ perhapps
 [< >]\give it more favour then the/ glove[s] it wrapps

[Fol. 138r]

Since you can never have [so fitt] a glove so fitt
 but on a hundred hands as well will fitt, 10
 This scrowle no such indiffreny endures
 It will fitt no hand if it fitt not yours
 But if in y^t capacity it misse
 a fayre acceptance from you; yet for this
 that it yo^r eyes will fitt [< >hand,]\though not your hand/ 15
 it in some corner like a glasse may stand,
 Where \you/ may glaunce vpon it as you passe
 It will not shew yo^r person, every glass
 will serve y^t < >t yet < > not lesse then due

[Fol. 142r (bottom panel)]

(For art can frame no glasse to flatter you) 20
 Nor can I frame one to reflect yo^r mind

7 \more/] Interlined with caret y] Word left incomplete but not deleted

\[should/] Written above "may" then deleted, no caret

8 give . . . the] Written above deletion, no caret 9 \you/] Interlined without

caret 15 \though . . . hand/] Written above deletion, no caret

No stuffe for y^t vse is enoughe refind
 But here you may see some of myne, and see
 th'effects of yo^r owne virtuall powers on mee
 Whose beames though so remote still worke vpon 25
 that w^{ch} your worth bredd, my devotion
 to serve you; w^{ch} impressions dayly grow
 more deepe wth age, (like wrinckles on my brow)
 And if in nothing els yet you may see
 them in this wish, w^{ch} is y^t you may bee 30
 both woo'd and marry'd where you best can choose
 before y^e swiftest post can bring mee newes,
 And [y^t] \may/ that match [may here] \on earth/ an Embleme
 bee
 [for pleasure] \of th/ honor, \pleasure/ perpetuity
 of y^t [< >]; where Saynts \wth you/ and Angells shall 35
 [your] \bee/ rivalls [bee] [and yet no] \wthout any/ sp[e]eene at
 all.

[And] Till then [may you] \I wish/ [enjoy]\[have]/ as many \blessings/
 more
 [blessings] \of life/ as hath the booke of life in store #

[Fol. 138v]

Essex Riche

40

22 *enoughe*] ¹*e* corrected from *i* 25 *worke*] *k* mended 29 *els*] *el* damaged
 33 \may/] Interlined without caret in another hand \on earth/] Interlined
 without caret in another hand 34 \of th/] Interlined without caret in another
 hand \pleasure/] Interlined with caret in another hand 35 y^t] ¹ mended
 \wth you/] Interlined with caret in another hand 36 \bee/] Written above
 deletion in another hand, no caret \wthout any/] Written above deleted “yet
 no” in another hand, no caret 37 then] *n* mended from *m* \I wish/] Written
 above deleted “may you” in another hand, no caret \[have]/] Written above
 deleted “enjoy” in another hand, no caret \blessings/] Interlined with caret, ³*s*
 added in another hand and ink 38 \of life/] Written above deleted “blessings”
 in another hand, no caret

13) "Le Bien Venu," B11, fol. 58r–59v

[Fol. 58r]

_____Le Bien Venu./

As after drought the thirsty ground
 receaves a shower
 As Zephyrus heales winters wound
 in every flower

5

So are wee now refreshd by your sweet dew
 So your sweet breath our blossomes doth renew;
 So by yo^r dew wee are refreshed here
 So by your breat wee doe new blossomes beare.

_____Since Zephyrus when it doth blow
 for sent & sight
 Enammells and perfumes ech bow
 [for] \to/ our delight

10

Harts should as well as they some liverye beare
 In thankfulnes to entertayne the eare

15

_____O that my wordes could like my hart
 bee sweetly sett
 And theirs who in joy beare a part
 in tune were mett

To' th' Harmony of th orbes they might come neere
 If not to such as Angells sing[:] & heare

20

_____Then you Great Lord wth judgment might
 our songs allow
 Who by [high] \suche/ titles have such right
 of welcome now

25

As y'are our Tutelary Angell here
 And the Intelligence of this Courts Spheare.

8 here] *h* mended from *g* 13 \to/] Interlined without caret 14 Harts] *ar* damaged 22 judgment] *m* has four minims 24 \suche/] Interlined with caret

[Fol. 58v]

Yet sweetest Lord shame not to beare
 this single noyse
 Wth [may present to ey and] \now but/ humbly whispers to/
 \[vnto] your/ eare 30
 the generall voyce
 [Accept this Magique then by w^{ch} I doo] \They are types of
 Magique spells/
 [Make you appeare to vs and vs to you]

Yet [And] doth presage that in these active dayes
 Wth louder straynes wee shall o^r Champion prayse \Generall
 rayse/ 35
 Devining; As as you have made active dayes
 That }
 So } wth louder straynes wee shall \you/ o^r Generall rayse

Yet sweetest Lord now listen too
 this single noyse 40
 Because it whispers [l]vnto you
 the generall voyce
 Devining, that ere long in straynes more cleare
 You shall you [y] high design'd atcheements heare

[Fol. 59r blank]

[Fol. 59v]

Benvenuto

45

28 *shame*] *m* has four minims 30] Progressive versions of this line read: 1) “Wth may present to ey and eare,” 2) “Wth may present vnto your eare,” 3) “Wth now but humbly whispers to your eare” 32 \They . . . spells/] Interlined without caret 34 *active*] *c* initially omitted and added afterwards 35 *louder*] *d* mended \Generall rayse/] Written above “Champion prayse,” no caret

14) "Madame," B11, fols. 134r-v

[Fol. 134r]

In
_____ Madame _____

There are enow whose braynes your bewties hate
 And like y^c sunne wth in their fantasyes
 begett[s] such frutes, y^t all may see how greate
 ___ and pow'rfull are <.> bea<..> throwne from y^{or} eyes. 5
 My brayne so frozen < > leave
 wth greefe to thin< >g act
 y^t nought but vertue can <>ake her conceave
 ___ or breed in her the dutyes < > respect 10
 Shee is my mistris so as < >ire
 to see her fayre plac'd, & reverence make
 even to her Pallaces, & [...] them admire
 ___ as men doe Temples, for their owners sake
 Therefore to you, in whome such < >bee 15
 or rather flames of vertue, bright & rare
 My best endeavours, fayth zeale < >
 ___ <>nd < >ood< >
 <>ne < > favour< >
 not only to y^c body of your frendes 20
 but to y^c honor, & the liberty
 ___ to bee a Counsaylour to y^{or} <>ayre end
 'Twere sloth in mee, nay < > 'twere
 not to dischardge in some proportion
 this office, wherein what sayle to < > 25
 ___ I will supply by my < >tion
 To love God, you ne<.>d n< >spirituall
 <>dise; nor fl< > end < > are t< >
 nor Civill, you ar< > to all;
 ___ you these prevent < >ly what y' already doo. 30
 Yet can I lead you into such a way,
 and lay downe such a project to y^{or} view,

2] Madame] Underlined with a swirly decoration

to strengthen y^{or} best part, as so you may
 ___perfourme all these ev'n beter then you doo.

[Fol. 134v]

_____	Knowledg can doe all this, You have a witt	35
	able to travayle through [y ⁱ]her Paradise,	
	But it will rust & wyther, & admitte	
___	decay, if not preservd by exercise.	
	Witt w th out knowledg, so it selfe behaves	
	as an vnridden horse nor more prevayles	40
___	then a fa< >ship< >exposed to deepe waves	
___	wanting a < > Anchore, Ballast, sayles	
___	Your witte may woo her; as it hath begunne	
	W th paynfull h<>wers, & often on her call,	
	for shee is daynty nice, & hardly wonne	45
___	but being gote, shee's franke & liberall	
	And Prince=like shee hath many an inward roome	
	but all are lockt, there are no passadges	
	for such as w th out keyes & guides doe come	
___	and shee hath many, ev'n all languadges.	50
	< >barons tongue can leade you to the hall	
	< >see< >'tis not fitte	
	that you so royall=borne should stay where all	
___	of all parts and conditions may sitte.	
	Gett you into y ^e roomes of state & pleasure	55
	Life is too short to enter into all)	
	fow'r only guides shall serve you for y ⁱ treasure	
___	to w ^{ch} I counsayle you in speciall	
	The first is Lattin, th' other sisters bee	
	Italian, Spanish, French borne \[all]/ by y ⁱ mother	60
	Gett her, & shee commaundes y ^e other three	

36 [yⁱ]her] Deletion and addition of "her" made in another ink, also responsible
 for lines 43-70 41 fa<] Could be Ia or Ja 43 begunne] g mended
 56 all]) No opening parenthesis visible 60 \[all/] Interlined with caret
 61 commaundes] ²m signified by tilde over ¹m

___And eche < >ves you to know eche other
 Cheefe treasu<.>er to knowledge shee was borne
 and all the quallityes & graces rare
 that are dispers'd her daughters to adorne 65
 ___in severall kindes, in her contracted are;
 Shee hath more beuty \smoothenes/ then y^e Thuscane tongue
 More state then Spanish, and more curiousnes
 then hath the french, & you know best \how/ longe
 the last was woo'd wth care & paynfulnes. 70

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67 \smoothenes/] Written above "beuty," no caret 69 \how/] Interlined with
 caret 70 wth] Damaged