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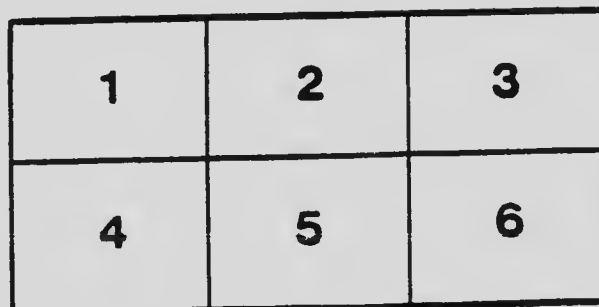
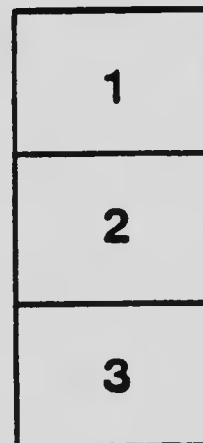
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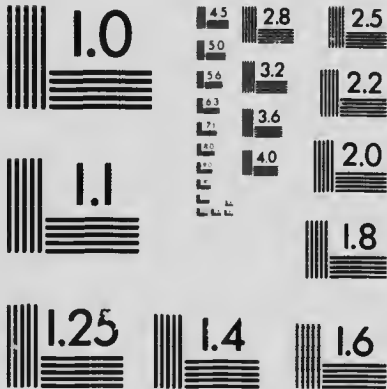
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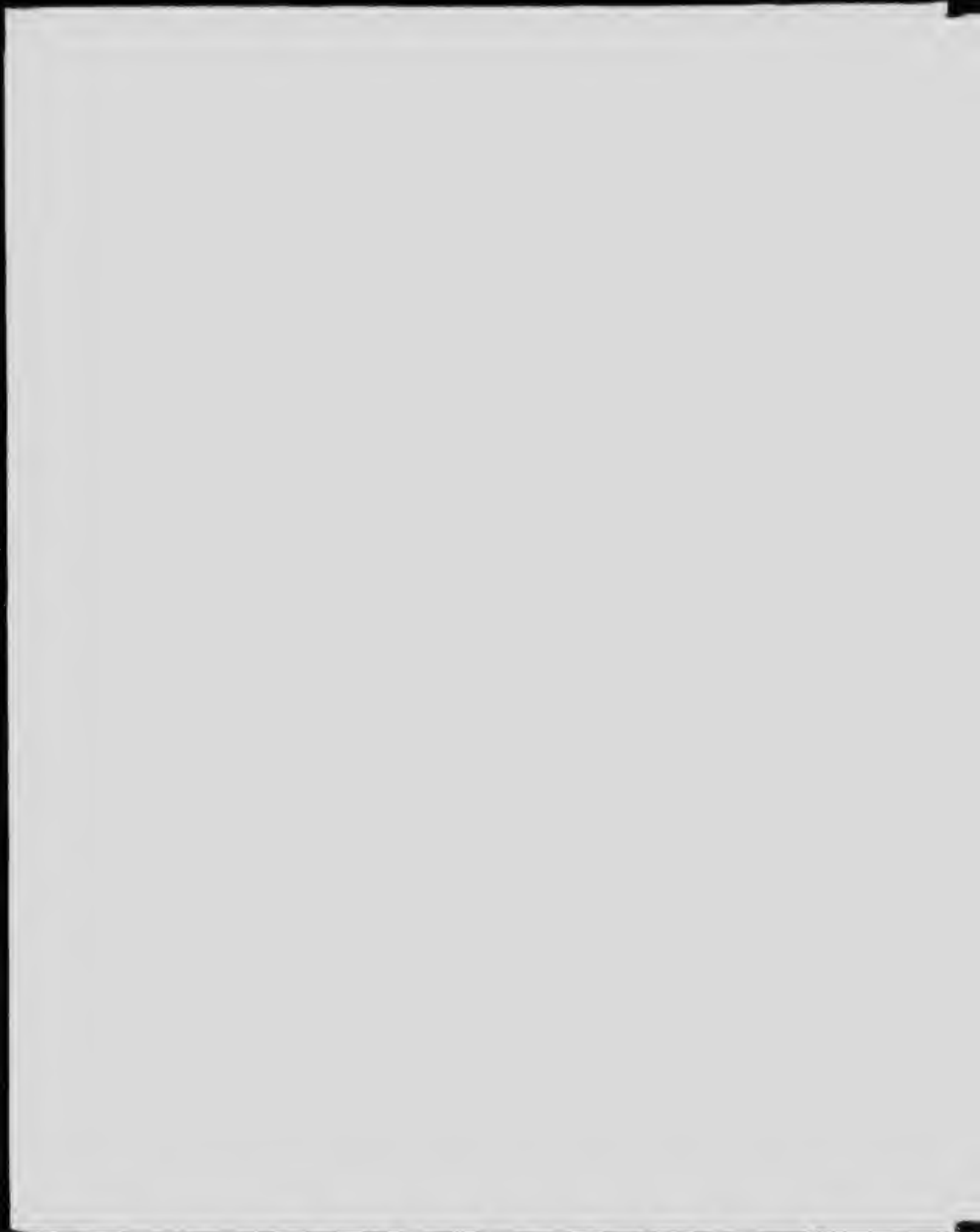
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MINOR POEMS
OF
MICHAEL DRAYTON

CH. SEN AND EDITED BY

CYRIL BRETT

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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF DRAYTON'S LIFE AND WORKS

- 1563 Drayton born at Hartshill, Warwickshire.
- 1572? Drayton a page in the house of Sir Henry Goodere, at Polesworth.
- c. 1574 Anne Goodere born?
- Feb. 1591 Drayton in London. *Harmony of Church.*
- 1593 *Idea, the Shepherd's Garland. Legend of Peirs Gaveston.*
- 1594 *Idea's Mirrour. Matilda.* Lucy Harrington becomes Countess of Bedford.
- 1595 Sir Henry Goodere the elder dies. *Endimion and Phoebe*, dedicated to Lucy Bedford.
- 1595-6 Anne Goodere married to Sir Henry Rainsford.
- 96 *Mortimeriadas. Legends of Robert, Matilda, and Gaveston.*
- 1597 *England's Heroical Epistles.*
- 1598 Drayton already at work on the *Polyolbion.*
- 1599 *Epistles* and *Idea* sonnets, new edition. (Date of Portrait of Drayton in National Portrait Gallery.)
- 1600 *Sir John Oldcastle.*
- 1602 New edition of *Epistles* and *Idea.*
- 1603 Drayton made an Esquire of the Bath, to Sir Walter Aston. *To the Maiestie of King James. Baxons' Wars.*
- 1604 *The Owle. A Pean Triumphant. Moyses in a Map of his Miracles.*
- 1605 First collected edition of *Poems.* Another edition of *Idea* and *Epistles.*
- 1606 *Poemes Lyrick and Pastorall. Odes. Eglogs. The Man in the Moone.*
- 1607 *Legend of Great Cromwell.*
- 1608 Reprint of Collected *Poems.*
- 1609 Another edition of *Cromwell.*
- 1610 Reprint of Collected *Poems.*
- 1613 Reprint of Collected *Poems.* First Part of *Polyolbion.*
- 1618 Two *Elegies* in FitzGeoffrey's *Satyrs and Epigrames.*
- 1619 Collected Folio edition of *Poems.*
- 1620 Second edition of *Elegies*, and reprint of 1619 *Poems.*
- 1622 *Polyolbion* complete.
- 1627 *Battle of Agincourt, Nymphidia, &c.*
- 1630 *Muses Elizium. Noah's Flood. Moses his Birth and Miracles. David and Goliath.*
- 1631 Second edition of 1627 folio. Drayton dies towards the end of the year.
- 1636 Posthumous poem appeared in *Annalia Dubrensis.*
- 1637 *Poems.*

INTRODUCTION

MICHAEL DRAYTON was born in 1563, at Hartshill, near Atherstone, in Warwickshire, where a cottage, said to have been his, is still shown. He early became a page to Sir Henry Goodere, at Polesworth Hall: his own words give the best picture of his early years here.¹ His education would seem to have been good, but ordinary; and it is very doubtful if he ever went to a university.² Besides the authors mentioned in the Epistle to Henry Reynolds, he was certainly familiar with Ovid and Horace, and possibly with Catullus: while there seems no reason to doubt that he read Greek, though it is quite true that his references to Greek authors do not prove any first-hand acquaintance. He understood French, and read Rabelais and the French sonneteers, and he seems to have been acquainted with Italian.³ His knowledge of English literature was wide, and his judgement good: but his chief bent lay towards the history, legendary and otherwise, of his native country, and his vast stores of learning on this subject bore fruit in the *Polyolbion*.

While still at Polesworth, Drayton fell in love with his patron's younger daughter, Anne;⁴ and, though she married, in 1596, Sir Henry Rainsford of Clifford, Drayton continued his devotion to her for many years, and also became an intimate friend of her husband's, writing a sincere elegy on his death.⁵ About February,

¹ Cf. Elegy viij, *To Henry Reynolds, Esquire*, p. 108.

² Sir Aston Cokayne, in 1658, says that he went to Oxford, while Fleay asserts, without authority, that his university was probably Cambridge.

³ Cf. the motto of *Idea's Mirrour*, the allusions to *Ariosto* in the *Nymphidia*, p. 129; and above all, the *Heroical Epistles*; Dedic. of *Ep. of D. of Suffolk to Q. Margaret*: 'Sweet is the French Tongue, more sweet the Italian, but most sweet are they both, if spoken by your admired self.' Cf. *Surrey to Geraldine*, ll. 5 sqq., with Drayton's note.

⁴ Cf. Sonnet xij (ed. 1602), p. 42, 'Tis nine years now since first I lost my wit.' (This sonnet may, of course, occur in the supposed 1600 ed., which would fix an earlier date for Drayton's beginning of love.)

⁵ Elegy ix, p. 113.

1591, Drayton paid a visit to London, and published his first work, the *Harmony of the Church*, a series of paraphrases from the Old Testament, in fourteen-syllabled verse of no particular vigour or grace. This book was immediately suppressed by order of Archbishop Whitgift, possibly because it was supposed to savour of Puritanism.¹ The author, however, published another edition in 1610; indeed, he seems to have had a fondness for this style of work; for in 1604 he published a dull poem, *Moses in a Map of his Miracles*, re-issued in 1630 as *Moses his Birth and Miracles*. Accompanying this piece, in 1630, were two other 'Divine poems': *Noah's Flood*, and *David and Goliath*. *Noah's Flood* is, in part, one of Drayton's happiest attempts at the catalogue style of bestiary; and Mr. Elton finds in it some foreshadowing of the manner of *Paradise Lost*. But, as a whole, Drayton's attempts in this direction deserve the oblivion into which they, in common with the similar productions of other authors, have fallen. In the dedication and preface to the *Harmony of the Church* are some of the few traces of Euphuism shown in Drayton's work; passages in the *Heroical Epistles* also occur to the mind.² He was always averse to affectation, literary or otherwise, and in *Elegy viij* deliberately condemns Lyly's fantastic style.

Probably before Drayton went up to London, Sir Henry Goodere saw that he would stand in need of a patron more powerful than the master of Polesworth, and introduced him to the Earl and Countess of Bedford. Those who believe³ Drayton to have been a Pope in petty spite, identify the 'Idea' of his earlier poems with Lucy, Countess of Bedford; though they are forced to acknowledge as self-evident that the 'Idea' of his later work is Anne, Lady Rainsford. They then proceed to say that Drayton, after consistently honouring the Countess in his verse for twelve years, abruptly

¹ Cf. May's ed. of *Barons' Wars, &c.* (1887), p. 6.

² Cf. *ibid.* Ep. 'Mat. to K. J.', 100 sqq., &c.

³ Professor Courthope and others. There was some excuse for blunders before the publication of Professor Elton's book; and they have been made easier by an unfortunate misprint. Professor Courthope twice misprints the first line of the *Love-Parting Sonnet*, as 'Since there's no help, come let us rise and part', and, so printed, the line supports better the theory that the poem refers to a patroness and not to a mistress. Cf. Courthope, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. pp. 40 and 43.

transferred his allegiance, not forgetting to heap foul abuse on his former patroness, out of pique at some temporary withdrawal of favour. Not only is this directly contrary to all we know and can infer of Drayton's character, but Mr. Elton has decisively disproved it by a summary of bibliographical and other evidence. Into the question it is here unnecessary to enter, and it has been mentioned only because—alone, of the many Drayton-controversies, has cast any slur on the poet's reputation.

In 1593, Drayton published *Idea, the Shepherds Calendar*, in nine Eclogues; in 1606 he added a tenth, the best eclogue to the new edition, and rearranged the order, so that the new eclogue became the ninth. In these Pastorals, while following the *Shepherds Calendar* in many ways, he already displays something of the sturdy independence which characterized him through life. He abandons Spenser's quasi-rustic dialect, and, while keeping to most of the pastoral conventions, such as the singing-match and threnody, he contrives to introduce something of a more natural and homely strain. He keeps the political allusions, notably in the Eclogue containing the song in praise of *Beata*, who is, of course, Queen Elizabeth. But an over-bold remark in the last line of that song was struck out in 1606; and the new eclogue has no political reference. He is not ashamed to allude directly to Spenser; and indeed his direct allusions are limited to a few scattered phrases, as in the *Ballad of Domsabel*. Almost to the end of his literary career, Drayton mentions Spenser with reverence and praise.¹

It is in the songs interspersed in the Eclogues that Drayton's best work at this time is to be found: already his metrical versatility is discernible, for though he doubtless remembered the many varieties of metre employed by Spenser in the *Calendar*, his verses already bear a stamp of their own. The long but impetuous lines, such as 'Trim up her golden tresses with Apollo's sacred tree', afford a striking contrast to the archaic romance-metre, derived from *Sir Thopas* and its fellows, which appears in *Domsabel*, and it again to the melancholy, murmuring cadences of the lament for Elphin. It

¹ Cf. *E. and Phoebe*, sub fin.; *Shep. Sir.* 145-8; *Ep. Hy. Reyn.* 79 sqq.

must, however, be confessed that certain of the songs in the 1593 edition were full of recondite conceits and laboured antitheses, and were rightly struck out, to be replaced by lovelier poems, in the edition of 1606. The song to Beta was printed in *Englands Helicon*, 1600; here, for the first time, appeared the song of *Dead Love*, and for the only time, *Rowlands Madrigal*. In these songs, Drayton offends least in grammar, always a weak point with him; in the body of the Eclogues, in the earlier Sonnets, in the Odes, occur the most extraordinary and perplexing inversions. Quite the most striking feature of the Eclogues, especially in their later form, is their bold attempt at greater realism, at a breaking-away from the conventional images and scenery.

Having paid his tribute to one poetic fashion, Drayton in 1594 fell in with the prevailing craze for sonnetteering, and published *Ideas Mirrour*, a series of fifty-one 'amours' or sonnets, with two prefatory poems, one by Drayton and one by an unknown, signing himself *Corbo il fidele*. The title of these poems Drayton possibly borrowed from the French sonneteer, de Pontoux: in their style much recollection of Sidney, Constable, and Daniel is traceable. They are ostensibly addressed to his mistress, and some of them are genuine in feeling; but many are merely imitative exercises in conceit; some, apparently, trials in metre. These amours were again printed, with the title of 'sonnets', in 1599,¹ 1600, 1602, 1603, 1605, 1608, 1610, 1613, 1619, and 1631, during the poet's lifetime. It is needless here to discuss whether Drayton were the 'rival poet' to Shakespeare, whether these sonnets were really addressed to a man, or merely to the ideal Platonic beauty; for those who are interested in these points, I subjoin references to the sonnets which touch upon them.² From the prentice-work evident in many of the *Amours*, it would seem that certain of them are among Drayton's earliest poems; but others show a craftsman not meanly advanced in his art. Nevertheless, with few exceptions, this first 'bundle of sonnets' consists rather of trials of skill, bubbles of the mind; most of his sonnets which

¹ Those reprints which were really new editions are in italics.

² 1594 ed., Pref. Son. and nos. 12, 18, 28; 1599 ed., nos. 3, 31, 46; 1602 ed., 12, 27, 31; and 1605 ed., 47.

strike the reader as touched or penetrated with genuine passion belong to the editions from 1599 onwards; implying that his love for Anne Goodere, if at all represented in these poems, grew with his years, for the 'love-parting' is first found in the edition of 1619. But for us the question should not be, are these sonnets genuine representations of the personal feeling of the poet? but rather, how far do they arouse or echo in us as individuals the universal passion? There are at least some of Drayton's sonnets which possess a direct, instant, and universal appeal, by reason of their simple force and straightforward ring; and not in virtue of any subtle charm of sound and rhythm, or overmastering splendour of diction or thought. Ornament vanishes, and soberness and simplicity increase, as we proceed in the editions of the sonnets. Drayton's chief attempt in the jewelled or ornamental style appeared in 1595, with the title of *Endimion and Phoebe*, and was, in a sense, an imitation of Marlowe's *Hero and Leander*. *Hero and Leander* is, as Swinburne says, a shrine of Parian marble, illumined from within by a clear flame of passion; while *Endimion and Phoebe* is rather a curiously wrought tapestry, such as that in Mortimer's Tower, woven in splendid and harmonious colours, wherein, however, the figures attain no clearness or subtlety of outline, and move in semi-conventional scenery. It is, none the less, graceful and impressive, and of a like musical fluency with other poems of its class, such as *Venus and Adonis*, or *Salmacis and Hermaphroditus*. Parts of it were re-set and spoilt in a 1606 publication of Drayton's, called *The Man in the Moone*.

In 1593 and 1594 Drayton also published his earliest pieces on the mediaeval theme of the 'Falls of the Illustrious'; they were *Peirs Gaveston* and *Matilda the faire and chaste daughter of the Lord Robert Fitzwater*. Here Drayton followed in the track of Boccaccio, Lydgate, and the *Mirroure for Magistrates*, walking in the way which Chaucer had derided in his *Monkes Tale*: and with only too great fidelity does Drayton adapt himself to the dullnesses of his model: fine rhetoric is not altogether wanting, and there is, of course, the consciousness that these subjects deal with the history of his beloved country, but neither these, nor *Robert, Duke of Normandy* (1596), nor *Great Cromwell, Earl of Essex* (1607 and 1609), nor

Introduction

the *Miseries of Margaret* (1627) can escape the charge of tediousness.¹ *England's Heroical Epistles* were first published in 1597, and other editions, of 1598, 1599, and 1602, contain new epistles. These are Drayton's first attempt to strike out a new and original vein of English poetry: they are a series of letters, modelled on Ovid's *Heroides*,² addressed by various pairs of lovers, famous in English history, to each other, and arranged in chronological order, from Henry II and Rosamond to Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guilford Dudley. They are, in a sense, the most important of Drayton's writings, and they have certainly been the most popular, up to the early nineteenth century. In these poems Drayton foreshadowed, and probably inspired, the smooth style of Fairfax, Waller, and Dryden. The metre, the grammar, and the thought, are all perfectly easy to follow, even though he employs many of the Ovidian 'turns' and 'clenches'. A certain attempt at realization of the different characters is observable, but the poems are fine rhetorical exercises rather than realizations of the dramatic and passionate possibilities of their themes. In 1596, Drayton, as we have seen, published the *Mortimeriados*, a kind of epic, with Mortimer as its hero, of the wars between King Edward II and the Barons.³ It was written in the seven-line stanza of Chaucer's *Troilus and Cressida* and Spenser's *Hymns*. On its republication in 1603, with the title of the *Barons' Wars*, the metre was changed to *ottava rima*, and Drayton showed, in an excellent preface, that he fully appreciated the principles and the subtleties of the metrical art. While possessing many fine passages, the *Barons'*

¹ Meres thought otherwise. Cf. *Palladis Tamia* (1598), 'As Accius, M. Atilius, and Milithus were called *Tragediographi*, because they writ tragedies: so may wee truly terme Michael Drayton *Tragaediographus* for his passionate penning the downfalls of valiant Robert of Normandy, chast Matilda, and great Gaueston.' Cf. Barnefield, *Poems: in diuers humors* (ed. Arber p. 119), 'And Drayton, whose wel-written Tragedies, | And Sweete Epistles, soare thy fame to skies. | Thy learned name is equall with the rest; | Whose stately Numbers are so well address.'

² Cf. Meres, *Palladis Tamia* (1598), 'Michael Drayton doth imitate Ouid in his *England's Heroical Epistles*.'

³ Cf. id., *ibid.*, 'As Lucan hath mournefully depainted the ciuil wars of Pompey and Cæsar: so hath Daniel the ciuill wars of Yorke and Lancaster, and Drayton the ciuill wars of Edward the second and the Barons.'

Wars is somewhat dull, lacking much of the poetry of the older version; and does not escape from Drayton's own criticism of Daniel's Chronicle Poems: 'too much historian in verse, . . . His rhymes were smooth, his metres well did close, But yet his manner better fitted prose'.¹ The description of Mortimer's Tower in the sixth book recalls the ornate style of *Endimion and Phoebe*, while the fifth book, describing the miseries of King Edward, is the most moving and dramatic. But there is a general lifelessness and lack of movement for which these purple passages barely atone. The cause of the production of so many chronicle poems about this time has been supposed² to be the desire of showing the horrors of civil war, at a time when the queen was growing old, and no successor had, as it seemed, been accepted. Also they were a kind of parallel to the Chronicle Play; and Drayton, in any case even if we grant him to have been influenced by the example of Daniel, never needed much incentive to treat a national theme.

About this time, we find Drayton writing for the stage. It seems unnecessary here to discuss whether the writing of plays is evidence of Drayton's poverty, or his versatility;³ but the fact remains that he had a hand in the production of about twenty. Of these, the only one which certainly survives is *The first part of the true and honorable historie, of the life of Sir John Oldcastle, the good Lord Cobham, &c.* It is practically impossible to distinguish Drayton's share in this curious play, and it does not, therefore, materially assist the elucidation of the question whether he had any dramatic feeling or skill. It can be safely affirmed that the dramatic instinct was not uppermost in his mind; he was a Seneca rather than a Euripides: but to deny him all dramatic idea, as does Dr. Whitaker, is too severe. There is decided, if slender, dramatic skill and feeling in certain of the *Nymphals*. Drayton's persons are usually, it must be said, rather figures in a tableau, or series of tableaux; but in the second and seventh *Nymphals*, and occasionally in the tenth, there is real

¹ Cf. Elegy viij. 126-8.

² Cf. Morley's ed., *Barons' Wars, &c.*, 1887, pp. 6-7.

³ Cf. Elton, pp. 83-93, and Whitaker, *M. Drayton as a Dramatist* (Public. Mod. Lang. Assoc. of America, vol. xvij. 3).

dramatic movement. Closely connected with this question is the consideration of humour, which is wrongly denied to Drayton. Humour is observable first, perhaps, in the *Owle* (1604); then in the *Ode to his Rival* (1619); and later in the *Nymphidia*, *Shepherds Sirena*, and *Muses Elyzium*. The second *Nymphal* shows us the quiet laughter, the humorous twinkle, with which Drayton writes at times. The subject is an ἀγών or contest between two shepherds for the affections of a nymph called Lirope: Lalus is a vale-bred swain, of refined and elegant manners, skilled, nevertheless, in all manly sports and exercises; Cleon, no less a master in physical prowess, was nurtured by a hind in the mountains; the contrast between their manners is admirably sustained: Cleon is rough, inclined to be rude and scoffing, totally without tact, even where his mistress is concerned. Lalus remembers her upbringing and her tastes; he makes no unnecessary or ostentatious display of wealth; his gifts are simple and charming, while Cleon's are so grotesquely unsuited to a swain, that it is tempting to suppose that Drayton was quietly satirizing Marlowe's *Passionate Shepherd*. Lirope listens gravely to the swains in turn, and makes demure but provoking answers, raising each to the height of hope, and then casting them both down into the depths of despair; finally she refuses both, yet without altogether killing hope. Her first answer is a good specimen of her banter and of Drayton's humour.¹

On the accession of James I, Drayton hastened to greet the King with a somewhat laboured song *To the Maiestie of King James*; but this poem was apparently considered to be premature: he cried *Vivat Rex*, without having said, *Mortua est eheu Regina*, and accordingly he suffered the penalty of his 'forward pen',² and was severely neglected by King and Court. Throughout James's reign a darker and more satirical mood possesses Drayton, intruding at times even into his strenuous recreation-ground, the *Polyolbion*, and manifesting itself more directly in his satires, the *Owle* (1604), the *Moon-Calf* (1627), the *Man in the Moone* (1606), and his verse-letters and elegies; while his disappointment with the times, the country, and the King,

¹ Cf. *Nl.* ij. 127 sqq., p. 172.

² Cf. *Elegy* ij. 20.

flashes out occasionally even in the Odes, and is heard in his last publication, the *Muses Elizium* (1630). To counterbalance the disappointment in his hopes from the King, Drayton found a new and life-long friend in Walter Aston, of Tixall, in Staffordshire; this gentleman was created Knight of the Bath by James, and made Drayton one of his esquires. By Aston's 'continual bounty' the poet was able to devote himself almost entirely to more congenial literary work; for, while Meres speaks of the *Polyolbion* in 1598,¹ and we may easily see that Drayton had the idea of that work at least as early as 1594,² yet he cannot have been able to give much time to it till now. Nevertheless, the 'declining and corrupt times' worked on Drayton's mind and grieved and darkened his soul, for we must remember that he was perfectly prosperous then and was not therefore incited to satire by bodily want or distress.

In 1604 he published the *Owle*, a mild satire, under the form of a moral fable of government, reminding the reader a little of the *Parlement of Foules*. *The Man in the Moone* (1606) is partly a recension of *Endimion and Phoebe*, but is a heterogeneous mass of weakly satire, of no particular merit. *The Moon-Calfe* (1627) is Drayton's most savage and misanthropic excursion into the region of Satire; in which, though occasionally nobly ironic, he is more usually coarse and blustering, in the style of Marston.³ In 1605 Drayton brought out his first 'collected poems', from which the *Eglogues* and the *Owle* are omitted; and in 1606 he published his *Poemes Lyrick and Pastoral, Odes, Eglogs, The Man in the Moone*. Of these the *Eglogs* are a recension of the *Shepherd's Garland* of 1593: we have already spoken of *The Man in the Moone*. The *Odes* are by far the most important and striking feature of the book. In the preface, Drayton professes to be following Pindar, Anacreon, and Horace, though, as he modestly implies, at a great distance. Under the title of *Odes* he

¹ Cf. *Palladis Tamia*: 'Michael Drayton is now in penning, a English verse, a Poem called *Poly-olbion*, Geographicall & Hydrographicall of all the forests, woods, mountaines, fountaines, riuers, lakes, flouds, bathes, & springs that be in England.'

² Cf. *Amours* (1594), xx and xxiv.

³ Cf. Sonnet vj (1619 edition); which is a dignified summary of much that he says more coarsely in the *Moone-Calfe*.

includes a variety of subjects, and a variety of metres ; ranging from an *Ode to his Harp* or *to his Criticks*, to a *Ballad of Agincourt*, or a poem on the Rose compared with his Mistress. In the edition of 1619 appeared several more Odes, including some of the best ; while many of the others underwent careful revision, notably the *Ballad*. 'Sing wee the Rose,' perhaps because of its unintelligibility, and the Ode to his friend John Savage, perhaps because too closely imitated from Horace, were omitted. Drayton was not the first to use the term *Ode* for a lyrical poem, in English : Soothern in 1584, and Daniel in 1592 had preceded him ; but he was the first to give the name popularity in England, and to lift the kind as Ronsard had lifted it in France ; and till the time of Cowper no other English poet showed mastery of the short, staccato measure of the Anacreontic as distinct from the Pindaric Ode. In the *Odes* Drayton shows to the fullest extent his metrical versatility : he touches the Skeltonic metre, the long ten-syllabled line of the *Sacrifice to Apollo* ; and ascends from the smooth and melodious rhythms of the *New Year* through the inspiring harp-tones of the *Virginian Voyage* to the clangour and swing of the *Ballad of Agincourt*. His grammar is possibly more distorted here than anywhere, but, as Mr. Elton says, 'these are the obstacles of any poet who uses measures of four or six syllables.' His tone throughout is rather that of the harp, as played, perhaps, in Polesworth Hall, than that of any other instrument ; but in 1619 Drayton has taken to him the lute of Carew and his compeers. In 1619 the style is lighter, the fancy gayer, more exquisite, more recondite. Most of his few metaphysical conceits are to be found in these later Odes, as in the *Heart*, the *Valentine*, and the *Crier*. In the comparison of the two editions the nobler, if more strained, tone of the earlier is obvious ; it is still Elizabethan, in its nobility of ideal and purpose, in its enthusiasm, in its belief and confidence in England and her men ; and this even though we catch a glimpse of the Jacobean woe in the *Ode to John Savage* : the 1619 Odes are of a different world ; their spirit is lighter, more insouciant in appearance, though perhaps studiedly so ; the rhythms are more fantastic, with less of strength and firmness, though with more of grace and superficial beauty ; even the very textual alterations, while

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usually increasing the grace and the music of the lines, remind the reader that something of the old spontaneity and freshness is gone.

In 1607 and 1609, Drayton published two editions of the last and weakest of his mediaeval poems—the *Legend of Great Cromwell*; and for the next few years he produced nothing new, only attending to the publication of certain reprints and new editions. During this time, however, he was working steadily at the *Polyolbion*, helped by the patronage of Aston and of Prince Henry. In 1612–13, Drayton burst upon an indifferent world with the first part of the great poem, containing eighteen songs; the title-page will give the best idea of the contents and plan of the book: ‘Poly-Olbion or a Chorographical Description of the Tracts, Riuers, Mountaines, Forests, and other Parts of this renowned Isle of Great Britaine, With intermixture of the most Remarquable Stories, Antiquities, Wonders, Rarities, Pleasures, and Commodities of the same: Digested in a Poem by Michael Drayton, Esq. With a Table added, for direction to those occurrences of Story and Antiquities, whereunto the Course of the Volume easily leades not.’ &c. On this work Drayton had been engaged for nearly the whole of his poetical career. The learning and research displayed in the poem are extraordinary, almost equalling the erudition of Selden in his Annotations to each Song. The first part was, for various reasons, a drug in the market, and Drayton found great difficulty in securing a publisher for the second part. But during the years from 1613 to 1622, he became acquainted with Drummond of Hawthornden through a common friend, Sir William Alexander of Menstry, afterwards Earl of Stirling. In 1618, Drayton starts a correspondence, and towards the end of the year mentions that he is corresponding also with Andro Hart, bookseller, of Edinburgh. The subject of his letter was probably the publication of the Second Part; which Drayton alludes to in a letter of 1619 thus: ‘I have done twelve books more, that is from the eighteenth book, which was Kent, if you note it; all the East part and North to the river Tweed; but it lies by me; for the booksellers and I are in terms; they are a company of base knaves, whom I both scorn and kick at.’ Finally, in 1622, Drayton got Marriott, Grismand, and Dewe, of London, to

take the work, and it was published with a dedication to Prince Charles, who, after his brother's death, had given Drayton patronage. Drayton's preface to the Second Part is well worth quoting :

' To any that will read it. When I first undertook this Poem, or, as some very skilful in this kind have pleased to term it, this Herculean labour, I was by some virtuous friends persuaded, that I should receive much comfort and encouragement therein; and for these reasons; First, that it was a new, clear, way, never before gone by any; then, that it contained all the Delicacies, Delights, and Rarities of this renowned Isle, interwoven with the Histories of the Britons, Saxons, Normans, and the later English: And further that there is scarcely any of the Nobility or Gentry of this land, but that he is in some way or other by his Blood interested therein. But it hath fallen out otherwise; for instead of that comfort, which my noble friends (from the freedom of their spirits) proposed as my due, I have met with barbarous ignorance, and base detraction; such a cloud hath the Devil drawn over the world's judgment, whose opinion is in few years fallen so far below all ballatry, that the lethargy is incurable: nay, some of the Stationers, that had the selling of the First Part of this Poem, because it went not so fast away in the sale, as some of their beastly and abominable trash, (a shame both to our language and nation) have either despitefully left out, or at least carelessly neglected the Epistles to the Readers, and so have cozened the buyers with unperfected books; which these that have undertaken the Second Part, have been forced to amend in the First, for the small number that are yet remaining in their hands. And some of our outlandish, unnatural, English, (I know not how otherwise to express them) stick not to say that there is nothing in this Island worth studying for, and take a great pride to be ignorant in any thing thereof; for these, since they delight in their folly, I wish it may be hereditary from them to their posterity, that their children may be begg'd for fools to the fifth generation, until it may be beyond the memory of man to know that there was ever other of their families: neither can this deter me from going on with Scotland, if means and time do not hinder me, to perform as much as I have promised in my First Song:

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Till through the sleepy main, to *Thuly* I have gone,
And seen the Frozen Isles, the cold *Dencalidon*,
Amongst whose iron Rocks, grim *Saturn* yet remains
Bound in those gloomy caves with adamantine chains.

And as for those cattle whereof I spake before, *Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo*, of which I account them, be they never so great, and so I leave them. To my friends, and the lovers of my labours, I wish all happiness. *Michael Drayton.*'

The *Polyolbion* as a whole is easy and pleasant to read; and though in some parts it savours too much of a mere catalogue, yet it has many things truly poetical. The best books are perhaps the xiiij, xiv, and xv, where he is on his own ground, and therefore naturally at his best. It is interesting to notice how much attention and space he devotes to Wales. He describes not only the 'wonders' but also the fauna and flora of each district; and of the two it would seem that the flowers interested him more. Though he was a keen observer of country sights and sounds (a fact sufficiently attested by the *Nymphidia* and the *Nymphals*), it is evident that his interest in most things except flowers was rather momentary or conventional than continuous and heart-felt; but of the flowers he loves to talk, whether he weaves us a garland for the Thame's wedding, or gives us the contents of a maund of simples; and his love, if somewhat homely and unimaginative, is apparent enough. But the main inspiration, as it is the main theme, of the *Polyolbion* is the glory and might and wealth, past, present, and future, of England, her possessions and her folk. Through all this glory, however, we catch the tone of Elizabethan sorrow over the 'Ruines of Time'; grief that all these mighty men and their works will perish and be forgotten, unless the poet makes them live for ever on the lips of men. Drayton's own voluminousness has defeated his purpose, and sunk his poem by its own bulk. Though it is difficult to go so far as Mr. Bullen, and say that the only thing better than a stroll in the *Polyolbion* is one in a Sussex lane, it is still harder to agree with Canon Beeching, that 'there are few beauties on the road', the beauties are many, though of a quietly rural type, and the road, if long and winding, is of good surface, while its cranks

constitute much of its charm. It is doubtless, from the outside, an appalling poem in these days of epitomes and monographs, but it certainly deserves to be rescued from oblivion and read.

In 1618 Drayton contributed two *Elegies* to Henry FitzGeoffrey's *Satyrs and Epigrammes*. These were on the Lady Penelope Clifton, and on 'the death of the three sonnes of the Lord Sheffield, drowned neere where Trent falleth into Humber'. Neither is remarkable save for far-fetched conceits; they were reprinted in 1620, and again, with many others, in the volume of 1627. In 1619 Drayton issued a folio collected edition of his works, and reprinted it in 1620. In 1627 followed a folio of wholly fresh matter, including the *Battle of Agincourt*; the *Miseries of Queene Margarine*, *Nymphidia*, *Quest of Cinthia*, *Shepherds Sirena*, *Moone-Calfie*, and *Elegies upon sundry occasions*. The *Battle of Agincourt* is a somewhat otiose expansion, with purple patches, of the *Ballad*; it is, nevertheless, Drayton's best lengthy piece on a historical theme. Of the *Miseries of Queene Margarine* and of the *Moone-Calfie* we have already spoken. The most notable piece in the book is the *Nymphidia*. This poem of the Court of Fairy has 'invention, grace, and humour', as Canon Beeching has said. It would be interesting to know exactly when it was composed and committed to paper, for it is thought that the three fairy poems in Herrick's *Hesperides* were written about 1626. In any case, Drayton's poem touches very little, and chiefly in the beginning, on the subject of any one of Herrick's three pieces. The style, execution, and impression left on the reader are quite different; even as they are totally unlike those of the *Midsummer Night's Dream*. Herrick's pieces are extraordinary combinations of the idea of 'King of Shadows', with a reality fantastically sober: the poems are steeped in moonlight. In Drayton all is clear day, or the most unromantic of nights; though everything is charming, there is no attempt at idealization, little of the higher faculty of imagination; but great realism, and much play of fancy. Herrick's verses were written by Cobweb and Moth together, Drayton's by Puck. Granting, however, the initial deficiency in subtlety of charm, the whole poem is inimitably graceful and piquant. The gay humour, the demure horror of the witchcraft, the terrible seriousness of the battle, wonderfully

realize the mock-heroic gigantesque; and while there is not the minute accuracy of Gulliver in Lilliput, Drayton did not write for a sceptical or too-prying audience; quite half his readers believed more or less in fairies. In the metre of the poem Drayton again echoes that of the older romances, as he did in *Demetrius*. In the *Quest of Amibia*, while ostensibly we come to the real world of mortals, we are really in a non-existent land of pastoral convention, in the most pseudo-Arcadian atmosphere in which Drayton ever worked. The metre and the language are, however, charmingly managed. *The Shepherds Sirena* is a poem, apparently, 'where more is meant than meets the ear,' as so often in pastoral poetry¹; it is difficult to see exactly what is meant; but the Jacobean strain of doubt and fear is there, and the poem would seem to have been written some time earlier than 1627. The *Elegies* comprise a great variety of styles and themes; some are really threnodies, some verse-letters, some laments over the evil times, and one a summary of Drayton's literary opinions. He employs the couplet in his *Elegies* with a masterly hand, often with a deliberately rugged effect, as in his broader Marstonic satire addressed to William Browne; while the line of greater smoothness but equal strength is to be seen in the letters to Sandys and Jeffreys. He is fantastic and conceited in most of the threnodies; but, as is natural, that on his old friend, Sir Henry Rainsford, is least artificial and fullest of true feeling. The epistle to *Henry Reynolds. Of Poets and Poesie* shows Drayton as a sane and sagacious critic, ready to see the good, but keen to discern the weakness also; perhaps the clearest evidence of his critical skill is the way in which nearly all of his judgements on his contemporaries coincide with the received modern opinions.

In his later years Drayton enjoyed the patronage of the third Earl and Countess of Dorset; and in 1630 he published his last volume, the *Muses Elizium*, of which he dedicated the pastoral part to the Earl, and the three divine poems at the end to the Countess. The *Muses Elizium* proper consists of Ten Pastorals or Nymphals, prefaced by a *Description of Elizium*. The three divine poems

¹ Cf. Morley's ed. *Barons' Wars*, &c., p. 8.

have been mentioned before, and were *Noah's Flood*, *Moses his Birth and Miracles*, and *David and Goliath*. The *Nymphals* are the crown and summary of much of the best in Drayton's work. Here he departed from the conventional type of pastoral, even more than in the *Shepherd's Garland*; but to say that he sang of English rustic life would hardly be true: the sixth *Nymphal*, allowing for a few pardonable exaggerations by the competitors, is almost all English, if we except the names; so is the tenth with the same exception; the first and fourth might take place anywhere, but are not likely in any country; the second is more conventional; the fifth is almost, but not quite, English; the third, seventh, and ninth are avowedly classical in theme; while the eighth is a more delicate and subtle fairy poem than the *Nymphidia*. The fourth and tenth *Nymphals* are also touched with the sadder, almost satiric vein; the former inveighing against the English imitation of foreigners and love of extravagance in dress; while the tenth complains of the improvident and wasteful felling of trees in the English forests. This last *Nymphal*, though designedly an epilogue, is probably rather a warning than a despairing lament, even though we conceive the old satyr to be Drayton himself. As a whole the *Nymphals* show Drayton at his happiest and lightest in style and metre; at his moments of greatest serenity and even gaiety; an atmosphere of sunshine seems to envelope them all, though the sun sink behind a cloud in the last. His music now is that of a rippling stream, whereas in his earlier days he spoke weightier and more sonorous words, with a mouth of gold.¹

To estimate the poetical faculty of Drayton is a somewhat perplexing task; for, while rarely subtle, or rising to empyrean heights, he wrote in such varied styles, on such various themes, that the task, at first, seems that of criticizing many poets, not one. But through all his work runs the same eminently English spirit, the

¹ Charles FitzGeoffrey, *Drake* (1596), 'golden-mouthed Drayton musical.' Guilpin, *Skialetheia* (1598), 'Drayton's condemned of some for imitation, But others say, 'tis the best poet's fashion . . . Drayton's justly surnam'd golden-mouth'd.' Meres, *Palladis Tamia* (1598), 'In Charles Fitz-Jefferies *Drake* Drayton is termed "golden-mouth'd" for the purity and pretiousnesse of his stile and phrase.'

same honesty and clearness of idea, the same stolidity of purpose, and not infrequently of execution also; the same enthusiasm characterizes all his earlier, and much of his later work; the enthusiasm especially characteristic of Elizabethan England, and shown by Drayton in his passion for England and the English, in his triumphant joy in their splendid past, and his certainty of their future glory. As a poet, he lacked imagination and fine fury; he supplied their place by the airiest and clearest of fancies, by the strenuous labour of a great brain illumined by the steady flame of love for his country and for his lady. Mr. Courthope has said that he lacked loftiness and resolution of artistic purpose; without these, we ask, how could a man, not lavishly dowered with poetry in his soul, have achieved so much of it? It was his very fixity and loftiness of purpose, his English stubbornness and doggedness of resolution that enabled him to surmount so many obstacles of style and metre, of subject and thought. His two purposes, of glorifying his mistress and his friends, and of sounding England's glories past and future, while insisting on the dangers of a present decadence, never flagged or failed. All his poetry up to 1627 has that object directly or secondarily; and much after this date. Of the more abstract and universal aspects of his art he had not much conception; but he caught eagerly at the fashionable belief in the eternizing power of poetry; and had it not been that, where his patriotism was uppermost, he was deficient in humour and sense of proportion, he would have succeeded better: as it is, his more directly patriotic pieces are usually the dullest or longest of his works. He requires, like all other poets, the impulse of an absolutely personal and individual feeling, a moment of more intimate sympathy, to rouse him to his heights of song. Thus the *Ballad of Agincourt* is on the very theme of all patriotic themes that most attracted him; *Virginian* and other *Voyages* lay very close to his heart; and in certain sonnets to his lady lies his only imperishable work. Of sheer melody and power of song he had little, apart from his themes: he could not have sat down and written a few lark's or nightingale's notes about nothing as some of his contemporaries were able to do: he required the stimulus of a subject, and if he were really moved thereby

lie beat the music out. Only in one or two of the later Odes, and in the volumes of 1627 and 1630, does his music ever seem to flow from him naturally. Akin to this quality of broad and extensive workmanship, to this faculty of taking a subject and then writing, with all thought concentrated on it, rather than on the method of writing about it, is his strange lack of what are usually called 'quotations'. For this is not only due to the fact that he is little known; there are, besides, so few detached remarks or aphorisms that are separately quotable; so few examples of that *curiosa felicitas* of diction: lines like these,

Thy Bowe, halfe broke, is peec'd with old desire;
Her Bowe is beauty with ten thousand strings. . . .

are rare enough. Drayton, in fact, comes as near controverting the statement *Poeta nascitur, non fit*, as any one in English literature: by diligent toil and earnest desire he won a place for himself in the second rank of English poets: through love he once set foot in the circle of the mightiest. Sincere he was always, simple often, sensuous rarely. His great industry, his careful study, and his great receptivity are shown in the unusual spectacle of a man who has sung well in the language of his youth, suddenly learning, in his age, the tongue spoken by the younger generation, and reproducing it with individuality and sureness of touch. It is in rhetoric, splendid or rugged, in argument, in plain statement or description, in the outline sketch of a picture, that Drayton excels; magic of atmosphere and colouring are rarely present. Stolidity is, perhaps, his besetting sin; yet it is the sign of a slow, not a dull, intellect; an intellect, like his heart, which never let slip what it had once taken to itself.

As a man Drayton would seem to have been an excellent type of the sturdy, clear-headed, but yet romantic and enthusiastic Englishman; gifted with much natural ability, sedulously increased by study; quietly humorous, self-restrained; and if temporarily soured by disappointment and the disjointed times, yet emerging at last into a greater serenity, a more unadulterated gaiety than had ever before characterized him. It is possible, but from his clear and sane balance of mind improbable, that many of his light later poems are

due to deliberate self-blinding and self-deception, a walking in enchanted lands of the mind.

Of Drayton's three known portraits the earliest shows him at the age of thirty-six, and is now in the National Portrait Gallery. A look of quiet, speculative melancholy seems to pervade it; there is, as yet, no moroseness, no evidence of severe conflict with the world, no shadow of stress or of doubt. The second and best-known portrait shows us Drayton at the age of fifty, and was engraved by Hole, as a frontispiece to the poems of 1619. Here a notable change has come over the face; the mouth is hardened, and depressed at the corners through disappointment and disillusionment; the eyes are full of a pathos increased by the puzzled and perturbed uplift of the brows. Yet a stubbornness and tenacity of purpose invests the features and reminds us that Drayton is of the old and sound Elizabethan stock, 'on evil days though fallen.' Let it be remembered, that he was in 1613, when the portrait was taken, in more or less prosperous circumstances; it was the sad degeneracy, the meanness and feebleness of the generation around him, that chiefly depressed and embittered him. The final portrait, now in the Dulwich Gallery, represents the poet as a man of sixty-five; and is quite in keeping with the sunnier and calmer tone of his later poetry. It is the face of one who has not emerged unscathed from the world's conflict, but has attained to a certain calm, a measure of tranquillity, a portion of content, who has learnt the lesson that there is a soul of goodness in things evil. The Hole portrait shows him with long hair, small 'goatee' beard, and aquiline nose drawn up at the nostrils: while the National portrait shows a type of nose and beard intermediate between the Hole and the Dulwich pictures: the general contour of the face, though the forehead is broad enough, is long and oval. Drayton seems to have been tall and thin, and to have been very susceptible of cold, and therefore to have hated Winter and the North.¹ He is said to have shared in the supper which caused Shakespeare's death; but his own verses² breathe the spirit of Milton's sonnet to Cyriack Skinner, rather than that of a devotee of Bacchus.

¹ Cf. *E. H. E.*, pp. 93, 99 (ed. 1737); *Elegy* i; and *Ode written in the Tower*.

² *Elegy* viij, ad init.

He died in 1631, possibly on December 23, and was buried under the North wall of Westminster Abbey. Meres's¹ opinion of his character during his early life is as follows: 'As Aulus Persius Flaccus is reported among al writers to be of an honest life and vpright conuersation: so Michael Drayton, *quem toties honoris et amoris causa nomino*, among schollers, souldiours, Poets, and all sorts of people is helde for a man of uertuous disposition, honest conversation, and well gouerned cariage; which is almost miraculous among good wits in these declining and corrupt times, when there is nothing but rogerie in villanous man, and when cheating and craftines is counted the clearest wit, and soundest wisdom.'² Fuller also, in a similar strain, says, 'He was a pious poet, his conscience having the command of his fancy, very temperate in his life, slow of speech, and inoffensive in company.'

In conclusion I have to thank Mr. H. M. Sanders, of Pembroke College, Oxford, for help and advice, and Professor Raleigh and Mr. R. W. Chapman for help and criticism while the volume was in the press. Above all, I am at every turn indebted to Professor Elton's invaluable *Michael Drayton*,³ without which the work of any student of Drayton would be rendered, if not impossible, at least infinitely harder.

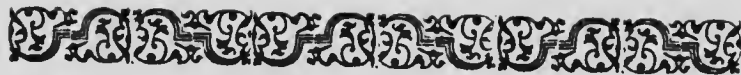
CYRIL BRETT.

ALTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.

¹ *Palladis Tamia* (1598).

² Cf. *Returne from Parnassus*, i. 2 (1600), ed. Arb. p. 11.

³ *Michael Drayton. A Critical Study*. Oliver Elton, M.A. London: A. Constable & Co., 1905.



SONNETS

[from the Edition of 1594]

To the deere Chyld of the Muses, and
his euer kind Mecænas, Ma. Anthony
Cooke, Esquire

VOVCHSAFE to grace these rude vnpolish'd rymes,
Which long (dear friend) haue slept in sable night,
And, come abroad now in these glorious tymes,
Can hardly brook the purenes of the light.
But still you see their desteny is such,
That in the world theyr fortune they must try,
Perhaps they better shall abide the tuch,
Wearing your name, theyr gracious liuery.
Yet these mine owne: I wrong not other men,
Nor trafique further then thys happy Clyme,
Nor filch from *Portes*, nor from *Petrarchs* pen,
A fault too common in this latter time.
Diuine Syr Phillip, I auouch thy writ,
I am no Pickpurse of anothers wit.
Yours deuoted,
M. DRAYTON.



Amour 1

READE heere (sweet Mayd) the story of my wo,
 The dreery abstracts of my endles cares,
 With my liues sorow enterlyned so,
 Smok'd with my sighes, and blotted with my teares :
 The sad memorials of my miseries,
 Pend in the grieffe of myne afflicted ghost ;
 My liues complaint in doleful Elegies,
 With so pure loue as tyme could neuer boast.
 Receaue the incense which I offer heere,
 By my strong fayth ascending to thy fame,
 My zeale, my hope, my vowes, my praise. my prayer,
 My soules oblation to thy sacred name :
 Which name my Muse to highest heauen shal raise
 By chast desire, true loue, and vertues praise.

Amour 2

MY fayre, if thou wilt register my loue,
 More then worlds volumes shal thereof arise ;
 Preserue my teares, and thou thy selfe shalt proue
 A second flood downe rayning from mine eyes.
 Note but my sighes, and thine eyes shal behold
 The Sun-beames smothered with immortall smoke ;
 And if by thee, my prayers may be enrold,
 They heauen and earth to pittie shal prouoke.
 Looke thou into my breast, and thou shalt see
 Chaste holy vowes for my soules sacrifice :
 That soule (sweet Maide) which so hath honoured thee,
 Erecting Trophies to thy sacred eyes ;
 Those eyes to my heart shining euer bright,
 When darknes hath obscur'd each other light.

Amour 3

MY thoughts bred vp with Eagle-birds of Ioue,
And, for their vertues I desiered to know,
Vpon the nest I set them forth, to proue
If they were of the Eagles kinde or no :
But they no sooner saw my Sunne appeare,
But on her rayes with gazing eyes they stood ;
Which prou'd my birds delighted in the ayre,
And that they came of this rare kinglie brood.
But now their plumes, full sumd with sweet desire,
To shew their kinde began to clime the skies :
Doe what I could my Eaglets would aspire,
Straight mounting vp to thy celestiaall eyes.
And thus (my faire) my thoughts away be flowne,
And from my breast into thine eyes be gone.

Amour 4

MY faire, had I not erst adorned my Lute
With those sweet strings stolne from thy golden hayre,
Vnto the world had all my ioyes been mute,
Nor had I learn'd to descant on my faire.
Had not mine eye seene thy Celestiaall eye,
Nor my hart knowne the power of thy name,
My soule had not felt thy Diuinitie,
Nor my Muse sounded the trumpet of thy fame.
But thy diuine perfections, by their skill,
This miracie on my poore Muse haue tried,
And, by inspiring, glorifide my quill.
And in my verse thy selfe art deifed :
Thus from thy selfe the cause is thus deriued,
That by thy fame all fame shall be suruiued.

Amour 5

SINCE holy Vestall lawes haue been neglected,
 The Gods pure fire hath been extinguisht quite ;
 No Virgin once attending on that light,
 Nor yet those heauenly secrets once respected ;
 Till thou alone, to pay the heauens their dutie
 Within the Temple of thy sacred name,
 With thine eyes kindling that Celestiall flame,
 By those reflecting Sun-beames of thy beautie.
 Here Chastity that Vestall most diuine,
 Attends that Lampe with eye which neuer sleepeth ;
 The volumes of Religions lawes shee keepeth,
 Making thy breast that sacred reliques shryne,
 Where blessed Angels, singing day and night,
 Praise him which made that fire, which lends that light.

Amour 6

IN one whole world is but one Phoenix found,
 A Phoenix thou, this Phoenix then alone :
 By thy rare plume thy kind is easly knowne,
 With heauenly colours dide, with natures wonder cround.
 Heape thine own vertues, seasoned by their sunne,
 On heauenly top of thy diuine desire ;
 Then with thy beautie set the same on fire,
 So by thy death thy life shall be begunne.
 Thy selfe, thus burned in this sacred flame,
 With thine owne sweetnes al the heauens perfuming,
 And stil increasing as thou art consuming,
 Shalt spring againe from th' ashes of thy fame ;
 And mounting vp shalt to the heauens ascend :
 So maist thou liue, past world, past fame, past end.

Amour 7

STAY, stay, sweet Time ; behold, or ere thou passe
From world to world, thou long hast sought to see,
That wonder now wherein all wonders be,
Where heauen beholds her in a mortall glasse.
Nay, looke thee, Time, in this Celesteall glasse,
And thy youth past in this faire mirror see :
Behold worlds Beautie in her infancie,
What shee was then, and thou, or ere shee was.
Now passe on, Time : to after-worlds tell this,
Tell truelic, Time, what in thy time hath beene,
That they may tel more worlds what Time hath scene,
And heauen may ioy to think on past worlds blisse.
 Heere make a Period, Time, and saie for mee,
 She was the like that neuer was, nor neuer more shalbe.

Amour 8

VNTO the World, to Learning, and to Heauen,
Three nines there are, to euerie one a nine ;
One number of the earth, the other both diuine,
One wonder woman now makes three od numbers euen.
Nine orders, first, of Angels be in heauen ;
Nine Muses doe with learning still frequent :
These with the Gods are euer resident.
Nine worthy men vnto the world were giuen.
My Worthie one to these nine Worthies addeth,
And my faire Muse one Muse vnto the nine ;
And my good Angell, in my soule diuine,
With one more order these nine orders gladdeth.
 My Muse, my Worthy, and my Angell, then,
 Makes cuery one of these three nines a ten.

Amour 9

BEAVTY sometime, in all her glory crowned,
 Passing by that cleere fountain of thine eye,
 Her sun-shine face there chaunsing to espy,
 Forgot herselfe, and thought she had been drowned.
 And thus, whilst Beautie on her beauty gazed,
 Who then, yet liuing, deemd she had been dying,
 And yet in death some hope of life espying,
 At her owne rare perfections so amazed ;
 Twixt ioy and grieffe, yet with a smyling frowning,
 The glorious sun-beames of her eyes bright shining,
 And shee, in her owne destiny diuining,
 Threw in herselfe, to saue herselfe by drowning ;
 The Well of Nectar, pau'd with pearle and gold,
 Where shee remains for all eyes to behold.

Amour 10

OFT taking pen in hand, with words to cast my woes,
 Beginning to account the sum of all my cares,
 I well perceiue my grieffe innumerable growes,
 And still in reckonings rise more millions of dispayres.
 And thus, deuiding of my fatall howres,
 The payments of my loue I read, and reading crosse,
 And in substracting set my sweets vnto my sowres ;
 Th' average of my ioyes directs me to my losse.
 And thus mine eyes, a debtor to thine eye,
 Who by extortion gaineth all theyr lookes,
 My hart hath payd such grieuous vsury,
 That all her wealth lyes in thy Beauties bookes ;
 And all is thine which hath been due to mee,
 And I a Banckrupt, quite vndone by thee.

Amour 11

THINE eyes taught mee the Alphabet of loue,
To con my Cros-rowe ere I learn'd to spell;
For I was apt, a scholler like to proue,
Gauc mee sweet lookes when as I learned well.
Vowes were my vowels, when I then begun
At my first Lesson in thy sacred name:
My consonants the next when I had done,
Words consonant, and sounding to thy fame.
My liquids then were liquid christall teares,
My cares my mutes, so mute to craue reliefe;
My dolefull Dypthongs were my liues dispaire,
Redoubling sighes the accents of my grieffe:
My loues Schoole-mistris now hath taught me so,
That I can read a story of my woe.

Amour 12

SOME Atheist or vile Infidell in loue,
When I doe speake of thy diuinitie,
May blaspheme thus, and say I flatter thee,
And onely write my skill in verse to proue.
See myracles, ye vnbeleeuing! see
A dumbe-born Muse made to expresse the mind,
A cripple hand to write, yet lame by kind,
One by thy name, the other touching thee.
Blind were mine eyes, till they were seene of thine,
And mine eares deafe by thy fame healed be;
My vices cur'd by vertues sprung from thee,
My hopes reuiu'd, which long in graue had lyne:
All vncleane thoughts, foule spirits, cast out in mee
By thy great power, and by strong fayth in thee.

Amour 13

CLEERE *Ankor*, on whose siluer-sanded shore
 My soule-shrinde Saint, my faire *Idea*, lyes;
 O blessed Brooke! whose milk-white Swans adore
 The christall streame refined by her eyes:
 Where sweet Myrh-breathing *Zephyre* in the spring
 Gently distils his Nectar-dropping showers;
 Where Nightingales in *Arden* sit and sing
 Amongst those dainty dew-emppearled flowers.
 Say thus, fayre Brooke, when thou shalt see thy *Queene*:
 Loe! heere thy Shepheard spent his wandring yeeres,
 And in these shades (deer *Nimphe*) he oft hath been,
 And heere to thee he sacrific'd his teares.
 Fayre *Arden*, thou my *Tempe* art alone,
 And thou, sweet *Ankor*, art my *Helicon*.

Amour 14

LOOKING into the glasse of my youths miseries,
 I see the vgly face of my deformed cares,
 With withered browes, all wrinckled with dispaire,
 That for my mis-spent youth the tears fel from my eyes.
 Then, in these teares, the mirror of these eyes,
 Thy fayrest youth and Beautie doe I see
 Imprinted in my teares by looking still on thee:
 Thus midst a thousand woes ten thousand ioyes arise.
 Yet in those ioyes, the shadowes of my good,
 In this fayre limned ground as white as snow,
 Paynted the blackest Image of my woe,
 With murdering hands imbru'd in mine own blood:
 And in this Image his darke cloudy eyes,
 My life, my youth, my loue, I heere Anotamize.

Amour 15

NOW, Loue, if thou wilt proue a Conqueror,
 Subdue thys Tyrant euer martyring mee;
 And but appoint me for her Tormentor,
 Then for a Monarch will I honour thee.
 My hart shall be the prison for my fayre;
 Ile fetter her in chaines of purest loue,
 My sighs shall stop the passage of the ayre:
 This punishment the pittillesse may moue.
 With teares out of the Channels of mine eyes
 She'st quench her thirst as duly as they fall:
 Kinde words vnkindest meate I can deuise,
 My sweet, my faire, my good, my best of all.
 Ile binde her then with my torne-tressed haire,
 And racke her with a thousand holy wishes;
 Then, on a place prepared for her there,
 Ile execute her with a thousand kisses.
 Thus will I crucifie, my cruell shee;
 Thus Ile plague her which hath so plagued mee.

Amour 16

VERTVES *Idea* in virginitie,
 By inspiration, came conceau'd with thought:
 The time is come deliuered she must be,
 Where first my loue into the world was brought.
 Vnhappy borne, of all vnhappy day!
 So luckles was my Babes nativity,
Saturne chiefe Lord of the Ascendant lay,
 The wandring Moone in earths triplicitie.
 Now, or by chance or heauens hic providence,
 His Mother died, and by her Legacie
 (Fearing the stars presaging influence)
 Bequeath'd his wardship to my soueraignes eye;
 Where hunger-staruen, wanting lookes to liue,
 Still empty gorg'd, with cares consumption pynde,
 Salt luke-warm teares shee for his drink did giue,
 And euer-more with sighes he supt and dynde:
 And thus (poore Orphan) lying in distresse
 Cryes in his pangs, God helpe the motherlesse.

Amour 17

IF euer wonder could report a wonder,
 Or tongue of wonder worth could tell a wonder thought,
 Or euer ioy expresse what perfect ioy hath taught,
 Then wonder, tongue, then ioy, might wel report a wonder.
 Could all conceite conclude, which past conceit admireth,
 Or could mine eye but ayme her obiects past perfection,
 My words might imitate my dearest thoughts direction,
 And my soule then obtaine which so my soule desireth.
 Were not Inuention stauld, treading Inuentions maze,
 Or my swift-winged Muse tyred by too hie flying;
 Did not perfection still on her perfection gaze,
 Whilst Loue (my Phoenix bird) in her owne flame is dying,
 Inuention and my Muse, perfection and her loue,
 Should teach the world to know the wonder that I proue.

Amour 18

SOME, when in ryme they of their Loues doe tell,
 With flames and lightning their exordiums paynt:
 Some inuocate the Gods, some spirits of Hell,
 And heauen, and earth doe with their woes acquaint.
Elizia is too hie a seate for mee:
 I wyll not come in *Stixe* or *Phlegiton*;
 The Muses nice, the Furies cruell be,
 I lyke not *Limbo*, nor blacke *Acheron*,
 Spightful *Erinnis* frights mee with her lookes,
 My manhood dares not with foule *Ate* mell:
 I quake to looke on *Hecats* charming bookes,
 I styll feare bugbeares in *Apollos* cell.
 I passe not for *Minerua* nor *Astræa*.
 But euer call vpon diuine *Idea*.

Amour 19

IF those ten Regions, registred by Fame,
By theyr ten Sibils haue the world controld,
Who prophecied of Christ or ere he came,
And of his blessed birth before fore-told ;
That man-god now, of whom they did diuine,
This earth of those sweet Prophets hath bereft,
And since the world to iudgement doth declyne,
Instead of ten, one Sibil to vs left.
Th' pure *Idea*, vertues right *Idea*,
Shee of whom *Merlin* long tyme did fore-tell,
Excelling her of *Delphos* or *Cumæa*,
Whose lyfe doth saue a thousand soules from hell :
That life (I meane) which doth Religion teach,
And by example true repentance preach.

Amour 20

READING sometyme, my sorrowes to beguile,
I find old Poets hylls and floods admire :
One, he doth wonder monster-breeding *Nyle*,
Another meruailles Sulphure *Aetnas* fire.
Now broad-brymd *Indus*, then of *Pindus* height,
Pelion and *Ossa*, frosty *Caucase* old,
The Delian *Cynthus*, then *Olympus* weight,
Slow *Arre*, franticke *Gallus*, *Cydnus* cold.
Some *Ganges*, *Ister*, and of *Tagus* tell,
Some whir-poole *Po*, and slyding *Hypasis* ;
Some old *Pernassus* where the Muses dwell,
Some *Helycon*, and some faire *Simois* :
A, fooles ! thinke I, had you *Idea* scene,
Poore Brookes and Banks had no such wonders beene.

Amour 21

L ETTERS and lyncs, we see, are soone defaced,
 Mettles doe waste and fret with cankers rust ;
 The Diamond shall once consume to dust,
 And freshest colours with foule staines disgraced.
 Paper and yncke can paynt but naked words,
 To write with blood of force offends the sight,
 And if with teares, I find them all too light ;
 And sighes and signes a silly hope affords.
 O, sweetest shadow ! how thou seru'st my turne,
 Which still shalt be as long as there is Sunne,
 Nor whilst the world is neuer shall be done,
 Whilst Moone shall shyne by night, or any fire shall burne :
 That euery thing whence shadow doth procede,
 May in his shadow my Loues story reade.

Amour 22

M Y hart, imprisoned in a hopeless Ile,
 Peopled with Armies of pale ieaalous eyes,
 The shores beset with thousand secret spyes,
 Must passe by ayre, or else dye in exile.
 He framd him wings with feathers of his thought,
 Which by theyr nature learn'd to mount the skye ;
 And with the same he practised to flye,
 Till he himself thys Eagles art had taught.
 Thus soring still, not looking once below,
 So neere thyne eyes celesteall sunne aspyred,
 That with the rayes his waisting pyncons fired :
 Thus was the wanton cause of his owne woe.
 Downe fell he, in thy beauties Ocean drenched,
 Yet there he burnes in fire thats neuer quenched.

Amour 23

WONDER of Heauen, glasse of diuinitie,
Rare beautie, Natures ioy, perfections Mother,
The worke of that vnited Trinitie,
Wherein each fayrest part excelleth other !
Loues Mithridate, the purest of perfection,
Celestiall Image, Load-stone of desire,
The soules delight, the sences true direction,
Sunne of the world, thou hart reuyuing fire !
Why should'st thou place thy Trophies in those eyes,
Which scorne the honor that is done to thee,
Or make my pen her name immortalize,
Who in her pride sdaynes once to look on me ?
It is thy heauen within her face to dwell,
And in thy heauen, there onely, is my hell.

Amour 24

OUVR floods-Queene, *Thames*, for shyps and Swans is
crowned,
And stately *Seuerne* for her shores is praised,
The christall *Trent* for Foords and fishe renowned,
And *Auons* fame to *Albyons* Cliues is raysed.
Carlegion *Chester* vaunts her holy *Dee*,
Yorke many wonders of her *Ouse* can tell,
The *Peake* her *Doue*, whose bancks so fertill bee,
And *Kent* will say her *Medway* doth excell.
Cotswoold commends her *Isis* and her *Tame*,
Our Northern borders boast of *Tweeds* faire flood ;
Our Western parts extoll theyr *Wilys* fame,
And old *Legea* brags of *Danish* blood :
Ardens sweet *Ankor*, let thy glory be
That fayre *Idea* shee doth liue by thee.

Amour 25

THE glorious sunne went blushing to his bed,
 When my soules sunne, from her fayre Cabynet,
 Her golden beames had now discovered,
 Lightning the world, eclipsed by his set.
 Some muz'd to see the earth enuy the ayre,
 Which from her lyps exhald refined sweet,
 A world to see, yet how he ioyd to heare
 The dainty grasse make musicke with her feete.
 But my most meruaile was when from the skyes,
 So Comet-like, each starre aduanc'd her lyght,
 As though the heauen had now awak'd her eyes,
 And summond Angels to this blessed sight.
 No clowde was seene, but christalline the ayre,
 Laughing for ioy vpon my louely fayre.

Amour 26

CVPID, dumbe-Idoll; peeuish Saint of loue,
 No more shalt thou nor Saint nor Idoll be;
 No God art thou, a Goddess shee doth proue,
 Of all thine honour shee hath robbed thee.
 Thy Bowe, halfe broke, is peec'd with old desire;
 Her Bowe is beauty with ten thousand strings
 Of purest gold, tempred with vertues fire,
 The least able to kyl an hoste of Kings.
 Thy shafts be spent, and shee (to warre appointed)
 Hydes in those christall quiuers of her eyes
 More Arrowes, with hart-piercing mettel poynted,
 Then there be starres at midnight in the skyes.
 With these she steales mens harts for her reliefe,
 Yet happy he thats robd of such a thiefe!

Amour 27

MY Loue makes hote the fire whose heat is spent,
The water moisture from my teares deriueth,
And my strong sighes the ayres weake force reuiueth :
Thus loue, tears, sighes, maintaine each one his element.
The fire, vnto my loue, compare a painted fire,
The water, to my teares as drops to Oceans be,
The ayre, vnto my sighes as Eagle to the flie,
The passions of dispaire but ioyes to my desire.
Onely my loue is in the fire ingraued,
Onely my teares by Oceans may be gessed,
Onely my sighes are by the ayre expressed ;
Yet fire, water, ayre, of nature not depriued.
 Whilst fire, water, ayre, twixt heauen and earth shal be,
 My louc, my teares, my sighes, extinguisht cannot be.

Amour 28

SOME wits there be which lyke my methode well,
And say my verse runnes in a lofty vayne ;
Some say, I haue a passing pleasing straine,
Some say that in my humour I excell.
Some who reach not the height of my conceite,
They say, (as Poets doe) I vse to fayne,
And in bare words paynt out my passions payne :
Thus sundry men their sundry minds repeate.
I passe not I how men affected be,
Nor who commend, or discommend my verse ;
It pleaseth me if I my plaints rehearse,
And in my lynes if shee my loue may see.
 I proue my verse autentique still in thys,
 Who writes my Mistres praise can neuer write amisse.

Amour 29

O EYES! behold your happy *Hesperus*,
 That luckie Load-starre of eternall light,
 Left as that sunne alone to comfort vs,
 When our worlds sunne is vanisht out of sight.
 O starre of starres! fayre Planet mildly moouing,
 O Lampe of vertue! sun-bright, cuer shyning,
 O mine eyes Comet! so admyr'd by louing,
 O cleerest day-starre! neuer more declyning.
 O our worlds wonder! crowne of heauen aboue,
 Thrice happy be those eyes which may behold thee!
 Lou'd more then life, yet onely art his loue
 Whose glorious hand immortal hath enrold thee!
 O blessed fayre! now vaile those heauenly eyes,
 That I may blesse mee at thy sweet arise.

Amour 30

THREE sorts of serpents doe resemble thee;
 That daungerous eye-killing Cockatrice,
 Th' inchaunting Syren, which doth so entice,
 The weeping Crocodile; these vile pernicious three.
 The Basiliske his nature takes from thee,
 Who for my life in secret wait do'st lye,
 And to my heart send'st poyson from thine eye:
 Thus do I feele the paine, the cause yet cannot see.
 Faire-mayd no more, but Mayr-maid be thy name,
 Who with thy sweet aluring harmony
 Hast playd the thiefe, and stolne my hart from me,
 And, like a Tyrant, mak'st my grieffe thy game.
 The Crocodile, who, when thou hast me slaine,
 Lament'st my death with teares of thy disdaine.

Amour 31

SITTING alone, loue bids me goe and write ;
Reason plucks backe, commaunding me to stay,
Boasting that shee doth still direct the way,
Els senceles loue could neuer once indite.
Loue, growing angry, vexed at the spleene,
And scorning Reasons maymed Argument,
Straight taxeth Reason, wanting to invent
Where shee with Loue conuersing hath not beene.
Reason, reproched with this coy disdainie,
Dispighteth Loue, and laugheth at her folly,
And Loue, contemning Reasons reason wholly,
Thought her in weight too light by many a graine.
Reason, put back, doth out of sight remoue,
And Loue alone finds reason in my loue.

Amour 32

THOSE teares, which quench my hope, still kindle my
desire,
Those sighes, which coole my hart, are coles vnto my loue,
Disdayne, Ice to my life, is to my soule a fire :
With teares, sighes, and disdainie, this contrary I proue.
Quenchles desire makes hope burne, dryes my teares,
Loue heats my hart, my hart-heat my sighes warmeth ;
With my soules fire my life disdainie out-reares,
Desire, my loue, my soule, my hope, hart, and life charmeth.
My hope becomes a friend to my desire,
My hart imbraceth Loue, Loue doth imbrace my hart ;
My life a Phoenix is in my soules fire,
From thence (they vow) they neuer will depart.
Desire, my loue, my soule, my hope, my hart, my life,
With teares, sighes, and disdainie, shall haue immortal
strife.

Amour 33

WHILST thus mine eyes doe surfet with delight,
 My wofull hart, imprisond in my breast,
 Wishing to be trans-formd into my sight,
 To looke on her by whom mine eyes are blest ;
 But whilst mine eyes thus greedily doe gaze,
 Behold! their obiects ouer-soone depart,
 And treading in this neuer-ending maze,
 Wish now to be trans-formd into my hart :
 My hart, surcharg'd with thoughts, sighes in abundance raise,
 My eyes, made dim with lookes, poure down a flood of tears ;
 And whilst my hart and eye enuy each others praise,
 My dying lookes and thoughts are peiz'd in equall feares :
 And thus, whilst sighes and teares together doe contende,
 Each one of these doth ayde vnto the other lende.

Amour 34

MY fayre, looke from those turrets of thine eyes,
 Into the Ocean of a troubled minde,
 Where my poor soule, the Barke of sorrow, lyes,
 Left to the mercy of the waues and winde.
 See where she flotes, laden with purest loue,
 Which those fayre Ilands of thy lookes affoord,
 Desiring yet a thousand deaths to proue,
 Then so to cast her Ballase ouerboard.
 See how her sayles be rent, her tacklings worne,
 Her Cable broke, her surest Anchor lost :
 Her Marryners doe leaue her all forlorne,
 Yet how shee bends towards that blessed Coast!
 Loe! where she drownes in stormes of thy displeasure,
 Whose worthy prize should haue enrich thy treasure.

Amour 35

SEE, chaste *Diana*, where my harmles hart,
 Rouz'd from my breast, his sure and safest layre,
 Nor chaste by hound, nor forc'd by Hunters arte,
 Yet see how right he comes vnto my fayre.
 See how my Deere comes to thy Beauties stand,
 And there stands gazing on those darting eyes,
 Whilst from theyr rayes, by *Cupids* skilfull hand,
 Into his hart the piercing Arrow flies.
 See how he lookes vpon his bleeding wound,
 Whilst thus he panteth for his latest breath,
 And, looking on thee, falls vpon the ground,
 Smyling, as though he gloried in his death.
 And wallowing in his blood, some lyfe yet laft;
 His stone-cold lips doth kisse the blessed shaft.

Amour 36

SWEETE, sleepe so arm'd with Beauties arrowes darting,
 Sleepe in thy Beauty, Beauty in sleepe appeareth;
 Sleepe lightning Beauty, Beauty sleepes, darknes cleereth,
 Sleepes wonder Beauty, wonders to worlds imparting.
 Sleep watching Beauty, Beauty waking, sleepe guarding
 Beauty in sleepe, sleepe in Beauty charmed,
 Sleepes aged coldnes with Beauties fire warmed,
 Sleepe with delight, Beauty with loue rewarding.
 Sleepe and Beauty, with equall forces stryuing,
 Beauty her strength vnto sleepes weaknes lending,
 Sleepe with Beauty, Beauty with sleepe contending,
 Yet others force the others force reuiuing,
 And others foe the others foe imbrace.
 Myne eyes beheld thys conflict in thy face.

Amour 37

IEVER loue where neuer hope appeares,
 Yet hope drawes on my neuer-hoping care,
 And my liues hope would die but for dyspaire;
 My neuer certaine ioy breeds euer-certaine feares.
 Vncertaine dread gyues wings vnto my hope,
 Yet my hopes wings are loden so with feare,
 As they cannot ascend to my hopes spheare,
 Yet feare gyues them more then a heauenly scope.
 Yet this large roome is bounded with dyspaire,
 So my loue is still fettered with vaine hope,
 And lyberty depriues him of hys scope,
 And thus am I imprisond in the ayre:
 Then, sweet Dispaire, awhile hold vp thy head,
 Or all my hope for sorrow will be dead.

Amour 38

IF chaste and pure deuotion of my youth,
 Or glorie of my Aprill-springing yeeres,
 Vnfained loue in naked simple truth,
 A thousand vowes, a thousand sighes and teares;
 Or if a world of faithful seruice done,
 Words, thoughts, and deeds deuoted to her honor,
 Or eyes that haue beheld her as theyr sunne,
 With admiration euer looking on her:
 A lyfe that neuer ioyd but in her loue,
 A soule that euer hath ador'd her name,
 A fayth that time nor fortune could not moue,
 A Muse that vnto heauen hath raised her fame.
 Though these, nor these deserue to be imbraced,
 Yet, faire vnkinde, too good to be disgraced.

Amour 39

DIE, die, my soule, and neuer taste of ioy,
If sighes, nor teares, nor vowes, nor prayers can moue;
If fayth and zeale be but esteemd a toy,
And kindnes be vnkindnes in my loue.
Then, with vnkindnes, Loue, reuenge thy wrong:
O sweet'st reuenge that ere the heauens gaue!
And with the swan record thy dying song,
And praise her still to thy vntimely graue.
So in loues death shall loues perfection proue
That loue diuine which I haue borne to you,
By doome concealed to the heauens aboue,
That yet the world vnworthy neuer knew;
Whose pure *Idea* neuer tongue exprest:
I feele, you know, the heauens can tell the rest.

Amour 40

O THOV vnkindest fayre! most fayrest shee,
In thine eyes triumph murdering my poore hart,
Now doe I swear by heauens, before we part,
My halfe-slaine hart shall take reuenge on thee.
Thy mother dyd her lyfe to death resigne,
And thou an Angell art, and from aboue;
Thy father was a man, that will I proue,
Yet thou a Goddess art, and so diuine.
And thus, if thou be not of humaine kinde,
A Bastard on both sides needes must thou be;
Our Lawes allow no land to basterdy:
By natures Lawes we thee a bastard finde.
Then hence to heauen, vnkind, for thy childs part:
Goe bastard goe, for sure of thence thou art.

Amour 41

RARE of-spring of my thoughts, my dearest Loue,
 Begot by fancy on sweet hope exhortiue,
 In whom all purenes with perfection stroue,
 Hurt in the Embryon makes my ioyes abhortiue.
 And you, my sighes, Symtomas of my woe,
 The dolefull Anthems of my endelesse care,
 Lyke idle Ecchoes euer answering; so,
 The mournfull accents of my loues dispayre.
 And thou, Conceite, the shadow of my blisse,
 Declining with the setting of my sunne,
 Springing with that, and fading straight with this,
 Now hast thou end, and now thou wast begun:
 Now was thy pryme, and loe! is now thy waine;
 Now wast thou borne, now in thy cradle slayne.

Amour 42

PLAC'D in the forlorne hope of all dispayre
 Against the Forte where Beauties Army lies,
 Assayld with death, yet armed with gastly feare,
 Loe! thus my loue, my lyfe, my fortune tries.
 Wounded with Arrowes from thy lightning eyes,
 My tongue in payne my harts counsels bewraying,
 My rebell thought for me in Ambushe lyes,
 To my lyues foe her Chieftaine still betraying.
 Record my loue in Ocean waues (vnkind)
 Cast my desarts into the open ayre,
 Commit my words vnto the fleeting wind,
 Cancell my name, and blot it with dispayre;
 So shall I bee as I had neuer beene,
 Nor my disgraces to the world be seene.

Amour 43

WHY doe I speake of ioy, or write of loue,
 When my hart is the very Den of horror,
 And in my soule the paynes of hell I proue,
 With all his torments and infernall terror?
 Myne eyes want teares thus to bewayle my woe,
 My brayne is dry with weeping all too long;
 My sighes be spent with griefe and sighing so,
 And I want words for to expresse my wrong.
 But still, distriacted in loues lunacy,
 And Bedlam like thus rauing in my griefe,
 Now rayle vpon her hayre, now on her eye,
 Now call her Goddesse, then I call her thiefe;
 Now I deny her, then I doe confesse her,
 Now I doe curse her, then againe I blesse her.

Amour 44

MY hart the Anuile where my thoughts doe beate,
 My words the hammers fashioning my desire,
 My breast the forge, including all the heate,
 Loue is the fuell which maintaines the fire:
 My sighes the bellows which the flame increaseth,
 Filling mine eares with noise and nightly groning,
 Toyling with paine my labour neuer ceaseth,
 In greuous passions my woes styll bemoning.
 Myne eyes with teares against the fire stryuing,
 With scorching gleeed my hart to cynders turneth;
 But with those drops the coles againe reuyuing,
 Still more and more vnto my torment burneth.
 With *Sisiphus* thus doe I role the stone,
 And turne the wheele with damned *Ixion*.

Amour 45

BLACKE pytchy Night, companyon of my woe,
 The Inne of care, the Nurse of drery sorrow,
 Why lengthnest thou thy darkest howres so,
 Still to prolong my long tyme lookt-for morrow?
 Thou Sable shadow, Image of dispayre,
 Portraite of hell, the ayres black mourning weed,
 Recorder of reuenge, remembrancer of care,
 The shadow and the vaile of eu'ry sinfull deed.
 Death like to thee, so lyue thou still in death,
 The graue of ioy, prison of dayes delight.
 Let heauens withdraw their sweet Ambrozian breath,
 Nor Moone nor stars lend thee their shining light;
 For thou alone renew'st that olde desire,
 Which still torments me in dayes burning fire.

Amour 46

SWEETE secrecie, what tongue can tell thy worth?
 What mortall pen sufficiently can prayse thee?
 What curious Pensill serues to lim thee forth?
 What Muse hath power aboue thy height to raise thee?
 Strong locke of kindnesse, Closet of loues store,
 Harts Methridate, the soules preseruatiue;
 O vertue! which all vertues doe adore,
 Cheefe good, from whom all good things wee deriue.
 O rare effect! true bond of friendships measure,
 Conceite of Angels, which all wisdom teachest;
 O, richest Casket of all heauenly treasure,
 In secret silence which such wonders preachest.
 O purest mirror! wherein men may see
 The liuely Image of Diuinitie.

Amour 47

THE golden Sunne vpon his fiery wheelles
The horned Ram doth in his course awake,
And of iust length our night and day doth make,
Flinging the Fishes backward with his heeles:
Then to the Tropicke takes his full Careere,
Trotting his sun-steeds till the Palfrays sweat,
Bayting the Lyon in his furious heat,
Till Virgins smyles doe sound his sweet retere.
But my faire Planet, who directs me still,
Vnkindly such distemperature doth bring,
Makes Summer Winter, Autumne in the Spring,
Crossing sweet nature by vnruely will.
Such is the sunne who guides my youthfull season,
Whose thwarting course depriues the world of reason.

Amour 48

WHO list to praise the dayes delicious lyght,
Let him compare it to her heauenly eye,
The sun-beames to the lustre of her sight;
So may the learned like the similie.
The mornings Crimson to her lyps alike,
The sweet of *Eden* to her breathes perfume,
The fayre *Elizia* to her fayrer cheeke,
Vnto her veynes the onely Phoenix plume.
The Angels tresses to her tressed hayre,
The *Galixia* to her more then white.
Praying the fayrest, compare it to my faire,
Still naming her in naming all delight.
So may he grace all these in her alone,
Superlatiue in all comparison.

Amour 49

DEFINE my loue, and tell the ioyes of heauen,
 Exprese my woes, and shew the paynes of hell;
 Declare what fate vnlucky starres haue giuen,
 And aske a world vpon my life to dwell.
 Make knowne that fayth vnkindnes could not moue;
 Compare my worth with others base desert:
 Let vertue be the tuch-stone of my loue,
 So may the heauens reade wonders in my hart.
 Behold the Clowdes which haue eclips'd my sunne,
 And view the crosses which my course doth let;
 Tell mee, if euer since the world begunne,
 So faire a Morning had so foule a set?
 And, by all meanes, let black vnkindnes proue
 The patience of so rare, diuine a loue.

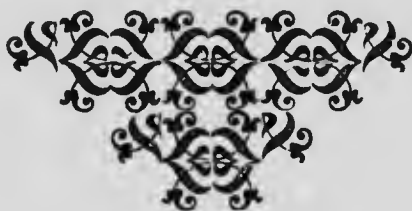
Amour 50

WHEN I first ended, then I first began;
 The more I trauell, further from my rest;
 Where most I lost, there most of all I wan;
 Pyned with hunger, rying from a feast.
 Mee thinks I dee, yet want I legs to goe,
 Wise in conceite, in acte a very sot;
 Rauisht with ioy amidst a hell of woe,
 What most I seeme, that surest I am not.
 I build my hopes a world aboue the skye,
 Yet with a Mole I creepe into the earth:
 In plenty am I staru'd with penury,
 And yet I serfet in the greatest dearth.
 I haue, I want, dispayre, and yet desire,
 Burn'd in a Sea of Ice, and drown'd amidst a fire.

Amour 51

GOE you, my lynes, Embassadours of loue,
With my harts tribute to her conquering eyes,
From whence, if you one tear of pittie moue
For all my woes, that onely shall suffise.
When you *Minerua* in the sunne behold,
At her perfections stand you then and gaze,
Where in the compasse of a Marygold,
Meridianis sits within a maze.
And let Inuention of her beauty vaunt
When *Dorus* sings his sweet Pamelas loue,
And tell the Gods, *Mars* is predominant,
Seated with *Sol*, and weares *Mineruas* gloue:
And tell the world, that in the world there is
A heauen on earth, on earth no heauen but this.

FINIS.



[from the Edition of 1599]

Sonet 1

THE worlds faire Rose, and *Henries* frosty fire,
 Iohns tyrannie; and chast *Matilda's* wrong,
 Th'inraged Queene, and furious *Mortimer*,
 The scourge of Fraunce, and his chast loue I song;
 Deposed *Richard*, *Isabell* exil'd,
 The gallant *Tudor*, and fayre *Katherine*,
 Duke *Humfrey*, and old *Cobbams* haplesse child,
 Couragious *Pole*, and that braue spiritfull Queene;
Edward, and that delicious London Dame,
Brandon, and that rich dowager of Fraunce,
Surrey, with his fayre paragon of fame,
Dudleys mishap, and vertuous *Grays* mischance;
 Their seuerall loues since I before haue showne,
 Now giue me leaue at last to sing mine owne.

Sonet 2

To the Reader of his Poems

INTO these loues who but for passion lookes,
 At this first sight, here let him lay them by,
 And seeke elsewhere in turning other bookes,
 Which better may his labour satisfie.
 No far-fetch'd sigh shall euer wound my brest,
 Loue from mine eye, a teare shall neuer wring,
 Nor in ah-mees my whyning Sonets drest,
 (A Libertine) fantasticklie I sing;
 My verse is the true image of my mind,
 Euer in motion, still desiring change,
 To choyce of all varietie inclin'd,
 And in all humors sportiuely I range;
 My actiue Muse is of the worlds right straine,
 That cannot long one fashion entertaine.

Sonet 3

MANY there be excelling in this kind,
 Whose well trick'd rimes with all inuention swell,
 Let each commend as best shall like his minde,
 Some *Sidney*, *Constable*, some *Daniell*.
 That thus theyr names familiarly I sing,
 Let none think them disparaged to be,
 Poore men with reuerence may speake of a King,
 And so may these be spoken of by mee ;
 My wanton verse nere keepes one certaine stay,
 But now, at hand; then, seekes inuention far,
 And with each little motion runnes astray,
 Wilde, madding, iocond, and irreguler ;
 Like me that luse, my honest merry rimes,
 Nor care for Criticke, nor regard the times.

Sonet 5

MY hart was slaine, and none but you and I,
 Who should I thinke the murder should commit?
 Since but your selfe, there was no creature by
 But onely I, guiltlesse of murth'ring it.
 It slew it selfe; the verdict on the view
 Doe quit the dead and me not accessarie ;
 Well, well, I feare it will be prou'd by you,
 The euidence so great a prooffe doth carry.
 But O, see, see, we need enquire no further,
 Vpon your lips the scarlet drops are found,
 And in your eye, the boy that did the murther,
 Your cheekes yet pale since first they gaue the wound.
 By this, I see, how euer things be past,
 Yet heauen will still haue murther out at last.

Sonnet 8

NOTHING but no and I, and I and no,
 How falls it out so strangely you reply?
 I tell yee (Faire) Ile not be aunswered so,
 With this affirming no, denying I,
 I say I loue, you slightly aunswer I?
 I say you loue, you pule me out a no;
 I say I die, you eccho me with I,
 Saue me I cry, you sigh me out a no:
 Must woe and I, haue naught but no and I?
 No, I am I, If I no more can haue,
 Answer no more, with silence make reply,
 And let me take my selfe what I doe craue;
 Let no and I, with I and you be so,
 Then aunswer no, and I, and I, and no.

Sonnet 9

LOVE once would daunce within my Mistres eye,
 And wanting musique fitting for the place,
 Swore that I should the Instrument supply,
 And sodainly presents me with her face:
 Straightwayes my pulse playes liuely in my vaines,
 My panting breath doth keepe a meaner time,
 My quau'ring artiers be the Tenours straynes,
 My tremblin_g sinewes serue the Counterchime,
 My hollow sighs the deepest base doe beare,
 True diapazon in distincted sound:
 My panting hart the treble makes the ayre,
 And descants finely on the musiques ground;
 Thus like a Lute or Violl did I lye,
 Whilst the proud slaue daunc'd galliards in her eye.

Sonet 10

LOVE in an humor played the prodigall,
 And bids my sences to a solemne feast,
 Yet more to grace the company withall,
 Inuites my heart to be the chieftest guest;
 No other drinke would serue this gluttons turne,
 But precious teares distilling from mine eyne,
 Which with my sighs this Epicure doth burne,
 Quaffing carouses in this costly wine,
 Where, in his cups or'come with foule excesse,
 Begins to play a swaggering Ruffins part,
 And at the banquet, in his drunkennes,
 Slew my deare friend, his kind and truest hart;
 A gentle warning, friends, thus may you see
 What 'tis to keepe a drunkard company.

Sonet 11

To the Moone

PHÆBE looke downe, and here behold in mee,
 The elements within thy sphere inclosed,
 How kindly Nature plac'd them vnder thee,
 And in my world, see how they are disposed;
 My hope is earth, the lowest, cold and dry,
 The grosser mother of deepe melancholie,
 Water my teares, coold with humidity,
 Wan, flegmatick, inclind by nature wholie;
 My sighs, the ayre, hote, moyst, ascending hier,
 Subtile of sanguine, dy'de in my harts dolor,
 My thoughts, they be the element of fire,
 Hote, dry, and piercing, still inclind to choller,
 Thine eye the Orbe vnto all these, from whence,
 Proceeds th' effects of powerfull influence.

Sonet 12

TO nothing fitter can I thee compare,
 Then to the sonne of some rich penyfather,
 Who hauing now brought on his end with care,
 Leaues to his son all he had heap'd together ;
 This newe rich nouice, lauish of his chest,
 To one man giues, and on another spends,
 Then here he ryots, yet amongst the rest,
 Haps to lend some to one true honest friend.
 Thy gifts thou in obscuritie doost wast,
 False friends thy kindnes, borne but to deceiue thee,
 Thy loue, that is on the vnworthy plac'd,
 Time hath thy beauty, which with age will leaue thee ;
 Onely that little which to me was lent,
 I giue thee back, when all the rest is spent.

Sonet 13

YOV not alone, when you are still alone,
 O God from you that I could priuate be,
 Since you one were, I neuer since was one,
 Since you in me, my selfe since out of me
 Transported from my selfe into your beeing
 Though either distant, present yet to eyther,
 Senceles with too much ioy, each other seeing,
 And onely absent when we are together.
 Giue me my selfe, and take your selfe againe,
 Deuise some means but how I may forsake you,
 So much is mine that doth with you remaine,
 That taking what is mine, with me I take you,
 You doe bewitch me, O that I could flie
 From my selfe you, or from your owne selfe I.

Sonet 14

To the Soule

THAT learned Father which so firmly proues
 The soule of man immortall and diuine,
 And doth the seuerall offices define,
Anima. Giues her that name as shee the body moues,
Amor. Then is she loue imbracing Charitie,
Animus. Mouing a will in vs, it is the mind,
Mens. Retayning knowledge, still the same in kind;
Memoria. As intellectuall it is the memorie,
Ratio. In iudging, Reason onely is her name,
Sensus. In speedy apprehension it is sence,
Conscientia. In right or wrong, they call her conscience.
Spiritus. The spirit, when it to Godward doth inflame.
 These of the soule the seuerall functions bee,
 Which my hart lightned by thy loue doth see.

Sonet 21

YOV cannot loue my pretty hart, and why?
 There was a time, you told me that you would,
 But now againe you will the same deny,
 If it might please you, would to God you could;
 What will you hate? nay, that you will not neither,
 Nor loue, nor hate, how then? what will you do,
 What will you keepe a meane then betwixt eyther?
 Or will you loue me, and yet hate me to?
 Yet serues not this, what next, what other shift?
 You will, and will not, what a coyle is heere,
 I see your craft, now I perceauc your drift,
 And all this while, I was mistaken there.
 Your loue and hate is this, I now doe proue you,
 You loue in hate, by hate to make me loue you.

Sonet 22

AN euill spirit your beauty haunts me still,
 Where-with (alas) I haue been long possest,
 Which ceaseth not to tempt me vnto ill,
 Nor giues me once but one pore minutes rest.
 In me it speakes, whether I sleepe or wake,
 And when by meanes to driue it out I try,
 With greater torments then it me doth take,
 And tortures me in most extreamity.
 Before my face, it layes all my dispaire,
 And hasts me on vnto a suddaine death;
 Now tempting me, to drown my selfe in teares,
 And then in sighing to giue vp my breath:
 Thus am I still prouok'd to euery euill,
 By this good wicked spirit, sweet Angel deuill.

Sonet 23

To the Spheares

THOU which do'st guide this little world of loue,
 Thy planets mansions heere thou mayst behold,
 My brow the spheare where *Saturne* still doth moue,
 Wrinkled with cares: and withered, dry, and cold;
 Mine eyes the Orbe where *Iupiter* doth trace,
 Which gently smile because they looke on thee,
Mars in my swarty visage takes his place,
 Made leane with loue, where furious conflicts bec.
Sol in my breast with his hote scorching flame,
 And in my hart alone doth *Venus* raigne:
Mercury my hands the Organs of thy fame,
 And *Luna* glides in my fantastick braine;
 The starry heauen thy prayse by me exprest,
 Thou the first moouer, guiding all the rest.

Sonet 24

LOVE banish'd heauen, in earth was held in scorne,
 Wandring abroad in neede and beggery,
 And wanting friends though of a Goddesse borne,
 Yet crau'd the almes of such as passed by.
 I like a man, deuout and charitable;
 Clothed the naked, lodg'd this wandring guest,
 With sighs and teares still furnishing his table,
 With what might make the miserable blest;
 But this vngratefull for my good desart,
 Entic'd my thoughts against me to conspire,
 Who gaue consent to steale away my hart,
 And set my breast his lodging on a fire:
 Well, well, my friends, when beggers grow thus bold,
 No meruaile then though charity grow cold.

Sonet 25

O WHY should nature nigardly restraine,
 The Sotherne Nations relish not our tongue,
 Else should my lines glide on the waues of Rhene,
 And crowne the Pirens with my liuing song;
 But bounded thus to Scotland get you forth:
 Thence take you wing vnto the Orcades,
 There let my verse get glory in the North,
 Making my sighs to thawe the frozen seas,
 And let the Bards within the Irish Ile,
 To whom my Muse with fiery wings shall passe,
 Call backe the stifneckd rebels from exile,
 And molifie the slaughtering Galliglasse:
 And when my flowing numbers they rehearse,
 Let Wolues and Bears be charmed with my verse.

Sonet 27

I GAVE my faith to Loue, Loue his to mee,
 That hee and I, sworne brothers should remaine,
 Thus fayth receiu'd, fayth giuen back againe,
 Who would imagine bond more sure could be?
 Loue flies to her, yet holds he my fayth taken,
 Thus from my vertue raiseth my offence,
 Making me guilty by mine innocence;
 And surer bond by beeing so forsaken,
 He makes her aske what I before had vow'd,
 Giuing her that, which he had giuen me,
 I bound by him, and he by her made free,
 Who euer so hard breach of fayth alow'd?
 Speake you that should of right and wrong discusse,
 Was right ere wrong'd, or wrong ere righted thus?

Sonet 29

To the Sences

WHEN conquering her did first my hart assaile,
 Vnto mine ayde I summond euery sence,
 Doubting if that proude tyrant should preuaile,
 My hart should suffer for mine eyes offence;
 But he with beauty, first corrupted sight,
 My hearing bryb'd with her tongues harmony,
 My taste, by her sweet lips drawne with delight,
 My smelling wonne with her breaths spicerie;
 But when my touching came to play his part,
 (The King of sences, greater than the rest)
 That yeelds loue vp the keyes vnto my hart,
 And tells the other how they should be blest;
 And thus by those of whom I hop'd for ayde,
 To cruell Loue my soule was first betrayd.

Sonet 30

To the Vestalls

THOSE Priests, which first the Vestall fire begun,
 Which might be borrowed from no earthly flame,
 Deuisd a vessell to receiue the sunne,
 Beeing stedfastly opposed to the same ;
 Where with sweet wood laid curiously by Art,
 Whereon the sunne might by reflection beate,
 Recciuing strength from euery secret part,
 The fuell kindled with celestiall heate.
 Thy blessed eyes, the sunne which lights this fire,
 My holy thoughts, they be the Vestall flame,
 The precious odors be my chast desire,
 My breast the fuell which includes the same ;
 Thou art my Vesta, thou my Goddess art,
 Thy hollowed Temple, onely is my hart.

Sonet 31

ME thinks I see some crooked Mimick icere
 And taxe my Muse with this fantastick grace,
 Turning my papers, asks what haue we heere ?
 Making withall, some filthy anticke face ;
 I feare no censure, nor what thou canst say,
 Nor shall my spirit one iote of vigor lose,
 Think'st thou my wit shall keepe the pack-horse way,
 That euery dudgen low inuention goes ?
 Since Sonnets thus in bundles are imprest,
 And euery drudge doth dull our satiate eare,
 Think'st thou my loue, shall in those rags be drest
 That euery dowdie, euery trull doth weare ?
 Vnto my pitch no common iudgement flies,
 I scorne all carthlie dung-bred scarabics.

Sonet 34

To Admiration

MARVAILE not Loue, though I thy power admire,
 That krowish'd a world beyond the farthest thought,
 That at knowing more then euer hath beene taught,
 That I am onely staru'd in my desire ;
 Maruaile not Loue, though I thy power admire,
 Ayming at things exceeding all perfection,
 To wisdoms selfe, to minister direction,
 That I am onely staru'd in my desire ;
 Maruaile not Loue, though I thy power admire,
 Though my conceite I farther seeme to bend,
 Then possibly inuention can extend,
 And yet am onely staru'd in my desire ;
 If thou wilt wonder, heers the wonder loue,
 That this to mee doth yet no wonder proue.

Sonet 43

WHILST thus my pen striues to eternize thee,
 Age rules my lines with wrinces in my face,
 Where in the Map of all my misery,
 Is modeld out the world of my disgrace,
 Whilst in despight of tyrannizing times,
Medea like I make thee young againe,
 Proudly thou scorn'st my world-outwearing rimes,
 And murder'st vertue with thy coy disdain ;
 And though in youth, my youth vntimely perrish,
 To keepe thee from obliuion and the graue,
 Ensuing ages yet my rimes shall cherrish,
 Where I entomb'd, my better part shall saue ;
 And though this earthly body fade and die,
 My name shall mount vpon eternitie.

Sonet 44

MVSES which sadly sit about my chayre,
 Drownd in the teares extorted by my lines,
 With heauy sighs whilst thus I breake the ayre,
 Paynting my passions in these sad dissignes,
 Since she disdaines to blesse my happy verse,
 The strong built Trophies to her liuing fame,
 Euer hence-forth my bosome be your hearse,
 Wherein the world shal now entombe her name,
 Enclose my musick you poor sencelesse walls,
 Sith she is deafe and will not heare my mones,
 Soften your selues with euery teare that falls,
 Whilst I like *Orpheus* sing to trees and stones:
 Which with my plaints seeme yet with pittie moued,
 Kinder then she who I so long haue loued.

Sonet 46

THOV leaden braine, which censur'st what I write,
 And say'st my lines be dull and doe not moue,
 I meruaile not thou feelst not my delight,
 Which neuer felt my fiery tuc of loue.
 But thou whose per hath like Pack-horse seru'd,
 Whose stomack vnto gale hath turn'd thy foodc,
 Whose senses like poore prisoners hunger-staru'd,
 Whose griefe hath parch'd thy body, dry'd thy blood.
 Thou which hast scorned life, and hated death,
 And in a moment mad, sober, glad, and sorry,
 Thou which hast band thy thoughts and curst thy breath,
 With thousand plagues more then in purgatory.
 Thou thus whose spirit Loue in his fire refines,
 Come thou and reade, admire, applaud my lines.

Sonnet 55

TRUCE gentle loue, a parly now I craue,
 Me thinks, 'tis long since first these wars begun,
 Nor thou nor I, the better yet can haue:
 Bad is the match where neither party wone.
 I offer free conditions of faire peace,
 My hart for hostage, that it shall remaine,
 Discharge our forces heere, let malice cease,
 So for my pledge, thou giue me pledge againe.
 Or if nothing but death will serue thy turne,
 Still thirsting for subuersion of my state;
 Doe what thou canst, raze, massacre, and burne,
 Let the world see the vtmost of thy hate:
 I send defiance, since if ouerthrowne,
 Thou vanquishing, the conquest is mine owne.

Sonnet 56

A Consonet

EYES with your teares, blind if you bee,
 Why haue these teares such eyes to see,
 Poore eyes, if yours teares cannot moue,
 My teares, eyes, then must mone my loue,
 Then eyes, since you haue lost your sight,
 Weepe still, and teares shall lend you light,
 Till both desolu'd, and both want might.
 No, no, cleere eyes, you are not blind,
 But in my teares discerne my mind:
 Teares be the language which you speake,
 Which my hart wanting, yet must breake;
 My tongue must cease to tell my wrongs,
 And make my sighs to get them tonges,
 Yct more then this to her belongs.

Sonet 57

To Lucie Countesse of Bedford

GREAT Lady, essence of my chieft good,
 Of the most pure and finest tempred spirit,
 Adorn'd with gifts, enobled by thy blood,
 Which by discent true vertue do'st inherit :
 That vertue which no fortune can depriue,
 Which thou by birth tak'st from thy gracious mother,
 Whose royall minds with equall motion striue,
 Which most in honour shall excell the other ;
 Vnto thy fame my Muse herself shall taske,
 Which rain'st vpon me thy sweet golden showers,
 And but thy selfe, no subiect will I aske,
 Vpon whose praise my soule shall spend her powers.
 Sweet Lady yct, grace this poore Muse of mine,
 Whose faith, whose zeale, whose life, whose all is thine.

Sonet 58

To the Lady Anne Harington

MADAM, my words cannot expresse my mind,
 My zealous kindnes to make knowne to you,
 When your desarts all seuerally I find ;
 In this attempt of me doe claim their due,
 Your gracious kindnes that doth claime my hart ;
 Your bounty bids my hand to make it knowne,
 Of me your vertues each doe claime a part,
 And leaue me thus the least part of mine owne.
 What should commend your modesty and wit,
 Is by your wit and modesty commended
 And standeth dumbe, in much admiring it,
 And where it should begin, it there is ended ;
 Returning this your prayses onely due,
 And to your selfe say you are onely you.

[from the Edition of 1602]

Sonnet 12

To Lunacie

AS other men, so I my selfe doe muse,
 Why in this sort I wrest Invention so,
 And why these giddy metaphors I vse,
 Leauing the path the greater part doe goe;
 I will resolute you; I am lunaticke,
 And euer this in mad men you shall finde,
 What they last thought on when the braine grew sick,
 In most distraction keepe that still in minde.
 Thus talking idely in this bedlam fit,
 Reason and I, (you must conceiue) are twaine,
 'Tis nine yeeres, now, since first I lost my wit
 Beare with me, then, though troubled be my braine;
 With diet and correction, men distraught,
 (Not too farre past) may to their wits be brought.

Sonnet 17

IF hee from heauen that filch'd that liuing fire,
 Condemn'd by *Ioue* to endlesse torment be,
 I greatly meruaile how you still goe free,
 That farre beyond *Promethius* did aspire?
 The fire he stole, although of heauenly kinde,
 Which from aboue he craftily did take,
 Of liueles clods vs liuing men to make,
 Againe bestow'd in temper of the mind.
 But you broke in to heuens immortall store,
 Where vertue, honour, wit, and beautie lay,
 Which taking thence, you haue escap'd away,
 Yet stand as free as ere you did before.
 But old *Promethius* punish'd for his rape,
 Thus poore thecues suffer, when the greater scape.

Sonnet 25

To Folly

WITH fooles and children good discretion beares,
 Then honest people beare with Loue and me,
 Nor older yet, nor wiser made by yeeres,
 Amongst the rest of fooles and children be ;
 Loues still a Baby, playes with gaudes and toyes,
 And like a wanton sports with euery feather,
 And Idiots still are running after boyes,
 Then fooles and children fitt'st to goe together ;
 He still as young as when he first was borne,
 No wiser I, then when as young as he,
 You that behold vs, laugh vs not to scorne,
 Giue Nature thanks, you are not such as we ;
 Yet fooles and children sometimes tell in play,
 Some wise in showe, more fooles in deede, then they.

Sonnet 27

I HEARE some say, this man is not in loue,
 Who, can he loue? a likely thing they say :
 Reade but his verse, and it will easily proue ;
 O iudge not rashly (gentle Sir) I pray,
 Because I loosely tryfle in this sort,
 As one that faine his sorrowes would beguile :
 You now suppose me, all this time in sport,
 And please your selfe with this conceit the while.
 You shallow censures ; sometime see you not
 In greatest perills some men pleasant be,
 Where fame by death is onely to be got,
 They resolute, so stands the case with me ;
 Where other men, in depth of passion cry,
 I laugh at fortune, as in iest to die.

Sonnet 31

TO such as say thy loue I ouer-prize,
 And doe not sticke to terme my praises folly,
 Against these folkes that think them selues so wise,
 I thus appose my force of reason wholly,
 Though I giue more, then well affords my state,
 In which expense the most suppose me vaine,
 Would yeeld them nothing at the easiest rate,
 Yet at this price, returns me treble gain,
 They value not, vnskilfull how to vse,
 And I giue much, because I gaine thereby,
 I that thus take, or they that thus refuse,
 Whether are these deceaued then, or I?
 In euery thing I hold this maxim still,
 The circumstance doth make it good or ill.

Sonnet 41

DEARE, why should you commaund me to my rest
 When now the night doth summon all to sleepe?
 Me thinks this time becommeth louers best,
 Night was ordained together friends to keepe.
 How happy are all other liuing things,
 Which though the day disioync by seuerall flight,
 The quiet euening yet together brings,
 And each returnes vnto his loue at night.
 O thou that art so curteous vnto all,
 Why shouldst thou Night abuse me onely thus,
 That euery creature to his kinde doost call,
 And yet tis thou doost onely seuer vs.
 Well could I wish it would be euer day,
 If when night comes you bid me goe away.

Sonnet 58

To Prouerbe

AS Loue and I, late harbour'd in one Innc,
 With Prouerbs thus each other intertaine;
In loue there is no lacke, thus I beginne?
Faire words makes fooles, replieth be againe?
That spares to speake, doth spare to speed (quoth I)
As well (saith he) too forward as too slow.
Fortune assists the boldest, I replie?
A hasty man (quoth he) nere wanted woe.
Labour is light, where loue (quoth I) doth pay,
(Saith he) light burthens heauy, if farre borne?
(Quoth I) the maine lost, cast the by away:
You haue spunne a faire thred, he replies in scorne.
 And hauing thus a while each other thwarted,
 Fooles as we met, so fooles againe we parted.

Sonnet 63

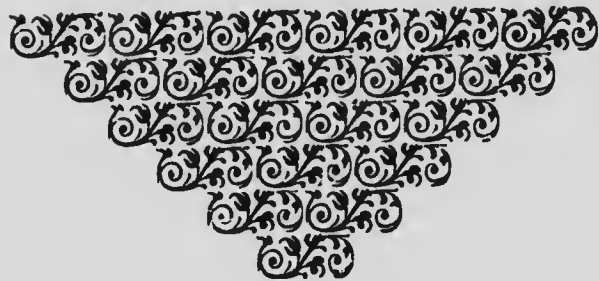
To the high and mighty Prince, James, King of Scots

NOT thy graue Counsells, nor thy Subiects loue,
 Nor all that famous Scottish royaltie
 Or what thy soueraigne greatnes may approue,
 Others in vaine doe but historifie,
 When thine owne glorie from thy selfe doth spring,
 As though thou did'st, all meaner prayses scorne:
 Of Kings a Poet, and the Poets King,
 They Princes, but thou Prophets do'st adorne;
 Whilst others by their Empires are renown'd,
 Thou do'st enrich thy Scotland with renowne,
 And Kings can but with Diadems be crown'd,
 But with thy Laurell, thou doo'st crowne thy Crowne;
 That they whose pens, cuen life to Kings doe giue,
 In thee a King, shall seeke them selues to liue.

Sonnet 66

To the Lady L. S.

BRIGHT starre of Beauty, on whose eyelids sit,
A thousand Nymph-like and enamoured Graces,
The Goddesses of memory and wit,
Which in due order take their seuerall places,
In whose deare bosome, sweet delicious loue,
Layes downe his quiuer, that he once did beare,
Since he that blessed Paradiçe did proue,
Forsooke his mothers lap to sport him there.
Let others striue to entertaine with words,
My soule is of another temper made;
I hold it vile that vulgar wit affords,
Deuouring time my faith, shall not inuade:
Still let my praise be honoured thus by you,
Be you most worthy, whilst I be most true.



[from the Edition of 1605]

Sonnet 43

WHY should your faire eyes with such soueraine grace,
 Disperse their raies on eury vulgar spirit,
 Whilst I in darknes in the selfesame place,
 Get not one glance to recompence my merit :
 So doth the plow-man gaze the wandring starre,
 And onely rests contented with the light,
 That neuer learnd what constellations are,
 Beyond the bent of his vnknowing sight.
 O why should beautie (custome to obey)
 To their grosse sence applie her selfe so ill ?
 Would God I were as ignorant as they
 When I am made vnhappy by my skill ;
 Onely compeld on this poore good to boast,
 Heauens are not kind to them that know them most.

Sonnet 46

PLAIN-PATH'D Experience the vnlearneds guide,
 Her simple followers euidently shewes,
 Sometime what schoolemen scarcely can decide,
 Nor yet wise Reason absolutely knowes :
 In making triall of a murder wrought,
 If the vile actor of the heinous deede,
 Neere the dead bodie happily be brought,
 Oft hath been prou'd the breathlesse coarse will bleed ;
 She comming neere that my poore hart hath slaine,
 Long since departed, (to the world no more)
 The auncient wounds no longer can containe,
 But fall to bleeding as they did before :
 But what of this? should she to death be led,
 It furthers iustice, but helps not the dead.

Sonnet 47

IN pride of wit, when high desire of fame
 Gaue life and courage to my labouring pen,
 And first the sound and vertue of my name,
 Won grace and credit in the eares of men :
 With those the thronged Theaters that presse,
 I in the circuite for the Lawrell stroue,
 Where the full praise I freely must confesse,
 In heate of blood a modest minde might moue :
 With showts and claps at euerie little pawse,
 When the prowd round on euerie side hath rung,
 Sadly I sit vnmou'd with the applawse,
 As though to me it nothing did belong :
 No publique glorie vainely I pursue,
 The praise I striue, is to eternize you.

Sonnet 50

AS in some Countries far remote from hence,
 The wretched creature destined to die,
 Hauing the iudgement due to his offence,
 By Surgeons begg'd, their Art on him to trie :
 Which on the liuing worke without remorse,
 First make incision on each maistring vaine,
 Then stanch the bleeding, then transperce the coarse,
 And with their balmes recure the wounds againe,
 Then poison and with Phisicke him restore,
 Not that they feare the hopelesse man to kill,
 But their experience to encrease the cure ;
 Euen so my Mistresse works vpon my ill,
 By curing me, and killing me each howre,
 Onely to shew her beauties soueraigne powre.

Sonnet 51

CALLING to minde since first my loue begunne,
 Th'incertaine times oft varying in their course,
 How things still vnexpectedly haue runne,
 As please the fates, by their resistlesse force:
 Lastly, mine eyes amazedly haue seene,
Essex great fall, *Tyrone* his peace to gaine,
 The quiet end of that long-liuing Queene,
 This Kings faire entrance, and our peace with Spaine,
 We and the Dutch at length our selues to seuer.
 Thus the world doth, and euermore shall reele,
 Yet to my goddesse am I constant euer;
 How ere blind fortune turne her giddy wheele:
 Though heauen and earth proue both to mee vntrue,
 Yet am I still inuiolate to you.

Sonnet 57

YOV best discern'd of my interior eies,
 And yet your graces outwardly diuine,
 Whose deare remembrance in my bosome lies,
 Too riche a relique for so poore a shrine:
 You in whome Nature chose herselfe to view,
 When she her owne perfection would admire,
 Bestowing all her excellence on you;
 At whose pure eies Loue lights his halowed fire,
 Euen as a man that in some traunce hath seene,
 More than his wondring vttrance can vnfolde,
 That rapt in spirite in better worlds hath beene,
 So must your praise distractedly be tolde;
 Most of all short, when I should shew you most,
 In your perfections altogether lost.

Sonnet 58

IN former times, such as had store of coyne,
 In warres at home, or when for conquests bound,
 For feare that some their treasures should purloyne,
 Gave it to keepe to spirites within the ground;
 And to attend it, them so strongly tide,
 Till they return'd, home when they neuer came,
 Such as by art to get the same haue tride,
 From the strong spirits by no means get the same,
 Neerer you come, that further flies away,
 Striuing to holde it strongly in the deepe:
 Euen as this spirit, so she alone doth play,
 With those rich Beauties heauen giues her to keepe:
 Pitty so left, to coldenes of her blood,
 Not to auaille her, nor do others good.

*To Sir Waiter Aston, Knight of the honourable
 order of the Bath, and my most
 worthy Patron*

I WILL not striue m' inuention to inforce,
 With needlesse words your eyes to entertaine,
 T' obserue the formall ordinarie course
 That euerie one so vulgarly doth faine:
 Our interchanged and deliberate choise,
 Is with more firme and true election sorted,
 Then stands in censure of the common voice.
 That with light humor fondly is transported:
 Nor take I patterne of another's praise,
 Then what my pen may constantly avow.
 Nor walke more publique nor obscurer waies
 Then vertue bids, and iudgement will allow;
 So shall my loue, and best endeouours serue you,
 And still shall studie, still so to deserue you.

Michaell Drayton.

[from the Edition of 1619]

I

LIKE an aduenturous Sea-farer am I,
 Who hath some long and dang'rous Voyage beene,
 And call'd to tell of his Discouerie,
 How farre he sayl'd, what Countries he had seene,
 Proceeding from the Port whence he put forth,
 Shewes by his Compasse, how his Course he steer'd,
 When East, when West, when South, and when by North,
 As how the Pole to eu'ry place was rear'd,
 What Capes he doubled, of what Continent,
 The Gulphes and Straits, that strangely he had past,
 Where most becalm'd, wherewith foule Weather spent,
 And on what Rocks in perill to be cast?
 Thus in my Loue, Time calls me to relate
 My tedious Trauels, and oft-varying Fate.

6

HOW many paltry, foolish, painted things,
 That now in Coaches trouble eu'ry Street,
 Shall be forgotten, whom no Poet sings,
 Ere they be well wrap'd in their winding Sheet?
 Where I to thee Eternitie shall giue,
 When nothing else remaineth of these dayes,
 And Queenes hereafter shall be glad to liue
 Vpon the Almes of thy superfluous prayse;
 Virgins and Matrons reading these my Rimes,
 Shall be so much delighted with thy story,
 That they shall grieve, they liu'd not in these Times,
 To haue seene thee, their Sexes onely glory:
 So shalt thou flye aboue the vulgar Throng,
 Still to suruiue in my immortall Song.

8

THERE'S nothing grieues me, but that Age should haste,
 That in my dayes I may not see thee old,
 That where those two cleare sparkling Eyes are plac'd,
 Onely two Loope-holes, then I might behold.
 That louely, arched, yuorie, pollish'd Brow,
 Defac'd with Wrinkles, that I might but see ;
 Thy daintie Hayre, so curl'd, and crisped now,
 Like grizzled Mosse vpon some aged Tree ;
 Thy Cheeke, now flush with Roses, sunke, and leane,
 Thy Lips, with age, as any Wafer thinne,
 Thy Pearly teeth out of thy head so cleane,
 That when thou feed'st, thy Nose shall touch thy Chinne :
 These Lines that now thou scorn'st, which should delight
 thee,
 Then would I make thee read, but to despight thee.

15

His Remedie for Loue

SINCE to obtaine thee, nothing me will sted,
 I haue a Med'cine that shall cure my Loue,
 The powder of her Heart dry'd, when she is dead,
 That Gold nor Honour ne'r had power to moue ;
 Mix'd with her Teares, that ne'r her true-Loue crost,
 Nor at Fifteene ne'r long'd to be a Bride,
 Boyl'd with her Sighes, in giuing vp the Ghost,
 That for her late deceased Husband dy'd ;
 Into the same then let a Woman breathe,
 That being chid, did neuer word replie,
 With one thrice-marry'd's Pray'rs, that did bequeath
 A Legacie to stale Virginitie.
 If this Reccit haue not the pow'r to winne me,
 Little Ile say, but thinke the Deuill's in me.

21

A WITLESSE Gallant, a young Wench that woo'd,
 (Yet his dull Spirit her not one iot could moue)
 Intreated me, as e'r I wish'd his good,
 To write him but one Sonnet to his Loue :
 When I, as fast as e'r my Penne could trot,
 Powr'd out what first from quicke Inuention came ;
 Nor neuer stood one word thereof to blot,
 Much like his Wit, that was to vse the same :
 But with my Verses he his Mistres wonne,
 Who doted on the Dolt beyond all measure.
 But soe, for you 'to Heau'n for Phraze I runne,
 And ransacke all APOLLO's golden Treasure ;
 Yet by my Troth, this Foole his Loue obtaines,
 And I lose you, for all my Wit and Paines.

27

IS not Loue here, as 'tis in other Clymes,
 And diff'reth it, as doe the seu'rall Nations ?
 Or hath it lost the Vertue, with the Times,
 Or in this land alt'reth with the Fashions ?
 Or haue our Passions lesser pow'r then theirs,
 Who had lesse Art them liuely to expresse ?
 Is Nature growne lesse pow'rfull in their Heires,
 Or in our Fathers did the more transgresse ?
 I am sure my Sighes come from a Heart as true,
 As any Mans, that Memory can boast,
 And my Respects and Seruices to you
 Equall with his, that loues his Mistris most :
 Or Nature must be partiall in my Cause,
 Or onely you doe violate her Lawes.

36

Cupid coniured

THOU purblind Boy, since thou hast been so slacke
 To wound her Heart, whose Eyes haue wounded me,
 And suff'ered her to glory in my Wracke,
 Thus to my aid, I lastly coniure thee;
 By Hellish *Styx* (by which the THUND'RER swears)
 By thy faire Mothers vnauoided Power,
 By HECAT's Names, by PROSERPINE's sad Teares,
 When she was rapt to the infernall Bower,
 By thine own loued PSYCHES, by the Fires
 Spent on thine Altars, flaming vp to Heau'n;
 By all the Louers Sighes, Vowes, and Desires,
 By all the Wounds that euer thou hast giu'n;
 I coniure thee by all that I haue nam'd,
 To make her loue, or CVPID be thou damn'd.

48

CVPID, I hate thee, which I'de haue thee know,
 A naked Starueling euer may'st thou be,
 Poore Rogue, goe pawne thy *Fascia* and thy Bow,
 For some few Ragges, wherewith to couer thee;
 Or if thou'lt not, thy Archerie forbear,
 To some base Rustick doe thy selfe preferre,
 And when Corne's sowne, or growne into the Eare,
 Practise thy Quiuer, and turne Crow-keeper;
 Or being Blind (as fittest for the Trade)
 Goe hyre thy selfe some bungling Harpers Boy;
 They that are blind, are Minstrels often made,
 So may'st thou liue, to thy faire Mothers Ioy:
 That whilst with MARS she holdeth her old way,
 Thou, her Blind Sonne, may'st sit by them, and play.

52

WHAT dost thou meane to Cheate me of my Heart,
 To take all Mine, and giue me none againe?
 Or haue thine Eyes such Magike, or that Art,
 That what They get, They euer doe retaine?
 Play not the Tyrant, but take some Remorse,
 Rebate thy Spleene, if but for Pitties sake;
 Or Cruell, if thou can'st not; let vs scorse,
 And for one Piece of Thine, my whole heart take.
 But what of Pitty doe I speake to Thee,
 Whose Brest is prooffe against Complaint or Prayer?
 Or can I thinke what my Reward shall be
 From that proud Beauty, which was my betrayer?
 What talke I of a Heart, when thou hast none?
 Or if thou hast, it is a flinty one.

61

SINCE there's no helpe, Come let vs kisse and part,
 Nay, I haue done: You get no more of Me,
 And I am glad, yea glad withall my heart,
 That thus so cleanly, I my Selfe can free,
 Shake hands for euer, Cancell all our Vowes,
 And when we meet at any time againe,
 Be it not scene in either of our Browes,
 That We one iot of former Loue reteyne;
 Now at the last gaspe of Loues latest Breath,
 When his Pulse fayling, Passion speechlesse lies,
 When Faith is kneeling by his bed of Death,
 And Innocence is closing vp his Eyes,
 Now if thou would'st, when all haue giuen him ouer,
 From Death to Life, thou might'st him yet recouer.



ODES

[from the Edition of 1619]

TO HIMSELFE AND THE HARPE

AND why not I, as hee
That's greatest, if as free,
(In sundry strains that striue,
Since there so many be)
Th'old *Lyrick* kind reuiue?

I will, yea, and I may;
Who shall oppose my way?
For what is he alone,
That of himselfe can say,
Hee's Heire of *Helicon*?

10

APOLLO, and the Nine,
Forbid no Man their Shrine,
That commeth with hands pure;
Else be they so diuine,
They will not him indure.

For they be such coy Things,
That they care not for Kings,
And dare let them know it;
Nor may he touch their Springs,
That is not borne a Poet.

20

Pyreneus,
King of Phocis,
attempting to
rauish the Muses.

The *Phocean* it did proue,
Whom when foule Lust did moue,
Those Mayds vnchast to make,
Fell, as with them he stroue,
His Neck and iustly brake.

To Himselfe and the Harpe 57

That instrument ne'r heard,
Strooke by the skilfull Bard,
It strongly to awake ;
But it th' infernalls skard,
And made Olympus quake. 30

As those Prophetike strings
Whose sounds with fiery Wings,
Draue Fiends from their abode,
Touch'd by the best of Kings,
That sang the holy Ode. 35

So his, which Women slue,
And it int' Hebrus threw,
Such sounds yet forth it sent,
The Bankes to weepe that drue,
As downe the streame it went. 40

That by the Tortoyse shell,
To MAYAS Sonne it fell,
The most thereof not doubt
But sure some Power did dwell,
In Him who found it out. 45

The Wildest of the field,
And Ayre, with Riuers t' yeeld,
Which mou'd; that sturdy Glebes,
And massie Oakes could weeld,
To rayse the pyles of *Thebes*. 50

And diuersly though Strung,
So anciently We sung,
To it, that Now scarce knowne,
If first it did belong
To *Greece*, or if our Owne.

The *Druides* imbrew'd,
With Gore, on Altars rude
With Sacrifices crown'd,
In hollow Woods bedew'd,
Ador'd the Trembling sound. 60

Sam. lib. 1.
cap. 16.

Orpheus the
Thracian Poet.
Caput, Hebre,
lyramque Ex-
cipis. &c. Ouid.
lib. 11. Metam.

Mercury in-
uentor of the
Harpe, as
I' Ode 10.
lib. 1. curuaq;
lyra parentē.

Thebes sayned
to haue beene
rayned by
Musicke.

The ancient
British Priests
so called of
their abode in
woods.

Pindar *Prince*
of the Greeke
lyricks, of whom
Horace:
Pindarum
quisquis
studet, &c.
Ode 2. lib. 4.

Though wee be All to seeke,
Of PINDAR that Great *Greeke*,
To Finger it aright,
The Soule with power to strike,
His hand retayn'd such Might.

Horace *first* of
the Romans in
that kind.

Or him that *Rome* did grace
Whose Ayres we all imbrace,
That scarcely found his Peere,
Nor giueth PHÆBUS place,
For Strokes diuinely cleere.

70

The *Irish Harpe*.

The *Irish* I admire,
And still cleaue to that Lyre,
As our Musike's Mother,
And thinke, till I expire,
APOLLO's such another.

As *Britons*, that so long
Haue held this Antike Song,
And let all our Carpers
Forbear their fame to wrong,
Th' are right skilfull Harpers.

80

Southerne, an
English Lyrick.

Southerne, I long thee spare,
Yet wish thee well to fare,
Who me pleased'st greatly,
As first, therefore more rare,
Handling thy Harpe neatly.

To those that with despight
Shall terme these Numbers slight,
Tell them their Iudgement's blind,
Much erring from the right,
It is a Noble kind.

90

An old English
Rymer.

Nor is't the Verse doth make,
That giueth, or doth take,
'Tis possible to clyme,
To kindie, or to slake,
Although in SKELTON's Ryme.

TO THE NEW YEERE

RICH Statue, double-faced,
 With Marble Temples graced,
 To rayse thy God-head hyer,
 In flames where Altars shining,
 Before thy Priests diuining,
 Doe od'rous Fumes expire.

Great IANVS, I thy pleasure,
 With all the *T'hespian* treasure,
 Doe seriously pursue ;
 To th' passed yeere returning, 10
 As though the old adiourning,
 Yet bringing in the new.

Thy ancient Vigils yeerely,
 I haue obserued cleerely,
 Thy Feasts yet smoaking bee ;
 Since all thy store abroad is,
 Giue something to my Goddesse,
 As hath been vs'd by thee.

Giue her th' *Eoan* brightnesse,
 Wing'd with that subtill lightnesse, 20
 That doth trans-pierce the Ayre ;
 The Roses of the Morning
 The rising Heau'n adorning,
 To mesh with flames of Hayre.

Those ceaselesse Sounds, aboue all,
 Made by those Orbes that moue all,
 And euer swelling there,
 Wrap'd vp in Numbers flowing,
 Them actually bestowing, 30
 For Iewels at her Eare.

O Rapture great and holy,
 Doe thou transport me wholly,
 So well her forme to vary,
 That I aloft may beare her,
 Whereas I will insphere her,
 In Regions high and starry.

And in my choise Composures,
 The soft and easie Closures,
 So amorously shall meet ;
 That euery liuely Ceasure
 Shall tread a perfect Measure
 Set on so equall feet. 40

That Spray to fame so fertle,
 The Louer-crowning Mirtle,
 In Wreaths of mixed Bowes,
 Within whose shades are dwelling
 Those Beauties most excelling,
 Inthron'd vpon her Browes.

Those Paralels so euen,
 Drawne on the face of Heauen,
 That curious Art supposes,
 Direct those Gems, whose cleerenesse
 Farre off amaze by neerenesse,
 Each Globe such fire incloses. 50

Her Bosome full of Blissess,
 By Nature made for Kisses,
 So pure and wond'rous cleere,
 Whereas a thousand Graces
 Behold their louely Faces,
 As they are bathing there. 60

O, thou selfe-little blindnesse,
 The kindnesse of vnkindnesse,
 Yet one of those diuine ;
 Thy Brands to me were leuer,
 Thy *Fascia*, and thy Quiuer,
 And thou this Quill of mine.

This Heart so freshly bleeding,
 Vpon it owne selfe feeding,
 Whose woundes still dropping be ;
 O Loue, thy selfe confounding,
 Her coldnesse so abounding,
 And yet such heat in me. 70

To the New Yeere

61

Yet if I be inspired,
He leaue thee so admired,
To all that shall succeed,
That were they more then many,
'Mongst all, there is not any,
That Time so oft shall read.

Nor Adamant ingraued,
That hath been choisely 'st saued,
IDEA's Name out-weares ;
So large a Dower as this is,
The greatest often misses,
The Diadem that beares.

80

TO HIS VALENTINE

MVSE, bid the Morne awake,
Sad Winter now declines,
Each Bird doth chuse a Make,
This day's Saint VALENTINE'S;
For that good Bishop's sake
Get vp, and let vs see,
What Beautie it shall bee,
That Fortune vs assignes.

But lo, in happy How'r,
The place wherein she lyes,
In yonder climbing Tow'r,
Gilt by the glitt'ring Rise ;
O LOVE! that in a Show'r,
As once that Thund'rer did,
When he in drops lay hid,
That I could her surprize.

10

Her Canopie He draw,
With spangled Plumes bedight,
No Mortall euer saw
So rauishing a sight ;

20

That it the Gods might awe,
 And pow'rfully trans-pierce
 The Globie Vniuerse,
 Out-shooting eu'ry Light.

My Lips Ile softly lay
 Vpon her heau'nly Cheeke,
 Dy'd like the dawning Day,
 As polish'd luorie sleeke:
 And in her Eare Ile say;
 O, thou bright Morning-Starre, 30
 'Tis I that come so farre,
 My Valentine to seeke.

Each little Bird, this Tyde,
 Doth chuse her loued Pheere,
 Which constantly abide
 In Wedlock all the yeere,
 As Nature is their Guide:
 So may we two be true,
 This yeere, nor change for new,
 As Turtles coupled were. 40

The Sparrow, Swan, the Douc,
 Though VENVS Birds they be,
 Yet are they not for Loue
 So absolute as we:
 For Reason vs doth moue;
 They but by billing woo:
 Then try what we can doo,
 To whom each sense is free.

Which we haue more then they,
 By liuelyer Organs sway'd, 50
 Our Appetite each way
 More by our Sense obay'd:
 Our Passions to display,
 This Season vs doth fit;
 Then let vs follow it,
 As Nature vs doth lead.

To his Valentine

63

One Kisse in two let's breake,
Confounded with the touch,
But halfe words let vs speake,
Our Lip's imploy'd so much,
Vntill we both grow weake,
With sweetnesse of thy breath;
O smother me to dea . . . :
Long let our Ioyes be such.

60

Let's laugh at them that chuse
Their Valentines by lot,
To weare their Names that vse,
Whom idly they haue got:
Such poore choise we refuse,
Saint VALENTINE befriend;
We thus this Morne may spend,
Else Muse, awake her not.

70

THE HEART

IF thus we needs must goe,
What shall our one Heart doe,
This One made of our Two?

Madame, two Hearts we brake,
And from them both did take
The best, one Heart to make.

Halfe this is of your Heart,
Mine in the other part,
Ioynd by our equal Art.

Were it cymented, or sowne,
By Shreds or Picces knowne,
We each might find our owne.

10

But 'tis dissolu'd, and fix'd,
And with such cunning mix'd,
No diff'rence that betwixt.

But how shall we agree,
By whom it kept shall be,
Whether by you, or me?

It cannot two Brests fill,
One must be heartlesse still,
Vntill the other will.

20

It came to me one day,
When I will'd it to say,
With whether it would stay?

It told me, in your Brest,
Where it might hope to rest:
For if it were my Ghest,

For certainty it knew,
That I would still anew
Be sending it to you.

30

Neuer, I thinke, had two
Such worke, so much to doo,
A Vnitie to woo.

Yours was so cold and chaste,
Whilst mine with zeale did waste,
Like Fire with Water plac'd.

How did my Heart intreat,
How pant, how did it beat,
Till it could giue yours heat!

Till to that temper brought,
Through our perfection wrought,
That blessing eythers Thought.

40

In such a Height it lyes,
From this base Worlds dull Eyes,
That Heauen it not enuyes.

All that this Earth can show,
Our Heart shall not once know,
For it too vile and low.

THE SACRIFICE TO APOLLO

PRIESTS of APOLLO, sacred be the Roome,
 For this learn'd Meeting : Let no barbarous Groome,
 How braue soe'r he bee,
 Attempt to enter ;
 But of the Muses free,
 None here may venter ;
 This for the *Delphian* Prophets is prepar'd :
 The prophane Vulgar are from hence debar'd.

And since the Feast so happily begins,
 Call vp those faire Nine, with their Violins ; 10
 They are begot by Iove,
 Then let vs place them,
 Where no Clowne in may shoue,
 That may disgrace them :
 But let them neere to young APOLLO sit ;
 So shall his Foot-pace ouer-flow with Wit.

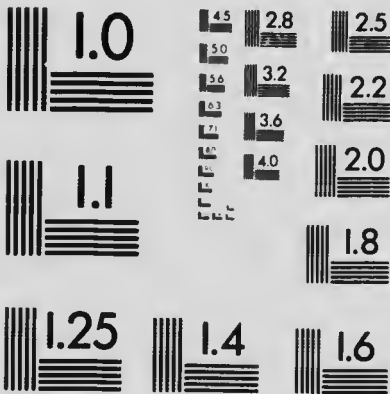
Where be the Graces, where be those fayre Three ?
 In any hand they may not absent bee :
 They to the Gods are deare,
 And they can humbly 20
 Teach vs, our Selues to beare,
 And doe things comely :
 They, and the Muses, rise both from one Stem,
 They grace the Muses, and the Muses them.

Bring forth your Flaggons (fill'd with sparkling Wine)
 Whereon swolne BACCHVS, crowned with a Vine,
 Is grauen, and fill out,
 It well bestowing,
 To eu'ry Man about,
 In Goblets flowing : 30
 Let not a Man drinke, but in Draughts profound ;
 To our God PHŒBVVS let the Health goe Round.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
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Let your Iests flye at large; yet therewithall
 See they be Salt, but yet not mix'd with Gall:
 Not tending to disgrace,
 But fayrely giuen,
 Becoming well the place,
 Modest, and euen;
 That they with tickling Pleasure may prouoke
 Laughter in him, on whom the Iest is broke.

40

Or if the deeds of HEROES ye rehearse,
 Let them be sung in so well-ord'ed Verse,
 That each word haue his weight,
 Yet runne with pleasure;
 Holding one stately height,
 In so braue measure,
 That they may make the stiffest Storme seeme weake,
 And dampe LOVES Thunder, when it lowd'st doth speake.

And if yee list to exercise your Vayne,
 Or in the Sock, or in the Buskin'd Strayne,
 Let Art and Nature goe
 One with the other;
 Yet so, that Art may show
 Nature her Mother;
 The thick-brayn'd Audience liuely to awake,
 Till with shrill Claps the Theater doe shake.

50

Sing Hymnes to BACCHVS then, with hands vprear'd,
 Offer to LOVE, who most is to be fear'd;
 From him the Muse we haue,
 From him proceedeth
 More then we dare to craue;
 ' Tis he that feedeth

60

Them, whom the World would starue; then let the Lyre
 Sound, whilst his Altars endlesse flames expire.

TO CVPID

MAYDENS, why spare ye?
 Or whether not dare ye
 Correct the blind Shooter?
 Because wanton VENVS,
 So oft that doth paine vs,
 Is her Sonnes Tutor.

Now in the Spring,
 He proueth his Wing,
 The Field is his Bower,
 And as the small Bee, 10
 About flyeth hee,
 From Flower to Flower.

And wantonly roues,
 Abroad in the Groues,
 And in the Ayre houers,
 Wh'ch when it him deweth,
 His Fethers he meweth,
 In sighes of true Louers.

And since doom'd by Fate,
 (That well knew his Hate) 20
 That Hee should be blinde;
 For very despite,
 Our Eyes be his White,
 So wayward his kinde.

If his Shafts loosing,
 (Ill his Mark choosing)
 Or his Bow broken;
 The Moane VENVS maketh,
 And care that she taketh,
 Cannot be spoken. 30

To VULCAN commending
 Her loue, and straight sending
 Her Doues and her Sparrowes,

With Kisses vnto him,
 And all but to woo him,
 To make her Sonne Arrowes.

Telling what he hath done,
 (Sayth she, Right mine owne Sonne)
 In her Armes she him closes,
 Sweetes on him fans,
 Layd in Downe of her Swans,
 His Sheets, Leaues of Roses.

40

And feeds him with Kisses;
 Which oft when he misses,
 He euer is froward:
 The Mothers o'r-ioying,
 Makes by much coyng,
 The Child so vntoward.

Yet in a fine Net,
 That a Spider set,
 The Maydens had caught him;
 Had she not beene neere him,
 And chanced to heare him,
 More good they had taught him.

50

AN AMOVRET ANACREONTICK

Most good, most faire,
 Or Thing as rare,
 To call you's lost;
 For all the cost
 Words can bestow,
 So poorely show
 Vpon your prayse,
 That all the wayes
 Sense hath, come short:
 Whereby Report
 Falls them vnder;
 That when Wonder
 More hath seized,
 Yet not pleased,

10

An Amouret Anacreontick 69

That it in kinde
Nothing can finde,
You to expresse :
Neuerthelesse,
As by Globes small,
This Mightie ALL 20
Is shew'd, though farre
From Life, each Starre
A World being :
So wee seeing
You, like as that,
Onely trust what
Art doth vs teach ;
And when I reach
At Morall Things,
And that my Strings 30
Grauely should strike,
Straight some mislike
Blotteth mine ODE.
As with the Loade,
The Steele we touch,
Forced ne'r so much,
Yet still remoues
To that it loues,
Till there it staves ;
So to your prayse 40
I turne euer,
And though neuer
From you mouing,
Happie so louing.

LOVES CONQUEST

WER'T granted me to choose,
How I would end my dayes ;
Since I this life must loose,
It should be in Your praise ;
For there is no Bayes
Can be set about you.

S' impossibly I loue You,
 And for you sit so hie,
 Whence none may remove You
 In my cleere Poesie, 10
 That I oft deny
 You so ample Merit.

The freedome of my Spirit
 Maintayning (still) my Cause,
 Your Sex not to inherit,
 Vrging the *Salique* Lawes;
 But your Vertue draws
 From me euery due.

Thus still You me pursue,
 That no where I can dwell, 20
 By Feare made iust to You,
 Who naturally rebell,
 Of You that excell

That should I still Endyte,
 Yet will You want some Ryte.
 That lost in your high praise
 I wander to and fro,
 As seeing sundry Waies:
 Yet which the right not know
 To get out of this Maze. 30

TO THE VIRGINIAN VOYAGE

You braue Heroique minds,
 Worthy your Countries Name;
 That Honour still pursue,
 Goe, and subdue,
 Whilst loyt'ring Hinds
 Lurke here at home, with shame.

Britans, you stay too long,
 Quick:ly aboard bestow you,
 And with a merry Gale
 Swell your stretch'd Sayle, 10
 With Vowes as strong,
 As the Winds that blow you.

To the Virginian Voyage

71

Your Course securely steere,
West and by South forth keepe,
Rocks, Lee-shores, nor Shoales,
When EOLvs scowles,
You need not feare,
So absolute the Deepe.

And cheerefully t Sea,
Successe you still intice,
To get the Pearle and Gold,
And ours to hold,
VIRGINIA,
Earth's onely Paradise.

20

Where Nature hath in store
Fowle, Venison, and Fish,
And the Fruitfull'st Soyle,
Without your Toyle,
Three Haruests more,
All greater then your Wish.

30

And the ambitious Vine
Crownes with his purple Masse,
The cedar reaching hie
To kisse the Sky
The Cypresse, Pine
And vse-full Sassafras.

To whome, the golden Age
Still Natures lawe giue,
No other Cares that tend,
But Them to defend
From Winters rage,
That long there doth not liue.

40

When as the Lushious smell
Of that delicious Land,
Aboue the Seas that flowes,
The cleere Wind throwes,
Your Hearts to swell
Approaching the deare Strande.

10

In kenning of the Shore
 (Thanks to God first giuen,) 50
 O you the happy'st men,
 Be Frolike then,
 Let Cannons roare,
 Frighting the wide Heauen.
 And in Regions farre
 Such Heroes bring yee foorth,
 As those from whom We came,
 And plant Our name,
 Vnder that Starre
 Not knowne vnto our North. 60
 And as there Plenty growes
 Of Lawrell euery where,
 APOLLO's Sacred tree,
 You may it see,
 A Poets Browes
 To crowne, that may sing there.
 Thy Voyages attend,
 Industrious HACKLVIT,
 Whose Reading shall inflame
 Men to seeke Fame, 70
 And much commend
 To after-Times thy Wit.

AN ODE WRITTEN IN THE PEAKE

THIS while we are abroad,
 Shall we not touch our Lyre?
 Shall we not sing an ODE?
 Shall that holy Fire,
 In vs that strongly glow'd,
 In this cold Ayre expire?
 Long since the Summer layd
 Her lustie Brau'rie downe,
 The Autumnc halfe is way'd,
 And BOREAS 'gins to frownc, 10
 Since now I did behold
 Great BRVTES first builded Towne.

An Ode written in the Peake 73

Though in the vtmost *Peake*,
A while we doe remaine,
Amongst the Mountaines bleake
Expos'd to Sleet and Raine,
No Sport our Houres shall breake,
To exercise our Vaine.

What though bright *PHŒBUS* Beames
Refresh the Southerne Ground, 20
And though the Princely *Thames*
With beautious Nymphs abound,
And by old *Camber's* Streames
Be many Wonders found;

Yet many Riuers cleare
Here glide in Siluer Swathes,
And what of all most deare,
Buckston's delicious Bathes,
Strong Ale and Noble Cheare,
T' asswage breeme Winters scathes. 30

Those grim and horrid Caues,
Whose Lookes affright the day,
Wherein nice Nature saues,
What she would not bewray,
Our better leasure craues,
And doth inuite our Lay.

In places farre or neere,
Or famous, or obscure,
Where wholesome is the Ayre,
Or where the most impure, 40
All times, and euery-where,
The Muse is still in vre.

HIS DEFENCE AGAINST THE IDLE CRITICK

THE Ryme nor marres, nor makes,
Nor addeth it, nor takes,
From that which we propose;
Things imaginarie
Doe so strangely varie,
That quickly we them lose.

And what's quickly begot,
 As soone againe is not,
 This doe I truely know :
 Yea, and what's borne with paine, 10
 That Sense doth long'st retaine,
 Gone with a greater Flow.

Yet this Critick so sterne,
 But whom, none must discerne,
 Nor perfectly haue seeing,
 Strangely layes about him,
 As nothing without him
 Were worthy of being.

That I my selfe betray
 To that most publique way, 20
 Where the Worlds old Bawd,
 Custome, that doth humor,
 And by idle rumor,
 Her Dotages applaud.

That whilst he still prefers
 Those that be wholly hers,
 Madnesse and Ignorance,
 I creepe behind the Time,
 From spertling with their Crime,
 And glad too with my Chance. 30

O wretched World the while,
 When the euill most vile,
 Beareth the fayrest face,
 And inconstant lightnesse,
 With a scornefull slightnesse,
 The best Things doth disgrace.

Whilst this strange knowing Beast,
 Man, of himselfe the least,
 His Enuie declaring,
 Makes Vertue to descend, 40
 Her title to defend,
 Against him, much preparing.

His Defence against the Idle Critick 75

Yet these me not delude,
Nor from my place extrude,
By their resolu'd Hate ;
Their vilenesse that doe know ;
Which to my selfe I show,
To keepe aboute my Fate.

TO HIS RIVALL

HER lou'd I most,
By thee that's lost,
Though she were wonne with leasure ;
She was my gaine,
But to my paine,
Thou spoyl'st me of my Treasure.

The Ship full fraught
With Gold, farre sought,
Though ne'r so wisely helmed,
May suffer wracke 10
In sayling backe,
By Tempest ouer-whelmed.

But shee, good Sir,
Did not preferre
You, for that I was ranging ;
But for that shee
Found faith in mee,
And she lou'd to be changing.

Therefore boast not
Your happy Lot, 20
Be silent now you haue her ;
The time I knew
She slighted you,
When I was in her fauour.

None stands so fast,
But may be cast
By Fortune, and disgraced :
Once did I weare
Her Garter there,
Where you her Gloue haue placed. 30

I had the Vow
That thou hast now,
And Glances to discouer
Her Loue to mee,
And she to thee
Reades but old Lessons ouer.

She hath no Smile
That can beguile,
But as my Thought I know it ;
Yea, to a Hayre, 40
Both when and where,
And how she will bestow it.

What now is thine,
Was onely mine,
And first to me was giuen ;
Thou laugh'st at mee,
I laugh at thee,
And thus we two are cuen.

But Ile not mourne,
But stay my Turne, 50
The Wind may come about, Sir,
And once againe
May bring me in,
And help to beare you out, Sir.

A SKELTONIAD

THE Muse should be sprightly,
Yet not handling lightly
Things as graue; as much loath,
Things that be slight, to cloath
Curiously: To retayne
The Comelinesse in meane,
Is true Knowledge and Wit.
Not me forc'd Rage doth fit,
That I thereto should lacke
Tabacco, or need Sacke, 10

A Skeltoniad

77

Which to the colder Braine
Is the true *Hypporene* ;
Nor did I euer care
For great Fooles, nor them spare.
Vertue, though neglected,
Is not so delected,
As vilely to desce
To low Basennesse their end ;
Neyther each ryming Slaue
Deserues the Name to haue
Of Poet : so the Rabble
Of Fooles, for the Table,
That haue their Iests by Heart,
As an Actor his Part,
Might assume them Chayres
Amongst the Muses Heyres.
Parnassus is not clome
By euery such Mome ;
Vp whose steep side who swerues,
It behoues t' haue strong Nerues :
My Resolution such,
How well, and not how much
To write, thus doe I fare.
Like some v good that cure
(The euill sort among)
How well to liue, and not how long.

30

THE CRYER

Good I like, for Gold or Hyre,
But helpe me to a Cryer;
For my poore Heart is runne astray
After two Eyes, that pass'd this way.
O yes, O yes, O yes,
If there be any Man,
In Towne or Countrey, can
Bring me my Heart againe,
Ile please him for his paine ;
And by these Marks I will you show,
That onely I this Heart doe owe.

10

It is a wounded Heart,
 Wherein yet sticks the Dart,
 Eu'ry piece sore hurt throughout it,
 Faith, and Troth, writ round about it:
 It was a tame Heart, and a deare,
 And neuer vs'd to roame;
 But hauing got this Haunt, I feare
 'Twill hardly stay at home.
 For Gods sake, walking by the way, 20
 If you my Heart doe see,
 Either impound it for a Stray,
 Or send it backe to me.

TO HIS COY LOVE

A CANZONET

I PRAY thee leaue, loue me no more,
 Call home the Heart you gaue me,
 I but in vaine that Saint adore,
 That can, but will not saue me:
 These poore halfe Kisses kill me quite;
 Was euer man thus serued?
 Amidst an Ocean of Delight,
 For Pleasure to be sterued.

Shew me no more those Snowie Brests,
 With Azure Riuerets branched, 10
 Where whilst mine Eye with Plentie feasts,
 Yet is my Thirst not stanch'd.
 O TANTALVS, thy Paines n'er tell,
 By me thou art preuented;
 'Tis nothing to be plagu'd in Hell,
 But thus in Heauen tormented.

Clip me no more in those deare Armes,
 Nor thy Life's Comfort call me;
 O, these are but too pow'rfull Charmes,
 And doe but more intrail me. 20

To his Coy Love

79

But see, how patient I am growne,
In all this coyle about thee;
Come nice thing, let my Heart alone,
I cannot liue without thee.

A HYMNE TO HIS LADIES BIRTH-PLACE

COVENTRY, that do'st adorne
The Countrey wherein I was borne,
Yet therein lyes not thy prayse
Why I should crowne thy Tow'rs with Bayes :
'Tis not thy Wall, me to thee weds
Thy Ports, nor thy proud Pyrameds,
Nor thy Trophies of the Bore,
But that Shee which I adore,
Which scarce Goodnesse selfe can payre,
First their breathing blest thy Ayre;
IDEA, in which Name I hide
Her, in my heart Deifi'd,
For what good, Man's mind can see,
Onely her IDEAS be;
She, in whom the Vertues came
In Womans shape, and tooke her Name,
She so farre past Imitation,
As but Nature our Creation
Could not alter, she had aymed,
More then Woman to haue framed :
She, whose truely written Story,
To thy poore Name shall adde more glory,
Then if it should haue beene thy Chance,
T' haue bred our Kings that Conquer'd *France*.
Had She beene borne the former Age,
That house had beene a Pilgrimage,
And reputed more Diuine,
Then *Walsingham* or BECKET'S Shrine.
That Princesse, to whom thou do'st owe
Thy Freedome, whose Cleere blushing snow,
The enuious Sunne saw, when as she
Naked rode to make Thee free,

Coventry finely walled.

The Shoulder-bone of a bore of mighty bignesse.

10

20

Two famous Pilgrimages, the one in Norfolk, the other in Kent.

30

Godiua, Duke Leofricks wife, who obtained the

*Freedome of the
city, of her
husband, by riding
thorow it naked.*

*Queene Eliza-
beth.*

*A noted Streete
in Couentry.*

*His Mistresse
birth-day.*

Was but her Type, as to foretell,
Thou should'st bring forth one, should excell
Her Bounty, by whom thou should'st haue
More Honour, then she Freedome gaue;
And that great Queene, which but of late
Rul'd this Land in Peace and State,
Had not beene, but Heauen had sworne,
A Maide should raigne, when she was borne. 40

Of thy Streets, which thou hold'st best,
And most frequent of the rest,
Happy *Mich-Parke* eu'ry yeere,
On the fourth of *August* there,
Let thy Maides from *FLORA's* bowers,
With their Choyce and daintiest flowers
Decke Thee vp, and from their store,
With braue Garlands crowne that dore.
The old Man passing by that way,
To his Sonne in time shall say, 50
There was that Lady borne, which long
To after-Ages shall be sung;
Who vnawares being passed by,
Back to that House shall cast his Eye,
Speaking my Verses as he goes,
And with a Sigh shut eu'ry Close.

Deare Citie, traueiling by thee,
When thy rising Spyes I see,
Destined her place of Birth;
Yet me thinkes the very Earth 60
Hallowed is, so farre as I
Can thee possibly descry:
Then thou dwelling in this place,
Hearing some rude Hinde disgrace
Thy Citie with some scuruy thing,
Which some Iester forth did bring,
Speake these Lines where thou do'st come,
And strike the Slaue for euer dumbe.

TO THE CAMBRO-BRITANS

and their Harpe, his Ballad of AGINCOURT

FAIRE stood the Wind for *France*,
 When we our Sayles aduance,
 Nor now to proue our chance,
 Longer will tarry;
 But putting to the Mayne,
 At *Kaux*, the Mouth of *Sene*,
 With all his Martiall Trayne,
 Landed King HARRY.

And taking many a Fort,
 Furnish'd in Warlike sort, 10
 Marcheth tow'rds *Agincourt*,
 In happy howre;
 Skirmishing day by day,
 With those that stop'd his way,
 Where the *French* Gen'rall lay,
 With all his Power.

Which in his Hight of Pride,
 King HENRY to deride,
 His Ransome to prouide
 To the King sending. 20
 Which he neglects the while,
 As from a Nation vile,
 Yct with an angry smile,
 Their fall portending.

And turning to his Men,
 Quoth our braue HENRY then,
 Though they to one be ten,
 Be not amazed.
 Yct haue we well begunne,
 Battels so brauely wonne, 30
 Haue euer to the Sonne,
 By Fame bcene rayсед.

And, for my Selfe (quoth he),
 This my full rest shall be,
England ne'r mourne for Me,
 Nor more esteeme me.
 Victor I will remaine,
 Or on this Earth lie slaine,
 Neuer shall Shee sustaine,
 Losse to redeeme me.

40

Poitiers and *Cressy* tell,
 When most their Pride did swell,
 Vnder our Swords they fell,
 No lesse our skill is,
 Than when our Grandsire Great,
 Clayming the Regall Seate,
 By many a Warlike feate,
 Lop'd the *French* Lillies.

The Duke of *Yorke* so dread,
 The eager Vaward led ;
 With the maine, *HENRY* sped,
 Among'st his Hench-men.
EXCESTER had the Rere,
 A Brauer man not there,
 O Lord, how hot they were,
 On the false *French-men* !

50

They now to fight are gone,
 Armour on Armour shone,
 Drumme now to Drumme did grone,
 To heare, was wonder ;
 That with the Cryes they make,
 The very Earth did shake,
 Trumpet to Trumpet spake,
 Thunder to Thunder.

60

Well it thine Age became,
 O Noble *ERPINGHAM*,
 Which didst the Signall ayme,
 To our hid Forces ;

Ballad of Agincourt

83

When from a Medow by,
Like a Storme suddenly,
The *English* Archery
Stuck the *French* Horses,

70

With *Spanish* Ewgh so strong,
Arrowes a Cloth-yard long,
That like to Serpents stung,
Piercing the Weather ;
None from his fellow starts,
But playing Manly parts,
And like true *English* hearts,
Stuck close together.

80

When downe their Bowes they threw,
And forth their Bilbowes drew,
And on the *French* they flew,
Not one was tardie ;
Armes were from shoulders sent,
Scalpes to the Teeth were rent,
Downe the *French* Pesants went,
Our Men were hardie.

This while our Noble King,
His broad Sword brandishing,
Downe the *French* Hoast did ding,
As to o'r-whelme it ;
And many a deepe Wound lent,
His Armes with Bloud besprent,
And many a cruell Dent
Bruised his Helmet.

90

GLOSTER, that Duke so good,
Next of the Royall Blood,
For famous *England* stood,
With his braue Brother ;
CLARENCE, in Steele so bright,
Though but a Maiden Knight,
Yet in that furious Fight,
Scarce such another.

100

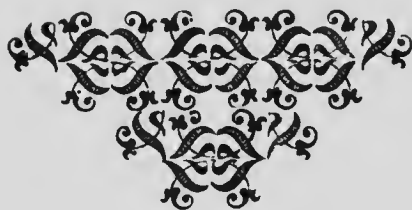
Odes 1619

WARWICK in Bloud did wade,
 OXFORD the Foe inuade,
 And cruell slaughter made,
 Still as they ran vp;
 SVFFOLKE his Axe did ply,
 BEAVMONT and WILLOUGHBY
 Bare them right doughtily,
 FERRERS and FANHOPE.

110

Vpon Saint CRISPIN's day
 Fought was this Noble Fray,
 Which Fame did not delay,
 To *England* to carry;
 O, when shall *English* Men
 With such Acts fill a Pen,
 Or *England* breed againe,
 Such a King HARRY?

120



[from the Edition of 1606]

*Ode 4**To my worthy friend, Master John Sauage of the Inner Temple*

VPPON this sinfull earth
 If man can happy be,
 And higher then his birth,
 (Friend) take him thus from me.

Whome promise not deceiues
 That he the breach should rue,
 Nor constant reason leaues
 Opinion to pursue.

To rayse his mean estate
 That sooths no wanton's sinne,
 Down that preferment hate
 That virtue doth not winne. 10

Nor brauery doth admire,
 Nor doth more loue professe
 To that he doth desire,
 Then that he doth possesse.

Loose humor nor to please,
 That neither spares nor spends,
 But by discretion weyes
 What is to needfull ends. 20

To him deseruing not
 Not yeelding, nor doth hould
 What is not his, doing what
 He ought not what he could.

Whome the base tyrants will
 Soe much could neuer awe
 As him for good or ill
 From honesty to drawe.

Whose constancy doth rise
 'Boue vnderued spight 30
 Whose valewr's to despise
 That most doth him delight.

That earely leaue doth take
 Of th' world though to his payne
 For virtues onely sake
 And not till need constrayne.

Noe man can be so free
 Though in imperiall seate
 Nor Eminent as he
 That deemeth nothing greate. 40

Ode 8

SINGE wee the Rose
 Then which no flower there growes
 Is sweeter :
 And aptly her compare
 With what in that is rare
 A parallel none meeter.

Or made poses,
 Of this that incloses
 Suehe blisses,
 That naturally flusheth 10
 As she blusheth
 When she is robd of kisses.

Or if strew'd
 When with the morning dew'd
 Or stilling,
 Or howe to sense expos'd
 All which in her inclos'd,
 Ech plaee with sweetnes filling.

That most renown'd
 By Nature richly crown'd 20
 With yellow,

Of that delitious layre
 And as pure, her hayre
 Vnto the same the fellowe,

Fearing of harine
 Nature that flower doth arme
 From danger,
 The touch giues her offence
 But with reuerence
 Vnto her selfe a stranger.

30

That redde, or white,
 Or mixt, the sence delyte
 Behoulding,
 In her complexion
 All which perfection
 Such harmony inuoldinge.

That deuyded
 Ere it was descided
 Which most pure,
 Began the greuous war
 Of *York* and *Lancaster*,
 That did many yeeres indure.

40

Conflicts as greate
 As were in all that heate
 I sustaine:
 By her, as many harts
 As men on either parts
 That with her eies hath slaine.

The Primrose flower
 The first of *Flora's* bower
 Is placed,
 Soo is shee first as best
 Though excellent the rest,
 All gracing, by none graced.

50



ELEGIES VPON SVNDRY OCCASIONS

[from the Edition of 1627]

Of his Ladies not Comming to *London*

THAT ten-yeares-trauell'd *Greeke* return'd from Sea
Ne'r ioyd so much to see his *Ithaca*,
As I should you, who are alone to me,
More then wide *Greece* could to that wanderer be.
The winter windes still Easterly doe keepe,
And with keene Frosts haue chained vp the deepe,
The Sunne's to vs a niggard of his Rayes,
But reuelleth with our *Antipodes* ;
And seldome to vs when he shewes his head,
Muffled in vapours, he straight hies to bed. 10
In those bleake mountaines can you liue where snowe
Maketh the vales vp to the hilles to growe ;
Whereas mens breathes doc instantly congeale,
And attom'd mists turne instantly to hayle ;
Belike you thinke, from this more temperate cost,
My sighes may haue the power to thawe the frost,
Which I from hence should swiftly send you thither,
Yet not so swift, as you com^e slowly hither.
How many a time, hath *Phebe* from her wayne,
With *Phœbus* fires fill'd vp her hornes againe ; 20
Shce through her Orbe, still on her course doth range,
But you keep yours still, nor for me will change.
The Sunne that mounted the sterne Lions back,
Shall with the Fishes shortly diue the Brack,
But still you keepe your station, which confines
You, nor regard him traueiling the signes.
Those ships which when you went, put out to Sea,
Both to our *Groenland*, and *Virginia*,

Of his Ladies not Comming, &c. 89

Are now return'd, and Custom'd haue their fraught,
Yet you arriue not, nor returne me ought. 30

The Thames was not so frozen yet this yeare,
As is my bosome, with the chilly teare
Of your not comming, which on me doth light,
As on those Climes, where halfe the world is night.

Of euery tedious houre you haue made two,
All this long Winter here, by missing you :
Minutes are months, and when the houre is past,
A yeare is ended since the Clocke strooke last,
When your Remembrance puts me on the Racke,
And I should Swound to see an *Almanacke*, 40
To reade what silent weekes away are slid,
Since the dire Fates you from my sight haue hid.

I hate him who the first Deuisor was
Of this same foolish thing, the Hower-glasse,
And of the Watch, whose dribbling sands and Wheele,
With their slow stroakes, make mee too much to feele
Your slackenesse hither, O how I doe ban,
Him that these Dials against walles began,
Whose Snayly motion of the moouing hand,
(Although it goe) yet seeme to me to stand ; 50
As though at *Adam* it had first set out,
And had been stealing all this while about,
And when it backe to the first point should come,
It shall be then iust at the generall Doome.

The Seas into themselues retract their flowes,
The changing Winde from euery quarter blowes,
Declining Winter in the Spring doth call,
The Starrs rise to vs, as from vs they fall ;
Those Birdes we see, that leaue vs in the Prime,
Againe in Autumne re-salute our Clime. 60
Sure, either Nature you from kinde hath made,
Or you delight else to be Retrograde.

But I perceiue by your attractiue powers,
Like an Inchantresse you haue charm'd the howers
Into short minutes, and haue drawne them back,
So that of vs at *London*, you doe lack
Almost a yeare, the Spring is scarce begonne
There where you liue, and Autumne almost done.

90 *Elegies upon Sundry Occasions*

With vs more Eastward, surely you devise,
By your strong Magicke, that the Sunne shall rise
Where now it setts, and that in some few yeares
You'l alter quite the Motion of the Spheares.

70

Yes, and you meane, I shall complaine my loue
To grauell'd Walkes, or to a stupid Groue,
Now your companions; and that you the while
(As you are cruell) will sit by and smile,
To make me write to these, while Passers by,
Sleightly looke in your louely face, where I
See Beauties heauen, whilst silly blockheads, they
Like laden Asses, plod vpon their way,
And wonder not, as you should point a Clowne
Vp to the *Guards*, or *Ariadnes* Crowne;
Of Constellations, and his dulnesse tell.
Hee'd thinke your words were certainly a Spell;
Or him some piece from *Creet*, or *Marcus* show,
In all his life which till that time ne'r saw
Painting: except in Alehouse or old Hall
Done by some Druzzler, of the Prodigall.

80

Nay doe, stay still, whilst time away shall steale
Your youth, and beautie, and your selfe conceale
From me I pray you, you haue now inur'd
Me to your absence, and I haue endur'd
Your want this long, whilst I haue starued bine
For your short Letters, as you helde it sinne
To write to me, that to appease my woe,
I reade ore those, you writ a yeare agoe,
Which are to me, as though they had bin made,
Long time before the first *Olympiad*.

90

For thanks and curt'sies sell your presence then
To tatling Women, and to things like men,
And be more foolish then the *Indians* are
For Bells, for Kniues, for Glasses, and such ware,
That sell their Pearie and Gold, but here I stay,
So I would not haue you but come away.

100

TO MASTER GEORGE SANDYS

Treasurer for the English Colony in VIRGINIA

FRIEND, if you thinke my Papers may supplie
 You, with some strange omitted Noueltie,
 Which others Letters yet haue left vntould,
 You take me off, beïore I can take hold
 Of you at all; I put not thus to Sea,
 For two monthes Voyage to *Virginia*,
 With newes which now, a little something here,
 But will be nothing ere it can come there.
 I feare, as I doe Stabbing; this word, State,
 I dare not speake of the *Palatinate*, 10
 Although some men make it their hourelly theame,
 And talke what's done in *Austria*, and in *Beame*,
 I may not so; what *Spinola* intends,
 Nor with his *Dutch*, which way Prince *Maurice* bends;
 To other men, although these things be free,
 Yet (GEORGE) they must be misteries to mee.
 I scarce dare praise a vertuous friend that's dead,
 Lest for my lines he should be censured;
 It was my hap before all other men
 To suffer shipwreck by my forward pen: 20
 When King JAMES entred; at which ioyfull time
 I taught his title to this Ile in rime:
 And to my part did all the Muses win,
 With high-pitch *Pæans* to applaud him in:
 When cowardise had tyed vp euery tongue,
 And all stood silent, yet for him I sung;
 And when before by danger I was dar'd,
 I kick'd her from me, nor a iot I spar'd.
 Yet had not my cleere spirit in Fortunes scorne,
 Me aboue earth and her afflictions borne; 30
 He next my God on whom I bault my trust,
 Had left me troden lower then the dust:
 But let this passe; in the extreamest ill,
Apollo's brood must be courageous still,
 Let Pies, and Dawes, sit dumb before their death,
 Onely the Swan sings at the parting breath.

92 *Elegies vpon Sundry Occasions*

And (worthy GEORGE) by industry and vse,
 Let's see what lines *Virginia* will produce ;
 Goe on with OVID, as you haue begunne,
 With the first fve Bookes ; let your numbers run 40
 Glib as the former, so shall it liue long,
 And doe much honour to the *English* tongue :
 Intice the Muses thither to repaire,
 Intreat them gently, trayne them to that ayre,
 For they from hence may thither hap to fly,
 T'wards the sad time which but to fast doth hie,
 For Poesie is follow'd with such spight,
 By groueling drones that neuer raught her height,
 That she must hence, she may no longer staye :
 The driery fates prefixed haue the day, 50
 Of her departure, which is now come on,
 And they command her straight wayes to be gon ;
 That bestiall heard so hotly her pursue,
 And to her succour, there be very few,
 Nay none at all, her wrongs that will redresse,
 But she must wander in the wildernessse,
 Like to the woman, which that holy IOHN
 Beheld in *Pathmos* in his vision.

As th' *English* now, so did the stiff-neckt *Iewes*,
 Their noble Prophets vtterly refuse, 60
 And of these men such poore opinions had,
 They counted *Esay* and *Ezeckiel* mad ;
 When *Ieremy* his Lamentations writ,
 They thought the Wizard quite out of his wit,
 Such sots they were, as worthily to ly,
 Lock't in the chaines of their captiuity,
 Knowledge hath still her Eddy in her Flow,
 So it hath beene, and it will still be so.

That famous *Greece* where learning flourisht most,
 Hath of her muses long since left to boast, 70
 Th' vnlettered *Turke*, and rude *Barbarian* trades,
 Where HOMER sang his lofty *Iliads* ;
 And this vaste volume of the world hath taught,
 Much may to passe in little time be brought.

As if to *Symptoms* we may credit giue,
 This very time, wherein we two now liue,

To Master George Sandys 93

Shall in the compasse, wound the Muses more,
Then all the old *English* ignorance before ;
Base Balatry is so belou'd and sought,
And those braue numbers are put by for naught, 80
Which rarely read, were able to awake,
Bodies from graues, and to the ground to shake
The wandring clouds, and to our men at armes,
'Gainst pikes and muskets were most powerfull charmes.
That, but I know, insuing ages shall,
Raise her againe, who now is in her fall ;
And out of dust reduce our scattered rimes,
Th' reiected iewels of these slothfull times,
Who with the Muses would misspend an hower,
But let blind Gothish Barbarisme deuoure 90
These feuerous Dogdays, blest by no record,
But to be euerlastingly abhord.

If you vouchsafe rescription, stuffe your quill
With naturall bountyes, and impart your skill,
In the description of the place, that I,
May become learned in the soyle thereby ;
Of noble *Wyats* health, and let me heare,
The Gouvernour ; and how our people there,
Increase and labour, what supplies are sent,
Which I confesse shall giue me much content ; 100
But you may saue your labour if you please,
To write to me ought of your Sauages.
As sauage slaues be in great *Britaine* here,
As any one that you can shew me there
And though for this, Ile say I doe not thirst,
Yet I should like it well to be the first,
Whose numbers hence into *Virginia* flew,
So (noble *Sandis*) for this time adue.

To my noble friend Master WILLIAM BROWNE,
of the euill time

DEARE friend, be silent and with patience see,
What this mad times Catastrophe will be ;
The worlds first Wisemen certainly mistooke

94 *Elegies vpon Sundry Occasions*

Themselves, and spoke things quite beside the booke,
 And that which they haue of said of God, vntrue,
 Or else expect strange iudgement to insue.

This Isle is a meere Bedlam, and therein,
 We all lye rauing, mad in euery sinne,
 And him the wisest most men use to call,
 Who doth (alone) the maddest thing of all; 10
 He whom the master of all wisdom found,
 For a marckt foole, and so did him propound,
 The time we liue in, to that passe is brought,
 That only he a Censor now is thought;
 And that base villaine, (not an age yet gone,)
 Which a good man would not haue look'd vpon;
 Now like a God, with diuine worship follow'd,
 And all his actions are accounted hollow'd.

This world of ours, thus runneth vpon wheelles,
 Set on the head, bolt vpriight with her heeles; 20
 Which makes me thinke of what the *Ethnickes* told
 Th' opinion, the Pythagorists vphold,
 That the immortall soule doth transmigrate;
 Then I suppose by the strong power of fate,
 And since that time now many a lingering yeare,
 Through fools, and beasts, and lunatiques haue past,
 Are heere imbodyed in this age at last,
 And though so long we from that time be gone,
 Yet taste we still of that confusion.

For certainly there's scarce one found that now, 30
 Knowes what t' approue, or what to disallow,
 All arsey varsey, nothing is it's owne,
 But to our prouerbe, all turnd vpside downe;
 To doe in time, is to doe out of season,
 And that speedes best, thats done the farth'st from reason,
 Hee's high'st that's low'st, hee's surest in that's out,
 He hits the next way that goes farth'st about,
 He getteth vp vnlike to rise at all,
 He slips to ground as much vnlike to fall;
 Which doth inforce me partly to prefer, 40
 The opinion of that mad Philosopher,
 Who taught, that those all-framing powers aboue,
 (As 'tis suppos'd) made man not out of loue

Wander from
 body to body.

Zeno.

To Master William Browne 95

To him at all, but only as a thing,
To make them sport with, which they vse to bring
As men doe monkeys, puppets, and such tooles
Of laughter : so men are but the Gods fooles.
Such are by titles lifted to the sky,
As wherefore no man knowes, God scarcely why ;
The vertuous man depressed like a stone, 50
For that dull Sot to raise himselfe vpon ;
He who ne're thing yet worthy man durst doe,
Neuer durst looke vpon his countrey's foe,
Nor durst attempt that action which might get
Him fame with men : or higher might him set
Then the base begger (rightly if compar'd ;)
This Drone yet neuer braue attempt that dar'd,
Yet dares be knighted, and from thence dares grow
To any title Empire can bestow ;
For this beleue, that Impudence is now 60
A Cardinall vertue, and men it allow
Reuerence, nay more, men study and inuent
New wayes, nay, glory to be impudent.
Into the clouds the Deuill lately got,
And by the moisture doubting much the rot,
A medicine tooke to make him purge and cast ;
Which in short time began to worke so fast,
That he fell too 't, and from his backside flew,
A rout of rascall a rude ribauld crew
Of base Plebcians, which no sooner light, 70
Vpon the earth, but with a suddaine flight,
They spread this Ile, and as *Deucalion* once
Ouer his shoulder backe, by throwing stones
They became men, euen so these beasts became,
Owners of titles from an obscure name.
He that by riot, of a mighty rent,
Hath his late goodly Patrimony spent,
And into base and wilfull beggery run
This man as he some glorious acte had done,
With some great pension, or rich giift releeu'd, 80
When he that hath by industry atchieu'd
Some noble thing, contemned and disgrac'd,
In the forlorne hope of the times is plac'd,

96 *Elegies upon Sundry Occasions*

As though that God had carelessly left all
 That being hath on this terrestriall ball,
 To fortunes guiding, nor would haue to doe
 With man, nor aught that doth belong him to,
 Or at the least God hauing giuen more
 Power to the Deuill, then he did of yore,
 Ouer this world: the feind as he doth hate 90
 The vertuous man; maligning his estate,
 All noble things, and would haue by his will,
 To be damn'd with him, vsing all his skill,
 By his blacke hellish ministers to vex
 All worthy men, and strangely to perplex
 Their constancie, there by them so to fright,
 That they should yeeld them wholly to his might.
 But of these things I vainely doe but tell,
 Where hell is heauen, and heau'n is now turn'd hell;
 Where that which lately blasphemy hath bin, 100
 Now godlinesse, much lesse accounted sin;
 And a long while I greatly meruail'd why
 Buffoons and Bawdes should houely multiply,
 Till that of late I construed it that they
 To present thrift had got the perfect way,
 When I concluded by their odious crimes,
 It was for vs no thriuing in these times.

As men oft laugh at little Babes, when they
 Hap to behold some strange thing in their play,
 To see them on the suddaine stricken sad, 110
 As in their fancie some strange formes they had,
 Which they by pointing with their fingers showe,
 Angry at our capacities so slowe,
 That by their countenance we no sooner learne
 To see the wonder which they so discern:
 So the celestiall powers doe sit and smile
 At innocent and vertuous men the while,
 They stand amazed at the world ore-gone,
 So farre beyond imagination,
 With slauish basenesse, that the silent sit 120
 Pointing like children in describing it.

Then noble friend the next way to controule
 These worldly crosses, is to arme thy soule

To Master William Browne 97

With constant patience: and with thoughts as high
As these be lowe, and poore, winged to flye
To that exalted stand, whether yet they
Are got with paine, that sit out of the way
Of this ignoble age, which raiseth none
But such as thinke their black damnation
To be a trifle; such, so ill, that when
They are aduanc'd, those few poore honest men 130
That yet are liuing, into search doe runne
To finde what mischiefe they haue lately done,
Which so preferres them; say thou he doth rise,
That maketh vertue his chiefe exercise.
And in this base world come what euer shall,
Hees worth lamenting, that for her doth fall.

Vpon the three Sonnes of the Lord SHEFFIELD,
drowned in HVMBER

LIGHT Sonnets hence, and to loose Louers flie,
And mournfull Maydens sing an Elegie
On those three SHEFFIELDS, ouer-whelm'd with waues,
Whose losse the teares of all the Muses craues;
A thing so full of pittie as this was,
Me thinkes for nothin should not slightly passe.
Treble this losse wa should it not borrowe,
Through this Iles tri parts, a treble sorrowe:
But Fate did this, to all the world to knowe, 10
That sorrowes which from common causes growe,
Are not worth mourning for, the losse to beare,
But of one onely sonne, 's not worth one care.
Some tender-hearted man, as I, may spend
Some drops (perhaps) for a deceased friend.
Some men (perhaps) their Wifes late death may rue;
Or Wifes their Husbonds, but such be but fewe.
Cares that haue vs'd the hearts of men to tuch
So oft, and deeply, will not now be such;
Who'll care for loss of maintenance, or place,
Fame, liberty, or of the Princes grace; 20

78 *Elegies upon Sundry Occasions*

Or sutes in law, by base corruption crost,
 When he shall finde, that this which he hath lost,
 Alas, is nothing to his, which did lose,
 Three sonnes at once so excellent as those :
 Nay, it is feard that this in time may breed
 Hard hearts in men to their owne naturall seed ;
 That in respect of this great losse of theirs,
 Men will scarce mourne the death of their owne heires.

Through all this Ile their losse so publique is,
 That euery man doth take them to be his, 30
 And as a plague which had beginning there,
 So catching is, and raining euery where,
 That those the farthest off as much doe rue them,
 As those the most familiarly that knew them ;
 Children with this disaster are wext sage,
 And like to men that stricken are in age ;
 Talke what it is, three children at one time
 Thus to haue drown'd, and in their very prime ;
 Yea, and doe learne to act the same so well, 40
 That then olde folke, they better can it tell.
 Inuention, oft that Passion vs'd to faine,
 In sorrowes of themselves but slight, and meane,
 To make them seeme great, here it shall not need,
 For that this Subiect doth so farre exceed
 All forc'd Expression, that what Poesie shall
 Happily thinke to grace it selfe withall,
 Falls so belowe it, that it rather borrowes
 Grace from their griefe, then addeth to their sorrowes,
 For sad mischance thus in the losse of three,
 To shewe it selfe the vtmost it could bee : 50
 Exacting also by the selfe same lawe,
 The vtmost teares that sorrowe had to drawe
 All future times hath vtterly preuented
 Of a more losse, or more to be lamented.

Whilst in faire youth they liuely flourish'd here,
 To their kinde Parents they were onely deere :
 But being dead, now euery one doth take
 Them for their owne, and doe like sorrowe make :
 As for their owne begot, as they pretended
 Hope in the issue, which should haue discended 60

The Sonnes of Lord Sheffield 99

From them againe ; nor here doth end our sorrow,
But those of vs, that shall be borne to morrowe
Still shall lament them, and when time shall count,
To what vast number passed yeares shall mount,
They from their death shall duly reckon so,
As from the Deluge, former vs'd to doe.

O cruell *Humber* guilty of their gore,
I now beleue more then I did before
The *Brittish* Story, whence thy name begun
Of Kingly *Humber*, an inuading *Hun*, 70
By thee deuoured, for't is likely thou
With blood wert Christned, bloud-thirsty till now.
The *Ouse*, the *Done*, and thou farre clearer *Trent*,
To drowne the *SHEFFIELDS* as you gaue consent,
Shall curse the time, that ere you were infus'd,
Which haue your waters basely thus abus'd.
The groueling Boore yee hinder not to goe,
And at his pleasure Ferry to and fro.
The very best part of whose soule, and bloud,
Compared with theirs, is viler then your mud. 80
But wherefore paper, doe I idely spend,
On those deafe waters to so little end,
And vp to starry heauen doe I not looke,
In which, as in an euerlasting booke,
Our ends are written ; O let times rehearse
Their fatall losse, in their sad Aniuerse.

To the noble Lady, the Lady I. S. of worldly
crosses

MADAME, to shew the smoothnesse of my vaine,
Neither that I would haue you entertaine
The time in reading me, which you would spend
In faire discourse with some knowne honest friend,
I write not to you. Nay, and which is more,
My powerfull verses striue not to restore,
What time and sicknesse haue in you impair'd,
To other ends my Elegie is squar'd.

100 *Elegies vpon Sundry Occasions*

Your beauty, sweetnesse, and your gracefull parts
 That haue drawne many eyes, wonne many hearts, 10
 Of me get little, I am so much man,
 That let them doe their vtmost that they can,
 I will resist their forces: and they be
 Though great to others, yet not so to me.
 The first time I beheld you, I then sawe
 That (in it selfe) which had the power to drawe
 My stayd affection, and thought to allowe
 You some deale of my heart; but you have now
 Got farre into it, and you haue the skill
 (For ought I see) to winne vpon me still. 20

When I doe thinke how brauely you haue borne
 Your many crosses, as in Fortunes scorne,
 And how neglectfull you haue seem'd to be,
 Of that which hath seem'd terrible to me,
 I thought you stupid, nor that you had felt
 Those griefes which (often) I haue seene to melt
 Another woman into sighes and teares,
 A thing but seldome in your sexe and yeares,
 But when in you I haue perceiu'd agen,
 (Noted by me, more then by other men) 30
 How feeling and how sensible you are
 Of your friends sorrowes, and with how much care
 You seeke to cure them, then my selfe I blame,
 That I your patience should so much misname,
 Which to my vnderstanding maketh knowne
 Who feeles anothers griefe, can feele their owne.
 When straight me thinkes, I heare your patience say,
 Are you the man that studied *Seneca*:
Plinies most learned letters; and must I
 Read you a Lecture in Philosophie, 40
 T'auoid the afflictions that haue vs'd to reach you;
 I'll learne you more, Sir, then your bookes can teach you.

Of all your sex, yet neuer did I knowe,
 Any that yet so actually could showe
 Such rules for patience, such an easie way,
 That who so sees it, shall be forc'd to say,
 Loe what before seem'd hard to be discern'd,
 Is of this Lady, in an instant learn'd.

To the Lady I. S.

101

It is heuens will that you should wronged be
By the malicious, that the world might see 50
Your Doue-like meeknesse; for had the base scumme,
The spawnne of Fiends, beene in your slander dumbe,
Your vertue then had perish'd, neuer prais'd,
For that the same you had not exercis'd;
And you had lost the Crowne you haue, and glory,
Nor had you beene the subiect of my Story.
Whilst they feele Hell, being damned in their hate,
Their thoughts like Deuils them excruciate,
Which by your noble sufferings doe torment
Them with new paines, and giues you this content 60
To see your soule an Innocent, hath suffred,
And vp to heauen before your eyes be offred:
Your like we in a burning Glasse may see,
When the Sunnes rayes therein contracted be
Bent on some obiect, which is purely white,
We finde that colour doth dispierce the light,
And stands vntainted: but if it hath got
Some little sully; or the least small spot,
Then it soon fiers it; so you still remaine
Free, because in you they can finde no staine. 70
God doth not loue them least, on whom he layes
The great'st afflictions; but that he will praise
Himselfe most in them, and will make them fit,
Near'st to himselfe who is the Lambe to sit:
For by that touch, like perfect gold he tries them,
Who are not his, vntill the world denies them.
And your example may work such effect,
That it may be the beginning of a Sect
Of patient women; and that many a day
All Husbands may for you their Founder pray. 80
Nor is to me your Innocence the lesse,
In that I see you striue not to suppress
Their barbarous malice; but your noble heart
Prepar'd to act so difficult a part,
With vnremoued constancie is still
The same it was, that of your proper ill,
The effect proceds from your owne selfe the cause,
Like some iust Prince, who to establish lawes,

102 *Elegies vpon Sundry Occasions*

Suffers the breach at his best lou'd to strike,
 To learne the vulgar to endure the like.
 You are a Martir thus, nor can you be
 Lesse to the world so valued by me:
 If as you haue begun, you still perseuer
 Be euer good, that I may loue you euer.

90

An Elegie vpon the death of the Lady
 PENELOPE CLIFTON

Mvst I needs write, who's hee that can refuse,
 He wants a minde, for her that hath no M:se,
 The thought of her doth heau'nly rage inspire,
 Next powerfull, to those clouen tongues of fire.

Since I knew ought time neuer did allowe
 Me stuffe fit for an Elegie, till now ;
 When *France* and *England's* HENRIES dy'd, my quill,
 Why, I know not, but it that time lay still.
 'Tis more then greatnesse that my spirit must raise,
 To obserue custome I vse not to praise ;
 Nor the least thought of mine yet ere depended,
 On any one from whom she was descended ;
 That for their fauour I this way should wooc,
 As some poor wretched things (perhaps) may doe ;
 I gaine the end, whereat I onely ayme,
 If by my freedome, I may giue her fame.

10

Walking then forth being newly vp from bed,
 O Sir (quoth one) the Lady CLIFTON's dead.
 When, but that reason my sterne rage withstood,
 My hand had sure beene guilty of his blood.
 If shee be so, must thy rude tongue confesse it
 (Quoth I) and co.n'st so coldly to expresse it.

20

Thou shouldst haue giuen a shreкке, to make me feare thee ;
 That might haue slaine what euer had beene nere thee.
 Thou shouldst haue com'n like Time with thy scalpe bare,
 And in thy hands thou shouldst haue brought thy haire,
 Casting vpon me such a dreadfull looke,
 As scene a spirit, or th'adst beene thunder-strooke,

Death of Lady Penelope Clifton 103

And gazing on me so a little space,
Thou shouldst haue shot thine eye balls in my face, 30
Then falling at my feet, thou shouldst haue said,
O she is gone, and Nature with her dead.

With this ill newes amaz'd by chance I past,
By that neere Groue, whereas both first and last,
I saw her, not three moneths before shee di'd.
When (though full Summer gan to vaile her pride,
And that I sawe men leade home ripened Corne,
Besides aduis'd me well,) I durst haue sworne
The lingring yeare, the Autumne had adiourn'd,
And the fresh Spring had beene againe return'd, 40
Her delicacie, loueliness, and grace,

With such a Summer brauery deckt the place :

But now alas, it lookt forlorne and dead ;

And where she stood, the fading leaues were shed,

Presenting onely sorrowe to my sight,

O God (thought I) this is her Embleme right.

And sure I thinke it cannot but be thought,

That I to her by prouidence was brought.

For that the Fates fore-dooming, shee should die,

Shewed me this wondrous Master peece, that I 50

Should sing her Funerall, that the world should know it,

That heauen did thinke her worthy of a Poet ;

My hand is fatall, nor doth fortune doubt,

For what it writes, not fire shall ere race out.

A thousand silken Puppets should haue died,

And in their sulsome Coffins putrified,

Ere in my lines, you of their names should heare

To tell the world that such there euer were,

Whose memory shall from the earth decay,

Before those Rags be worne they gaue away : 60

Had I her god-like features neuer seene,

Poore slight Report had tolde me she had beene

A handsome Lady, comely, very well,

And so might I haue died an Infidell,

As many doe which neuer did her see,

Or cannot credit, what she was, by mee.

Nature, her selfe, that before Art prefers

To goe beyond all our Cosmographers,

104 *Elegies vpon Sundry Occasions*

By Charts and Maps exactly that haue showne,
 All of this earth that euer can be knowne, 70
 For that she would beyond them all descrie
 What Art could not by any mortall eye ;
 A Map of heauen in her rare features drue,
 And that she did so liuely and so true,
 That any soule but seeing it might sweare
 That all was perfect heauenly that was there.
 If euer any Painter were so blest,
 To drawe that face, which so much heau'n exprest,
 If in his best of skill he did her right,
 I wish it neuer may come in my sight, 80
 I greatly doubt my faith (weake man) lest I
 Should to that face commit Idolatry.

Death might haue tyth'd her sex, but for this one,
 Nay, haue ta'n halfe to haue let her alone ;
 Such as their wrinkled temples to supply,
 Cymment them vp with sluttish *Mercury*,
 Such as vndrest were able to affright,
 A valiant man approching him by night ;
 Death might haue taken such, her end deferd,
 Vntill the time she had beene climaterd ; 90
 When she would haue bin at threescore yeares and three,
 Such as our best at three and twenty be,
 With enuie then, he might haue ouerthrowne her,
 When age nor time had power to ceaze vpon her.

But when the vnpittyng Fates her end decreed,
 They to the same did instantly proceed,
 For well they knew (if she had languish'd so)
 As those which hence by naturall causes goe,
 So many prayers, and teares for her had spoken,
 As certainly their Iron lawes had broken, 100
 And had wak'd heau'n, who clearely would haue show'd
 That change of Kingdomes to her death it ow'd ;
 And that the world still of her end might thinke,
 It would haue let some Neighbouring mountaine sinke.
 Or the vast Sea it in on vs to cast,
 As *Seuerne* did about some fiew yeares past :
 Or some sterne Comet his curld top to reare,
 Whose length should measure halfe our Hemisphere.

Death of Lady Penelope Clifton 105

Holding this height, to say some will not sticke,
That now I raue, and am growne lunatique: 110
You of what sexe so ere you be, you lye,
'Tis thou thy selfe is lunatique, not I.
I charge you in her name that now is gone,
That may coniure you, if you be not stone,
That you no harsh, nor shallow rimes decline,
Vpon that day wherein you shall read mine.
Such as indeed are falsely termed verse,
And all but sit like mothes vpon her herse;
Nor that no child, nor chambermaide, nor page, 120
Disturbe the Rome, the whilst my sacred rage,
In reading is; but whilst you heare it read,
Suppose, before you, that you see her dead,
The walls about you hung with mournfull blacke,
And nothing of her funerall to lacke,
And when this period giues you leaue to pause,
Cast vp your eyes, and sigh for my applause.

*Vpon the noble Lady ASTONS departure for
Spaine*

I Many a time haue greatly marueil'd, why
Men say, their friends depart when as they die,
How well that word, a dying, doth expresse,
I did not know (I freely must confesse,
Till her departure: for whose missed sight,
I am enforc'd this Elegy to write:
But since resistlesse fate will haue it so,
That she from hence must to *Iberia* goe,
And my weak wishes can her not detaine,
I will of heauen in poicy complaine, 10
That it so long her trauell should adiourne,
Hoping thereby to hasten her returne.
Can those of *Norway* for their wage procure,
By their blacke spells a winde that shall endure
Till from aboard the wished land men see,
And fetch the harbour, where they long to be,

The witches of
the Northerly
legions sell
windes to
passengers.

106 *Elegies upon Sundry Occasions*

Can they by charmes doe this and cannot I
 Who am the Priest of *Phæbus*, and so hie,
 Sit in his fauour, winne the Poets god,
 To send swift *Hermes* with his snaky rod, 20
 To *Æolus* Caue, commanding him with care,
 His prosperous winds, that he for her prepare,
 And from that howre, wherein shee takes the seas,
 Nature bring on the quiet *Halcion* dayes,
 And in that hower that bird begin her nest,
 Nay at that very instant, that long rest
 May seize on *Neptune*, who may still repose,
 And let that bird nere till that hower diselose,
 Wherein she landeth, and for all that space
 Be not a wrinkle scene on *Thetis* face, 30
 Onely so much breath with a gentle gale,
 As by the easy swelling of her saile,
 May at **Sebastians* safely set her downe
 Where, with her goodnes she may blesse the towne.

The nearest
 Harbour of
 Spaine.

If heauen in iustice would haue plagu'd by thee
 Some Pirate, and grimme *Neptune* thou should'st be
 His Executioner, or what is his worse,
 The gripple Merchant, borne to be the curse
 Of this braue Iland; let them for her sake,
 Who to thy safeguard doth her selfe betake, 40
 Escape vndrown'd, vnwraekt, nay rather let
 Them be at ease in some safe harbour set,
 Where with much profit they may vent their wealth
 That they haue got by villany and stealth,
 Rather great *Neptune*, then when thou dost raue,
 Thou once shouldst wet her saile but with a waue.

Or if some proling Rouer shall but dare,
 To seize the ship wherein she is to fare,
 Let the fell fishes of the Maine appeare,
 And tell those Sea-thiefes, that once such they were 50
 As they are now, till they assaid to rape
 Grape-crowned *Bacchus* in a striplings shape,
 That came aboard them, and would faine haue saild,
 To vine-spread **Naxus*, but that him they faild,
 Which he perceiuing, them so monstrous made,
 And warnd them how they passengers inuade.

An Ile for the
 abundance of
 wine supposed
 to be the
 habitation of
Bacchus.

Lady Astons departure for Spaine 107

Ye South and Westerne winds now cease to blow
Autuume is come, there be no flowers to grow,
Yea from that place respire, to which she goes,
And to her sailes should show your selfe but foes, 60
But *Boreas* and yee Esterne windes arise,
To send her soon to *Spaine*, but be precise,
That in your aide you seeme not still so sterne,
As we a summer should no more discern,
For till that here againe, I may her see,
It will be winter all the yeare with mee.

Ye swanne-begotten louely brother-stars,
So oft auspicious to poore Mariners,
Ye twin-bred lights of louely *Leda's* brood,
Ioues egge-borne issue smile vpon the flood,
And in your mild'st aspect doe ye appeare
To be her warrant from all future feare.
And if thou ship that bear'st her, doe proue good,
May neuer time by wormes, consume thy wood
Nor rust thy iron, may thy tacklings last,
Till they for reliques be in temples plac't ;
Maist thou be ranged with that mighty *Arke*,
Wherein iust *Noah* did all the world imbarque,
With that which after *Troyes* so famous wracke,
From ten yeares trauell brought *Vlisses* backe,
That *Argo* which to *Colchos* went from *Greece*,
And in her botome brought the goulden fleece
Vnder braue *Iason* ; or that same of *Drake*,
Wherein he did his famous voyage make
About the world ; or *Candishes* that went
As far as his, about the Continent.

And yee milde winds that now I doe implore,
Not once to raise the least sand on the shore,
Nor once on forfait of your selues respire :
When once the time is come of her retire,
If then it please you, but to doe your due, 90
What for these windes I did, Ile doe for you ;
Ile wooe you then, and if that not suffice,
My pen shall prooue you to haue dietyes,
Ile sing your loues in verses that shall flow,
And tell the storyes of your weale and woe,

Castor and Polox
begot by *Ioue*
on *Leda* in the
forme of a
70 *Swanne*. A
constellation
ominous to
Mariners.

80

90

108 *Elegies vpon Sundry Occasions*

Ile prooue what profit to the earth you bring,
 And how t'is you that welcome in the spring;
 Ile raise vp altars to you, as to show,
 The time shall be kept holy, when you blow. 100
 O blessed winds! your will that it may be,
 To send health to her, and her home to me.

To my most dearely-loued friend
 HENERY REYNOLDS Esquire, of *Poets & Poesie*

My dearely loued friend how oft haue we,
 In winter evenings (meaning to be free,)
 To some well-chosen place vs'd to retire;
 And there with moderate meate, and wine, and fire,
 Haue past the howres contentedly with chat,
 Now talk of this, and then discours'd of that,
 Spoke our owne verses 'twixt our selves, if not
 Other mens lines, which we by chance had got,
 Or some Stage pieces famous long before,
 Of which your happy memory had store; 10
 And I remember you much pleased were,
 Of those who liued long agoe to heare,
 As well as of those, of these latter times,
 Who have inricht our language with their rimes,
 And in succession, how still vp they grew,
 Which is the subiect, that I now pursue;
 For from my cradle, (you must know that) I,
 Was still inclin'd to noble Poesie,
 And when that once *Pueriles* I had read,
 And newly had my *Cato* construed, 20
 In my small selfe I greatly marueil'd then,
 Amonst all other, what strange kinde of men
 These Poets were; And pleased with the name,
 To my milde Tutor merrily I came,
 (For I was then a proper goodly page,
 Much like a Pigmy, scarce ten yeares of age)
 Claspng my slender armes about his thigh.
 O my deare master! cannot you (quoth I)

To Henery Reynolds

109

Make me a Poet, doe it if you can,
And you shall see, Ile quickly bee a man, 30
Who me thus answered smiling, boy quoth he,
If you'le not play the wag, but I may see
You ply your learning, I will shortly read
Some Poets to you; *Phæbus* be my speed,
Too't hard went I, when shortly he began,
And first read to me honest *Mantuan*,
Then *Virgils Eglogues*, being entred thus,
Me thought I straight had mounted *Pegasus*,
And in his full Careere could make him stop,
And bound vpon *Parnassus'* by-clift top. 40
I scorn'd your ballet then though it were done
And had for Finis, *William Elderton*.
But soft, in sporting with this childish iest,
I from my subiect haue too long digrest,
Then to the matter that we tooke in hand,
Ioue and *Apollo* for the *Muses* stand.

Then noble *Chaucer*, in those former times,
The first inrich'd our *English* with his rimes,
And was the first of ours, that euer brake,
to the *Muses* treasure, and first spake 50
.. weighty numbers, deluing in the Mine
Of perfect knowledge, which he could refine,
And coyne for currant, and as much as then
The *English* language could expresse to men,
He made it doe; and by his wondrous skill,
Gauc vs much light from his abundant quill.

And honest *Gower*, who in respect of him,
Had only sipt at *Aganippas* brimme,
And though in yeares this last was him before,
Yet fell he far short of the others store. 60

When after those, foure ages very neare,
They with the *Muses* which conuersed, were
That Princely *Surrey*, early in the time
Of the Eight *Henry*, who was then the prime
Of *Englands* noble youth; with him there came
Wyat; with reuerence whom we still doe name
Amongst our Poets, *Brian* had a share
With the two former, which accompted are

110 *Elegies vpon Sundry Occasions*

That times best makers, and the authors were
Of those small poems, which the title beare, 70
Of songs and sonnets, wherein oft they hit
On many dainty passages of wit.

Gascoine and *Churchyard* after them againe
In the beginning of *Eliza's* raine,
Accounted were great Meterers many a day,
But not inspired with braue fier, had they
Liu'd but a little longer, they had seene,
Their works before them to have buried beene.

Graue morrall *Spencer* after these came on 80
Then whom I am perswaded there was none
Since the blind *Bard* his *Iliads* vp did make,
Fitter a taske like that to vndertake,
To set downe boldly, brauely to inuent,
In all high knowledge, surely excellent.

The noble *Sidney* with this last arose,
That *Heroe* for numbers, and for Prose,
That throughly pac'd our language as to show,
The plenteous *English* hand in hand might goe
With *Greek* or *Latine*, and did first reduce 90
Our tongue from *Lillies* writing then in vse;
Talking of Stones, Stars, Plants, of fishes, Flyes,
Playing with words, and idle Similies,
As th' *English*, Apes and very Zanies be,
Of euery thing, that they doe heare and see,
So imitating his ridiculous tricks,
They spake and writ, all like meere lunatiques.

Then *Warner* though his lines were not so trim'd,
Nor yet his Poem so exactly lim'd
And neatly ioynted, but the Criticke may
Easily reprocue him, yet thus let me say; 100
For my old friend, some passages there be
In him, which I protest haue taken me,
With almost wonder, so fine, cleere, and new
As yet they haue bin equalled by few.

Neat *Marlow* bathed in the *Thespian* springs
Had in him those braue translunary things,
That the first Poets had, his raptures were,
All ayre, and fire, which made his verses cleere,

To Henery Reynolds

III

For that fine madnes still he did retaine,
Which rightly should possesse a Poets braine. 110

And surely *Nasbe*, though he a Proser were
A branch of *Lawrell* yet deserues to beare,
Sharply *Satirick* was he, and that way
He went, since that his being, to this day
Few haue attempted, and I surely thinke
These wordes shall hardly be set downe with inke;
Shall scorch and blast, so as his could, where he,
Would inflict vengeance, and be it said of thee,
Shakespeare, thou hadst as smooth a *Comicke* vaine,
Fitting the socke, and in thy naturall braine, 120
As strong conception, and as *Cleere* a rage,
As any one that traffiqu'd with the stage.

Amongst these *Samuel Daniel*, whom if I
May spake of, but to sensure doe denie,
Onely haue heard some wisemen him rehearse,
To be too much *Historian* in verse;
His rimes were smooth, his meeters well did close
But yet his maner better fitted prose:
Next these, learn'd *Johnson*, in this List I bring,
Who had drurke deepe of the *Pierian* spring, 130
Whose knowledge did him worthily prefer,
And long was Lord here of the Theater,
Who in opinion made our learn't to sticke,
Whether in Poems rightly dramatique,
Strong *Seneca* or *Plautus*, he or they,
Should beare the Buskin, or the Socke away.

Others againe here liued in my dayes,
That haue of vs deserued no lesse praise
For their translations, then the daintiest wit
That on *Parnassus* thinks, he highst doth sit, 140
And for a chaire may mongst the Muses call,
As the most curious maker of them all;
As reuerent *Chapman*, who hath brought to vs,
Musæus, *Homer*, and *Hesiodus*
Out of the Greeke; and by his skill hath reard
Them to that height, and to our tongue endear'd,
That were those Poets at this day aliue,
To see their bookes thus with vs to suruiue,

112 *Elegies upon Sundry Occasions*

They would think, hauing neglected them so long,
They had bin written in the *English* tongue. 150

And *Silvester* who from the *French* more weake,
Made *Bartas* of his sixe dayes labour speake
In naturall *English*, who, had he there stayd,
He had done well, and neuer had bewraid
His owne inuention, to haue bin so poore
Who still wrote lesse, in striuing to write more.

Then dainty *Sands* that hath to *English* done,
Smooth sliding *Ouid*, and hath made him run
With so much sweetnesse and vnusuall grace,
As though the neatnesse of the *English* pace, 160
Should tell the Ietting *Lattine* that it came
But slowly after, as though stiff and lame.

So *Scotland* sent vs hither, for our owne
That man, whose name I euer would haue knowne,
To stand by mine, that most ingenious knight,
My *Alexander*, to whom in his right,
I want extreame, yet in speaking thus
I doe but shew the loue, that was twixt vs,
And not his numbers which were braue and hie,
So like his mind, was his clear Poesie, 170

And my deare *Drummond* to whom much I owe
For his much loue, and proud I was to know,
His poesie, for which two worthy men,
I *Menstry* still shall loue, and *Hauthorne-den*.
Then the two *Beamounts* and my *Browne* arose,
My deare companions whom I freely chose
My boesome friends; and in their seuerall wayes,
Rightly borne Poets, and in these last dayes,
Mer of much note, and no lesse nobler parts,
Such as haue freely tould to me their hearts, 180
As I have mine to them; but if you shall
Say in your knowledge, that these be not all
Haue writ in numbers, be inform'd that I
Only my selfe, to these few men doe tye,
Whose works oft printed, set on euery post,
To publique censure subiect haue bin most;
For such whose poems, be they nere so rare,
In priuate chambers, that incloistered are,

To *Henery Reynolds*

113

And by transcription daintly must goe ;
As though the world vnworthy were to know, 190
Their rich composures, let those men that keepe
These wonderous reliques in their iudgement deepe ;
And cit : them vp so, let such Pecces bee
Spoke of by those that shall come after me,
I passe not for them : nor doe meane to run,
In quest of these, that them applause haue wonne,
Vpon our Stages in these latter dayes,
That are so many, let them haue their bayes
That doe deserue it ; let those wits that haunt
Those publique circuits, let them freely chaunt 200
Their fine Composures, and their praise pursue
And so my deare friend, for this time adue.

Vpon the death of his incomparable *friend*

Sir HENRY RAYNSFORD of CLIFFORD

COULD there be words found to expresse my losse,
There were some hope, that this my heauy losse
Might be sustained, and that wretched I
Might once finde comfort : but to haue him die
Past all degrees that was so deare to me ;
As but comparing him with others, hee
Was such a thing, as if some Power should say
I'le take Man on me, to shew men the way
What a friend should be. But words come so short 10
Of him, that when I thus would him report,
I am vndone, and hauing nought to say,
Mad at my selfe, I throwe my penne away,
And beate my breast, that there should be a woe
So high, that words cannot attaine thereto.
T'is strange that I from my abundant breast,
Who others sorrowes haue so well exprest :
Yet I by this in little time am growne
So poore, that I want to expresse mine owne.
I thinke the Fates perceiuing me to beare
My worldly crosses without wit or feare : 20

114 *Elegies vpon Sundry Occasions*

Nay, with what scorne I euer haue derided,
 Those plagues that for me they haue oft prouided,
 Drew them to counsaile; nay, conspired rather,
 And in this businesse laid their heads together
 To finde some one plague, that might me subuert,
 And at an instant breake my stubborne heart;
 They did indeede, and onely to this end
 They tooke from me this more then man, or friend.

Hard-hearted Fates, your worst thus haue you done,
 Then let vs see what lastly you haue wonne 30
 By this your rigour, in a course so strict,
 Why see, I beare all that you can inflict:
 And hee from heauen your poore reuenge to view;
 Laments my losse of him, but laughs at you,
 Whilst I against you execrations breath;
 Thus are you scorn'd aboue, and curst beneath.

Me thinks that man (vnhappy though he be)
 Is now thrice happy in respect of me,
 Who hath no friend; for that in hauing none
 He is not stirr'd as I am, to bemone 40
 My miserable losse, who but in vaine,
 May euer looke to find the like againe.

This more then mine own selfe; that who had seene
 His care of me where euer I had beene,
 And had not knowne his actiue spirit before,
 Vpon some braue thing working euermore:
 He would haue sworne that to no other end
 He had been borne: but onely for my friene
 I had been happy if nice Nature had

(Since now my lucke falls out to be so bad) 50
 Made me vnperfect, either of so soft
 And yeelding temper, that lamenting oft,
 I into teares my mournfull selfe might melt;
 Or else so dull, my losse not to haue felt.

I haue by my too deare experience bought,
 That fooles and mad men, whom I euer thought
 The most vnhappy, are in deede not so:
 And therefore I lesse pittie can bestowe
 (Since that my sence, my sorrowe so can sound)
 On those in Bedlam that are bound, 60

The death of Sir H. Raynsford 115

And scarce feele scourging; and when as I meete
A foole by Children followed in the Streete,
Thinke I (poor wretch) thou from my griefe art free,
Nor couldst thou feele it, should it light on thee;
But that I am a *Christian*, and am taught
By him who with his precious bloud me bought,
Meekly like him my crosses to endure,
Else would they please me well, that for their cure,
When as they feele their conscience doth them brand,
Vpon themselues dare lay a violent hand; 70
Not suffering Fortune with her murdering knife,
Stand like a Surgeon working on the life,
Desecting this part, that ioynt off to cut,
Shewing that Artire, ripping then that gut,
Whilst the dull beastly World with her squint eye,
Is to behold the strange Anatomie.

I am persuaded that those which we read
To be man-haters, were not so indeed,
The Athenian *Timon*, and beside him more
Of which the *Latines*, as the *Greekes* haue store; 80
Nor not did they all humane manners hate,
Nor yet maligne mans dignity and state.
But finding our fraile life how euey day,
It like a bubble vanisheth away:
For this condition did mankinde detest,
Farre more incertaine then that of the beast.

Sure heauen doth hate this world and deadly too,
Else as it hath done it would neuer doe,
For if it did not, it would ne're permit
A man of so much vertue, knowledge, wit, 90
Of naturall goodnesse, supernaturall grace,
Whose courses when considerately I trace
Into their ends, and diligently looke,
They serue me for Oeconomike booke.
By which this rough world I not onely stemme,
In goodnesse but grow learn'd by reading them.

O pardon me, it my much sorrow is,
Which makes me vse this long Parenthesis;
Had heauen this world not hated as I say,
In height of life it had not, tane away 100

116 *Elegies upon Sundry Occasions*

A spirit so braue, so actiue, and so free,
 That such a one who would not wish to bee,
 Rather then weare a Crowne, by Armes though got,
 So fast a friend, so true a Patriot.
 In things concerning both the worlds so wise,
 Besides so liberall of his faculties,
 'That where he would his industrie bestowe,
 He would haue done, e're one could think to doe.
 No more talke of the working of the Starres,
 For plenty, scarcenesse, or for peace, or Warres: 110
 They are impostures, therefore get you hence
 With all your Planets, and their influence.
 No more doe I care into them to looke,
 Then in some idle Chironiantick booke,
 Shewing the line of life, and *Venus* mount,
 Nor yet no more would I of them account,
 Then what that tells me, since what that so ere
 Might promise man long life: of care and feare,
 By nature freed, a conscience cleare, and quiet,
 His health, his constitution, and his diet; 120
 Counting a hundred, fourscore at the least,
 Propt vp by prayers, yec more to be encreast,
 All these should faile, and in his fiftieth yeare
 He should expire, henceforth let none be deare,
 To me at all, lest for my haplesse sake,
 Before their time heauen from the world them take,
 And leaue me wretched to lament their ends
 As I doe his, who was a thousand friends.

Vpon the death of the Lady OLIVE STANHOPE

CANST thou depart and be forgotten so,
 STANHOPE thou canst not, no deare STANHOPE, no:
 But in despite of death the world shall see,
 That Muse which so much graced was by thee
 Can black Obluion vtterly out-braue,
 And set thee vp aboue thy silent Graue.
 I meruail'd much the *Derbian* Nimphes were dumbe,
 Or of those Muses, what should be become,
 That of all those, the mountaines there among,

The death of Lady Olive Stanhope 117

Not one this while thy *Epicidium* sung; 10
But so it is, when they of thee were rest,
They all those hills, and all those Riuers left,
And sullen growne, their former seates remoue,
Both from cleare *Darwin*, and from siluer *Doue*,
And for thy losse, they greeued are so sore,
That they haue vow'd they will come there no more;
But leaue thy losse to me, that I should rue thee,
Vnhappy man, and yet I neuer knew thee:
Me thou did' t loue vnscene, so did I thee,
It was our spirits that lou'd then and not wee; 20
Therefore without profanenesse I may call
The loue betwixt vs, loue spirituall:
But that which thou affectedst was so true,
As that thereby thee perfectly I knew;
And now that spirit, which thou so lou'dst, still mine,
Shall offer this a Sacrifice to thine,
And reare this Trophe, which for thee shall last,
When this most beastly Iron age is past;
I am perswaded, whilst we two haue slept,
Our soules haue met, and to each other wept, 30
That destenie so strongly should forbid,
Our bodies to conuerse as oft they did:
For certainly refined spirits doe know,
As doe the Angels, and doe here belowe
Take the fruition of that endlesse blisse,
As those aboue doe, and what each one is.
They see diuinely, and as those there doe,
They know each others wills, so soules can too.
About that dismall time, thy spirit hence flew,
Mine much was troubled, but why, I not knew, 40
In dull and sleepy sounds, it often left me,
As of it selfe it ment to haue bereft me,
I asked it what the cause was, of such woe,
Or wnat it might be, that might vexe it so,
But it was deafe, nor my demand would here,
But when that ill newes came, to touch mine eare,
I straightwayes found this watchfull sperit of mine,
Troubled had bin to take it leaue of thine,
For when fate found, what nature late had done,

118 *Elegies upon Sundry Occasions*

How much from heauen, she for the earth had won 50
 By thy deare birth; said, that it could not be
 In so yong yeares, what it perceiu'd in thee,
 But nature sure, had fram'd thee long before;
 And as Rich Misers of their mighty store,
 Keepe the most precious longst, so from times past,
 She onely had reserued thee till the last;
 So did thy wisdome, not thy youth behold,
 And tooke thee hence, in thinking thou wast old.
 Thy shape and beauty often haue 'to me
 Bin highly praised, which I thought might be, 60
 Truely reported, for a spirit so braue,
 Which heauen to thee so bountifully gaue;
 Nature could not in recompence againe,
 In some rich lodging but to entertaine.
 Let not the world report then, that the Peake,
 Is but a rude place only vast and bleake;
 And nothing hath to boast of but her Lead,
 When she can say that happily she bred
 Thee, and when she shall of her wonders tell
 Wherein she doth all other Tracts excell, 70
 Let her account thee greatst, and still to time
 Of all the rest, accord thee for the prime.

To Master WILLIAM JEFFREYS,

Chaplain to the Lord Ambassadour in Spaine

My noble friend, you challenge me to write
 To you in verse, and often you recite,
 My promise to you, and to send you newes;
 As 'tis a thing I very seldome vse,
 And I must write of State, if to *Madrid*,
 A thing our Proclamations here forbid,
 And that word State such Latitude doth beare,
 As it may make me very well to feare
 To write, nay speake at all, these let you know
 Your power on me, yet not that I will showe 10
 The loue I beare you, in that lofty height,
 So cleere expression, or such words of weight,

To Master William Jeffreys 119

As into *Spanish* if they were translated,
Might make the Poets of that Realme amated;
Yet these my least were, but that you extort
These numbers from me, when I should report
In home-spunne prose, in good plaine honest words
The newes our wofull *England* vs affords.

The Muses here sit sad, and mute the while
A sort of swine vnseasonably defile 20
Those sacred springs, which from the by-clift hill
Dropt their pure *Nectar* into euey quill;
But tis with State, I hope I doe not deale,
Which onely tends the Muses common-weale.

What canst thou hope, or looke for from his pen,
Who liues with beasts, though in the shapes of men,
And what a poore few are we honest still,
And dare to be so, when all the world is ill.

I finde this age of our markt with this Fate,
That honest men are still precipitate 30
Vnder base villaines, which till th' earth can vent
This her last brood, and wholly hath them spent,
Shall be so, then in reuolution shall
Vertue againe arise by vices fall;
But that shall I not see, neither will I
Maintaine this, as one doth a Prophesie,
That our King *James* to *Rome* shall surely goe,
And from his chaire the *Pope* shall ouerthrow.
But O this world is so giuen vp to hell,
That as the old Giants, which did once rebell, 40
Against the Gods, so this now-liuing race
Dare sin, yet stand, and leere heauen in the face.

But soft my Muse, and make a little stay,
Surely thou art not rightly in thy way,
To my good *Jefferes* was not I about
To write, and see, I suddainely am out,
This is pure *Satire*, that thou speak'st, and I
Was first in hand to write an *Elegie*.
To tell my countreys shame I not delight.
But doe bemoane 't I am no *Demacrite*: 50
O God, though Vertue mightily doe gricue
For all this world, yet will I not beleue

120 *Elegies upon Sundry Occasions*

But that shees faire and louely, and that she
 So to the period of the world shall be ;
 Else had she beene forsaken (sure) of all,
 For that so many sundry mischiefes fall
 Vpon her dayly, and so many take
 Armes vp against her, as it well might make
 Her to forsake her nature, and behind,
 To leaue no step for future time to find, 60
 As she had neuer beene, for he that now
 Can doe her most disgrace, him they allow
 The times chiefe Champion, and he is the man,
 The prize, and Palme that absolutely wanne,
 For where Kings Clossets her free seat hath bin
 She neere the Lodge, not suffered is to Inne,
 For ignorance against her stands in state,
 Like some great porter at a Pallace gate ;
 So dull and barbarous lately are we growne,
 And there are some this slauery that haue sowne, 70
 That for mans knowledge it enough doth make,
 If he can learne, to read an Almanacke ;
 By whom that trash of *Amadis de Gaule*,
 Is held an author most authentickall,
 And things we haue like Noblemen that be
 In little time, which I haue hope to see
 Vpon their foot-clothes, as the streets they ride
 To haue their hornebookes at their girdles ti'd.
 But all their superfluity of spite
 On vertues hand-maid Poesy doth light, 80
 And to extirpe her all their plots they lay,
 But to her ruine they shall misse the way,
 For his alone the Monuments of wit,
 Aboue the rage of Tyrants that doe sit,
 And from their strength, not one himselfe can saue,
 But they shall tryumph o'r his hated graue.
 In my conceipt, friend, thou didst neuer see
 A righter Madman then thou hast of me,
 For now as *Elegiack* I bewaile
 These poor base times ; then suddainely I raile 90
 And am *Satirick*, not that I inforce
 My selfe to be so, but euen as remorse,

To Master William Jeffreys 121

Or hate, in the proud fulnesse of their hight
Master my fancy, iust so doe I write.

But gentle friend as soone shall I behold
That stone of which so many haue vs tould,
(Yet neuer any to this day could make)
The great *Elixar* or to vndertake
The *Rose-crosse* knowledge which is much like that
A Tarrying-iron for fooles to labour at,
As euer after I may hope to see,
(A plague vpon this beastly world for me,
Wit so respected as it was of yore ;
And if hereafter any it restore,

100

It must be those that yet for many a yeare,
Shall be vnborne that must inhabit here,
And such in vertue as shall be asham'd
Almost to heare their ignorant Grandsires nam'd,
With whom so many noble spirits then liu'd,
That were by them of all reward depriu'd.

110

My noble friend, I would I might haue quit
This age of these, and that I might haue writ,
Before all other, how much the braue pen,
Had here bin honoured of the *English* men ;
Goodnesse and knowledge, held by them in prise,
How hatefull to them Ignorance and vice ;
But it falls out the contrary is true,
And so my *Jeffreyes* for this time adue.

Vpon the death of Mistris ELIANOR FALLOWFIELD

ACCURSED Death, what neede was there at all
Of thee, or who to counsell thee did call ;
The subiect whereupon these lines I spend
For thee was most vnfit, her timelesse end
Too soone thou wroughtst, too neere her thou didst stand ;
Thou shouldst haue lent thy leane and meager hand
To those who oft the help thereof beseech,
And can be cured by no other Leech.

In this wide world how many thousands be,
That hauing past fourescore, doe call for thee.

10

122 *Elegies vpon Sundry Occasions*

The wretched debtor in the Iayle that lies,
 Yet cannot this his Creditor suffice
 Doth woe thee oft with many a sigh and teare,
 Yet thou art coy, and him thou wilt not heare.
 The Captiue slaue that tuggeth at the Oares,
 And vnderneath the Bulls tough sinewes rores,
 Begg at thy hand, in lieu of all his paines,
 That thou wouldst but release him of his chaines ;
 Yet thou a niggard listenest not thereto,
 With one short gaspe which thou mightst easily do, 20
 But thou couldst come to her ere there was neede,
 And euen at once destroy both flower and seede.

But cruell Death if thou so barbarous be,
 To those so goodly, and so young as shee ;
 That in their teeming thou wilt shew thy spight ;
 Either from marriage thou wilt Maides affright,
 Or in their wedlock, Widowes liues to chuse
 Their Husbands bed, and vtterly refuse,
 Fearing conception ; so shalt thou thereby
 Extirpate mankinde by thy cruelty. 30

If after direfull Tragedy thou thirst,
 Extinguish *Himens* Torches at the first ;
 Build Funerall pyles, and the sad pauement strewe,
 With mournfull Cypresse, and the pale-leau'd Yewe.
 Away with Roses, Myrtle, and with Bayes ;
 Ensignes of mirth, and iollity, as these ;
 Neuer at Nuptials vsed be againe,
 But from the Church the new Bride entertaine
 With weeping *Nenias*, euer and among,
 As at departings be sad *Requiems* song. 40

Lucina by th' olde Poets that wert sayd,
 Women in Childe-birth euermore to ayde,
 Because thine Altars, long haue layne neglected :
 Nor as they should, thy holy fiers reflected
 Vpon thy Temples, therefore thou doest flye,
 And wilt not helpe them in necessitie.

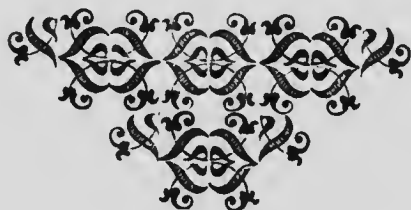
Thinking vpon thee, I doe often muse,
 Whether for thy deare sake I should accuse
 Nature or Fortune, Fortune then I blame,
 And doe impute it as her greatest shame, 50

The death of Mrs. E. Fallowfield 123

To hast thy timelesse end, and soone agen
I vexe at Nature, nay I curse her then,
That at the time of need she was no stronger,
That we by her might haue enioy'd thee longer.

But whilst of these I with my selfe debate,
I call to minde how flinty-hearted Fate
Seaseth the olde, the young, the faire, the foule,
No thing on earth can Destinie controule :
But yet that Fate which hath of life bereft thee,
Still to eternall memory hath left thee,
Which thou enioy'st by the deserued breath,
That many a great one hath not after death.

60





NIMPHIDIA

THE COVRT OF FAYRIE

OLDE CHAVCER doth of *Topas* tell,
Mad RA^BLAIS of Pantagruell,
A latter third of *Dowsabell*,
With such poore trifles playing :
Others the like haue laboured at
Some of this thing, and some of that,
And many of they know not what,
But that they must be saying.

Another sort there bee, that will
Be talking of the Fayries still,
Nor neuer can they have their fill,
As they were wedded to them ;
Ne Talks of them their thirst can slake,
So much delight therein they take,
And some strange thing they faine would make,
Knew they the way to doe them.

10

Then since no Muse hath bin so bold,
Or of the Late or the ould,
Those Eluish secrets to vnfold,
Which lye from others reading,
My actiue Muse to light shall bring,
The court of that proud Fayry King,
And tell there, of the Reuelling,
Ioue prosper my proceeding.

20

And thou NIMPHIDIA gentle *Fay*,
Which meeting me vpon the way,
These secrets didst to me bewray,
Which now I am in telling :

The Court of Fayrie

125

My pretty light fantastick mayde,
I here inuoke thee to my ayde,
That I may speake what thou hast sayd,
In numbers smoothly swelling.

30

This Pallace standeth in the Ayre,
By Nigromancie placed there,
That it no Tempests needs to feare,
Which way so ere it blow it.
And somewhat Southward tow'rd the Noone,
Whence lyes a way vp to the Moone,
And thence the *Fayrie* can as soone
Passe to the earth below it.

40

The Walls of Spiders legs are made,
Well mortized and finely layd,
He was the master of his Trade
It curiously that builded :
The Windowes of the eyes of Cats,
And for the Roofe, instead of Slats,
Is couer'd with the skinns of Batts,
With Mooneshine that are guilded.

Hence *Oberon* him sport to make,
(Their rest when weary mortalls take)
And none but onely *Fayries* wake,
Desendeth for his pleasure.
And *Mab* his meerry Queene by night
Bestrids young Folks that lye vpright,
(In elder Times the *Mare* that hight)
Which plagues them out of measure.

50

Hence Shaddowes, seeming Idle shapes,
Of little frisking Elues and Apes,
To Earth doe make their wanton skapes,
As hope of pastime hasts them :
Which maydes think on the Hearth they see,
When Fyers well nere consumed be,
Their daunsing Hayes by two and three,
Iust as their Fancy casts them.

60

These make our Girles their sluttery rue,
By pinching them both blacke and blew,
And put a penny in their shue,

The house for cleancly sweeping :
And in their courses make that Round,
In Meadowes, and in Marshes found,
Of them so call'd the *Fayrie* ground,
Of which they haue the keeping.

70

Thus when a Childe haps to be gott,
Which after prooues an Idcott,
When Folke perceiue it thriueth not,

The fault therein to smother :
Some silly doting brainlesse Calfe,
That vnderstands things by the halfe,
Say that the *Fayrie* left this Aulfe,
And tooke away the other.

80

But listen and I shall you tell,
A chance in *Fayrie* that befell,
Which certainly may please some well ;

In Loue and Armes delighting :
Of *Oberon* that lealous grewe,
Of one of his owne *Fayrie* crue,
Too well (he fear'd) his *Queene* that knew,
His loue but ill requiting.

Pigwigen was this *Fayrie* knight,
One wondrous gracious in the sight
Of faire *Queene Mab*, which day and night,

90

He amorously obserued ;
Which made king *Oberon* suspect,
His Seruice tooke too good effect,
His saucinesse, and often checkt,
And could have wisht him starued.

Pigwigen gladly would commend,
Some token to queene *Mab* to send,
If Sea, or Land, him ought could lend,
Were worthy of her wearing :

100

The Court of Fayrie

127

At length this Louer doth deuse,
A Bracelett made of Emmotts eyes,
A thing he thought that shee would prize,
No whitt her state impaying.

And to the Queene a Letter writes,
Which he most curiously endites,
Coniuring her by all the rites
Of loue, she would be pleased,
To meete him her true Seruant, where
They might without suspect or feare,
Themselues to one another cleare,
And haue their poore hearts eased.

110

At mid-night the appointed hower,
And for the Queene a fitting bower,
(Quoth he) is that faire Cowslip flower,
On *Hipcut* hill that groweth,
In all your Trayne there's not a *Fay*,
That euer went to gather May,
But she hath made it in her way,
The tallest there that groweth.

120

When by *Tom Thum* a Fayrie Page,
He sent it, and doth him engage,
By promise of a mighty wage,
It secretly to carrie :
Which done, the Queene her maydes doth call,
And bids them to be ready all,
She would goe see her Summer Hall,
She could no longer tarrie.

Her Chariot ready straight is made,
Each thing therein is fitting layde,
That she by nothing might be stayde,
For naught must be her letting,
Foure nimble Gnats the Horses were,
Their Harnasses of Gossamere,
Flye Cranion her Chariottere,
Vpon the Coach-box getting.

130

Her Chariot of a Snayles fine shell,
 Which for the colours did excell :
 The faire Queene *Mab*, becomming well,
 So liuely was the limming : 140
 The seate the soft wooll of the Bee ;
 The couer, (gallantly to see)
 The wing of a pyde Butterflee,
 I trowe t'was simple trimming.

The wheeles compos'd of Crickets bones,
 And daintily made for the nonce,
 For feare of ratling on the stones,
 With Thistle-downe they shod it ;
 For all her Maydens much did feare,
 If *Oberon* had chanc'd to heare,
 That *Mab* his Queene should haue bin there,
 He would not haue aboad it. 150

She mounts her Chariot with a trice,
 Nor would she stay for no advice,
 Vntill her Maydes were so nice,
 To wayte on her were fitted,
 But ranne her selfe away alone ;
 Which when they heard there was not one,
 But hasted after to be gone,
 As she had beene diswitted. 160

Hop, and *Mop*, and *Drop* so cleare,
Pip, and *Trip*, and *Skip* that were,
 To *Mab* their Soueraigne euer deare :
 Her speciall Maydes of Honour ;
Fib, and *Tib*, and *Pinck*, and *Pin*,
Tick, and *Quick*, and *Iill*, and *Iin*,
Tit, and *Nit*, and *Wap*, and *Win*,
 The Trayne that wayte vpon her.

Vpon a Grashopper they got,
 And what with Amble, and with Trot, 170
 For hedge nor ditch they spared not,
 But after her they hie them.

The Court of Fayrie

129

A Cobweb ouer them they throw,
To shield the winde if it should blowe,
Themselues they wisely could bestowe,
Lest any should espie them.

But let vs leaue Queene *Mab* a while,
Through many a gate, o'r many a stile,
That now had gotten by this wile,
Her deare *Pigwigin* kissing, 180
And tell how *Oberon* doth fare,
Who grew as mad as any Hare,
When he had sought each place with care,
And found his Queene was missing.

By grisly *Pluto* he doth swear,
He rent his cloths, and tore his haire,
And as he runneth, here and there,
An Acorne cup he greeteth ;
Which soone he taketh by the stalke 190
About his head he lets it walke,
Nor doth he any creature balke,
But lays on all he meeteth.

The *Thuskan* Poet doth aduance,
The franticke *Paladine* of France,
And those more ancient doe inhaunce,
Alcides in his fury.
And others *Ajax Telamon*,
But to this time there hath bin non,
So Bedlam as our *Oberon*,
Of which I dare assure you. 200

And first encountring with a waspe,
He in his armes the Fly doth claspe
As though his breath he forth would graspe,
Him for *Pigwigen* taking :
Where is my wife thou Rogue, quoth he,
Pigwigen, she is come to thee,
Restore her, or thou dy'st by me,
Whereat the poore waspe quaking,

Cryes, *Oberon*, great *Fayrie* King,
 Content thee I am no such thing, 210
 I am a Wasp behold my sting,
 At which the *Fayrie* started :
 When soone away the Wasp doth goe,
 Poore wretch was neuer frighted so,
 He thought his wings were much to slow,
 O'rioyd, they so were parted.

He next vpon a Glow-worme light,
 (You must suppose it now was night),
 Which for her hinder part was bright, 220
 He tooke to be a Deuill.
 And furiously doth her assaile
 For carrying fier in her taile
 He thrasht her rough coat with his flayle,
 The mad King fear'd no euill.

O quoth the *Gloworme* hold thy hand,
 Thou puisant King of *Fayrie* land,
 Thy mighty stroaks who may withstand,
 Hould, or of life despaire I:
 Together then her selfe dot' houle,
 And tumbling downe into a hole, 230
 She seem'd as black as any Cole,
 Which vext away the *Fayrie*.

From thence he ran into a Hiue,
 Amongst the Bees he letteth driue
 And downe their Coombes begins to riue,
 All likely to haue spoyled :
 Which with their Waxe his face besmeard,
 And with their Honey daub'd his Beard
 It would haue made a man afeard,
 To see how he was moyled. 240

A new Aduenture him betides,
 He mett an Ant, which he bestrides,
 And post thereon away he rides,
 Which with his haste doth stumble ;

The Court of Fayrie

131

And came full ouer on her snowte,
Her heels so threw the dirt about,
For she by no means could get out,
But ouer him doth tumble.

And being in this piteous case,
And all be-slurried head and face,
On runs he in this Wild-goose chase
As here, and there, he rambles
Halfe blinde, against a molehill hit,
And for a Mountaine taking it,
For all he was out of his wit,
Yet to the top he scrambles.

150

And being gotten to the top,
Yet there himselfe he could not stop,
But downe on th' other side doth chop,
And to the foot came rumbling :
So that the Grubs therein that bred,
Hearing such turmoyle ouer head,
Thought surely they had all bin dead,
So fearefull was the Iumbling.

160

And falling downe into a Lake,
Which him vp to the neck doth take,
His fury somewhat it doth slake,
He calleth for a Ferry ;
Where you may some recouery note,
What was his Club he made his Boate,
And in his Oaken Cup doth float,
As safe as in a Wherry.

170

Men talke of the Aduentures strange,
Of *Don Quishott*, and of their change
Through which he Armed oft did range,
Of *Sancha Panchas* trauell :
But should a man tell euery thing,
Done by this franticke *Fayrie* king.
And them in lofty numbers sing
It well his wits might grauell.

180

Scarse set on shore, but therewithall,
 He meeteth *Pucke*, which most men call
Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall,
 With words from frenzy spoken ;
 Hoh, hoh, quoth *Hob*, God saue thy grace,
 Who drest thee in this pittous case,
 I'e thus that spoild my soueraignes face,
 I would his necke were broken.

This *Puck* seemes but a dreaming dolt,
 Still walking like a ragged Colt, 290
 And oft out of a Bush doth bolt,
 Of purpose to deceiue vs.
 And leading vs makes vs to stray,
 Long Winters nights out of the way,
 And when we stick in mire and clay,
Hob doth with laughter leaue vs.

Deare *Puck* (quoth he) my wife is gone
 As ere thou lou'st King *Oberon*,
 Let euery thing but this alone 300
 With vengeance, and pursue her ;
 Bring her to me alieue or dead,
 Or that vilde thief, *Pigwiggins* head,
 That villaine hath defil'd my bed
 He to this folly drew her.

Quoth *Puck*, My Liege Ile neuer lin,
 But I will thorough thicke and thinne,
 Vntill at length I bring her in,
 My dearest Lord nere doubt it :
 Thorough Brake, thorough Brier,
 Thorough Muck, thorough Mier, 310
 Thorough Water, thorough Fier,
 And thus goes *Puck* about it.

This thing *NIMPHIDIA* ouer hard
 That on this mad King had a guard
 Not doubting of a great reward,
 For first this businesse broching

The Court of Fayrie

133

And through the ayre away doth goe
Swift as an Arrow from the Bowe,
To let her Soueraigne *Mab* to know,
What perill was approaching.

320

The *Queene* bound with Loues powerfulst charme
Sate with *Pigwigen* arme in arme,
Her Merry Maydes that thought no harme,
About the roome were skipping:
A Humble-Bee their Minstrell, playde
Vpon his Hoboy; eu'ry Mayde
Fit for this Reuells was arayde,
The Hornepype neatly tipping.

In comes *Nymphidia*, and doth crie,
My Soueraigne for your safety flie,
For there is danger but too neere,
I posted to forewarne you:
The King hath sent *Hobgoblin* out,
To seeke you all the Fields about,
And of your safety you may doubt,
If he but once discerns you.

330

When like an vprore in a Towne,
Before them euery thing went downe,
Some tore a Ruffe, and some a Gowne,
Gainst one another iustling
They flew about like Chaffe i' th winde,
For hast some left their Maskes behinde;
Some could not stay their Gloues to finde,
There neuer was such bustling.

340

Forth ranne they, by a secret way,
Into a hoke that neere them lay;
Yet much they doubted there to stay,
Lest *Hob* should hap to find them:
He had a sharpe and piercing sight,
All one to him the day and night,
And therefore they resolu'd by flight,
To leave that place behind them.

350

At length one chanc'd to find a Nut,
 In th' end of which a hole was cut,
 Which lay vpon a Hazell roote,
 There scatt' red by a Squirill :
 Which out the kernell gotten had ;
 When quoth this *Fay* deare *Queene* be glad,
 Let *Oberon* be ne'r so mad,
 Ile set you safe from perill.

360

Come all into this Nut (quoth she)
 Come closely in be rul'd by me,
 Each one may here a chuser be,
 For roome yee need not wrastle :
 Nor neede yee be together heapt ;
 So one by one therein they crept,
 And lying downe they soundly slept,
 And safe as in a Castle.

Nymphidia that this while doth watch,
 Perceiu'd if *Puck* the *Queene* should catch
 That he should be her ouer-match,
 Of which she well bethought her ;
 Found it must be some powerfull Charme,
 The *Queene* against him that must arme,
 Or surely he would doe her harme,
 For throughly he had sought her.

370

And listning if she ought could heare,
 That her might hinder, or might feare :
 But finding still the coast was cleare,
 Nor creature had discride her ;
 Each circumstance and hauing scand,
 She came thereby to vnderstand,
Puck would be with them out of hand
 When to her Charmes she hide her :

380

And first her *Ferne* seede doth bestowe,
 The kernell of the *Missletowe* :
 And here and there as *Puck* should goe,
 With terrour to affright him :

The Court of Fayrie

135

She Night-shade strawes to work him ill,
Therewith her Veruayne and her Dill, 390
That hindreth Witches of their will,
Of purpose to dispight him.

Then sprinkles she the iuice of Rue,
That groweth vnderneath the Yeu :
With nine drops of the midnight dewe,
From Lunarie distilling :
The Molewarps braine mixt therewithall ;
And with the same the Pismyres gall,
For she in nothing short would fall ;
The *Fayrie* was so willing. 400

Then thrice vnder a *Bryer* doth creepe,
Which at both ends was rooted deepe,
And ouer it three times shee leepe ;
Her Magicke much auayling :
Then on *Proserpyna* doth call,
And so vpon her spell doth fall,
Which here to you repeate I shall,
Not in one tittle fayling.

By the croking of the Frogge ;
By the howling of the Dogge ; 410
By the crying of the Hogge,
Against the storme arising ;
By the Euening Curphewe bell ;
By the dolefull dying knell,
O let this my direfull Spell,
Hob, hinder thy surprising.

By the Mandrakes dreadfull groanes ;
By the Lubricans sad moans ;
By the noyse of dead mens bones,
In Charnell houses ratling : 420
By the hissing of the Snake,
The rustling of the fire-Drake,
I charge thee thou this place forsake,
Nor of *Quecne Mab* be pratling.

By the Whirlwindes hollow sound,
By the Thunders dreadfull stound,
Yells of Spirits vnder ground,

I chardge thee not to feare vs :

By the Shreech-owles dismall note,
By the Blacke Night-Rauens throate,
I charge thee *Hob* to teare thy Coate

430

With thornes if thou come ncere vs,

Her Spell thus spoke she stept aside,
And in a Chincke her selfe doth hide,
To see there of what would betyde,

For shee doth onely minde him :

When presently shee *Puck* espies,
And well she markt his gloating eyes,
How vnder euery leafe he spies,

In seeking still to finde them.

440

But once the Circle got within,
The Charmes to worke doe straight begin,
And he was caught as in a Gin ;

For as he thus was busie,

A paine he in his Head-peece feeles,
Against a stubbed Tree he reeles,
And vp went poore *Hobgoblins* heeles,

Alas his braine was dizzie.

At length vpon his feete he gets,
Hobgoblin fumes, *Hobgoblin* frets,

450

And as againe he forward sets,

And through the Bushes scrambles ;
A Stump doth trip him in his pace,
Down comes poore *Hob* vpon his face,
And lamentably tore his case,

Amongst the Bryers and Brambles.

A plague vpon Queene *Mab*, quoth hee,
And all her Maydes where ere they be,
I thinke the Deuill guided me,

To seeke her so prouoked.

460

The Court of Fayrie

137

Where stumbling at a picce of Wood,
He fell into a dich of mudd,
Where to the very Chin he stood,
In danger to be choked.

Now worse than e're he was before :
Poore *Puck* doth yell, poore *Puck* doth rore ;
That wak'd *Queene Mab* who doubted sore
Some Treason had been wrought her :
Vntill *Nymphidia* told the *Queene*
What she had done, what she had seene,
Who then had well-neere crack'd her spleene
With very extreame laughter.

470

But leaue we *Hob* to clamber out :
Queene Mab and all her *Fayrie* rout,
And come againe to haue about
With *Oberon* yet madding :
And with *Pigwigen* now distrougt,
Who much was troubled in his thought,
That he so long the *Queene* had sought,
And through the Fields was gadding.

480

And as he runnes he still doth cric,
King *Oberon* I thee defie,
And dare thee here in Armes to trie,
For my deare Ladies honour :
For that she is a *Queene* right good,
In whose defence Ile shed my blood,
And that thou in this iealous mood
Hast lay'd this slander on her.

And quickly Armes him for the Field,
A little Cockle-shell his Shield,
Which he could very brauely wield :
Yet could it not be pierced :
His Speare a Bent both stiffe and strong,
And well-neere of two Inches long ;
The Pyle was of a Horse-fyes tongue,
Whose sharpnesse nought reuersed.

490

And puts him on a coate of Male,
 Which was of a Fishes scale,
 That when his Foe should him assaile,
 No poynt should be preuayling : 500
 His Rapier was a Hornets sting,
 It was a very dangerous thing :
 For if he chanc'd to hurt the King,
 It would be long in healing.

His Helmet was a Bettles head,
 Most horrible and full of dread,
 That able was to strike one dead,
 Yet did it well become him :
 And for a plume, a horses hayre,
 Which being tossed with the ayre, 510
 Had force to strike his Foe with feare,
 And turne his weapon from him.

Himselfe he on an Earewig set,
 Yet scarce he on his back could get,
 So oft and high he did coruet,
 Ere he himselfe could settle :
 He made him turne, and stop, and bound,
 To gallop, and to trot the Round,
 He scarce could stand on any ground,
 He was so full of mettle. 520

When soone he met with *Tomalin*,
 One that a valiant Knight had bin,
 And to King *Oberon* of kin ;
 Quoth he thou manly *Fayrie* :
 Tell *Oberon* I come prepar'd,
 Then bid him stand vpon his Guard ;
 This hand his basenesse shall reward,
 Let him be ne'r so wary.

Say to him thus, that I defie,
 His slanders, and his infamic, 530
 And as a mortall enemie,
 Doe publickly proclaime him :

The Court of Fayrie

139

Withall, that if I had mine owne,
He should not weare the *Fayrie* Crowne,
But with a vengeance should come downe :
Nor we a King should name him.

This *Tomalin* could not abide,
To heare his Soueraigne vilefide :
But to the *Fayrie* Court him hide ;
Full furiously he posted,
With cu'ry thing *Pigwiggen* sayd :
How title to the Crowne he layd,
And in what Armes he was aray'd,
As how himselfe he boasted.

540

Twixt head and foot, from point to point,
He told th'arming of each ioint,
In every piece, how neate, and quaint,
For *Tomalin* could doe it :
How fayre he sat, how sure he rid,
As of the courser he bestrid,
How Mannag'd, and how well he did ;
The King which listened to it,

550

Quoth he, goe *Tomalin* with speede,
Prouide me Armes, prouide my Steed.
And euery thing that I shall neede,
By thee I will be guided ;
To strait account, call thou thy witt,
See there be wanting not a whitt,
In euery thing see thou me fitt,
Just as my foes prouided.

560

Soone flewe this newes through *Fayrie* land
Which gaue *Queene Mab* to vnderstand,
The combate that was then in hand,
Betwixt those men so mighty :
Which greatly she began to rew,
Perceuing that all *Fayrie* knew,
The first occasion from her grew,
Of these affaires so weighty.

Wherefore attended with her maides,
 Through fogs, and mists, and dampes she wades, 570
 To *Proserpine* the Queene of shades
 To treat, that it would please her,
 The cause into her hands to take,
 For ancient loue and friendships sake,
 And soone therof an end to make,
 Which of much care would ease her.

A While, there let we *Mab* alone,
 And come we to King *Oberon*,
 Who arm'd to meete his foe is gone,
 For Proud *Pigwigen* crying : 580
 Who sought the *Fayrie* King as fast,
 And had so well his iourneyes cast,
 That he arriued at the last,
 His puisant foe espying :

Stout *Tomalin* came with the King,
Tom Thum doth on *Pigwigen* bring,
 That perfect were in euery thing,
 To single fights belonging :
 And therefore they themselues ingage,
 To see them exercise their rage, 590
 With faire and comely equipage,
 Not one the other wronging.

So like in armes, these champions were,
 As they had bin, a very paire,
 So that a man would almost sweare,
 That either, had bin either ;
 Their furious steedes began to naye
 That they were heard a mighty way,
 Their staues vpon their rests they lay ;
 Yet e'r they flew together, 600

Their Seconds minister an oath,
 Which was indifferent to them both,
 That on their Knightly faith, and troth,
 No magicke them supplied ;

The Court of Fayrie

141

And sought them that they had no charmes,
Wherewith to worke each others harmes,
But came with simple open armes,
To haue their causes tryed.

Together furiously they ran,
That to the ground came horse and man, 610
The blood out of their Helmets span,
So sharpe were their incounters ;
And though they to the earth were throwne,
Yet quickly they regain'd their owne,
Such nimblenesse was neuer showne,
They were two Gallant Mounters.

When in a second Course againe,
They forward came with might and mayne,
Yet which had better of the twaine,
The Seconds could not iudge yet ; 620
Their shields were into pieces cleft,
Their helmets from their heads were rest,
And to defend them nothing left,
These Champions would not budge yet.

Away from them their Staues they threw,
Their cruell Swords they quickly drew,
And freshly they the fight renew ;
They euery stroke redoubled :
Which made *Proserpina* take heed, 630
And make to them the greater speed,
For fear lest they too much should bleed,
Which wondrously her troubled.

When to th' infernall *Stix* she goes,
She takes the Fogs from thence that rose,
And in a Bagge doth them enclose ;
When well she had them blended :
She hyes her then to *Lethe* spring,
A Bottell and thereof doth bring,
Wherewith she meant to worke the thing,
Which onely she intended. 640

Now *Proserpine* with *Mab* is gone
 Vnto the place where *Oberon*
 And proud *Pigwigen*, one to one,
 Both to be slaine were likely :
 And there themselues they closely hide,
 Because they would not be espide ;
 For *Proserpine* meant to decide
 The matter very quickly.

And suddainly vntyes the Poke,
 Which out of it sent such a smoke,
 As ready was them all to choke,
 So greuous was the pother ;
 So that the Knights each other lost,
 And stood as still as any post,
Tom Thum, nor *Tomalin* could boast
 Themselues of any other.

650

But when the mist gan somewhat cease,
Proserpina commanded peace :
 And that a while they should release,
 Each other of their perill :
 Which here (quoth she) I doe proclaime
 To all in dreadfull *Plutos* name,
 That as yee will eschewe his blame,
 You let me heare the quarrell,

660

But here your selues you must engage,
 Somewhat to coole your spleenish rage :
 Your greuous thirst and to asswage,
 That first you drinke this liquor :
 Which shall your vnderstanding cleare,
 As plainly shall to you appeare ;
 Those things from me that you shall beare,
 Conceiuing much the quicker.

670

This *Lethe* water you must knowe,
 The memory destroyeth so,
 That of our weale, or of our woe,
 It all remembrance blotted ;

The Court of Fayrie

143

Of it nor can you euer thinke :
For they no sooner tooke this drinke,
But nought into their braines could sinke,
Of what had them besotted.

680

King *Oberon* forgotten had,
That he for ieaousie ranne mad :
But of his Queene was wondrous glad,
And ask'd how they came thither :
Pigwigen likewise doth forget,
That he Queene *Mab* had euer met ;
Or that they were so hard beset,
When they were found together.

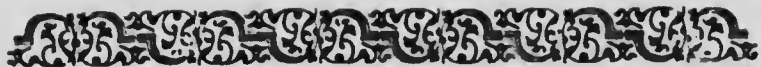
Nor neither of them both had thought,
That e'r they had each other sought ;
Much lesse that they a Combat fought,
But such a dreame were lothing :
Tom Thum had got a little sup,
And *Tomalin* scarce kist the Cup,
Yet had their braines so sure lockt vp,
That they remembred nothing.

690

Queene *Mab* and her light Maydes the while,
Amongst themselues doe closely smile,
To see the King caught with this wile,
With one another iesting :
And to the *Fayrie* Court they went,
With mickle ioy and merriment,
Which thing was done with good intent,
And thus I left them feasting.

700

FINIS.



THE QVEST OF CYNTHIA

WHAT time the groues were clad in greene,
The Fields drest all in flowers,
And that the sleeke-hayred Nimphs were seene,
To seeke them Summer Bowers.

Forth rou'd I by the sliding Rills,
To finde where CYNTHIA sat,
Whose name so often from the hills,
The Ecchos wondred at.

When me vpon my Quest to bring,
That pleasure might excell, 10
The Birds stroue which should sweetliest sing,
The Flowers which sweet'st should smell.

Long wand'ring in the Woods (said I)
Oh whether's CYNTHIA gone?
When soone the Eccho doth reply,
To my last word, goe on.

At length vpon a lofty Firre,
It was my chance to finde,
Where that deare name most due to her,
Was caru'd vpon the rynde. 20

Which whilst with wonder I beheld,
The Bees their hony brought,
And vp the carued letters fild,
As they with gould were wrought.

And neere that trees more spacious roote,
Then looking on the ground,
The shape of her most dainty foot,
Imprinted there I found.

Which stuck there like a curious seale,
As though it should forbid 30
Vs, wretched mortalls, to reueale,
What vnder it was hid.

The Quest of Cynthia

145

Besides the flowers which it had pres'd,
Apeared to my vew,
More fresh and louely than the rest,
That in the meadowes grew :

The cleere drops in the steps that stood,
Of that dilicious Girle,
The Nimphes amongst their dainty food,
Drunke for dissolued pearle.

40

The yeilding sand, where she had troad,
Vntutcht yet with the winde,
By the faire posture plainly show'd,
Where I might *Cynthia* finde.

When on vpon my waylesse walke,
As my desires me draw,
I like a madman fell to talke,
With euery thing I saw :

I ask'd some Lillyes why so white,
They from their fellowes were ;
Who answered me, that *Cynthia's* sight,
Had made them looke so cleare :

50

I ask'd a nodding Violet why,
It sadly hung the head,
It told me *Cynthia* late past by,
Too soone from it that fled :

A bed of Roses saw I there,
Bewitching with their grace :
Besides so wondrous sweete they were,
That they perfum'd the place,

60

I of a Shrube of those enquir'd,
From others of that kind,
Who with such virtue them enspir'd,
It answer'd (to my minde).

As the base Hemblocke were we such,
The poysned'st weed that growes,
Till *Cynthia* by her god-like tuch,
Transform'd vs to the Rose :

Since when those Frosts that winter brings
 Which candy eury greene,
 Renew vs like the Teeming Springs,
 And we thus Fresh are scene.

70

At length I on a Fountaine light,
 Whose brim with Pincks was platted ;
 The Banck with Daffadillies dight,
 With grasse like Sleau was matted,

When I demanded of that Well,
 What power frequented there ;
 Desiring, it would please to tell
 What name it vsde to beare.

80

It tolde me it was *Cynthias* owne,
 Within whose cheerefull brimmes,
 That curious Nimph had oft beene knowne
 To bath her snowy Limmes.

Since when that Water had the power,
 Lost Mayden-heads to restore,
 And make one Twenty in an howre,
 Of *Esons* age before.

And told me that the bottome cleere,
 Now layd with many a fett
 Of seed-pearle, ere shee bath'd her there :
 Was knowne as blacke as Jet,

90

As when she from the water came,
 Where first she touch'd the molde,
 In balls the people made the same
 For Pomander, and solde.

When chance me to an Arbour led,
 Whereas I might behold :
 Two blest *Elizeums* in one sted,
 The lesse the great enfold.

100

The place which she had chosen out,
 Her selfe in to repose ;
 Had they com'n downe, the gods no doubt
 The very same had chose.

The Quest of Cynthia

147

The wealthy Spring yet neuer bore
That sweet, nor dainty flower
That damask'd not, the chequer'd flore
Of CYNTHIAS Summer Bower.

The Birch, the Mirtle, and the Bay,
Like Friends did all embrace ;
And their large branches did display,
To Canapy the place.

110

Where she like VENVS doth appeare,
Vpon a Rosie bed ;
As Lillyes the soft pillowes weare,
Whereon she layd her head.

Heau'n on her shape such cost bestow'd,
And with such bounties blest :
No lim of hers but might haue made
A Goddesse at the least.

120

The Flyes by chance mesht in her hayre,
By the bright Radience throwne
From her cleare eyes, rich Jewels weare,
They so like Diamonds shone.

The meanest weede the soyle there ha:
Her breath did so refine,
That it with Woodbynd durst compare,
And beard the Eglantine.

The dewe which on the tender grasse,
The Euening had distill'd,
To pure Rose-water turned was,
The shades with sweets that fill'd.

130

The windes were husht, no leafe so small
At all was seene to stirre :
Whilst tuning to the waters fall,
The small Birds sang to her.

Where she too quickly me espies,
When I might plainely see,
A thousand *Cupids* from her eyes
Shoote all at once at me.

140

Into these secret shades (quoth she)
 How dar'st thou be so bold
 To enter, consecrate to me,
 Or touch this hallowed mold.

Those words (quoth she) I can pronounce,
 Which to that shape can bring
 Thee, which the Hunter had who once
 Sawe *Dian* in the Spring.

Bright Nymph againe I thus replie,
 This cannot me affright :
 I had rather in thy presence die,
 Then liue out of thy sight.

150

I first vpon the Mountaines hie,
 Built Altars to thy name ;
 And grau'd it on the Rocks thereby,
 To propogate thy fame.

I taught the Shepheards on the Downes,
 Of thee to frame their Lays :
 T'was I that fili'd the neighbouring Townes,
 With Ditties of thy praise.

160

Thy colours I deuis'd with care,
 Which were vnknowne before :
 Which since that, in their braded hayre
 The Nymphes and Siluans wore.

Transforme me to what shape you can,
 I passe not what it be :
 Yea what most hatefull is to man,
 So I may follow thee.

Which when she heard full pearly floods,
 I in her eyes might view :
 (Quoth she) most welcome to these Woods,
 Too meane for one so true.

170

Here from the hatefull world we'll liue,
 A den of mere dispight :
 To Ideots only that doth giue,
 Which be her sole delight.

The Quest of Cynthia

149

To people the infernall pit,
That more and more doth striue ;
Where only villany is wit,
And Diuels only thriue.

180

Whose vilenesse vs shall neuer awe :
But here our sports shall be :
Such as the golden world first sawe,
Most innocent and free.

Of Simples in these Groues that growe,
Wee'll learne the perfect skill ;
The nature of each Herbe to knowe
Which cures, and which can kill.

The waxen Pallace of the Bee,
We seeking will surprise
The curious workmanship to see,
Of her full laden thighes.

190

Wee'll suck the sweets out of the Combe,
And make the gods repine :
As they doe feast in *Ioues* great roome,
To see with what we dine.

Yet when there haps a honey fall,
Wee'll lick the sirupt leaues :
And tell the Bees that their's is gall,
To this vpon the Greaves.

200

The nimble Squirrell noting here,
Her mossy Dray that makes,
And laugh to see the lusty Deere
Come bounding ore the brakes.

The Spiders Webb to watch weele stand,
And when it takes the Bee,
Weele helpe out of the Tyrants hand,
The Innocent to free.

Sometime weele angle at the Brooke,
The freckled Trout to take,
With silken Wormes, and bayte the hooke,
Which him our prey shall make.

210

The Quest of Cynthia

Of medling with such subtile tooles,
 Such dangers that enclose,
 The Morrall is that painted Fooles,
 Are caught with silken showes.

And when the Moone doth once appeare,
 Weele trace the lower grounds,
 When *Fayries* in their Ringlets there
 Do daunce their nightly rounds.

220

And haue a Flocke of Turtle Doucs,
 A guard on vs to keepe,
 A witnesse of our honest loues,
 To watch vs till we sleepe.

Which spoke I felt such holy fires
 To ouerspred my breast,
 As lent life to my Chast desires
 And gaue me endlesse rest.

By *Cynthia* thus doe I subsist,
 On earth Heaucens onely pride,
 Let her be mine, and let who list,
 Take all the world beside.

230

FINIS.





THE SHEPHEARDS SIRENA

DORILVS in sorrowes deepe,
Autumne waxing olde and chill,
As he sate his Flocks to keepe
Vnderneath an easie hill :
Chanc'd to cast his eye aside
On those fields, where he had seene,
Bright SIRENA Natures pride,
Sporting on the pleasant greene :
To whose walkes the Shepheards oft,
Came her god-like foote to finde, 10
And in places that were soft,
Kist the print there left behinde ;
Where the path which she had troad,
Hath thereby more glory gayn'd,
Then in heau'n that milky rode,
Which with Nectar *Hebe* stayn'd :
But bleake Winters boystrous blasts,
Now their fading pleasures chid,
And so fill'd them with his wastes,
That from sight her steps were hid. 20
Silly Shepheard sad the while,
For his sweet SIRENA gone,
All his pleasures in exile :
Layd on the colde earth alone.
Whilst his gamesome cut-tayld Curre,
With his mirthlesse Master playes,
Striuing him with sport to stirre,
As in his more youthfull dayes,
DORILVS his Dogge doth chide,
Layes his well-tun'd Bagpype by, 30
And his Sheep-hooke casts aside,
There (quoth he) together lye.

When a Letter forth he tooke,
 Which to him SIRENA writ,
 With a deadly down-cast looke,
 And thus fell to reading it.
 DORILVS my deare (quoth she)
 Kinde Companion of my woe,
 Though we thus diuided be,
 Death cannot diuorce vs so: 40
 Thou whose bosome hath beene still,
 Th' onely Closet of my care,
 And in all my good and ill,
 Euer had thy equall share:
 Might I winne thee from thy Fold,
 Thou shouldst come to visite me,
 But the Winter is so cold,
 That I feare to hazard thee:
 The wilde waters are waxt hie,
 So they are both deafe and dumbe, 50
 Lou'd they thee so well as I,
 They would ebbe when thou shouldst come;
 Then my coate with light should shine,
 Purer then the Vestall fire:
 Nothing here but should be thine,
 That thy heart can well desire:
 Where at large we will relate,
 From what cause our friendship grewe,
 And in that the varying Fate,
 Since we first each other knewe: 60
 Of my heauie passed plight,
 As of many a future feare,
 Which except the silent night,
 None but onely thou shalt heare;
 My sad hurt it shall relecue,
 When my thoughts I shall disclose,
 For thou canst not chuse but grecue,
 When I shall recount my woes;
 There is nothing to that friend,
 To whose close vncranied brest, 70
 We our secret thoughts may send,
 And there safely let it rest:

And thy faithfull counsell may,
My distressed case assist,
Sad affliction else may sway
Me a woman as it list :
Hither I would haue thee haste,
Yet would gladly haue thee stay,
When those dangers I forecast,
That may meet thee by the way, 80
Doe as thou shalt thinke it best,
Let thy knowledge be thy guide,
Liue thou in my constant breast,
Whatsoever shall betide.
He her Letter hauing red,
Puts it in his Scrip againe,
Looking like a man halfe dead,
By her kindenesse strangely slaine ;
And as one who inly knew,
Her distressed present state, 90
And to her had still been true,
Thus doth with himselve debate.
I will not thy face admire,
Admirable though it bee,
Nor thine eyes whose subtile fire
So much wonder winne in me :
But my maruell shall be now,
(And of long it hath bene so)
Of all Woman kind that thou
Wert ordain'd to taste of woe ; 100
To a Beauty so diuine,
Paradise in little done,
O that Fortune should assigne,
Ought but what thou well mightst shun,
But my counsailes such must bee,
(Though as yet I them conceale)
By their deadly wound in me,
They thy hurt must onely heale,
Could I giue what thou do'st craue
To that passe thy state is growne, 110
I thereby thy life may saue,
But am sure to loose mine owne,

To that ioy thou do'st conceiue,
 Through my heart, the way doth lye,
 Which in two for thee must claue
 Least that thou shouldst goe awry.
 Thus my death must be a toy,
 Which my pensiue breast must couer ;
 Thy beloued to enioy,
 Must be taught thee by thy Louer. 120
 Hard the Choise I haue to chuse,
 To my selfe if friend I be,
 I must my SIRENA loose,
 If not so, shee looseth me.
 Thus whilst he doth cast about,
 What therein were best to doe,
 Nor could yet resolue the doubt,
 Whether he should stay or goe :
 In those Feilds not farre away,
 There was many a frolike Swaine, 130
 In fresh Russets day by day,
 That kept Reuells on the Plaine.
 Nimble TOM, sircam'd the *Tup*,
 For his Pipe without a Peere,
 And could tickle *Trenchmore* vp,
 As t'would ioy your heart to heare.
 RALPH as much renown'd for skill,
 That the *Taber* touch'd so well ;
 For his *Gittern*, little GILL,
 That all other did excell. 140
 ROCK and ROLLO euery way,
 Who still led the Rusticke Ging,
 And could troule a Roundelay,
 That would make the Feilds to ring,
 COLLIN on his *Sbalme* so cleare,
 Many a high-pitcht Note that had,
 And could make the Eechos nere
 Shout as they were wexen mad.
 Many a lusty Swaine beside,
 That for nought but pleasure car'd, 150
 Hauing DORILVS espy'd,
 And with him knew how it far'd.

The Shepherds Sirena

155

Thought from him they would remoue,
This strong melancholy fitt,
Or so, should it not behoue,
Quite to put him out of 's witt ;
Hauing learnt a Song, which he
Sometime to Sirena sent,
Full of Iollity and glee,
When the Nymph liu'd neere to *Trent*
They behinde him softly gott,
Lying on the earth along,
And when he suspected not,
Thus the Iouiall Shepherds song.

160

Neare to the Siluer *Trent*,
Sirena dwelleth :
Shee to whom Nature lent
All that excelleth :
By which the *Muses* late,
And the neate *Graces*,
Haue for their greater state
Taken their places :
Twisting an *Anadem*,
Wherewith to Crowne her,
As it belong'd to them
Most to renoune her.

170

Cho. *On thy Bancke,*
 In a Rancke,
Let the Swanes sing her,
 And with their Musick,
Along let them bring her.

180

Tagus and *Pactolus*
Are to thee Debter,
Nor for their gould to vs
Are they the better :
Henceforth of all the rest,
Be thou the Riuer,
Which as the daintiest,
Puts them downe cuer,

For as my precious one.

190

O'r thee doth trauell,

She to Pearl Parragon

Turneth thy grauell.

Cho.

On thy Bancke,

In a Rancke,

Let thy Swanns sing her,

And with their Musicke,

Along let them bring her.

Our mournfull *Philomell,*

That rarest Tuner,

200

Henceforth in *Aperill*

Shall wake the sooner,

And to her shall complaine

From the thicke Couer,

Redcubling euery straine

Ouer and ouer:

For when my Loue too long

Her Chamber keepeth;

As though it suffered wrong,

The Morning weepeth.

210

Cho.

On thy Bancke,

In a Rancke,

Let thy Swanes sing her,

And with their Musick,

Along let them bring her.

Oft haue I seene the Sunne

To doe her honour.

Fix himselfe at his noone,

To look vpon her,

And hath guilt euery Groue,

220

Euery Hill neare her,

With his flames from aboue,

Striuing to chere her,

And when shee from his sight

Hath her selfe turned,

He as it had beene night,

In Cloudes hath mourned.

When shee lookes out by night,
 The Starres stand gazing,
 Like Commets to our sight
 Fearefully blazing, 270
 As wondring at her eyes
 With their much brightnesse,
 Which to amaze the skies,
 Dimming their lightnesse,
 The raging Tempests are Calme,
 When shee speaketh,
 Such most delightsome balme
 From her lips breaketh.

Cho. *On thy Banke,*
In a Rancke, &c. 280

In all our *Brittany*,
 Ther's not a fayrer,
 Nor can you fitt any:
 Should you compare her.
 Angels her eye-lids keepe
 All harts surprizing,
 Which looke whilst she doth sleepe
 Like the Sunnes rising:
 She alone of her kinde
 Knoweth true measure 290
 And her vnmatched mind
 Is Heauens treasure:

Cho. *On thy Bancke,*
In a Rancke,
Let thy Swanes sing her,
And with their Musick,
Along let them bring her.

Fayre *Doue* and *Darwine* cleere
 Boast yee your beauties,
 To *Trent* your Mistres here 300
 Yet pay your duties,
 My Loue was higher borne
 Tow'rd the full Fountainer,
 Yet she doth *Moorland* scorne,
 And the *Peake* Mountaines;

The Shepherds Sirena 159

Nor would she none should dreame,
Where she abideth,
Humble as is the streame,
Which by her slydeth,
Cho. *On thy Bancke,* 310
In a Rancke,
Let thy Swannes sing her,
And with their Musicke,
Along let them bring her.

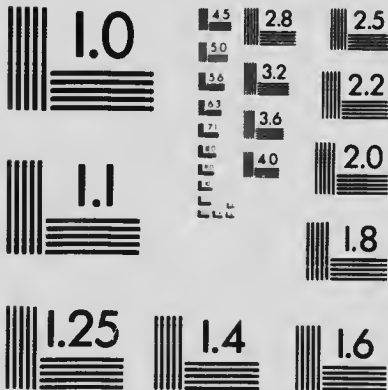
Yet my poore Rusticke *Muse*,
Nothing can moue her,
Nor the means I can vse,
Though her true Louer :
Many a long Winters night,
Haue I wak'd for her, 320
Yet this my piteous plight,
Nothing can stirre her.
All thy Sands siluer *Trent*
Downe to the *Humber*,
The sighes I haue spent
Neuer can number.
Cho. *On thy Banke*
In a Ranke,
Let thy Swans sing her
And with their Musicke 330
Along let them bring her.

Taken with this suddaine Song,
Least for mirth when he doth look
His sad heart more deeply stong,
Then the former care he tooke.
At their laughter and amaz'd,
For a while he sat aghast
But a little hauing gaz'd,
Thus he them bespake at last.
Is this time for mirth (quoth he) 340
To a man with grieffe opprest,
Sintfull wretches as you be,
May the sorrowes in my breast,



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Light vpon you one by one,
 And as now you mocke my woe,
 When your mirth is turn'd to moane;
 May your like then serue you so.

When one Swaine among the rest

Thus him merrily bespake,
 Get thee vp thou arrant beast 350
 Fits this season loue to make?

Take thy Sheephooke in thy hand,
 Clap thy Curre and set him on,
 For our fields 'tis time to stand,
 Or they quickly will be gon.

Roughish Swinheards that repine
 At our Flocks, like beastly Clownes,
 Swear that they will bring their Swine,
 And will wroote vp all our Downes :

They their Holly whips haue brac'd, 360
 And tough Hazell goades haue gott;
 Soundly they your sides will baste,
 If their courage faile them not.

Of their purpose if they speed,
 Then your Bagpypes you may burne,
 It is neither Droane nor Reed
 Shepheard, that will serue your turne :

Angry OLCON sets them on,
 And against vs part doth take 370
 Euer since he was out-gone,
 Offring Rymes with us to make.

Yet if so our Sheepe-hookes hold,
 Dearly shall our Downes be bought,
 For it neuer shall be told,
 We our Sheep-walkes sold for naught.

And we here haue got vs Dogges,
 Best of all the Westerne breed,
 Which though Whelps shall lug their Hogges,
 Till they make their eares to bleed :

Therefore Shepheard come away. 380
 When as DORILVS arose,
 Whistles Cut-tayle from his play,
 And along with them he goes.

FINIS.



THE MVSES ELIZIVM

The Description of Elizium

A PARADICE on earth is found,
Though farre from vulgar sight,
Which with those pleasures doth abound
That it *Elizium* hight.

Where, in Delights that neuer fade,
The Muses lulled be,
And sit at pleasure in the shade
Of many a stately tree,

Which no rough Tempest makes to reele
Nor their straight bodies bowes,
Their lofty tops doe neuer feele
The weight of winters snowes ;

10

In Groues that euermore are greene,
No falling leafe is there,
But *Philomel* (of birds the *Queene*)
In Musicke spends the year.

The *Merle* vpon her mertle Perch,
There to the *Mavis* sings,
Who from the top of some curld Berch
Those notes redoubled rings ;

20

There Daysyes damaske euery place
Nor once their beauties lose,
That when proud *Phæbus* hides his face
Themselues they scorne to close.

The Pansy and the Violet here,
As seeming to descend,
Both from one Root, a very payre,
For sweetnesse yet contend,

And pointing to a Pinke to tell
Which beares it, it is loath,
To iudge it; but replies for smell
That it excels them both. 30

Wherewith displeasde they hang their heads
So angry soone they grow
And from their odoriferous beds
Their sweets at it they throw.

The winter here a Summer is,
No waste is made by time,
Nor doth the Autumne euer misse
The blossomes of the Prime. 40

The flower that Iuly forth doth bring
In Aprill here is seene,
The Primrose that puts on the Spring
In Iuly decks each Greene.

The sweets for soueraignty contend
And so abundant be,
That to the very Earth they lend
And Barke of euery Tree:

Rills rising out of cuery Banck,
In wild Meanders strayne,
And playing many a wanton pranck
Vpon the speckled plaine, 50

In Gambols and lascivious Gyres
Their time they still bestow
Nor to their Fountaines none retyres,
Nor on their course will goe.

Those Brooks with Lillies brauely dect,
So proud and wanton made,
That they their courses quite neglect:
And seeme as though they stayde, 60

Faire *Flora* in her state to viewe
Which through those Lillies looks,
Or as those Lillies leand to shew
Their beauties to the brooks.

The description of Elizium 163

That *Phæbus* in his lofty race,
Oft layes aside his beames
And comes to coole his glowing face
In these delicious streames ;

Oft spreading Vines clime vp the Cleues,
Whose ripned clusters there, 70
Their liquid purple drop, which driues
A Vintage through the yeere.

Those Cleues whose craggy sides are clad
With Trees of sundry sutes,
Which make continuall summer glad,
Euen bending with their fruits,

Some ripening, ready some to fall,
Some blossom'd, some to bloome,
Like gorgeous hangings on the wall
Of some rich princely Roome : 80

Pomegranates, Lymons, Cytrons, so
Their laded branches bow,
Their leaues in number that outgoe
Nor roomth will them allow.

There in perpetuall Summers shade,
Apolloes Prophets sit,
Among the flowres that neuer fade,
But flowrish like their wit ;

To whom the Nimphes vpon their Lyres,
Tune many a curious lay, 90
And with their most melodious Quires
Make short the longest day.

The *thrice three Virgins* heauenly Cleere,
Their trembling Timbrels sound,
Whilst the three comely Graces there
Dance many a dainty Round,

Decay nor Age there nothing knowes,
There is continuall Youth,
As Time on plant or creatures growes,
So still their strength renewth. 100

The Poets Paradise this is,
 To which but few can come;
 The Muses onely bower of blisse
 Their Deare *Elizium*.

Here happy soules, (their blessed bowers,
 Free from the rude resort
 Of beastly people) spend the houres,
 In harmelesse mirth and sport,

Then on to the *Elizian* plaines
Apollo doth invite you
 Where he prouides with pastorall straines,
 In *Nimphals* to delight you.

110

The first Nimphall

RODOPE and DORIDA.

*This Nimphall of delights doth treat,
 Choice beauties, and proportions neat,
 Of curious shapes, and dainty features
 Describd in two most perfect creatures.*

WHEN *Phæbus* with a face of mirth,
 Had flong abroad his beames,
 To blanch the bosome of the earth,
 And glaze the gliding streames.
 Within a goodly *Mertle* groue,
 Vpon that hallowed day
 The *Nimphes* to the bright *Queere* of loue
 Their vowes were vsde to pay.
 Faire *Rodope* and *Dorida*
 Met in those sacred shades,
 Then whom the Sunne in all his way,
 Nere saw two dairtier Maids.
 And through the thickets thrild his fires,
 Supposing to haue seene
 The soueraigne *Goddesse of desires*,
 Or *Ioves Emperious Queene* :

10

The first Nimphall

165

Both of so wondrous beauties were,
In shape both so excell,
That to be paraield elsewhere,
No iudging eye could tell. 20
And their affections so surpasse,
As well it might be deem'd,
That th' one of them the other was,
And but themselues they seem'd.
And whilst the Nimphes that neare this place,
Disposed were to play
At Barly-breake and Prison-base,
Doe passe the time away :
This peerlesse payre together set,
The other at their sport, 30
None neare their free discourse to let,
Each other thus they court,

Dorida. My sweet, my soueraigne *Rodope*,
My deare delight, my loue,
That Locke of hayre thou sentst to me,
I to this Bracelet woue ;
Which brighter euery day doth grow
The longer it is worne,
As its delicious fellowes doe,
Thy Temples that adorne. 40

Rodope. Nay had I thine my *Dorida*,
I would them so bestow,
As that the winde vpon my way,
Might backward make them flow,
So should it in its greatst excesse
Turne to becalmed ayre,
And quite forget all boistrousnesse
To play with euery hayre.

Dorida. To me like thine had nature giuen,
A Brow, so Archt, so cleere, 50
A Front, wherein so much of heauen
Doth to each eye appeare,
The world should see, I would strike dead
The Milky Way that's low,

And say that Nectar *Hebe* shed
Fell all vpon my Brow.

Rodope. O had I eyes like *Doridaes*,
I would inchant the day
And make the Sunne to stand at gaze,
Till he forget his way :
And cause his Sister *Queene of Streames*,
When so I list by night ;
By her much blushing at my Beames
T' eclipse her borrowed light.

60

Dorida. Had I a Cheeke like *Rodopes*,
In midst of which doth stand,
A Groue of Roses, such as these,
In such a snowy land :
I would then make the Lilly which we now
So much for whitenesse name,
As drooping downe the head to bow,
And die for very shame.

70

Rodope. Had I a bosome like to thine,
When I it pleas'd to show,
T' what part o' th' Skie I would incline
I would make th' Etheriall bowe,
My swannish breast brancht all with blew,
In brauery like the spring :
In Winter to the generall view
Full Summer *fruits* should bring.

80

Dorida. Had I a face like my deare,
Were I so st *all*,
O, if so broad *ould* were,
Had I a waste so small ;
I would challenge the proud *Queene of loue*
To yeeld to me for shape,
And I should feare that *Mars* or *Ioue*
Would venter for my rape.

Rodope. Had I a hand like thee my *Gerle*,
(This hand O let me kisse)
These Ivory Arrowes pyl'd with pearle,
Had I a hand like this ;

90

The first Nimphall

167

I would not doubt at all to make,
Each finger of my hand
To taske swift *Mercury* to take
With his inchanting wand.

60 *Dorida.* Had I a Theigh like Rodopes;
Which twas my chance to viewe,
When lying on yon banck at ease,
The wind thy skirt vp blew, 100
I would say it were a columnne wrought
To some intent Diuine,
And for our chaste *Diana* sought,
A pillar for her shryne.

70 *Rodope.* Had I a Leg but like to thine
That were so neat, so cleane,
A swelling Calfe, a Small so fine,
An Ankle, round and leane,
I would tell nature she doth misse
Her old skill; and maintaine, 110
She shewd her master peece in this,
Not to be done againe.

80 *Dorida.* Had I that Foot hid in those shoos,
(Proportion'd to my height)
Short Heele, thin Instep, euen Toes,
A Sole so wondrous straight,
The Forresters and Nimphes at this
Amazed all should stand,
And kneeling downe, should meekely kisse
The Print left in the sand. 120

By this the Nimphes came from their sport,
All pleased wondrous well,
And to these Maydens make report
What lately them befell:
One said the dainty *Lelipa*
Did all the rest out-goe,
Another would a wager lay
She would outstrip a Roe;
Sayes one, how like you *Florimel*
There is your dainty face : 130

A fourth replide, she lik't that well,
 Yet better lik't her grace,
 She's counted, I confesse, quoth she,
 To be our onely Pearle,
 Yet haue I heard her oft to be
 A melancholy Gerle.

Another said she quite mistoke,
 That onely was her art,
 When melancholly had her looke
 Then mirth was in her heart ;
 And hath she then that pretty trick

140

Another doth reply,
 I thought no Nimph could haue bin sick
 Of that disease but I ;

I know you can dissemble well
 Quoth one to giue you due,
 But here be some (who Ile not tell)
 Can do't as well as you,
 Who thus replies, I know that too,
 We haue it from our Motler,
 Yet there be some this thing can doe
 More cunningly then other :
 If Maydens but dissemble can
 Their sorrow and ther icy,
 Their pore dissimulation than,
 Is but a very toy.

150

The second Nimphall

LALVS, CLEON, and LIROPE.

*The Muse new Courtship doth devise,
 By Natures strange Varieties,
 Whose Rarieties she here relates,
 And giues you Pastorall Delicates.*

Lalus a Iolly youthfull Lad,
 With *Cleon*, no lesse crown'd
 With vertues ; both their beings had
 On the *Elizian* ground.

The second Nimphall

169

Both hauing parts so excellent,
That it a question was,
Which should be the most eminent,
Or did in ought surpasse :
This *Cleon* was a Mountaineer,
And of the wilder kinde, 10
And from his birth had many a yeere
Bin nurst vp by a Hinde.
And as the sequell well did show,
It very well might be ;
For neuer Hart, nor Hare, nor Roe,
Were halfe so swift as he.
But *Lalus* in the Vale was bred,
Amongst the Sheepe and Neate,
And by these Nimphes there choicly fed,
With Hony, Milke, and Wheate ; 20
Of Stature goodly, faire of speech,
And of behauiour mylde,
Like those there in the Valley rich,
That bred him of a chyld.
Of Falconry they had the skill,
Their Halkes to feed and flye,
No better Hunters ere clome Hill,
Nor hollowed to a Cry :
In Dingles deepe, and Mountains hore,
Oft with the bearded Speare 30
They cumbated the tusky Boare,
And slew the angry Beare.
In Musicke they were wondrous quaint,
Fine Aers they could deuise ;
They very curiously could Paue
And neatly Poetize ;
That wagers many time were laid
On Questions that arose,
Which song the witty *Lalus* should
Which *Cleon* should compose. 40
The stately Steed they manag'd,
Of Fence the art they knew,
For Dansing they did all excell
The Gerles that to them drew;

To throw the Sledge, to pitch the Barre,
 To wrestle and to Run,
 Thru all the Youth exceld so farre,
 That still the Prize they wonne.
 These sprightly Gallants lou'd a Lasse,
 Cald *Lirope the bright*, 50
 In the whole world there scarcely was
 So delicate a Wight,
 There was no Beauty so diuine
 That euer Nymph did grace,
 But it beyond it selfe did shine
 In her more heuenly face :
 What forme she pleasd each thing would take
 That ere she did behold,
 Of Pebbles she could Diamonds make,
 Grosse Iron turne to Gold : 60
 Such power there with her presence came
 Sterne Tempests she alayd,
 The cruell Tiger she could tame,
 She raging Torrents staid,
 She chid, she cherisht, she gaue life,
 Againe she made to dyc,
 She raisd a warre, apeasd a Strife,
 With turning of her eye.
 Some said a God did her beget,
 But much deceiu'd were they, 70
 Her Father was a *Riuelet*,
 Her Mother was a *Fay*.
 Her Lineaments so fine that were,
 She from the Fayrie tooke,
 Her Beauties and Complection cleere,
 By nature from the Brooke.
 These Ryuals wayting for the houre
 (The weather calme and faire)
 When as she vs'd to leaue her Bower
 To take the pleasant ayre 80
 Acosting her ; their complement
 To her their Goddessse done ;
 By gifts they tempt her to consent,
 When *Lalus* thus begun.

The second Nymphall

171

Lalus. Sweet *Lirope* I haue a Lambe
Newly wayned from the Dammie,
Of the right kinde, it is spotted,
Naturally with purple spotted,
Into laughter it will put you,
To see how prettily 'twill but you ;
When on sporting it is set,
It will beate you a Coruet,
And at euery nimble bound
Turne it selfe aboue the ground ;
When tis hungry it will bleate,
From your hand to haue its meate,
And when it hath fully fed,
It will fetch lumps about your head,
As innocently to expresse
Its silly sheepish thankfullnesse,
When you bid it, it will play,
Be it either night or day,
This *Lirope* I haue for thee,
So thou alone wilt liue with me.

• Without
horne.

90

100

Cleon. From him O turne thine care away,
And heare me my lou'd *Lirope*,
I haue a Kid as white as milke,
His skin as soft as *Naples* silke,
His hornes in length are wondrous euen,
And curiously by nature writhen ;
It is of th' Arcadian kinde,
Ther's not the like twixt either *Inde* ;
If you walke, 'twill walke you by,
If you sit downe, it downe will lye,
It with gesture will you wooe,
And counterfeit those things you doe ;
Ore each Hillock it will vault,
And nimbly doe the Summer-sault,
Upon the hinder Legs 'twill goe,
And follow you a furlong so,
And if by chance a Tune you roate,
'Twill foote it finely to your note,
Seeke the woride and you may misse

110

120

To finde out such a thing as this;
 This my loue I haue for thee
 So thou'lt leaue him and goe with me.

Lirope. Belceue me Youths your gifts are rare,
 And you offer wondrous faire;
Lalus for Lambe, *Cleon* for Kyd,
 'Tis hard to iudge which most doth bid, 130
 And haue you two such things in store,
 And I n'er knew of them before?
 Well yet I dare a Wager lay
 That *Brag* my little Dog shall play,
 As dainty tricks when I shall bid,
 As *Lalus* Lambe, or *Cleons* Kid.
 But t' may fall out that I may neede them
 Till when yee may doe well to feed them;
 Your Goate and Mutton pretty be
 But Youths these are noe bayts for me, 140
 Alasse good men, in vaine ye wooc,
 'Tis not your Lambe nor Kid will doe.

Lalus. I haue two Sparrowes white as Snow,
 Whose pretty eyes like sparkes doe show;
 In her Bosome *Venus* hatcht them
 Where her little *Cupid* watcht them,
 Till they too fledge their Nests forsooke
 Themselues and to the Fields betooke,
 Where by chance a Fowler caught them
 Of whom I full dearely bought them; 150
 They'll fetch you Conserue from the *Hip,
 And lay it softly on your Lip,
 Through their nibling bills they'll Chirup
 And fluttering feed you with the Sirup,
 And if thence you put them by
 They to your white necke will flye,
 And if you expulse them there
 They'll hang vpon your braded Hayre;
 You so long shall see them prattle
 Till at length they'll fall to battle, 160
 And when they haue fought their fill,
 You will smile to see them bili

* The redde fruit
 of the smooth
 Bramble.

The second Nimphall

173

These birds my *Lirope's* shall be
So thou'lt leaue him and goe with me.

Cleon. His Sparrowes are not worth a rush
I'le finde as good in euery bush,
Of Doues I haue a dainty paire
Which when you please to take the Air,
About your head shall gently houer
You Cleere browe from the Sunne to couer, 170
And with their nimble wings shall fan you,
That neither Cold nor Heate shall tan you,
And like Vmbrellas with their feathers
Sheeld you in all sorts of weathers :
They be most dainty Coloured things,
They haue Damask backs and Chequerd wings,
Their neckes more Various Cullours showe
Then there be mixed in the Bowe ;

Venus saw the lesser Doue
And therewith was farre in Loue, 180
Offering for't her goulden Ball
For her Sonne to play withall ;
These my *Liropes* shall be
So shee'll leaue him and goe with me.

Lirope. Then for Sparrowes, and for Doues
I am fitted twixt my Loues,
But *Lalus*, I take no delight
In Sparrowes, for they'll scratch and bite
And though ioynd, they are euer wooing
Always billing, if not doeing, 190
Twixt *Venus* breasts if they haue lyen
I much feare they'll infect myne ;
Cleon your Doues are very dainty,
Tame Pidgeons else you know are plenty,
These may winne some of your Marrowes
I am not caught with Doues, nor Sparrowes,
I thanke ye kindly for your Coste,
Yet your labour is but loste.

Lalus. With full-leau'd Lillies I will stick
Thy braded hayre all o'r so thick, 200

That from it a Light shall throw
 Like the Sunnes vpon the Snow.
 Thy Mantle shall be Violet Leaues,
 With the fin'st the Silkworme weaues
 As finely wouen ; whose rich smell
 The Ayre about thee so shall swell
 That it shall haue no power to mooue.
 A Ruffe of Pinkes thy Robe about
 About thy necke so neatly set
 That Art it cannot counterfet,
 Which still shall looke so Fresh and new,
 As if vpon their Roots they grew :
 And for thy head Ile haue a Tyer
 Of netting, made of Strawberry wyer,
 And in each knot that doth compose
 A Mesh, shall stick a halfe blowne Rose,
 Red, damaske, white, in order set
 About the sides, shall run a Fret
 Of Primroses, the Tyer throughout
 With Thrift and Dayes frindgd about ;
 All this faire Nimph Ile doe for thee,
 So thou'lt leaue him and goe with me.

210

220

Cleon. These be but weeds and Trash he brings,
 Ile giue thee solid, costly things,
 His will wither and be gone
 Before thou well canst put them on ;
 With Currall I will haue thee Crown'd,
 Whose Branches intricatly wound
 Shall girt thy Temples euery way ;
 And on the top of euery Spray
 Shall stick a Pearle orient and great,
 Which so the wandring Birds shall cheat,
 That some shall stoope to looke for Cheries,
 As other for tralucent Berries.
 And wondering, caught e'r they be ware
 In the curld Tramel of thy hayre :
 And for thy necke a Christall Chaine
 Whose lincks shapt like to drops of Raine,
 Vpon thy panting Breast depending,

230

The second Nimphall

175

Shall seeme as they were still descending,
And as thy breath doth come and goe,
So seeming still to ebbe and flow :
With Amber Bracelets cut like Bees,
Whose strange transparancy who sees,
With Silke small as the Spiders Twist
Doubled so oft about thy Wrist,
Would surely thinke aliue they were,
From Lillies gathering hony there.
Thy Buskins Ivory, caru'd like Shels
Of Scallope, which as little Bels
Made hollow, with the Ayre shall Chime,
And to thy steps shall keepe the time :
Leaue *Lalus*, *Lirope* for me
And these shall thy rich dowry be.

Lirope. Lalus for Flowers. *Cleon* for Iemmes,
For Garlands and for Diadems,
I shall be sped, why this is braue,
What Nimph can choicer Presents haue,
With dressing, brading, frowning, flowring,
All your Iewels on me powring,
In this brauery being drest,
To the ground I shall be prest,
That I doubt the Nimphes will feare me,
Nor will venture to come neare me ;
Neuer Lady of the May,
To this houre was halfe so gay ;
All in flowers, all so sweet,
From the Crowne, beneath the Feet,
Amber, Currall, Ivory, Pearle,
If this cannot win a Gerle,
Ther's nothing can, and this ye woee me,
Giue me your hands and trust ye to me,
(Yet to tell ye I am loth)
That I'le haue neither of you both ;

Lalus. When thou shalt please to stem the flood,
(As thou art of the watry brood)
I'le haue twelve Swannes more white than Snow,

Yokd for the purpose two and two,
 To draw thy Barge wrought of fine Reed
 So well that it nought else shall need, 280
 The Traces by which they shall hayle
 Thy Barge; shall be the winding trayle
 Of woodbynd; whose braue Tasseld Flowers
 (The Sweetnesse of the Woodnimphs Bowres)
 Shall be the Trappings to adorne,
 The Swannes, by which thy Barge is borne,
 Of flowred Flags I'le rob the banke
 Of water-Cans and King-cups ranck
 To be the Couering of thy Boate,
 And on the Streame as thou do'st Floate, 290
 The *Naiades* that haunt the deepe,
 Themselues about thy Barge shall keepe,
 Recording most delightfull Layes,
 By Sea Gods written in thy prayse.
 And in what place thou hapst to land,
 There the gentle Siluery sand,
 Shall soften, curled with the Ajer
 As sensible of thy repayre:
 This my deare loue I'le doe for thee,
 So Thou'it leaue him and goe with me: 300

Cleon. Tush Nimphe his Swannes will prove but Geese,
 His Barge drinke water like a Fleece;
 A Boat is base, I'le thee prouide,
 A Chariot, wherein *Ioue* may ride;
 In which when brauely thou art borne,
 Thou shalt looke like the gloryous morne
 Vshering the Sunne, and such a one
 As to this day was neuer none,
 Of the Rarest Indian Gummes,
 More pretious then your Balsamummes 310
 Which I by Art haue made so hard,
 That they with Toolles may well be Caru'd
 To make a Coach of: which shall be
 Materyalls of this one for thee,
 And of thy Chariot each small peece
 Shall inlayd be with Amber Greece,

The second Nymphall

177

280 And guilded with the Yellow ore
Produc'd from *Tagus* wealthy shore ;
In which along the pleasant Lawne,
With twelue white Stags thou shalt be drawne, 320
Whose brancht palmes of a stately height,
With seucrall nosegayes shall be dight ;
And as thou ryd'st, thy Coach about,
For thy strong guard shall runne a Rout,
Of Estriges ; whose Curled plumes,
Sen'sd with thy Chariots rich perfumes,
The scent into the Aier shal' throw ;
Whose naked Thyes shall grace the show ;
290 Whilst the Woodnymphs and those bred
Vpon the mountayns, o'r thy head 330
Shal' beare a Canopy of flowers,
Tinseld with drops of Aprill showers,
Which shall make more glorious showes
Then spangles, or your silver Oas ;
This bright nymph Ple doe for thee
So thou'lt leaue him and goe with me.

300 *Iiroke.* Vie and reuie, like Chapmen profer'd,
Would't be receaued what you haue offer'd ;
Ye greater honour cannot doe me,
If not building *Aitais* to me : 340
Both by Water and by Land,
Bardge and Chariot at command ;
Swans vpon the Streame to rawe me,
Stags vpon the Land to drawe me,
In all this Pompe should I be seene,
What a pore thing were a *Queene* :
Ail delights in such excesse,
As but mee, who can expresse :
310 Thus I should the Nimphes me see,
All the *Prope* would follow me, 350
Thinking by this state that I
Would asume a Deitie.
There be some in loue haue bin,
And I may commit that sinne,
And if e'r I be in loue,

With one of you I feare twill proue,
 But with which I cannot tell,
 So my gallant Youths farewell.

The third Nimphall

DORON.	DORILVS.
NAHS.	CLOE.
CLORIS.	MERTILLA.
CLAIA.	FLORIMEL.

With Nimphes and Forresters.

*Poetick Raptures, sacred fires,
 With which Apollo his inspires,
 This Nimphall giues you; and withall
 Obserues the Muses Festivall.*

Amongst th' Elizians many mirthfull Feasts,
 At which the Muses are the certaine guests,
 Th' obserue one Day with most Emperiall state,
 To wise *Apollo* which they dedicate,
 The Poets God; and to his Alters bring
 Th' enamel'd Brauery of the beauteous spring,
 And strew their Bowers with euery precious sweet,
 Which still wax fresh, most trod on with their feet;
 With most choice flowers each Nymph doth brade her hayre,
 And not the mean'st but bauldrick wise doth weare 10
 Some goodly Garland, and the most renown'd
 With curious Roseat Anadems are crown'd.
 These being come into the place where they
 Yearely obserue the Orgies to that day,
 The Muses from their Heliconian spring
 Their brimfull Mazers to the feasting bring:
 When with deepe Draughts out of those plenteous Bowles,
 The iocund Youth haue swild their thirsty soules,
 They fall enraged with a sacred heat,
 And when their braines doe once begin to sweat 20
 They into braue and Stately numbers breake,
 And not a word that any one doth speake

The third Nimphall

179

But tis Prophetick, and so strangely farre
In their high fury they transported are,
As there's not one, on any thing can straine,
But by another ansu'd is againe
In the same Rapture, which all sit to heare;
When as two Youths that soundly liquord were,
Dorilus and *Doron*, two as noble swayns
As euer kept on the Elizian playns, 30
First by their signes attention hauing woonne,
Thus they the Reuels frolikly begunne.

Doron. *Come Dorilus, let vs be brave,*
In lofty numbers let vs raue,
With Rymes I will inrich thee.

Dorilus. *Content say I, then bid the base,*
Our wits shall runne the Wildgoosechase,
Spurre vp, or I will swich thee.

Doron. *The Sunne out of the East doth peepe,*
And now the day begins to creepe, 40
Vpon the world at leasure.

Dorilus. *The Ayre enamor'd of the Greaves,*
The West winde stroaks the velvit leaues
And kisses them at pleasure.

Doron. *The spinners webs twixt spray and spray,*
The top of euey bush make gay,
By filmy coards there dangling.

Dorilus. *For now the last daye, euening dew*
Euen to the full it selfe doth shew,
Each bough with Pearle bespangling. 50

Doron. *O Boy how thy abundant vaine*
Euen like a Flood breaks from thy braine,
Nor can thy Muse be gaged.

Dorilus. *Why nature forth did neuer bring*
A man that like to me can sing,
If once I be enraged.

Doron. *Why Dorilus I in my skill*
Can make the swiftest Streame stand still,
Nay beare back to his springing.

Dorilus. *And I into a Trance most deepe
Can cast the Birds that they shall sleepe
When fain'st they would be singing.*

60

Doron. *Why Dorilus thou mak'st me mad,
And now my wits begin to gad,
But sure I know not whither.*

Dorilus. *O Doron let me hug thee then,
There neuer was two madder men,
Then let vs on together.*

Doron. *Hermes the winged Horse bestrid,
And thorow thick and thin be rid,
And floundred throw the Fountaine.*

70

Dorilus. *He spurd the Tit vntill he bled,
So that at last he ran his head
Against the forked Mountaine,*

Doron. *How sayst thou, but pyde Iris got
Into great Iunos Chariot,
I spake with one that saw her.*

Dorilus. *And there the pert and sawcy Elfe,
Behau'd her as twere Iuno's selfe,
And made the Peacocks draw her.*

80

Doron. *Ile borrow Phœbus fiery Iades,
With which about the world he trades,
And put them in my Plow.*

Dorilus. *O thou most perfect frantique man,
Yet let thy rage be what it can,
Ile be as mad as thou.*

Doron. *Ile to great Ioue, hap good, hap ill,
Though he with Thunder threat to kill,
And beg of him a boone.*

Dorilus. *To swerue vp one of Cynthias beames, 90
And there to bath thee in the streames.
Discoverd in the Moone.*

The third Nimball

181

60

Doron. *Come frolick Youth and follow me,
My frantique boy, and Ile show thee
The Countrey of the Fayries.*

Dorilus. *The fleshy Mandrake where't doth grow
In noonsshade of the Mistletoe,
And where the Phanix Aryes.*

Doron. *Nay more, the Swallowes winter bed,
The Caverns where the Winds are bred,* 100
Since thus thou talkest of showing.

70

Dorilus. *And to those Indraughts Ile thee bring,
That wondrous and eternall spring
Whence th' Ocean hath its flowing.*

Doron. *We'll downe to the darke house of sleepe,
Where snoring Morpheus doth keepe,
And wake the drowsy Groome.*

Dorilus. *Downe shall the Dorees and Windowes goe,
The Stooles upon the Floare we'll throw,
And roare about the Roome.* 110

80

The Muses here commanded them to stay,
Commending much the caridge of their Lay
As greatly pleasd at this their madding Bout,
To heare how brauely they had borne it out
From first to the last, of which they were right glad,
By this they found that *Helicon* still had
That vertue it did anciently retaine
When *Orpheus Lynus* and th' *Ascrean Swaine*
Tooke lusty Rowses, which hath made their Rimes,
To last so long to all succeeding times, 120
And now amongst this beauteous Beauie here,
Two wanton Nimphes, though dainty ones they were,
Naijs and *Cloe* in their female fits
Longing to show the sharpnesse of their wits,
Of the *nine Sisters* speciall leaue doe craue
That the next Bout they two might freely haue,
Who hauing got the suffrages of all,
Thus to their Rimeing instantly they fall.

90

Naijs. *Amongst you all let vs see
Who ist opposes mee,
Come on the proudest she
To answeere my dittye.*

130

Cloc. *Why Naijs, that am I,
Who dares thy pride desie.
And that we soone shall try
Though thou be witty.*

Naijs. *Cloc I scorne my Rime
Should obserue feet or time,
Now I fall, then I clime,
Where i't I dare not.*

140

Cloc. *Giue thy Invention wing,
And let her flert and sling,
Till downe the Rocks she ding,
For that I care not.*

Naijs. *This presence delights me,
My freedome inuites me,
The Season excytes me,
In Rime to be merry.*

Cloc. *And I beyond measure,
Am ravisht with pleasure,
To answer each Ceasure,
Untill thou beist weary.*

150

Naijs. *Behold the Rosye Dawne,
Rises in Tinsild Lawne,
And smiling seemes to fawne,
Vpon the mountaines.*

Cloc. *Awaked from her Dreames,
Shooting forth goulden Beames
Dancing vpon the Streames
Courting the Fountaines.*

160

Naijs. *These more then sweet Showrets,
Intice vp these Flowrets,
To trim vp our Bowrets,
Perfuming our Coats.*

The 'bird Nymphall

183

130 Cloc. *Whilst the Birds billing
Each one with his Dilling
The thicketts still filling
With Amorous Noets.*

Naijs. *The Bees vp in hony rould,
More then their thigbes can kould,
Lapt in their liquid gould,
Their Treasure vs bringing.*

170

140 Cloc. *To these Rillets purling
Vpon the stones Curling,
And oft about wherling,
Dance toward their springing.*

Naijs. *The Wood-Nimpkes sit singing,
Each Groue with notes ringing
Whilst fresh Ver is flinging
Her Bounties abroad.*

1

Cloc. *So much as the Turtle,
Upon the low Mertle,
To the meads fertle,
Her cares doth unload.*

150 Naijs. *Nay 'tis a world to see,
In euery bush and Tree,
The Birds with mirth and glee,
Woo'd as they woe.*

Cloc. *The Robin and the Wren,
Euery Cocke with his Hen,
Why should not we and men,
Doe as they doe.*

190

160 Naijs. *The Faires are hopping,
The small Flowers cropping,
And with dew dropping,
Skip thorow the Greaues.*

Cloc. *At Barly-breake they play
Merrily all the day,
At night themselues they lay
Vpon the soft leaues.*

200

Naijs. *The gentle winds sally,
Vpon euery Valley,
And many times dally
And wantonly sport.*

Cloc. *About the fields tracing,
Each other in chasing,
And often imbracing,
In amorous sort.*

Naijs. *And Eccho oft doth tell
Wondrous things from her Cell,
As her what chance befell,
Learning to prattle.*

210

Cloc. *And now she sits and mocks
The Shepherds and their flocks,
And the Heards from the Rocks
Keeping their Cattle.*

When to these Maids the Muses silence cry,
For was the opinion of the Company,
That were not these two taken of, that they
Would in their Conflict wholly spend the day. 210
When as the Turne to *Florimel* next came,
A Nimph for Beauty of especiall name,
Yet was she not so lolly as the rest :
And though she were by her companions prest,
Yet she by no intreaty would be wrought
To sing, as by th' Elizian Lawes she ought :
When two bright Nimphes that her companions were,
And of all other onely held her deare,
Mild *Cloris* and *Mertilla*, with faire speech
Their most beloued *Florimel* beseech, 230
T'obserue the Muses, and the more to wooe her,
They take their turnes, and thus they sing vnto her.

Cloris. *Sing, Florimel, O sing, and wee
Our whole wealth will giue to thee,
We'll rob the brim of euery Fountaine,
Strip the sweets from euery Mountaine,
We will sweepe the curled valleys,
Brush the bancks that mound our allies,*

The third Nymphall

185

We will muster natures dainties
When she wallowes in her plentyes,
The lushyous smell of euery flower
New wekt by an Aprill shower,
The M:resse of her store we'll make thee
That she for her selfe shall take thee;
Can there be a dainty thing,
That's not thine if thou wilt sing.

240

Mertilla. When the dew in May distilleth,
And the Earths rich bosome filleth,
And with Pearle embrouds each Meadow,
We will make them like a *new*,
And in all their Beauties *thee*,
And of all their spoi *esse thee*,
With all the bounties *hyre brings*,
Breathing on the yeare, *springs*,
The gaudy bloomes of euery Tree
In their most beauty when they be,
What is here that may delight thee,
Or to pleasure may excite thee,
Can there be a dainty thing
That's not thine if thou wilt sing.

250

260

But Florimel still sullenly replies
I will not sing at all, let that suffice:
When as a Nymph one of the merry ging
Seeing she no way could be wonne to sing;
Come, come, quoth she, ye vtterly vndoe her
With your intreaties, and your reuerence to her;
For praise nor prayers, she careth not a pin;
They that our froward Florimel would winne,
Must worke another way, let me come to her,
Either Ile make her sing, or Ile vndoe her.

270

Claia. Florimel I thus coniuere thee,
Since their gifts cannot allure thee;
By stampt Garlick, that doth stink
Worse then common Sewer, or Sink,
By Henbane, Dogsbane, Woolfsbane sweet
As any Clownes or Carriers feet,

By stinging Nettles, pricking Teasels
 Raising blisters like the measels,
 By the rough Burbreeding docks,
 Rancker then the oldest Fox, 280
 By filthy Hemblock, poysning more
 Then any vlcer or old sore,
 By the Cockle in the corne,
 That smels farre worse then doth burnt borne,
 By Hempe in water that hath layne,
 By whose stench the Fish are slayne,
 By Toadflax which your Nose may tast,
 If you haue a minde to cast,
 May all filthy stinking Weeds
 That e'r bore leafe, or e'r had seeds, 290
 Florimel be giuen to thee,
 If thou'lt not sing as well as wee.

At which the Nimphs to open laughter fell,
 Amongst the rest the beauteous Florimel,
 (Pleasd with the spell from *Cliaia* that came,
 A mirthfull Gerle and giuen to sport and game)
 As gamesome growes as any of them all,
 And to this ditty instantly doth fall.

Florimel. *How in my thoughts should I contriue*
The Image I am framing, 300
Which is so farre superlatiue,
As tis beyond all naming ;
I would loue of my counsell make,
And haue his iudgement in it,
But that I doubt he would mistake
How rightly to begin it,
It must be builded in the Ayre,
And tis my thoughts must doo it,
And onely they must be the stayre
From earth to mount me to it,
 For of my Sex I frame my Lay, 310
 Each houre, our selues forsaking,
 How should I then finde out the way
 To this my undertaking,

The third Nymphall

187

80
When our weake Fancies working still,
Yet changing euerie minnit,
Will skew that it requires some skill,
Such difficulty's in it.
We would things, yet we know not what,
And let our will be granted, 320
Yet instantly we finde in that
Something vntthought of wanted:
Our ioyes and hopes such shadowes are,
As with our motions varry,
Which when we oft haue fetckt from farre,
With vs they neuer tarry:
290
Some worldly crosse doth still attend,
What long we haue in spinning,
And e'r we fully get the end
We lose of our beginning. 330
Our pollicies so peevish are,
That with themselues they wrangle,
And many times become the snare
That soonest vs intangle;
For that the Loue we beare our Friends
Though nere so strongly grounded,
Hath in it certaine oblique ends
If to the bottome sounded:
300
Our owne well wishing making it,
A pardonable Treason;
For that is deriud from witt, 340
And underpropt with reason.
For our Deare selues beloued sake
(Euen in the depth of passion)
Our Center though our selues we make,
Yet is not that our station;
For whilst our Browes ambitious be
And youth at hand awayts vs,
310
It is a pretty thing to see
How finely Beautie cheats vs,
And whilst with tyme we tryfling stand 350
To practise Antique graces
Age with a pale and withered hand
Drawes Furores in our faces.

When they which so desirous were before
 To hear her sing ; desirous are far more
 To haue her cease ; and call to haue her stayd
 For she to much alreedy had bewray'd.
 And as the *thrice three Sisters* thus had grac'd
 Their Celebration, and themselues had plac'd 36°
 Vpon a Violet banck, in order all
 Where they at will might view the Festifall
 The Nimphs and all the lusty youth that were
 At this braue Nimphall, by them honored there,
 To Gratifie the heauenly Gerles againe
 Lastly prepare in state to entertaine
 Those sacred Sisters, fairely and confer,
 On each of them, their prayse particular
 And thus the Nimphes to the nine Muses sung.
 When as the Youth and Forresters among 37°
 That well prepared for this businesse were,
 Become the *Chorus*, and thus sung they there.

Nimphes. Clio then first of those *Celestiall nine*
 That daily offer to the sacred shryne,
 Of wise Apollo ; *Queene of Stories*,
 Thou that vindicat'st the glories
 Of passed ages, and renewst
 Their acts which euery day thou viewst,
 And from a lethargy dost keepe
 Old nodding time, else prone to sleepe. 38°

Chorus. Clio O craue of Phœbus to inspire
 Vs, for his Altars with his holiest fire,
 And let his glorious euer-shining Rayes
 Giue life and growth to our *Elizian Bayes*.

Nimphes. Melpomine thou melancholly Maid
 Next, to wise Phœbus we inuoke thy ayd,
 In Buskins that dost stride the Stage,
 And in thy deepe distracted rage,
 In blood-shed that dost take delight,
 Thy obiect the most fearfull sight,
 That louest the sighes, the skreekes, and sounds
 Of horrors, that arise from wounds. 39°

The third Nymphall

189

Chorus. *Sad Muse, O craue of Phœbus to inspire
Vs for his Altars, with his holiest fire,
And let his glorious euer-shining Rayes
Giue life and growth to our Elizian Bayes.*

36° Nimphes. *Comick Thalia then we come to thee,
Thou mirthfull Mayden, onely that in glee
And loues deceits, thy pleasure tak'st,
Of which thy varying Scene that mak'st
And in thy nimble Sock do'st stirre
Loude laughter through the Theater,
That with the Peasant mak'st the sport,
As well as with the better sort.*

40°

37° Chorus. *Thalia craue of Phœbus to inspire
Vs for his Alters with his holyest fier;
And let his glorious euer-skinning Rayes
Giue life, and growth to our Elizian Bayes.*

Nimphes. *Euterpe next to thee we will proceed,
That first sound'st out the Musick on the Reed,
With breath and fingers giuing life,
To the shrill Cornet and the Fyfe.
Teaching euery stop and kaye,
To those upon the Pipe that playe,
Those which Wind-Instruments we call
Or soft, or lowd, or greate, or small,*

41°

38° Chorus. *Euterpe aske of Phebus to inspire,
Vs for his Alters with his holyest fire
And let his glorious euer-shining Rayes
Giue life and growth to our Elizian Bayes.*

42°

Nimphes. *Terpsichore that of the Lute and Lyre,
And Instruments that sound with Cords and wyere,
That art the Mistres, to commaund
The touch of the most Curious hand,
When euery Quauer doth Imbrace
His like in a true Diapase,
And euery string his sound doth fill
Toucht with the Finger or the Quill.*

39° Chorus. *Terpsichore, craue Phebus to inspire
Vs for his Alters with his holyest fier*

43°

*And let his glorious euer-shining Rayes
Giue life and growth to our Elizian Bayes.*

*Nimphes. Then Erato wise muse on thee we call,
In Lynes to vs that do'st demonstrate all,
Which neatly, with thy staffe and Bowe,
Do'st measure, and proportion showe;
Motion and Gesture that dost teach
That euery height and depth canst reach,
And do'st demonstrate by thy Art
What nature else would not Impart.*

440

*Chorus. Deare Erato craue Phebus to inspire
Vs for his Alters with his holiest fire,
And let his glorious euer-shining Rayes,
Giue life and growth to our Elizian Bayes.*

*Nimphes. To thee then braue Caliope we come
Thou that maintain'st, the Trumpet, and the Drum;
The neighing Steed that louest to heare,
Clashing of Armes doth please thine eare,
In lofty Lines that do'st rehearse
Things worthy of a thundring verse,
And at no tyme are heard to straine,
On ought that suits a Common wayne.*

450

*Chorus. Caliope, craue Phebus to inspire,
Vs for his Alters with his holiest fier,
And let his glorious euer-shining Rayes,
Giue life and growth to our Elizian Bayes.*

*Nimphes. Then Polyhymnia most delicious Mayd,
In Rhetoricks Flowers that art arayd,
In Tropes and Figures, richly drest,
The Fyled Phrase that louest best,
That art all Elocution, and
The first that gau'st to vnderstand
The force of wordes in order plac'd
And with a sweet deliuey grac'd.*

460

*Chorus. Sweet Muse perswade our Phœbus to inspire
Vs for his Altars, with his holiest fire,
And let his glorious euer shining Rayes
Giue life and growth to our Elizian Bayes.*

The third Nimphall

191

Nimphe . *Lofty Vrania then we call to thee,
To whom the Heauens for euer opened be,
Thou th' Asterismes by name dost call,
And shewst when they doe rise and fall
Each Planets force, and dost diuine
His working, seated in his Signe,
And how the starry Frame still roules
Betwixt the fixed stedfast Poles.*

470

Chorus. *Vrania aske of Phœbus to inspire
Vs for his Altars with his holiest fire,
And let his glorious euer-shining Rayes
Giue life and growth to our Elizian Bayes.*

480

The fourth Nimphall

CLORIS and MERTILLA.

*Chaste Cloris doth disciose the skames
Of the Felician frintique Dames,
Mertilla strives t' appease her woe,
To golden wishes then they goe.*

*Mertilla. Why how now Cloris, what, thy head
Bound with forsaken Willow?
Is the cold ground become thy bed?
The grasse become thy Pillow?
O let not those life-lightning eyes
In thine sad vayle be shrowded,
Which into mourning puts the Skyes,
To see them ouer-clowded.*

*Cloris. O my Mertilla doe not praise
These Lampes so dimly burning,
Such sad and sullen lights as these
Were onely made for mourning:
Their obiects are the barren Rocks
With aged Mosse o'r shaded;
Now whilst the Spring layes forth her Locks
With blossomes brauely braded.*

10

Mertilla. O *Cloris*, Can there be a Spring,
 O my deare Nymph, there may not,
 Wanting thine eyes it forth to bring,
 Without which Nature cannot :
 Say what it is that troubleth thee
 Encreast by thy concealing,
 Speake ; sorrowes many times we see
 Are lesned by reuealing.

20

Cloris. Being of late too vainely bent
 And but at too much leasure ;
 Not with our Groves and Downes content,
 But surfetting in pleasure ;
 Felicia's Fields I would goe see,
 Where fame to me reported,
 The choyce Nymphes of the world to be
 From meaner beauties sorted ;
 Hoping that I from them might draw
 Some graces to delight me,
 But there such monstrous shapes I saw,
 That to this houre affright me.
 Throw the thick Hayre, that thatch'd their Browes,
 Their eyes vpon me stared,
 Like to those raging frantique Froes
 For *Bacchus* Feasts prepared :
 Their Bodies, although straight by kinde,
 Yet they so monstrous make them,
 That for huge Bags blowne vp with wind,
 You very well may take them.
 Their Bowels in their Elbowes are,
 Whereon depend their Panches,
 And their deformed Armes by farre
 Made larger than their Hanches :
 For their behaiour and their grace,
 Which likewise should haue priz'd them,
 Their manners were as beastly base
 As th' rags that so disguisd them ;
 All Anticks, all so impudent,
 So fashion'd out of fashion,
 As blacke *Cocytus* vp had sent

30

40

50

The fourth Nimphall

193

Her Fry into this nation,
Whose monstrosnesse doth so perplex,
Of Reason and depriues me,
That for their sakes I loath my sex,
Which to this sadnesse driues me.

60

Mertilla. O my deare *Cloris* be not sad,
Nor with these Furies danted,
But let these female fooles be mad,
With Hellish pride enchanted;
Let not thy noble thoughts descend
So low as their affections;
Whom neither counsell can amend,
Nor yet the Gods corrections:
Such mad folks ne'r let vs bemoane,
But rather scorne their folly,
And since we two are here alone,
To banish melancholly,
Leaue we this lowly creeping vayne
Not worthy admiration,
And in a braue and lefty strayne,
Lets exercise our passion,
With wishes of each others good,
From our abundant treasures,
And in this iocund spright'y mood:
Thus alter we our measurcs.

70

80

Mertilla. O I could wish this place were strewd with Roses,
And that this Banck were thickly thrumd with Grasse
As soft as Sleau, or Sarcenet euer was,
Whereon my *Cloris* her sweet selfe reposes.

Cloris. O that these Dewes Rosewater were for thee,
These Mists Perfumes that hang vpon these thicks,
And that the Winds were all Aromaticks,
Which, if my wish could make them, they should bee.

Mertilla. O that my Bottle one whole Diamond were,
So fild with Nectar that a Flye might sup,
And at one draught that thou mightst drinke it vp,
Yet a Carouse not good enough I feare.

90

Cloris. That all the Pearle, the Seas, or Indias haue
Were well dissolu'd, and thereof made a Lake,
Thou there in bathing, and I by to take
Pleasure to see thee clearer than the Waue.

Mertilla. O that the Hornes of all the Heards we see,
Were of fine gold, or else that euery horne
Were like to that one of the Vnicorne,
And of all these, not one but were thy Fee. 100

Cloris. O that their Hooues were Iuory, or some thing,
Then the pur'st Iuory farre more Christalline,
Fild with the food wherewith the Gods doe dinc,
To keepe thy Youth in a continuall Spring.

Mertilla. O that the sweets of all the Flowers that grow,
The labouring ayre would gather into one,
In Gardens, Fields, nor Meadows leauing none,
And all their Sweetnesse vpon thee would throw.

Cloris. Nay that those sweet harmonious straines we heare,
Amongst the liuely Birds melodious Layes, 110
As they recording sit vpon the Sprayes,
Were houering still for Musick at thine eare.

Mertilla. O that thy name were caru'd on euery Tree,
That as these plants still great, and greater grow,
Thy name deare Nimph might be enlarged so,
That euery Groue and Coppis might speake thee.

Cloris. Nay would thy name vpon their Rynds were set,
And by the Nymphes so oft and lowdly spoken,
As that the Ecchoes to that language broken
Thy happy name might houely counterfet. 120

Mertilla. O let the Spring still put sterne winter by,
And in rich Damaske let her Reuell still,
As it should doe if I might haue my will,
That thou mightst still walke on her Tapistry;
And thus since Fate no longer time alowes
Vnder this broad and shady Sicamore,
Where now we sit, as we haue oft before;
Those yet vnborne shall offer vp their Vowes.

The fift Nimphall

CLAIA, LELIPA, CLARINAX a Hermit.

*Of Garlands, Anadems, and Wreathes,
This Nimphall nought but sweetnesse breathes,
Presents you with delicious Posies,
And with powerfull Simples closes.*

Clia. SEE where old *Clarinox* is set,
His sundry Simples sorting,
From whose experience we may get
What worthy is reporting.
Then *Lelipa* let vs draw neere,
Whilst he his weedes is weathering,
I see some powerfull Simples there
That he hath late bin gathering.
Hail gentle Hermit, *love* thee speed,
And haue thee in his keeping,
And euer helpe thee at thy need,
Be thou awake or sleeping.

Clarinox. Ye payre of most Celestiall lights,
O Beauties three times burnisht,
Who could expect such heauenly wights
With Angels features furnisht;
What God doth guide you to this place,
To blesse my homely Bower?
It cannot be but this high grace
Proceeds from some high power;
The houres like hand-maids still attend,
Disposed at your pleasure,
Ordayned to noe other end
But to awaite your leasure;
The Dewes drawne vp into the Aer,
And by your breathes perfumed,
In little Clouds doe houer there
As loath to be consumed:
The Aer moues not but as you please,
So much sweet Nymphes it owes you,

The winds doe cast 'em to their ease,
And amorously inclose you.

Lelipa. Be not too lauish of thy praise,
Thou good Elizian Hermit,
Lest some to heare such words as these,
Perhaps may flattery tearme it;
But of your Simples something say,
Which may discourse affoord vs,
We know your knowledge lyes that way,
With subiects you haue stor'd vs.

40

Cliaia. We know for Physick yours you get,
Which thus you heere are sorting,
And vpon garlands we are set,
With Wreathes and Posyes sporting :

Lelipa. The Chaplet and the Anadem,
The curled Tresses crowning,
We looser Nimphes delight in them,
Not in your Wreathes renowing.

Clarimax. The Garland long agoe was worne,
As Time pleased to bestow it,
The Lawrell onely to adorne
The Conquerer and the Poet.
The Palme his due, who vncontrould,
On danger looking grauely,
When Fate had done the worst it could,
Who bore his Fortunes brauely.
Most worthy of the Oken Wreath
The Ancients him esteemed,
Who in a Battle had from death
Some man of worth redeemed.
About his temples Grasse they tye,
Himselfe that so behaued
In some strong Seedge by th' Enemy,
A City that hath saued.
A Wreath of Vervaine Herhauts weare,
Amongst our Garlands named,
Being sent that dreadfull newes to beare,
Offensiu warre proclaimed.

50

60

The fift Nymphall

197

The Signe of Peace who first displayes,
The Oliue Wreath possesses : 70
The Louer with the Myrtle Sprayes
Adornes his crisped Tresses.
In Loue the sad forsaken wight
The Willow Garland weareth :
The Funerall man befitting night,
The balefull Cipresse beareth.
To *Pan* we dedicate the Pine,
Whose Slips the Shepherd graceth :
40 Againe the Ivic and the Vine
On his, swolne *Bacchus* placeth. 80

Cliaia. The Boughes and Sprayes, of which you tell,
By you are rightly named,
But we with those of pretious smell
And colours are enflamed ;
The noble Ancients to excite
Men to doe things worth crowning,
Not vnperformed left a Rite,
To heighten their renowning :
50 But they that those rewards deuis'd,
And those braue wights that wore them 90
By these base times, though poorely priz'd,
Yet Hermit we adore them.
The store of euery fruitfull Field
We Nymphes at will possessing,
From that variety they yeeld
Get flowers for euery dressing :
Of which a Garland Ile compose,
Then busily attend me.
60 These flowers I for that purpose chose,
But where I misse amend me. 100

Clarimax. Well *Cliaia* on with your intent,
Lets see how you will weaue it,
Which done, here for a monument
I hope with me, you'll leaue it.

Cliaia. Here *Damaske* Roses, white and red,
Out of my lap first take I,

Which still shall runne along the thred,
 My chiefest Flower this make I :
 Amongst these Roses in a row,
 Next place I Pinks in plenty, 110
 These double Daysyes then for show,
 And will not this be dainty.
 The pretty Pansy then Ile tye
 Like Stones some Chaine inchasing,
 And next to them their neere Alyc,
 The purple Violet placing.
 The curious choyce, Clove Iuly-flower,
 Whose kinds hight the Carnation
 For sweetnesse of most soueraine power 120
 Shall helpe my Wreath to fashion.
 Whose sundry cullers of one kinde
 First from one Root derived,
 Them in their seuerall sutes Ile binde,
 My Garland so contriued ;
 A course of Cowslips then I'll stick,
 And here and there though sparely
 The pleasant Primrose downe Ile prick
 Like Pearles, which will show rarely :
 Then with these Marygolds Ile make 130
 My Garland somewhat swelling,
 These Honysuckles then Ile take,
 Whose sweets shall helpe their smelling :
 The Lilly and the Flower delice,
 For colour much contenting,
 For that, I them doe only prize,
 They are but pore in senting :
 The Daffadill most dainty is
 To match with these in meetnesse ;
 The Columbyne compar'd to this,
 All much alike for sweetnesse. 140
 These in their natures onely are
 Fit to embosse the border,
 Therefore Ile take especiall care
 To place them in their order :
 Sweet-Williams, Campions, Sops-in-Wine
 One by another neatly :

The fift Nimphall

199

Thus haue I made this Wreath of mine,
And finished it featly.

Lelipa. Your Garland thus you finisht haue,
Then as we haue attended 150
Your leasure, likewise let me craue
I may the like be friended.

Those gaudy garish Flowers you chuse,
In which our Nimphes are flaunting,
Which they at Feasts and Brydals vse,
The sight and smell inchanting:
A Chaplet me of Hearbs Ile make
Then which though yours be brauer,
Yet this of myne I'le vndertake
Shall not be short in fauour. 160

With Basill then I will begin,
Whose scent is wondrous pleasing,
This Eglantine I'le next put in,
The sense with sweetnes seasing.
Then in my Lauender I'le lay,
Muscado put among it,
And here and there a leafe of Bay,
Which still shall runne along it.
Germander, Marieram, and Tyme
Which vsed are for strewing, 170
With Hisop as an hearbe most pryne
Here in my wreath bestowing.

Then Balme and Mynt helps to make vp
My Chaplet, and for Tryall,
Costmary that so likes the Cup,
And next it Penicryall
Then Burnet shall beare vp with this
Whose leafe I greatly fansy,
Some Camomile doth not amisse,
With Sauory and some Tansy, 180
Then heere and there I'le put a sprig
Of Rosemary into it
Thus not too little or too big
Tis done if I can doe it.

Clarimax. *Claia* your Garland is most gaye,

Compos'd of curious Flowers,
 And so most louely *Lelipa*,
 This Chaplet is of yours,
 In goodly Gardens yours you get
 Where you your laps haue laded ; 190
 My symples are by Nature set,
 In Groues and Fields vntraded.
 Your Flowers most curiously you twyne,
 Each one his place supplying.
 But these rough harsher Hearbs of mine,
 About me rudely lying,
 Of which some dwarfish Weeds there be,
 Some of a larger stature,
 Some by experience as we see,
 Whose names expresse their nature, 200
 Heere is my Moly of much fame,
 In Magicks often vsed,
 Mugwort and Night-shade for the same
 But not by me abused ;
 Here Henbane, Popy, Hemblock here,
 Procuring Deadly sleeping,
 Which I doe minister with Feare,
 Not fit for each mans keeping.
 Heere holy Veruayne, and heere Dill,
 Against witchcraft much auailing. 210
 Here Horhound gainst the Mad dogs ill
 By biting, neuer failing.
 Here Mandrake that procureth loue,
 In poysoning philters mixed,
 And makes the Barren fruitfull proue,
 The Root about them fixed.
 Inchaunting Lunary here lyes
 In Sorceries excelling,
 And this is Dictam, which we prize
 Shot shafts and Darts expelling, 220
 Here Saxifrage against the stone
 That Powerfull is approued,
 Here Dodder by whose helpe alone,
 Ould Agues are remoued
 Here Mercury, here Helibore,

The fift Nimphall

201

Ould Vicers mundifying,
And Shepheards-Purse the Flux most sore,
That helps by the applying ;
Here wholsome Plantane, that the payne
Of Eyes and Eares appeases ;
Here cooling Sorrell that againe
We vse in hot diseases :
The medcinable Mallow here,
Asswaging sudaine Tumors,
The iagged Polypodium there,
To purge ould rotten humors,
Next these here Egremony is,
That helps the Serpents byting,
The blessed Betony by this,
Whose cures deseruen writing :
This All-heale, and so nam'd of right,
New wounds so quickly healing,
A thousand more I could recyte,
Most worthy of Reuealing,
But that I hindred am by Fate,
And busnesse doth preuent me,
To cure a mad man, which of late
Is from Felicia sent me.

230

240

Cliaia. Nay then thou hast inough to doe,
We pity thy enduring,
For they are there infected soe,
That they are past thy curing.

250

The sixt Nimphall

SILVIVS, HALCIVS, MELANTHVS.

A Woodman, Fisher, and a Swaine
This Nimphall through with mirth maintaine,
Whose pleadings so the Nymphes doe please,
That presently they giue them Bayes.

Cleere had the day bin from the dawne,
All chequerd was the Skye,

Muses Elizium

Thin Clouds like Scarfs of Cobweb Lawne
 Vayld Heauen's most glorious eye.
 The Winde had no more strength then this,
 That leasurly it blew,
 To make one leafe the next to kisse,
 That closly by it grew.
 The Rils that on the Pebbles playd,
 Might now be heard at will; 10
 This world they onely Musick made,
 Else euerything was still.
 The Flowers like braue embrauded Gerles,
 Lookt as they much desired,
 To see whose head with orient Pearles,
 Most curiously was tyred;
 And to it selfe the subtle Ayre,
 Such souerainty assumes,
 That it receiu'd too large a share 20
 From natures rich perfumes.
 When the Elizian Youth were met,
 That were of most account,
 And to disport themselues were set
 Vpon an easy Mount:
 Neare which, of stately *I* and Pine
 There grew abundant sto:
 The Tree that weepeth Turpentine,
 And shady Sicamore.
 Amongst this merry youthfull trayne 30
 A Forrester they had,
 A Fisher, and a Shepherds swayne
 A liuely Countrey Lad:
 Betwixt which three a question grew,
 Who should the worthiest be,
 Which violently they pursue,
 Nor stickled would they be.
 That it the Company doth please
 This ciuill strife to stay,
 Freely to heare what each of these
 For his braue selfe could say:
 When first this Forrester (of all) 40
 That *Silvius* had to name,

The sixt Nimphall

203

To whom the Lot being cast doth fall,
Doth thus begin the Game.

Silvius. For my profession then, and for the life I lead,
All others to excell, thus for my selfe I plead ;
I am the Prince of sports, the Forrest is my Fee,
He's not vpon the Earth for pleasure liues like me ;
The Mornc no sooner puts her rosye Mantle on,
But from my quyet Lodge I instantly am gone, 50
When the melodious Birds from euery Bush and Bryer,
Of the wilde spacious Wasts, make a continuall quire ;
The motlied Meadows then, new vernisht with the Sunne
Shute vp their spicy sweets vpon the winds that runne,
In easly ambling Gales, and softly seeme to pace,
That it the longer might their lushiousnesse imbrace :
I am clad in youthfull Greene, I other colour, scorne,
My silken Bauldrick beares my Beugle, or my Horne,
Which setting to my Lips, I winde so lowd and shrill,
As makes the Ecchoes showte from cuery neighbouring 60
Hill :
My Doghooke at my Belt, to which my Lyam's tyde,
My Sheafe of Arrows by, my Woodknife at my Syde,
My Crosse-bow in my Hand, my Gaffle or my Rack
To bend it when I please, or it I list to slack,
My Hound then in my Lyam, I by the Woodmans art
Forecast, where I may lodge the goodly Hie-palm'd Hart,
To viewe the grazing Heards, so sundry times I vse,
Where by the loftiest Head I know my Deare to chuse,
And to vnheard him then, I gallop o'r the ground
Vpon my wel-breath'd Nag, to cheere my earning Hound. 70
Sometime I pitch my Toyles the Deare aliue to take,
Sometime I like the Cry, the deep-mouth'd Kennell make,
Then vnderneath my Horse, I staulke my game to strike,
And with a single Dog to hunt him hurt, I like.
The Siluians are to me true subiects, I their King,
The stately Hart, his Hind doth to my presence bring,
The Buck his loued Doe, the Roe his tripping Mate,
Before me to my Bower, whereas I sit in State.
The Dryads, Hamadryads, the Satyres and the Fawnes
Oft play at Hyde and Seeke before me on the Lawnes, 80

The frisking Fayry oft when horned Cinthia shines
 Before me as I walke dance wanton Mataclynes,
 The numerous feathered flocks that the wild Forrests haunt
 Their Siluan songs to me, in cheerefull dittyes chaunte,
 The Shades like ample Sheelds, defend me from the Sunne,
 Through which me to refresh the gentle Riuelets runne,
 No little bubling Brook from any Spring that falls
 But on the Pebbles playes me pretty Madrigals.
 I' th' morne I clime the Hills, where wholsome winds do
 blow,

At Noonc-tyde to the Vales, and shady Groues below, 90
 T'wards Euening I againe the Chrystall Floods frequent,
 in pleasure thus my life continually is spent.
 As Princes and great Lords haue Pallaces, so I
 Haue in the Forrests here, my Hail and Galiery
 The tall and stately Woods, which vnderneath are Plaine,
 The Groues my Gardens are, the Heath and Downes againe
 My wide and spacious walkes, then say all what ye can,
 The Forrester is still your only gallant man.

He of his speech scarce made an end,
 But him they load with prayse, 100
 The Nimphes most highly him commend,
 And vow to giue him Bayes :
 He's now cryde vp of euery one,
 And who but onely he,
 The Forrester's the man alone,
 The worthy best of the three.
 When some then th' other farre more stayd,
 Wil'd them a while to pause,
 For there was more yet to be sayd,
 That might deserve applause, 110
 When *Halcius* his turne next plyes,
 And silence hauing wonne,
 Roome for the fisher man he cryes,
 And thus his Plea begunne.

Halcius. No Forrester, it so must not be borne away,
 But heare what for himselfe the Fisher first can say,
 The Chrystall current Streames continually I keepe,
 Where euery Pearle-pau'd Foard, and cuery Blew-eyd deepe

The sixth Nimphall

205

With me familiar are ; when in my Boate being set,
My Oare I take in hand, my Angle and my Net 120
About me ; like a Prince my selfe in state I steer,
Now vp, now downe the Streame, now am I here, now ther,
The Pilot and the Fraught my selfe ; and at my ease
Can land me where I list, or in what place I please,
The Siluer-scaled Shoales, about me in the Streames,
As thick as ye discerne the Atoms in the Beames,
Neare to the shady Banck where slender Sallows grow,
And Willows their shag'd tops downe t'wards the waters bow
I shove in with my Boat to sheeld me from the heat,
Where chusing from my Bag, some prou'd especiall bayt, 130
The goodly well growne Trout I with my Angle strike,
And with my bearded Wyer I take the rauenous Pike,
Of whom when I haue hould, he seldome breakes away
Though at my Lynes full length, soe long I let him play
Till by my hand I finde he well-nere wearyed be,
When softly by degrees I drawe him vp to me.
The lusty Samon to, I oft with Angling take,
Which me about the rest most Lordly sport doth make,
Who feeling he is caught, such Frisks and bounds doth fetch,
And by his very strength my Line soe farre doth stretch, 140
As draws my floating Corcke downe to the very ground,
And wresting at my Rod, doth make my Boat turne round.
I neuer idle am, some tyme I bayt my Weeles,
With which by night I take the dainty siluer Eeles,
And with my Draughtnet then, I sweepe the streaming Flood,
And to my Tramell next, and Cast-net from the Mud,
I beate the Scaly brood, noe hower I idely spend,
But weariet with my worke I bring the day to end :
The Naijdes and Nymphes that in the Riuers keepe,
Which take into their care, the store of euery deepe, 150
Amongst the Flowery flags, the Bullrushes and Reed,
That of the Spawne haue charge (abundantly to breed)
Well mounted vpon Swans, their naked bodys lend
To my discerning eye, and on my Boate attend,
And dance vpon the Waues, before me (for my sake)
To th' Musick the soft wynd vpon the Reeds doth make
And for my pleasure more, the rougher Gods of Seas
From *Neptune's* Court send in the blew Neriades,

Which from his bracky Realme vpon the Billowes ride
 And beare the Rivers backe with euery streaming Tyde, 160
 Those Billowes gainst my Boate, borne with delightfull Gales,
 Oft seeming as I rowe to tell me pretty tales,
 Whilst Ropes of liquid Pearle still load my laboring Oares,
 As streacht vpon the Streame they stryke me to the Shores :
 The silent medowes seeme delighted with my Layes,
 As sitting in my Boate I sing my Lasses praise,
 Then let them that like, the Forrester vp cry,
 Your noble Fisher is your only man say I.

This speech of *Halcius* turn'd the Tyde,
 And brought it so about, 170
 That all vpon the Fisher cryde,
 That he would beare it out ;
 Him for the speech he made, to clap
 Who lent him not a hand,
 And said t'would be the Waters hap,
 Quite to put downe the Land.

This while *Melanthus* silent sits,
 (For so the Shepheard hight)
 And hauing heard these dainty wits,
 Each pleading for his right ; 180
 To heare them honor'd in this wise,
 His patience doth prouoke,
 When for a Shepheard roome he cryes,
 And for himselfe thus spoke.

Melanthus. Well Fisher you haue done, and Forrester for
 you

Your Tale is neatly tould, s'are both's to giue you due,
 And now my turne comes next, then heare a Shepherd speak :
 My watchfulnesse and care giues day scarce leaue to break,
 But to the Fields I haste, my folded flock to see,
 Where when I finde, nor Woolfe, nor Fox, hath iniur'd me,
 I to my Bottle straight, and soundly baste my Throat, 191
 Which done, some Country Song or Roundelay I roate
 So merrily ; that to the musick that I make,
 I Force the Larke to sing ere she be well awake ;
 Then *Baull* my cut-tayld Curre and I begin to play,
 He o'r my Shephooke leapes, now th'one, now th'other way,

The sixt Nimphall

207

Then on his hinder feet he doth himselfe aduance,
I tune, and to my note, my liuely Dog doth dance,
Then whistle in my Fist, my fellow Swaynes to call,
Downe goe our Hooks and Scrips, and we to Nine-holes
fall, 200

At Dust-point, or at Quoys, else are we at it hard,
All false and cheating Games, we Shepherds are debar'd ;
Suruaying of my sheepe if Ewe or Wether looke
As though it were amisse, or with my Curre, or Crooke
I take it, and when once I finde what it doth ayle,
It hardly hath that hurt, but that my skill can heale ;
And when my carefull eye, I cast vpon my sheepe
I sort them in my Pens, and sorted soe I keepe :
Those that are bigst of Boane, I still reserue for breed,
My Cullings I put off, or for the Chapman feed. 210

When the Euening doth approach I to my Bagpipe take,
And to my Grazing flocks such Musick then I make,
That they forbear to feed ; then me a King you see,
I playing goe before, my Subiects followe me,
My Bell-weather most braue, before the rest doth stalke,
The Father of the flocke, and after him doth walke
My writhen-headed Ram, with Posyes crowned in pride
Fast to his crooked hornes with Rybands neatly ty'd
And to our Shepherds Board that's cut out of the ground,
My fellow Swaynes and I together at it round, 220
With Greencheese, clouted Cream, with Flawns, and Cus-
tards, stord,

Whig, Sider, and with Whey, I domineer a Lord,
When shering time is come I to the Riuer driue,
My goodly well-fleec'd Flocks : (by pleasure thus I thriue)
Which being washt at will ; vpon the shering day,
My wooll I foorth in Loaks, fit for the wynder lay,
Which vpon lusty heapes into my Coate I heaue,
That in the Handling feeles as soft as any Sleauce,
When eury Ewe two Lambes, that yeaned hath that yeare,
About her new shorne neck a Chaplet then doth weare ; 230
My Tarboxe, and my Scrip, my Bagpipe, at my back,
My Sheephooke in my hand, what can I say I lacke ;
He that a Scepter swayd, a sheephooke in his hand,
Hath not disdaind to haue, for Shepherds then I stand ;

Then Forester and you my Fisher cease your strife
I say : our Shepheard leads your onely merry life,

They had not cryd the Forester,
And Fisher vp before,
So much : but now the Nimphes preferre,
The Shephard ter tymes more, 240
And all the Ging goes on his side,
Their Minion him they make,
To him themselues they all apply'd,
And all his partie take ;
Till some in their discretion cast,
Since first the strife begunne,
In all that from them there had past
None absolutly wonne ;
That equall honour they should share ;
And their deserts to showe, 250
For each a Garland they prepare,
Which they on them bestowe,
Of all the choisest flowers that weare,
Which purposly they gather,
With which they Crowne them, parting there,
As they came first together.

The seuenth Nimphall

FLORIMEL, LELIPA, NAIJS, COORVS a Feriman.

*The Nimphes, the Queene of loue pursue,
Which oft doth hide her from their view:
But lastly from th' Elizian Nation,
She banisht is by Proclamation.*

Florimel. Deare *Lelipa*, where hast thou bin so long,
Was't not enough for thee to doe me wrong ;
To rob me of thy selfe, but with more spight
To take my *Naijs* from me, my delight ?
Yee lazie Girles, your heads where haue ye layd,
Whil'st *Venus* here her anticke prankes hath playd ?

The seventh Nymphall 209

Lelipa. Nay *Florimel*, we should of you enquire,
The onely Mayden, whom we all admire
For Beauty, Wit, and Chastity, that you
Amongst the rest of all our Virgin crue, 10
In quest of her, that you so slacke should be,
And leaue the charge to Naijs and to me.

Florimel. Y'are much mistaken *Lelipa*, 'twas I,
Of all the Nymphes, that first did her descry,
At our great Hunting, when as in the Chase
Amongst the rest, me thought I saw one face
So exceeding faire, and curious, yet vnknowne
That I that face not possibly could owne.
And in the course, so Goddesses like a gate,
Each step so full of maiesty and state; 20
That with my selfe, I thus resolu'd that she
Lesse then a Goddesses (surely) could not be:
Thus as *Idalia*, stedfastly I ey'd,
A little Nymphes that kept close by her side
I noted, as vnknowne as was the other,
Which *Cupid* was disguis'd so by his mother.
The little purblinde Rogue, if you had seene,
You would haue thought he verily had beene
One of *Diana's* Votaries so clad,
He euery thing so like a Huntresse had: 30
And she had put false eyes into his head,
That very well he might vs all haue sped.
And still they kept together in the Reare,
But as the Boy should haue shot at the Deare,
He shot amongst the Nymphes, which when I saw,
Closer vp to them I began to draw;
And fell to hearken, when they naught suspecting,
Because I seem'd them vtterly neglecting,
I heard her say, my little *Cupid* too't,
Now Boy or neuer, at the Beuie shoot, 40
Haue at them *Venus*, quoth the Boy anon,
Ple pierce the proud'st, had she a heart of stone:
With that I cryde out, Treason, Treason, when
The Nymphes that were before, turning agen
To vnderstand the meaning of this cry,

They out of sight were vanish't presently.
 Thus but for me, the Mother and the Sonne,
 Here in Elizium, had vs all vndone.

Naijs. Belecue me, gentle Maide, 'twas very well,
 But now heare me my beauteous *Florimel*, 50
 Great *Mars* his Lemman being cryde out here,
 She to *Felicia* goes, still to be neare
 Th' Elizian Nimphes, for at vs is her ayme,
 The fond *Felicians* are her common game.
 I vpon pleasure idly wandring thither,
 Something worth laughter from those fooles to gather,
 Found her, who thus had lately beene surpriz'd,
 Fearing the like, had her faire selfe disguis'd
 Like an old Witch, and gaue out to haue skill 60
 In telling Fortunes either good or ill ;
 And that more nearly she with them might close,
 She cut the Cornes, of dainty Ladies Toes :
 She gaue them Phisicke, either to coole or mooue them,
 And powders too to make their sweet Hearts loue them :
 And her sonne *Cupid*, as her Zany went,
 Carrying her boxes, whom she often sent
 To know of her faire Patients how they slept.
 By which meanes she, and the blinde Archer crept
 Into their fauours, who would often Toy,
 And tooke delight in sporting with the Boy ; 70
 Which many times amongst his waggish tricks,
 These wanton Wenches in the bosome prickes ;
 That they before which had some franticke fits,
 Were by his Witchcraft quite out of their wits.
 Watching this Wisard, my minde gaue me still
 She some Imposter was, and that this skill
 Was counterfeit, and had some other end.
 For which discouery, as I did attend,
 Her wrinckled vizard being very thin,
 My piercing eye perceiu'd her cleerer skin 80
 Through the thicke Riuels perfectly to shine ;
 When I perceiu'd a beauty so diuine,
 As that so clouded, I began to pry
 A little nearer, when I chanc't to spye

The seventh Nymphall

211

That pretty Mole vpon her Cheeke, which when
I saw; suruoying euery part agen,
Vpon her left hand, I perceiu'd the skarre
Which she receiued in the Troian warre;
Which when I found, I could not chuse but smile.
She, who againe had noted me the while, 90
And, by my carriage, found I had descry'd her,
Slipt out of sight, and presently doth hide her.

Lelipa. Nay then my dainty Girles, I make no doubt
But I my selfe as strangely found her out
As either of you both; in Field and Towne,
When like a Pedlar she went vp and downe:
For she had got a pretty handsome Packe,
Which she had fardled neatly at her backe:
And opening it, she had the perfect cry,
Come my faire Girles, let's see, what will you buy. 100
Here be fine night Maskes, plastred well within,
To supple wrinckles, and to smooth the skin:
Heer's Christall, Corall, Bugle, Iet, in Beads,
Cornelian Bracelets for my dainty Maids:
Then Periwigs and Searcloth-Gloues doth show,
To make their hands as white as Swan or Snow:
Then takes she forth a curious gilded boxe,
Which was not opened but by double locks;
Takes them aside, and doth a Paper spred,
In which was painting both for white and red: 110
And next a piece of Silke, wherein there lyes
For the decay'd, false Breasts, false Teeth, false Eyes
And all the while shee's opening of her Packe,
Cupid with's wings bound close downe to his backe:
Playing the Tumbler on a Table gets,
And shewes the Ladies many pretty feat's.
I seeing behinde him that he had such things,
For well I knew no boy but he had wings,
I view'd his Mothers beauty, which to me
Lesse then a Goddesse said, she could not be: 120
With that quoth I to her, this other day,
As you doe now, so one that came this way,
Shew'd me a neate piece, with the needle wrought,

How *Mars* and *Venus* were together caught
 By polt-foot *Vulcan* in an Iron net;
 It grieu'd me after that I chanc't to let,
 It to goe from me: whereat waxing red,
 Into her Hamper she hung downe her head,
 As she had stoup't some noueltie to seeke,
 But 'twas indeed to hide her blushing Ceecke: 130
 When she her Trinkets trusseth vp anon,
 E'r we were 'ware, and instantly was gone.

Florimel. But hearke you Nymphes, amongst our idle prate,
 Tis current newes through the Elizian State,
 That *Venus* and her Sonne were lately scene
 Here in *Elizium*, whence they oft haue bene
 Banisht by our Edict, and yet still in
 Were here in publique row'd o'r at the Ferry,
 Where as 'tis said, the Ferryman and she
 Had much discourse, she was so full of glee,
Codrus much wondring at the blind Boyes Bow. 140

Naijs. And what it was, that easly you may know,
Codrus himselfe comes rowing here at hand.

Lelipa. *Codrus* Come hither, let your Whirry stand,
 I hope vpon you, ye will take no state
 Because two Gods haue grac't your Boat of late;
 Good Ferry-man I pray thee let vs heare
 What talke ye had, aboard thee whilst they were.

Codrus. Why thus faire Nymphes.
 As I a Fare had lately past,
 And thought that side to ply,
 I heard one as it were in haste;
 A Boate, a Boate, to cry,
 Which as I was aboute to bring,
 And came to view my Fraught,
 Thought I; what more then heauenly thing,
 Hath fortune hither brought.
 She seeing mine eyes still on her were,
 Soone, smilingly, quoth she;
 Sirra, looke to your Rooter there,
 Why lookst thou thus at me? 150

The seventh Nymphall

213

And nimble stopt into my Boat,
With her a little Lad
Naked and blind, yet did I note,
That Bow and Shafts he had,
And two Wings to his Shoulders fixt,
Which stood like little Sayles,
With farre more various colours mixt,
Then be your Peacocks Tayles ;
I seeing this little dapper Elfe, 170
Such Armes as these to beare,
Quoth I thus softly to my selfe,
What strange thing haue we here,
I neuer saw the like thought I :
Tis more then strange to me,
To haue a child haue wings to fly,
And yet want eyes to see ;
Sure this is some deuised toy,
Or it transform'd hath bin,
For such a thing, halfe Bird, halfe Boy, 180
I thinke was neuer scene ;
And in my Boat I turnd about,
And wistly viewd the Lad,
And cleerely saw his eyes were out,
Though Bow and Shafts he had.
As wistly she did me behold,
How likst thou him, quoth she,
Why well, quoth I ; and better should,
Had he but eyes to see.
How sayst thou honest friend, quoth she, 190
Wilt thou a Prentice take,
I thinke in time, though blind he be,
A Ferry-man hee'll make ;
To guide my passage Boat quoth I,
His fine hands were not made,
He hath beene bred too wantonly
To vndertake my trade ;
Why helpe him to a Master then,
Quoth she, such Youths be scant,
It cannot be but there be men 200
That such a Boy do want.

Quoth I, when you your best haue done,
 No better way you'll finde,
 Then to a Harper binde your Sonne,
 Since most of them are blind.
 The louely Mother and the Boy,
 Laught heartily thereat,
 As at some nimble iest or toy,
 To heare my homely Chat.

Quoth I, I pray you let me know, 210
 Came he thus first to light,
 Or by some sicknesse, hurt, or blow,
 Depryued of his sight ;
 Nay sure, quoth she, he thus was borne,
 Tis strange borne blind, quoth I,
 I feare you put this as a scorne
 On my simplicity ;

Quoth she, thus blind I did him beare,
 Quoth I, if't be no lye,
 Then he's the first blind man Ile sweare, 220
 Ere practisd Archery,
 A man, quoth she, nay there you misse,
 He's still a Boy as now,
 Nor to be elder then he is,
 The Gods will him alow ;
 To be no elder then he is,
 Then sure he is some sprite

I straight replide, againe at this,
 The Goddessse laught out right ;
 It is a mystery to me, 230
 An Archer and yet blinde ;

Quoth I againe, how can it be,
 That he his marke should finde ;
 The Gods, quoth she, whose will it was
 That he should want his sight,
 That he in something should surpasse,
 To recompence their spight,
 Gaue him this gift, though at his Game
 He still shot in the darke,
 That he should haue so certaine ayme, 240
 As not to misse his marke.

The seuenth Nimph ill

215

By this time we were come a shore,
When me my Fare she payd,
But not a word she vttered more,
Nor had I her bewrayd,
Of *Venus* nor of *Cupid* I
Before did neuer heare,
But that Fisher comming by
Then, told me who they were.

Florimel. Well: against them then proceed 250
As before we haue decreed,
That the Goddess and her Child,
Be for euer hence exild,
Which *Lelipa* you shall proclaime
In our wise *Apollo's* name.

Lelipa. To all th' Elizian Nimphish Nation,
Thus we make our Proclamation,
Against *Venus* and her Sonne
For the mischeefe they haue done,
After the next last of May, 260
The fixt and peremtory day,
If she or *Cupid* shall be found
Vpon our Elizian ground,
Our Edict, meere Rogues shall make them,
And as such, who ere shall take them,
Them shall into prison put,
Cupids wings shall then be cut,
His Bow broken, and his Arrowes
Giuen to Boyes to shoot at Sparrowes,
And this Vagabund be sent, 270
Hauing had due punishment
To mount *Cytheron*, which first fed him:
Where his wanton Mother bred him,
And there out of her protection
Dayly to receiue correction;
Then her Pasport shall be made,
And to *Cyprus* Isle conuayd,
And at *Paphos* in her Shrync,
Where she hath been held diuine,

For her offences found contrite,
There to liue an Anchorite.

280

The eight Nimphall

MERTILLA, CLAIA, CLORIS.

*A Nymph is marryed to a Fay,
Great preparations for the Day,
All Rites of Nuptials they recite you
To the Brydall and inuite you.*

Mertilla. But will our *Tita* wed this Fay?

Claia. Yea, and to morrow is the day.

Mertilla. But why should she bestow her selfe
Vpon this dwarfish Fayry Elfe?

Claia. Why by her smalnesse you may finde,
That she is of the Fayry kinde,
And therefore apt to chuse her make
Whence she did her begining take:
Besides he's deft and wondrous Ayrye,
And of the noblest of the Fayry,
Chiefe of the Crickets of much fame,
In Fayry a most ancient name.
But to be briefe, 'tis cleerely done,
The pretty wench is woo'd and wonne.

10

Cloris. If this be so, let vs prouide
The Ornaments to fit our Bryde.
For they knowing she doth come
From vs in *Elizium*

Queene *Mab* will seeke she should be drest
In those attyres we thinke our best,
Therefore some curious things lets giue her,
E'r to her Spouse we her deliuer.

20

Mertilla. Ile haue a Jewell for her eare,
(Which for my sake Ile haue her weare)
'T shall be a Dewdrop, and therein
Of Cupids I will haue a twinne,

The eight Nimphall

217

Which struggling, with their wings shall break
The Bubble, out of which shall leak,
So sweet a liquor as shall moue
Each thing that smels, to be in loue.

30

Clara. Beleeue me Gerle, this will be fine,
And to this Pendant, then take mine;
A Cup in fashion of a Fly,
Of the Linxes piercing eye,
Wherein there sticks a Sunny Ray
Shot in through the cleerest day,
Whose brightnesse *Venus* selfe did moue,
Therein to put her drinke of Loue,
Which for more strength she did distill,
The Limbeck was a *Phœnix* quill,
At this Cups delicious brinke,
A Fly approaching but to drinke,
Like Amber or some precious Gumme
It transparant doth become.

40

Cloris. For Iewels for her cares she's sped,
But for a dressing for her head
I thinke for her I haue a Tyer,
That all Fayryes shall admyre,
The yellowes in the full-blowne Rose,
Which in the top it doth inclose
Like drops of gold Oare shall be hung;
Vpon her Tresses, and among
Those scattered seeds (the eye to please)
The wings of the *Cantharides*:
With some o' th' *Raine-bow* that doth raile
Those Moons in, in the *Peacocks* taile:
Whose dainty colours being mixt
With th' other beauties, and so fixt,
Her louely Tresses shall appeare,
As though vpon a flame they were.
And to be sure she shall be gay,
We'll take those feathers from the lay;
About her eyes in *Circlets* set,
To be our *Tita's* Coronet.

50

60

Mertilla. Then dainty Girles I make no doubt,
But we shall neatly send her out :
But let's amongst our selues agree,
Of what her wedding Gowne shall be.

Clia. Of Pansie, Pincke, and Primrose leaues,
Most curiously laid on in Threaues: 70
And all embroydery to supply,
Powthred with flowers of Rosemary :
A trayle about the skirt shall runne,
The Silkwormes finest, newly spunne ;
And euery Seame the Nimphs shall sew
With th' smallest of the Spinners Ciue :
And hauing done their worke, againe
These to the Church shall beare her Traine :
Which for our *Tita* we will make
Of the cast slough of a Snake, 80
Which quiuering as the winde doth blow,
The Sunne shall it like Tinsell shew.

Cloris. And being led to meet her mate,
To make sure that she want no state,
Moones from the Peacockes tayle wee'll shred,
With feathers from the Pheasants head :
Mix'd with the plume of (so high price,)
The precious bird of Paradice.
Which to make vp, our Nimphes shall ply
Into a curious Canopy. 90
Borne o're her head (by our enquiry)
By Elfes, the fittest of the Faery.

Mertilla. But all this while we haue forgot
Her Buskins, neighbours, haue we not ?

Clia. We had, for those I'll fit her now,
They shall be of the Lady-Cow :
The dainty shell vpon her backe
Of Crimson strew'd with spots of blacke ;
Which as she holds a stately pace,
Her Leg will wonderfully grace. 100

Cloris. But then for musicke of the best,
This must be thought on for the Feast.

The eight Nymphall

219

Mertilla. The Nightingale of birds most choyce,
To doe her best shall straine her voyce ;
And to this bird to make a Set,
The Mauis, Merle, and Robinet ;
The Larke, the Lennet, and the Thrush,
That make a Quier of euery Bush.
But for still musicke, we will keepe
The Wren, and Titmouse, which to sleepe 110
Shall sing the Bride, when shee's alone
The rest into their chambers gone.
And like those vpon Ropes that walke
On Gossimer, from staulke to staulke,
The tripping Fayry tricks shall play
The euening of the wedding day.

Claia. But for the Bride-bed, what were fit,
That hath not beene talk'd of yet.

Cloris. Of leaues of Roses white and red,
Shall be the Couering of her bed : 120
The Curtaines, Valence, Tester, all,
Shall be the flower Imperiall,
And for the Fringe, it all along
With azure Harebels shall be hung :
Of Lillies shall the Pillowes be,
With downe stuff of the Butterflee.

Me-tilla. Thus farre we handsomely haue gone,
Now for our Prothalamion
Or Marriage song of all the rest,
A thing that much must grace our feast. 130
Let vs practise then to sing it,
Ere we before th' assembly bring it :
We in Dialogues must doe it,
Thẽ my dainty Girles set to it.

Claia. *This day must Tita marryed be,
Come Nymphs this nuptiall let vs see.*

Mertilla. *But is it certaine that ye say,
Will she wed the Noble Faye?*

Cloris. *Sprinkle the dainty flowers with dewes,
Such as the Gods at Banquets vse :* 140

Muses Elizium

*Let Hearbs and Weeds turne all to Roses,
And make proud the posts with posies :
Shute your swets into the ayre,
Charge the morning to be fayre.*

Claiā. } *For our Tita is this day,*
Mertilla. } *To be married to a Faye.*

Claiā. *By whom then shall our Bride be led
To the Temple to be wed.*

Mertilla. *Onely by your selfe and I,
Who that roomth should else supply?*

150

Cloris. *Come bright Girles, come altogether,
And bring all your offrings hither,
Ye most braue and Buxome Beuye,
All your goodly graces Leuye,
Come in Maiestie and state
Our Brydall here to celebrate.*

Mertilla. } *For our Tita is this day,*
Claiā. } *Married to a noble Faye.*

Claiā. *Whose lot wilt be the way to strow
On which to Church our Bride must goe?*

160

Mertilla. *That I think as fit'st of all,
To liuely Lelipa will fall.*

Cloris. *Summon all the sweets that are,
To this nuptiall to repayre ;
Till with their throngs themselues they smother,
Strongly styling one another ;
And at last they all consume,
And vanish in one rich perfume.*

Mertilla. } *For our Tita is this day,*
Claiā. } *Married to a noble Faye.*

170

Mertilla. *By whom must Tita married be,
'Tis fit we all to that should see?*

Claiā. *The Priest he purposely doth come,
Th' Arch Flamyne of Elizium.*

The eight Nymphall

221

Cloris. *With Tapers let the Temples shine,
Sing to Himen, Hymnes diuine :
Load the Altars till there rise
Clouds from the burnt sacrifice ;
With your Sensors sling aloofe
Their smels, till they ascend the Roofe.* 180

Mertilla. } *For our Tita is this day,*
Claia. } *Married to a noble Fay.*

Mertilla. *But comming backe when she is wed,
Who breakes the Cake aboue her head.*

Claia. *That shall Mertilla, for shee's tallest,
And our Tita is the smallest.*

Cloris. *Violins, strike vp aloud,
Ply the Gitterne, scowre the Crowd,
Let the nimble hand belabour
The whistling Pipe, and drumbling Taber :
To the full the Bagpipe racke,
Till the swelling leather cracke.* 190

Mertilla. } *For our Tita is this day,*
Claia. } *Married to a noble Fay.*

Claia. *But when to dyne she takes her seate
What shall be our Tita's meate ?*

Mertilla. *The Gods this Feast, as to begin,
Haue sent of their Ambrosia in.*

Cloris. *Then serue we vp the strawes rich berry,
The Respas, and Elizian Cherry :
The virgin honey from the flowers
In Hibla, wrought in Flora's bowers :
Full Bowles of Nectar, and no Girle
Carouse but in dissolued Pearle.* 200

Mertilla. } *For our Tita is this day,*
Claia. } *Married to a noble Fay.*

Claia. *But when night comes, and she must goe
To Bed, deare Nymphes what must we doe ?*

Mertilla. *In the Posset must be brought,
And Poynts be from the Bridegroom caught.*

210

Cloris. *In Maskes, in Dances, and delight,
And reare Banquets spend the night :
Then about the Roome we ramble,
Scatter Nuts, and for them scramble :
Ouer Stooles, and Tables tumble,
Neuer thinke of noyse nor rumble.*

Mertilla. } *For our Tita is this day,*
Claia. } *Married to a noble Fay.*

The ninth Nimphall

MUSES and NIMPHS.

*The Muses spend their lofty layes,
Vpon Apollo and his prayse ;
The Nimphs with Gems his Alter build,
This Nimphall is with Phoebus fld.*

A TEMPLE of exceeding state,
The Nimphes and Muses rearing,
Which they to *Phæbus* dedicate,
Elizium euer cheering :
These Muses, and those Nimphes contend
This Phane to *Phæbus* offering,
Which side the other should transcend,
These praise, those prizes proffering,
And at this long appointed day,
Each one their largesse bringing,
Those nine faire Sisters led the way
Thus to *Apollo* singing.

10

The Muses. *Thou youthfull God that guid'st the howres,
The Muses thus implore thee,
By all those Names, due to thy powers,
By which we still adore thee.
Sol, Tytan, Delius, Cynthus, styles
Much reuerence that haue wonne thee,*

The ninth Nimphall

223

Deriu'd from Mountaines as from Iles
Where worship first was done thee.
Rich Delos brought thee forth diuine,
Thy Mother thither driuen,
At Delphos thy most sacred shrine,
Thy Oracles were giuen.
In thy swift course from East to West,
They minutes misse to finde thee,
That bear'st the morning on thy breast,
And leau'st the night behinde thee.
Vp to Olimpus top so steepe.
Thy startling Coursers currying ;
Thence downe to Neptunes vasty deepe,
Thy flaming Charriot hurrying.
Eos, Ethon, Phlegon, Pirois, proud,
Their lightning Maynes aduancing :
Breathing forth fire on euery cloud
Vpon their Iourney prancing.
Whose sparkling hoofes, with gold for speed
Are shod, to scape all dangers,
iⁿ here they vpon Ambrosia feed,
In their celestiall Mangers.
Bright Colatina, that of hills
Is Goddess, and hath keeping
Her Nymphes, the cleere Oreades wils
T attend thee from thy sleeping.
Great *Demogorgon feeles thy might,
His Mynes about him heating :
Who through his bosome dart'st thy light,
Within the Center sweating.
If thou but touch thy golden Lyre,
Thou Minos mou'st to heare thee :
The Rockes feele in themselues a fire,
And rise vp to come neere thee.
'Tis thou that Physicke didst devise
Hearbs by their natures calling :
Of which some opening at thy Rise,
And closing at thy falling.
Fayre Hyacinth thy most lou'd Lad,
That with the sledge thou sluest ;

20

30

The horses
drawing the
Charriot of the
Sunne.

40

The moun-
taines first
saluting the
Sunne at his
rising.

* Supposed the
God of earth.

50 One of the
Iudges of hell.

A Nymph
lou'd of *Apollo*,
and by him
changed into
a flower.

Playes or
Games in
honor of
Apollo.

*Hath in a flower the life he had,
Whose root thou still renewest,
Thy Daphne thy beloued Tree,
That scornes thy Fathers Thunder,
And thy deare Clitia yet we see,
Not time from thee can sunder ;
From thy bright Bow that Arrow flew
(Snatcht from thy golden Quier)
Which that fell Serpent Python slew,
Renowing thee for euer.*

60

*The Actian and the Pythian Games
Deuisd were to praise thee,
With all th' Apollinary names
That th' Ancients thought could raise thee.
A Shryne vpon this Mountaine he,
To thee we'll haue erected,
Which thou the God of Poesie
Must care to haue protected :
With thy lou'd Cinthus that shall share,
With all his shady Bowers,
Nor Licia's Cragus shall compare
With this, for thee, of ours.*

70

80

Thus hauing sung, the Nimphish Crue
Thrust in amongst them thronging,
Desiring they might haue the due
That was to them belonging.
Quoth they, ye Muses as diuine,
Are in his glories graced,
But it is we must build the Shryne
Wherein they must be placed ;
Which of those precious Gemmes we'll make
That Nature can affoord vs,
Which from that plenty we will take,
Wherewith we here haue stor'd vs:
O glorious *Phæbus* most diuine,
Thine Altars then we hallow.
And with those stones we build a Shryne
To thee our wise *Apollo*.

90

The ninth Nymphall

225

The Nymphes. No Gem, from Rocks, Seas, running streames,
(Their numbers let vs muster)
But hath from thy most powerfull beames
The Vertue and the Lustre, 100
The Diamond, the King of Gemmes,
The first is to be placed,
That glory is of Diadems,
Them gracing, by them graced:
In whom thy power the most is seene,
The raging fire refelling:
The Emerauld then, most deepely greene,
For beauty most excellling,
Resisting poyson often prou'd
By those about that beare it. 110
The cheerfull Ruby then, much lou'd,
That doth reuiue the spirit,
Whose kinde to large extensure growne
The colour so enflamed,
Is that admired mighty stone
The Carbunckle that's named,
Which from it such a flaming light
And radiency eiecteth,
That in the very dark'st of night
The eye to it directeth. 120
The yellow Iacynth, strengthening Sense,
Of which who hath the keeping,
No Thunder hurts nor Pestilence,
And much prouoketh sleeping:
The Chrysolite, that doth resist
Thirst, proued, neuer failing,
The purple colored Amatist,
'Gainst strength of wine preuailling;
The verdant gay greene Smaragdus,
Most soueraine ouer passion: 130
The Sardonix approu'd by vs
To master Incantation.
Then that celestiall colored stone
The Saphyre, heauenly wholly,
Which worne, there wearinesse is none,
And cureth melancholly:

*The Lazulus, whose pleasant blew
 With golden vaines is graced,
 The Iaspis, of so various hew,
 Amongst our other placed ;* 140
*The Onix from the Ancients brought,
 Of wondrous Estimation,
 Shall in amongst the rest be wrought
 Our sacred Shryne to fashion ;
 The Topas, we'll stick here and there,
 And sea-greene colored Berill,
 And Turkesse, which who haps to beare
 Is often kept from perill,
 To Selenite, of Cynthia's light,
 So nam'd, with her still ranging,* 150
*Which as she wanes or waxeth bright
 Its colours so are changing.
 With Opalls, more then any one,
 We'll deck thine Altar fuller,
 For that of euey precious stone,
 It doth retaine some colour ;
 With bunches of Pearle Paragon
 Thine Altars underpropping,
 Whose base is the Cornelian,
 Strong bleeding often stopping:* 160
*With th' Agot, very oft that is
 Cut strangely in the Quarry,
 As Nature ment to show in this,
 How she her selfe can varry :
 With worlds of Gems from Mines and Seas
 Elizium well might store us :
 But we content our selues with these
 That readiest lye before us :
 And thus O Phœbus most diuine
 Thine Altars still we hallow,
 And to thy Godhead reare this Shryne
 Our onely wise Apollo.* 170

The tenth Nimphall

NAIJS, CLAIJA, CORBILVS, SATYRE.

*A Satyre on Elizium lights,
Whose ugly shape the Nymphes affrights,
Yet when they heare his iust complaint,
They make him an Elizian Saint.*

Corbilus.

What; breathles Nymphs? bright Virgins let me know
What suddaine cause constraines ye to this haste?
What haue ye seene that should affright ye so?
What might it be from which ye flye so fast?
I see your faces full of pallid feare,
As though some perill followed on your flight;
Take breath a while, and quickly let me heare
Into what danger ye haue lately light.

Naijs. Neuer were poore distressed Gerles so glad,
As when kinde, loued *Corbilus* we saw,
When our much haste vs so much weakned had, 10
That scarcely we our wearied breathes could draw,
In this next Groue vnder an aged Tree,
So fell a monster lying there we found,
As till this day, our eyes did neuer see,
For euer came on the *Elizian* ground.
Halfe man, halfe Goate, he seem'd to vs in show,
His vpper parts our humane shape doth beare,
But he's a very perfect Goat below,
His crooked *Cambrils* arm'd with hoofe and hayre. 20

Claija. Through his leane Chops a chattering he doth make
Which stirres his staring beastly drield Beard,
And his sharpe hornes he seem'd at vs to shake,
Canst thou then blame vs though we are afeard.

Corbilus. Surely it seemes some Satyre
Come and goe back and guide me to the
Be not affraid, ye are safe enough with
Silly and harmlesse be their *Siluan* R.

Claija. How *Corbilus*; a Satyre: doe ye
How should he ouer high *Parnassus* hit?

Since to these fields there's none can finde the way,
But onely those the Muses will permit.

Corbilus. 'Tis true ; but oft, the sacred Sisters grace
The silly Satyre, by whose plainnesse, they
Are taught the worlds enormities to trace,
By beastly mens abhominable way ;
Besyde he may be banisht his owne home
By this base time, or be so much distrest,
That he the craggy by-clift Hill hath clome
To finde out these more pleasant Fields of rest. 40

Naijs. Yonder he sits, and seemes himselfe to bow
At our approach, what doth our presence awe him ?
Me thinks he seemes not halfe so vgly now,
As at the first, when I and *Claia* saw him.

Corbilus. 'Tis an old Satyre, Niymph, I now discerne,
Sadly he sits, as he were sick or lame,
His lookes would say, that we may easly learne
How, and from whence, he to *Elizium* came.
Satyre, these Fields, how cam'st thou first to finde ?
What Fate first show'd thee this most happy store ? 50
When neuer any of thy Siluan kinde
Set foot on the Elizian earth before ?

Satyre. O neuer aske, how I came to this place,
What cannot strong necessity finde out ?
Rather bemoane my miserable case,
Constrain'd to wander this wide world about :
With wild *Silvanus* and his woody crue,
In Forrests I, at liberty and free,
Liu'd in such pleasure as the world ne'r knew,
Nor any rightly can conceiue but we. 60
This iocund life we many a day enioy'd,
Till this last age, those beastly men forth brought,
That all those great and goodly Woods destroy'd.
Whose growth their Grandsyres, with such sufferance sought,
That faire *Felicia* which was but of late,
Earth's Paradice, that neuer had her Peere,
Stands now in that most lamentable state,
That not a Siluan will inhabit there ;

The tenth Nimball

229

Where in the soft and most delicious shade,
In heat of Summer we were wont to play, 70
When the long day too short for vs we made,
The slyding houres so slyly stole away ;
By *Cynthia's* light, and on the pleasant Lawne,
The wanton Fayry we were wont to chase,
Which to the nimble clouen-footed Fawne,
Vpon the piaine durst boldly bid the base.
The sportiue Nymphes, with shouts and laughter shooke
The Hills and Valleyes in their wanton play,
Waking the Ecchoes, their last words that tooke, 80
Till at the last, they lowder were then they.
The lofty hie Wood, and the lower spring,
Sheltring the Deare, in many a suddaine shower ;
Where Quires of Birds, oft wonted were to sing,
The flaming Furnace wholly doth deuoure ;
Once faire *Felicia*, but now quite defac'd,
Those Braueries gone wherein she did abound,
With dainty Groues, when she was highly grac'd
With goodly Oake, Ashe, Elme, and Beeches crou'd :
But that from heauen their iudgement blinded is, 90
In humane Reason it could neuer be,
But that they might haue cleerly seene by this,
Those plagues their next posterity shall see.
The little Infant on the mothers Lap
For want of fire shall be so sore distrest,
That whilst it drawes the lanke and empty Pap,
The tender lips shall freeze vnto the breast ;
The quaking Cattle which their Warmstall want,
And with bleake winters Northerne winde opprest,
Their Browse and Stouer waxing thin and scant,
The hungry Groues shall with their Caryon feast. 100
Men wanting Timber wherewith they should build,
And not a Forrest in *Felicia* found,
Shall be enforc'd vpon the open Field,
To dig them caues for houses in the ground :
The Land thus rob'd, of all her rich Attyre,
Naked and bare her selfe to heauen doth show,
Begging from thence that *Ioue* would dart his fire
Vpon those wretches that disrob'd her so ;

This beastly Brood by no meanes may abide
 The name of their braue Ancestors to heare, 110
 By whom their sordid slauery is descry'd,
 So vnlike them as though not theirs they were,
 Nor yet they sense, nor vnderstanding haue,
 Of those braue Muses that their Country song,
 But with false Lips ignobly doe depraue
 The right and honour that to them belong ;
 This cruell kinde thus Viper-like deuoure
 That fruitfull soyle which them too fully fed ;
 The earth doth curse the Age, and euery houre
 Againe, that it these viprous monsters bred. 120
 I seeing the plagues that shortly are to come
 Vpon this people cleerely them forsooke :
 And thus am light into Elizium,
 To whose strait search I wholly me betooke.

Naijs. Poore silly creature, come along with vs,
 Thou shalt be free of the Elizian fields :
 Be not dismaid, nor inly griued thus,
 This place content in all abundance yeelds.
 We to the cheerefull presence will thee bring,
 Of *Ioues* deare Daughters, where in shades they sit, 130
 Where thou shalt heare those sacred Sisters sing,
 Most heauenly Hymnes, the strength and life of wit :

Claiia. Where to the Delphian God vpon their Lyres
 His Priests seeme rauisht in his height of praise :
 Whilst he is crowning his harmonious *Quiers*
 With circling Garlands of immortall Bayes.

Corbilus. Here liue in blisse, till thou shalt see those slaues,
 Who thus set vertue and desert at nought :
 Some sacrific'd vpon their Grandsires graues,
 And some like beasts in markets sold and bought. 140
 Of fooles and madmen leaue thou then the care,
 That haue no vnderstanding of their state :
 For whom high heauen doth so iust plagues prepare,
 That they to pittie shall conuert thy hate.
 And to Elizium be thou welcome then,
 Vntill those base Felicians thou shalt heare,
 By that vile nation captiued againe,
 That many a glorious age their captiues were.



SONGS FROM THE
'SHEPHERD'S GARLAND'

[From the Edition of 1593]

The Gods delight, the heauens hie spectacle,
Earths greatest glory, worlds rarest miracle.

Fortunes fay'rst mistresse, vertues surest guide,
Loues Gouvernesse, and natures chiefest pride.

Delights owne darling, honours cheefe defence,
Chastities choyce, and wisdomes quintessence.

Concepts sole Riches, thoughts only treasure,
Desires true hope, Ioyes sweetest pleasure.

Mercies due merite, valeurs iust reward,
Times fayrest fruite, fames strongest garde.

10

Yea she alone, next that eternall he,
The expresse Image of eternitie.

From Eclogue ij

Tell me fayre flocke, (if so you can conceaue)
The sodaine cause of my night-sunnes eclipse,
If this be wrought me my light to bereaue,
By Magick spels, from some enchanting lips
Or vgly *Saturne* from his combust sent,
This fatall presage of deaths dreryment.

Oh cleerest day-starre, honored of mine eyes,
Yet sdaynst mine eyes should gaze vpon thy light,
Bright morning sunne, who with thy sweet arise,
Expell'st the clouds of my harts lowring night,
Goddess reiecting sweetest sacrifice,
Of mine eyes teares ay offered to thine eyes.

10

232 *Songs from 'Shepherd's Garland'*

May purest heauens scorne my soules pure desires?
 Or holy shrines hate Pilgrims orizons?
 May sacred temples gaynsay sacred prayers?
 Or Saints refuse the poores deuotions?
 Then Orphane thoughts with sorrow be you waind,
 When loues Religion shalbe thus prophayn'd.

Yet needes the earth must droope with visage sad,
 When siluer dewes been turn'd to bitter stormes, 20
 The Cheerful *Welkin*, once in sables clad,
 Her frownes foretell poore humaine creatures harmes.
 And yet for all to make amends for this,
 The clouds sheed teares, and weepen at my misse.

From Eclogue iij

O thou fayre siluer Thames: O clearest chrystall flood,
Beta alone the Phenix is, of all thy watery brood,
 The Queene of Virgins onely she:

And thou the Queene of floods shalt be:
 Let all thy Nymphes be ioyfull then to see this happy day,
 Thy *Beta* now alone shalbe the subiect of my laye.

With daintie and delightsome straines of sweetest virelayes:
 Come louely shepherds sit we down and chant our *Betas*
 prayse:

And let vs sing so rare a verse,
 Our *Betas* prayses to rehearse, 10
 That little Birds shall silent be, to heare poore shepherds sing,
 And riuers backward bend their course, and flow vnto the
 spring.

Range all thy swannes faire Thames together on a rancke,
 And place them duely one by one, vpon thy stately banck,
 Then set together all agood,
 Recording to the siluer flood,
 And craue the tunefull Nightingale to helpe you with her lay,
 The Osel and the Throstlecocke, chiefe musicke of our maye.
 O! see what troups of Nimphs been sporting on the strands,
 And they been blessed Nimphs of peace, with Oliues in their
 hands. 20

From Eclogue iij

233

How meryly the Muses sing,
That all the flowry Medowes ring,
And *Beta* sits vpon the banck, in purple and in pall,
And she the Queene of Muses is, and weares the Corinall.
Trim vp her Golden tresses with *Apollos* sacred tree,
O happy sight vnto all those that loue and honor thee,
The Blessed Angels haue prepar'd,
A glorious Crowne for thy reward,
Not such a golden Crowne as haughty *Cesar* weares,
But such a glittering starry Crowne as *Ariadne* beares. 30
Make her a goodly Chapilet of azur'd Colombine,
And wreath about her Coronet with sweetest Eglentine :
Bedeck our *Beta* all with Lillies,
And the dayntie Daffadillies,
With Roses damask, white, and red, and fairest flower
delice,
With Cowslips of Jerusalem, and cloues of Paradice.
O thou fayre torch of heauen, the days most dearest light,
And thou bright shyning *Cinthya*, the glory of the night :
You starres the eyes of heauen,
And thou the glyding leuen, 40
And thou O gorgeous *Iris* with all strange Colours dyd,
When she streams forth her rayes, then dasht is all your
pride.
See how the day stands still, admiring of her face,
And time loe stretcheth forth her armes, thy *Beta* to imbrace,
The Syrens sing sweete layes,
The Trytons sound her prayse,
Goe passe on Thames and hie thee fast vnto the Ocean sea,
And let thy billowes there proclaime thy *Betas* holy-day.
And water thou the blessed roote of that greene Oliue tree,
With whose sweete shadow, al thy bancks with peace pre-
serued be, 50
Lawrell for Poets and Conquerours,
And mirtle for Loues Paramours :
That fame may be thy fruit, the boughes preseru'd by peace,
And let the mournful Cipres die, now stormes and tempest
cease.

234 *Songs from 'Shepherd's Garland'*

Wee'l straw the shore with pearle where *Beta* walks alone,
 And we wil paue her princely Bower with richest Indian
 stone,

Perfume the ayre and make it sweete,
 For such a Goddess it is meete,
 For if her eyes for purity contend with Titans light, 59
 No maruaile then although they so doe dazell humaine sight.

Sound out your trumpets then, from *London's* stately towres,
 To beate the stormie windes a back and calme the raging
 showres,

Set too the Cornet and the flute,
 The Orpharyon and the Lute,
 And tunc the Taber and the Pipe, to the sweet violons,
 And moue the thunder in the ayre, with lowdest Clarions.

Beta long may thine Altars smoke, with ycerely sacrifice,
 And long thy sacred Temples may their Saboths solemnize,
 Thy shepheards watch by day and night,
 Thy Mayds attend the holy light, 70
 And thy large empyre stretch her armes from cast vnto the
 west,
 And thou vnder thy feet mayst tread, that foule seuen-headed
 beast.

From Eclogue iv

Melpomine put on thy mourning Gaberdine,
 And set thy song vnto the dolefull Base,
 And with thy sable vayle shadow thy face,
 with weeping verse,
 attend his hearse,
 Whose blessed soule the heauens doe now enshrine.

Come Nymphs and with your Rebecks ring his knell,
 Warble forth your wamenting harmony,
 And at his drery fatall obsequie,
 with Cypres bowes, 10
 maske your fayre Browes,
 And beat your breasts to chyme his burying peale.

From Eclogue iv

235

Thy birth-day was to all our ioye, the euen,
And on thy death this dolefull song we sing,
Sweet Child of *Pan*, and the *Castalian* spring,
vnto our endless mone,
from vs why art thou gone,
To fill vp that sweete Angels quier in heauen.

O whylome thou thy lasses dearest loue,
When with greene *Lawrell* she hath crowned thee, 20
Immortal mirror of all Poesie :
the Muses treasure,
the Graces pleasure,
Reigning with Angels now in heauen aboue.

Our mirth is now depriu'd of all her glory,
Our *Taburins* in dolefull dumps are drownd.
Our viols want their sweet and pleasing sound,
our melodie is mar'd
and we of ioyes debard,
O wicked world so mutable and transitory. 30

O dismall day, bereauer of delight,
O stormy winter, sourse of all our sorrow,
O most vntimely and eclipsed morrow,
to rob us quite,
of all delight,
Darkening that starre which euer shone so bright.

Oh *Elphin*, *Elphin*, Though thou hence be gone,
In spight of death yet shalt thou liue for aye,
Thy Poesie is garlanded with *Baye* :
and still shalt blaze 40
thy lasting prayse :
Whose losse poore shepherds euer shall bemone.

Come Girles, and with *Carnations* decke his graue,
With *damaske Roses* and the *hyacynt* :
Come with sweete *Williams*, *Marioram* and *Mynt*,
with precious *Balmes*,
with hymnes and *psalmes*,
This funerall deserues no lesse at all to haue.

236 *Songs from 'Shepherd's Garland'*

But see where *Elphin* sits in fayre *Elizia*,
 Feeding his flocke on yonder heauenly playne, 50
 Come and behold, you louely shepheards swayne,
 piping his fill
 on yonder hill,
 Tasting sweete *Nectar*, and *Ambrosia*.

From Eclogue vij

Borrill.

Oh spightfull wayward wretched loue,
 Woe to *Venus* which did nurse thee,
 Heauens and earth thy plagues doe proue,
 Gods and men haue cause to curse thee.
 Thoughts grieffe, hearts woe,
 Hopes paine, bodies languish,
 Enuies rage, sleepes foe,
 Fancies fraud, soules anguish,
 Desires dread, mindes madnes,
 Secrets bewrayer, natures error, 10
 Sights deceit, sullens sadnes,
 Speeches expence, Cupids terror,
 Malcontents melancholly,
 Liues slaughter, deaths nurse,
 Cares slaue, dotard's folly,
 Fortunes bayte, world's curse,
 Lookes theft, eyes blindnes,
 Selfes will, tongues treason,
 Paynes pleasure, wrongs kindnes,
 Furies frensie, follies reason : 20
 With cursing thee as I began,
 Neither God, neither man,
 Neither Fayric, neither Feend.

Batte.

Loue is the heauens fayre aspect,
 loue is the glorie of the earth,
 Loue only doth our liues direct,
 loue is our guyder from our birth,

From Eclogue vij

237

Loue taught my thoughts at first to flie,
loue taught mine eyes the way to loue,
Loue rayسد my conceit so hie, 30
loue framd my hand his arte to proue.

Loue taught my Muse her perfect skill,
loue gaue me first to Poesie :
Loue is the Soueraigne of my will,
loue bound me first to loyalty.

Loue was the first that fram'd my speech,
loue was the first that gaue me grace :
Loue is my life and fortunes leech,
loue made the vertuous giue me place.

Loue is the end of my desire, 40
loue is the loadstarre of my loue,
Loue makes my selfe, my selfe admire,
loue seated my delights aboue.

Loue placed honor in my brest,
loue made me learnings fauoret,
Loue made me liked of the best,
loue first my minde on virtue set.

Loue is my life, life is my loue,
loue is my whole felicity,
Loue is my sweete, sweete is my loue, 50
I am in loue, and loue in mee.

From Eclogue viij

Farre in the countrey of *Arden*
There wond a knight hight *Cassemen*,
as bolde as *Isebras* :
Fell was he and eger bent,
In battell and in Tournament,
as was the good sir *Topas*.
He had as antique stories tell,
A daughter cleaped *Dowsabell*,
a mayden fayre and free :

238 *Songs from 'Shepherd's Garland'*

And for she was her fathers heire, 10
 Full well she was ycond the leyre,
 of mickle curtesie.

The silke wel couth she twist and twine,
 And make the fine Marchpine,
 and with the needle werke,
 And she couth helpe the priest to say
 His Mattens on a holyday,
 and sing a Psalme in Kirke.

She ware a frocke of frolicke greene,
 Might well beseeme a mayden Queene, 20
 which seemly was to see.

A hood to that so neat and fine,
 In colour like the colombine,
 ywrought full featously.

Her feature all as fresh aboue,
 As is the grasse that grows by Doue,
 as lyth as lasse of Kent :

Her skin as soft as Lemster wooll,
 As white as snow on peakish hull,
 or Swanne that swims in Trent. 30

This mayden in a morne betime,
 Went forth when May was in her prime,
 to get sweet Cetywall,
 The hony-suckle, the Harlocke,
 The Lilly and the Lady-smocke,
 to decke her summer hall.

Thus as she wandred here and there,
 Ypicking of the bloomed Breere,
 she chanced to espie

A shepheard sitting on a bancke, 40
 Like *Chanteclere* he crowed crancke,
 and pip'd with merrie glee :

He leard his sheepe as he him list,
 When he would whistle in his fist,
 to feede about him round :

Whilst he full many a caroll sung,
 Vntill the fields and medowes rung,
 and that the woods did sound :

In fauour this same shepherds swayne,

From Eclogue viij

239

Was like the bedlam *Tamburlayne*,
which helde prowde Kings in awe :
But meeke he was as Lamb mought be,
Ylike that gentle *Abel* he,
whom his lewd brother slaw.
This shepheard ware a sheepe gray cloke,
Which was of the finest loke,
that could be cut with sheere,
His mittens were of *Bauzens* skinne,
His cockers were of *Cordiwin*
his hood of *Meniuecre*.
His aule and lingell in a thong,
His tar-boxe on his broad belt hong,
his breech of *Coyntrie* blew :
Full crispe and curled were his lockes,
His browes as white as *Albion* rockes,
so like a louer true.
And pyping still he spent the day,
So mery as the *Popingay* :
which liked *Dowsabell*,
That would she ought or would she nought,
This lad would neuer from her thought :
she in loue-longing fell,
At length she tucked vp her frocke,
White as the Lilly was her smocke,
she drew the shepheard nie,
But then the shepheard pyp'd a good,
That all his sheepe forsooke their foode,
to heare his melodie.
Thy sheepe quoth she cannot be leane,
That haue a iolly shepherds swayne,
the which can pipe so well.
Yea but (sayth he) their shepheard may,
Jf pyping thus he pine away,
in loue of *Dowsabell*.
Of loue fond boy take thou no keepe,
Quoth she, looke well vnto thy sheepe,
lest they should hap to stray.
Quoth he, so had I done full well,
Had I not seene fayre *Dowsabell*,

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240 *Songs from 'Shepherd's Garland'*

come forth to gather Maye. 90
 With that she gan to vaile her head,
 Her cheekes were like the Roses red,
 but not a word she sayd.
 With that the shepheard gan to frowne,
 He threw his pretie pypes adowne,
 and on the ground him layd.
 Sayth she, I may not stay till night,
 And leaue my summer hall vndight,
 and all for long of thee.
 My Coate sayth he, nor yet my foulde, 100
 Shall neither sheepe nor shepheard hou^l,
 except thou fauour me.
 Sayth she yet leuer I were dead,
 Then I should lose my maydenhead,
 and all for loue of men :
 Sayth he yet are you too vnkind,
 If in your heart you cannot finde,
 to loue vs now and then :
 And J to thee will be as kinde,
 As *Colin* was to *Rosalinde*, 110
 of curtesie the flower ;
 Then will I be as true quoth she,
 As euer mayden yet might be,
 vnto her Paramour :
 With that she bent her snowe-white knee,
 Downe by the shepheard kneeled shee,
 and him she sweetely kist.
 With that the shepheard whoop'd for ioy,
 Quoth he, ther's neuer shepherds boy,
 that cuer was so blist. 120

[From the Edition of 1605]

From Eclogue ij

Then this great Vniuerse no lesse,
 Can serue her prayes to expresse :
 Betwixt her cies the poles of Loue,
 The host of heauenly beautyes moue,

From Eclogue ij

241

Depainted in their proper stories,
As well the fixd as wandring glories,
Which from their proper orbes not goe,
Whether they gyre swift or slowe :
Where from their lips, when she doth speake,
The musick of threst spears do breake, 10
Which their harmonious motion breedeth :
From whose cheerfull breath proceedeth :
That balmy sweetnes that giues birth
To euery ofspring of the earth.
Her shape and cariage of which frame
In forme how well shee beares the same,
Is that proportion heauens best treasure,
Whereby it doth all poyze and measure,
So that alone her happy sight
Conteynes perfection and delight, 20

From Eclogue ij

Vppon a bank with roses set about,
Where pretty turtles ioyning bil to bill,
The gentle springs steale softly murmuring out
Washing the foote of pleasures sacred hill :
There little loue sore wounded lyes,
His bowe and arowes broken,
Bedewd with teares from Venus eyes
Oh greuous to be spoken.
Beare him my hart slaine with her scornfull eye 10
Where sticks the arrowe that poore hart did kill,
With whose sharp pile request him ere he die,
About the same to write his latest will,
And bid him send it backe to mee,
At instant of his dying,
That cruell cruell shee may see
My faith and her denying.
His chappell be a mournfull Cypresse Shade,
And for a chantry Philomels sweet lay,
Where prayers shall continually be made
By pilgrim louers passing by that way. 20

242 *Songs from 'Shepherd's Garland'*

With Nymphes and shepherds yearly moane
 His timeles death beweeeping,
 In telling that my hart alone
 Hath his last will in keeping.

[From the Edition of 1606]

From Eclogue 2 ij

Now fye vpon thee wayward loue,
 Woe to *Venus* which did nurse thee,
 Heauen and earth thy plagues doe proue,
 Gods and men haue cause to curse thee.
 What art thou but th' extreamst madnesse,
 Natures first and only error
 That consum'st our daies in sadnesse,
 By the minds Continuall terror :
 Walking in Cymerian blindnesse,
 In thy courses voy'd of reason. 10
 Sharp reproofe thy only kindnesse,
 In thy trust the highest treason ?
 Both the Nymph and ruder swaine,
 Vexing with continuall anguish,
 Which dost make the ould complaine
 And the young to pyne and languishe,
 Who thee keepes his care doth nurse,
 That seducest all to fo'ly,
 Blessing, bitterly doest curse,
 Tending to destruction wholly : 20
 Thus of thee as i began,
 So againe I make an end,
 Neither god neither man,
 Neither faiery, neither feend.

BATTE.

What is Loue but the desire
 Of the thing that fancy pleaseth ?
 A holy and resistlesse fier,
 Weake and strong alike that ceaseth,
 Which not heauen hath power to let,

From Eclogue vij

243

Nor wise nature cannot smother,
Whereby *Phoebus* doth begette
On the vniuersall mother.
That the euerlasting Chaine,
Which together al things tied,
And vnmouued them retayne
And by which they shall abide :
That concent we cleerely find,
All things doth together drawe,
And so strong in euery kinde,
Subiects them to natures law.
Whose hie virtue number teaches
In which euery thing dooth moue,
From the lowest depth that reaches
To the height of heauen aboue :
Harmony that wisely found,
When the cunning hand doth strike
Whereas euery amorous sound,
Sweetly marryes with his like.
The tender cattell scarcely take
From their damm's the feelds to proue,
But ech seeketh out a make,
Nothing liues that doth not loue :
Not soe much as but the plant
As nature euery thing doth payre,
By it if the male it want
Doth dislike and will not beare :
Nothing then is like to loue
In the which all creatures be.
From it nere let me remooue
Nor let it remooue from me.

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From Eclogue ix

BATTE.

GORBO, as thou cam'st this waye
By yonder little hill,
Or as thou through the fields didst straye
Sawst thou my *Daffadill*?

R 2

244 *Songs from 'Shepherd's Garland'*

Shee's in a frock of Lincolne greene
The colour maides delight
And neuer hath her beauty seen
But through a vale of white.

Then Roses richer to behold
That trim vp louers bowers, 10
The Pansy and the Marigould
Tho *Phæbus* Paramours.

Gorbo. Thou weil describ'st the Daffadill
It is not full an hower
Since by the spring neare yonder hill
I saw that louely flower.

Batte. Yet my faire flower thou didst not meet,
Nor news of her didst bring,
And yet my Daffadill more sweete, 20
Then that by yonder spring.

Gorbo. I saw a shepheard that doth keepe
In yonder field of Lillies,
Was making (as he fed his sheepe)
A wreathe of Daffadillies.

Batte. Yet *Gorbo* thou delud'st me stil
My flower thou didst not see,
For know my pretie *Daffadill*
Is worne of none but me.

To shew it selfe but neare her seate,
No Lilly is so bould, 30
Except to shade her from the heate,
Or keepe her from the colde :

Gorbo. Through yonder vale as I did passe,
Descending from the hill,
I met a smerking bony lasse,
They call her *Daffadill* :
Whose presence as along she went,
The pretty flowers did greet,
As though their heads they downward bent,
With homage to her feete. 40

From Eclogue ix

245

And all the shepheards that were nie,
From topp e of euery hill,
Vnto the vallies lowe did crie,
There goes sweet *Daffadill*.

Gorbo. I gentle shepheard, now with ioy
Thou all my flockes dost fill,
That's she alone kind shepheards boy,
Let vs to *Daffadill*.

From Eclogue ix

Motto. Tell me thou skilfull shepheards swayne,
Who's yonder in the vally set?

Perkin. O it is she whose sweets do stayne,
The Lilly, Rose, or violet.

Motto. Why doth the Sunne against his kind,
Stay nis bright Chariot in the skies,

Perkin. He pawseth almost stroken blind,
With gazing on her heauenly eies :

Motto. Why doe thy flocks forbear their foode,
Which somtyme was their chiefe delight,

Perkin. Because they neede no other good,
That liue in presence of her sight :

10

Motto. How com those flowers to florish still,
Not withering with sharpe winters breath?

Perkin. She hath robd nature of her skill,
And comforts all things with her breath :

Motto. Why slide these brookes so slow away,
As swift as the wild Roe that were,

Perkin. O muse not shepheard that they stay,
When they her heauenly voice do heare.

20

Motto. From whence com all these goodly swayns
And louely nimphs attir'd in greene,

Perkin. From gathering garlands on the playnes,
To crowne thy *Silvia* shepheards queen.

246 *Songs from 'Shepherd's Garland'*

Motto. The sun that lights this world below,
Flocks, Brooks and flowers, can witnesse bear,
Perkin. These shepherds, and these nymphs do know,
Thy *Syluia* is as chaste, as fayre.

From Eclogue ix

Rowland. Of her pure eyes (that now is seen)
Chorus. Help vs to sing that be her faithful swains
Row: O she alone the shepherds Queen,
Cho: Her Flocke that leades,
The goddesse of these medes,
These mountaines and these plaines.

Row: Those eyes of hers that are more cleere,
Cho: Then silly shepherds can in song expresse,
Row: Then be his beams that rule the yeare,
Cho: Fy on that prayse, 10
In striuing things to rayse :
That doth but make them lesse.

Row: That doe the flowery spring prolong,
Cho: So much the earth doth in her presence ioy,
Row: And keeps the plenteous summer young :
Cho: And doth asswage
The wrathfull winters rage
That would our flocks destroy.

Row: *Ioue* saw her brest that naked lay,
Cho: A sight alone was fit for *Ioue* to see : 20
Row: And swore it was the milkie way,
Cho: Of all most pure,
The path (we vs assure)
Vnto *Ioues* court to be.

Row: He saw her tresses hanging downe.
Cho: That too and fro were moued with the ayre,
Row: And sayd that *Ariadnes* crowne,
Cho: With those compar'd :
The gods should not regard
Nor *Berenices* hayre. 30

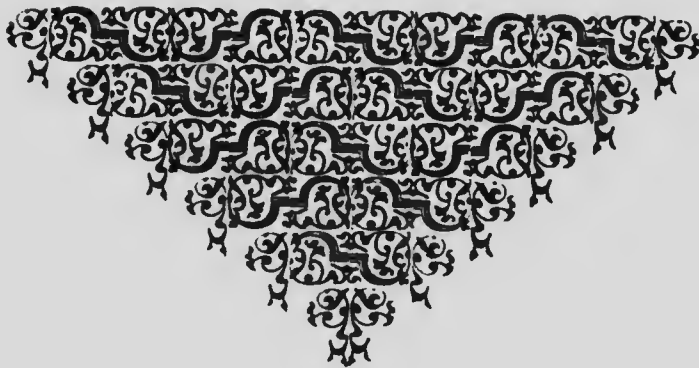
From Eclogue ix

247

Row: When she hath watch'd my flockes by night,
Cho: O happie were the flockes that she did keepe :
Row: They neuer needed *Cynthia's* light,
Cho: That soone gaue place,
Amazed with her grace,
That did attend thy sheepe.

Row: About where heauens hie glories are,
Cho: When as she shall be placed in the skies,
Row: She shall be calld the shepherds starre,
Cho: And euermore,
We shepherds will adore,
Her setting and her rise.

40



APPENDIX

IN this Appendix, I have collected certain fugitive pieces of Drayton's; chiefly commendatory verses prefixed to various friends' books. The first song is from *England's Helicon*, and is, I think, too pretty to be lost. Three of the commendatory poems are in sonnet-form, and their inclusion brings us nearer the whole number published by Drayton; of which there are doubtless a few still lacking. But I have tried to make the collection of sonnets as complete as possible.

From *England's Helicon* (1600) p. 97.

Rowlands *Madrigall*.

Faire Loue rest thee heere,
Neuer yet was morne so cleere,
Sweete be not vnkinde,
Let me thy fauour finde,
Or else for loue I die.

Harke this pretty bubling spring,
How it makes the Meadewes ring,
Loue now stand my friend,
Heere let all sorrow end,
And I will honour thee.

10

See where little *Cupid* lyes,
Looking babies in her eyes.
Cupid helpe me now,
Lend to me thy bowe,
To wound her that wounded me.

Heere is none to see or tell,
All our flocks are feeding by,
This Banke with Roses spred,
Oh it is a dainty bed,
Fit for my Lone and me.

20

Harke the birds in yonder Groaue,
How they chaunt vnto my Loue,
Loue be kind to me,
As I haue beene to thee,
For thou hast wonne my hatt.

Calme windes blow you faire,
 Rock her thou gentle ayre,
 O the morne is noone,
 The euening comes too soone,
 To part my Loue and me.

30

The Roses and thy lips doo meete,
 Oh that life were halfe so sweete,
 Who would respect his breath,
 That might die such a death,
 Oh that life thus might die.

All the bushes that be neere,
 With sweet Nightingales beset,
 Hush sweete and be still,
 Let them sing their fill,
 There's none our ioyes to let.

40

Sunne why doo'st thou goe so fast ?
 Oh why doo'st thou make such hast ?
 It is too early yet,
 So soone from ioyes to flit
 Why art thou so vnkind ?

See my little Lambkins runne,
 Looke on them till I haue done,
 Hast not on the night,
 To rob me of her light,
 That liue but by her eyes.

50

Alas, sweete Loue, we must depart,
 Harke, my dogge begins to barke,
 Some bodie's comming neere,
 They shall not find vs heere,
 For feare of being chid.

Take my Garland and my Glouc,
 Weare it for my sake my Loue,
 To morrow on the greene,
 Thou shalt be our Shepheards Queene,
 Crowned with Roses gay.

60

Mich. Drayton.

From T. Morley's *First Book of Ballets* (1595).

Mr. M. D. to the Author.

Such was old *Orpheus* cunning,
 That sencelesse things drew neere him,
 And heards of beasts to heare him,
 The stock, the stone, the Oxe, the Asse came running,
 MORLEY! but this enchanting
 To thee, to be the Musick-God is wanting.
 And yet thou needst not feare him;
 Draw thou the Shepherds still and Bonny lasses,
 And enuie him not stocks, stones, Oxen, Asses.

Prefixed to Christopher Middleton's *Legend of
Humphrey Duke of Gloucester* (1600).To his friend, Master *Chr. M.* his Booke.

Like as a man, on some aduventure bound
 His honest friendes, their kindnes to expresse,
 T'incourage him of whome the maine is own'd;
 Some venture more, and some aduventure lesse,
 That if the voyage (happily) be good:
 They his good fortune freely may pertake;
 If otherwise it perrish in the flood,
 Yet like good friends theirs perish'd for his sake.
 On thy returne I put this little forth,
 My chaunce with thine indifferently to proue,
 Which though (I know) not fitting with thy worth,
 Accept it yet since it procedes from loue;
 And if thy fortune prosper, I may see
 I haue some share, though most returne to thee.

Mich. Drayton.

Prefixed to John Davies of Hereford;
Holy Rood (1609).

To M. JOHN DAVIES, my good friend.

*Such men as hold intelligence with Letters,
And in that nice and Narrow way of Verse,
As oft they lend, so oft they must be Debtors,
If with the Muses they will haue commerce:
Seldome as Stawles, me, this way men rehearse,
To mine Inferiours, nor unto my Betters:
He scales his Lines that so doeth them disperse;
I am so free, I loue not Golden-fetters.
And many Lines fore Writers, be but Setters
To them which cheate with Papers; which doth pierce,
Our Credits: when we shew our selues Abettors:
To those that wrong our knowledge: we rehearse
Often (my good Iohn; and I loue) thy Letters;
Which lend me Credits, as I lend my Verse.*

Michael Drayton.

Prefixed to Sir David Murray's *Sophonisba*, &c.
(1611).

To my kinde friend Da: Murray.

*In new attire (and put most neatly on)
Thou Murray mak'st thy passionate Queene apeare,
As when she sat on the Numidian throne,
Deck'd with those Gems that most refulgent were.
So thy stronge muse her maker like repaires,
That from the ruins of her wasted vrne,
Into a body of delicious ayres:
Againe her spirit doth transmigrated turne,
That scorching soile which thy great subject bore,
Bred those that coldly but exprest her merit,
But breathing now vpon our colder shore,
Here shee hath found a noble fiery spirit,
Both there, and here, so fortunate for Fame,
That what she was, she's euery where the same.*

M. DRAYTON.

Among the Panegyricall Verses before Coryat's
Crudities (1611).

Incipit Michael Drayton.

A briefe Prologue to the verses following.

Deare *Tom*, thy booke was like to come to light,
Ere I could gaine but one halfe howre to write ;
They go before whose wits are at their noones,
And I come asier bringing Salt and Spoones.

Many there be that write before thy Booke,
For whom (except here) who could euer looke ?
Thrice happy are all wee that had the Grace
To haue our names set in this liuing place.
Most worthy man, with thee it is euen thee,
As men take *Dostrels*, so hast thou ta'n vs.
Which as a man his arme or leg doth set,
So this fond Bird will likewise counterfeit :
Thou art the Fowler, and doest shew vs shapes
And we are all thy *Zanier*, thy true *Apes*. 10
I saw this age (from what it was at first)
Swolne, and so bigge, that it was like to burst,
Growne so prodigious, so quite out of fashion,
That who will thriue, must hazard his damnation :
Sweating in panges, sent such a horrid mist,
As to dim heauen : I looked for Antichrist
Or some new set of Diuels to sway hell,
Worser then those, that in the *Chaos* fell :
Wondring what fruit it to the world would bring,
At length it brought forth this : O most strange thing ; 20
And with sore throwes, for thar the greatest head
Euer is hard'st to be deliuered.
By thee wise *Coryate* we are taught to know,
Great, with great men which is the way to grow.
For in a new straine thou com'st finely in,
Making thy selfe like those thou mean'st to winne :
Greatnesse to me seem'd euer full of feare,
Which thou found'st false at thy arriuing there,

Of the *Bermudas*, the example such,
 Where not a ship vntill this time durst touch ;
 Kep't as suppos'd by hels infernall dogs,
 Our Fleet found their most honest wyld courteous hogs.
 Liue vertuous *Coryats*, and for euer be
 Lik'd of such wise men, as are most like thee.

30

Explicit Michael Drayton.

Prefixed to William Browne's *Britannia's
 Pastorals* (1613).

To his Friend the AVTHOR.

Drive forth thy Flocke, young Pastor, to that Plaine,
 Where our old Shepheards wont their flocks to feed ;
 To those cleare walkes, where many a skilfull Swaine
 To'ards the calme eu'ning, tun'd his pleasant Reede,
 Those, to the *Muses* once so sacred, Downes,
 As no rude foote might there presume to stand :
 (Now made the way of the vnworthiest Clownes,
 Dig'd and plow'd vp with each unhallowed hand)
 If possible thou canst, redeeme those places,
 Where, by the brim of many a siluer Spring,
 The learned Maydens, and delightfull Graces
 Often haue sate to heare our Shepheards sing :
 Where on those *Pines* the neighb'ring Groues among,
 (Now vtterly neglected in these dayes)
 Our Garlands, Pipes, and Cornamutes were hong
 The monuments of our deserued praise.
 So may thy Sheepe like, so thy Lambes increase,
 And from the Wolfe feede euer safe and free !
 So maist thou thriue, among the learned prease,
 As thou young Shepheard art belou'd of mee !

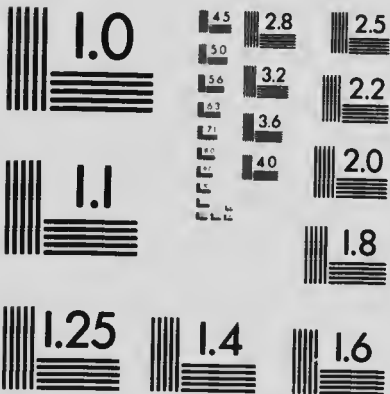
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Prefixed to Chapman's Translation of
Hesiod's *Georgics* (1618).

To my worthy friend Mr. *George Chapman*,
and his translated *Hesiod*.

Chapman ; We finde by thy past-prized fraught,
What wealth thou dost vpon this Land conferre ;
Th'olde *Grecian* Prophets hither that hast brought,
Of their full words the true interpreter :
And by thy trauell, strongly hast exprest
The large dimensions of the English tongue ;
Deliuering them so well, the first and best,
That to the world in Numbers euer sung.
Thou hast vnlock'd the treasury, wherein
All Art, and knowledge haue so long been hidden : 10
Which, till the gracefull Muses did begin
Here to inhabite, was to vs forbidden.

In blest *Elizium* (in a place most fit)
Vnder that tree due to the *Delphian God*,
Musæus, and that *Iliad Singer* sit,
And neare to them that noble *Hesiod*,
Smoothing their rugged foreheads ; and do smile,
After so many hundred yeares to see
Their Poëms read in this farre westerne Ile,
Translated from their ancient Greeke, by thee ; 20
Each his good *Genius* whispering in his eare,
That with so lucky, and auspicious fate
Did still attend them, whilst they liuing were,
And gaue their Verses such a lasting date.
Where slightly passing by the *Thespian* spring,
Many long after did but onely sup ;
Nature, then fruitfull, forth these men did bring,
To fetch deep Rowses from *Ioues* plentious cup.

In thy free labours (friend) then rest content,
Feare not *Detraction*, neither fawne on *Praise* : 30
When idle *Censure* all her force hath spent,
Knowledge can crowne her self with her owne Baies.
Their Lines, that haue so many liues outworne,
Cleerely expounded shall base Enuy scorne.

Michael Drayton.

Prefixed to Book ij. of *Primaleon*, &c.
Translated by Anthony Munday (1619).

OF THE WORKE
and Translation.

*If in opinion of iudiciall wit,
Primaleons sweet Inuention well deserue:
Then he (no lesse) which hath translated it,
Which doth his sense, his forme, his phrase, obserue.
And in true method of his home-borne stile,
(Following the fashion of a French conceate)
Hath brought him heere into this famous Ile,
Where but a stranger, now hath made his seate.
He liues a Prince, and comming in this sort,
Shall to his Countrey of your fame report.*

M. D.

From *Annalia Dubrensis* (1636).

TO MY NOBLE Friend Mr. ROBERT DOVER, on his braue annuall
Assemblies vpon Cotswold.

DOVER, to doe thee Right, who will not striue,
That dost in these dull yron Times reuiue
The golden Ages glories; which poore Wee
Had not so much as dream't on but for Thee?
As those braue *Grecians* in their happy dayes,
On Mount Olympus to their *Hercules*
Ordain'd their games Olimpick, and so nam'd
Of that great Mountaine; for those pastimes fam'd:
Where then their able Youth, Leapt, Wrestled, Ran,
Threw the arm'd Dart; and honour'd was the *Man*
That was the Victor; In the Circute there
The nimble Rider, and skill'd Chariotere
Stroue for the Garland; In those noble Times
There to their Harpes the Poets sang their Rimes;
That whilst *Greece* flourish'd, and was onely then
Nurse of all Arts, and of all famous men:
Numbring their yeers, still their accounts they made,
Either from this or that *Olimpiade*.

So *Douer*, from these *Games*, by thee begun,
 Wee'l reckon Ours, as time away doth run. 20
 Wee'l haue thy Statue in some Rocke cut out,
 With braue Inscriptions garnished about ;
 And vnder written, *Loe, this was the man,*
DOVER, that first these nob': Sports began.
 Ladds of the Hills, and Lasses of the Vale,
 In many a song, and many a merry Tale
 Shall mention Thee ; and hauing leaue to play,
 Vnto thy name shall make a Holy day.
 The *Cotswold* Shepheards as their flockes they keepe,
 To put off lazie drowsinesse and sleepe, 30
 Shall sit to tell, and heare thy S'ory tould,
 That night shall come ere they their flockes can iould.
Michaell Drayton.

NOTES

THESE notes are not intended to supply materials for the criticism of the text. So freely, indeed, did Drayton alter his poems for a fresh edition, that the ordinary machinery of an *apparatus criticus* would be overtaken if the attempt were made. All that has been undertaken here is to provide the requisite information in places where the text followed seemed open to suspicion.

It may be added that the punctuation of the originals has in general been preserved; in a few flagrant instances, where the text as it stood was misleading, it has been modified. Such changes are not noted here.

- 2, 1, l. 14 vertues] vertuous 1619
 3, 3, l. 1 Ioue] loue 1599, 1602, 1605
 l. 3 them forth,] them, forth 1599. *But the 1619 version supports the reading in the text.*
 5, 8, l. 8 men] ones 1599: women 1619
 l. 9 to 1599, 1619: of 1594
 6, 9, l. 11 in] on 1602
 l. 12 her] his 1602: their 1619
 8, 14, l. 14 anatomize 1599. *But there is ground for believing that anotamize represents a current pronunciation.*
 9, 15, l. 10 She'st] ? She'll
 10, 17, l. 9 Were] Where 1594
 l. 5 Elizia] Elizium 1599
 11, 20, l. 10 whir-poole] whirl-poole 1602
 l. 12 Helycon] Helicon 1602
 14, 26, l. 5 Thy 1599 etc.: The 1594
 15, 27, l. 4 Thus] This 1594
 l. 12 deprived] ? depraued
 18, 33, l. 3 Wishing] Wisheth 1599

- 19, 36, l. 13 And others] And eithers 599
 20, 37, l. 4 euer-certaine] neuer-certaine 1602
 28, 1, l. 4 song] sung 163
 31, 10, l. 2 bids] bad 1619
 l. 12 my . . . his] his . . . my 1619
 37, 30, l. 14 hollowed] halowed 1605: hallow'd 1619. *But*
cf. 94, l. 18.
 38, 43, l. 3 Where in 1602, 1605: Where, in 1619: Wherein
 1599
 39, 44, l. 4 Paynting] Panting 1608
 l. 8 Wherein 1602, 1605, 1619: Where in 1599
 40, 55, l. 7 forces heere,] forces, here 1619
 56, heading A Consonet] A Cansonet 1602
 41, 57, l. 13 yet] then 1595
 42, 17, ll. 4, 13 Promethius] Prometheus 1605
 43, 27, l. 2 Who can he loue? 1608: Who? can he loue: 1619
 l. 12 They resolute,] They resolute? 1608, 1619
 44, 31, l. 4 appose] oppose 1608, 1619
 l. 9 They 1619: The 1602, 1605, 1608
 48, 47, l. 8 a 1619: and 1605, 1608
 49, 51, l. 1 to 1608: omitted in 1605
 53, 21, l. 11 soe] ? loe
 l. 13 Troth] Froth 1619
 71, l. 16 scowles] scoulds 1606
 l. 37 whome 1606: whose 1619
 l. 41 rage 1606: age 1619
 74, l. 25 he 1619: shee 1606
 77, l. 34 some few 1606: some, few 1619
 79, l. 10 their] ? there.
 83, l. 72 Stuck] *The emendation Struck is tempting (the form is somewhat uncommon but not unparalleled); especially in view of*
 l. 80.
 94, l. 18 hollow'd] *cf.* 37, 30, l. 14
 96, l. 120 the] *no doubt a printer's error for they*
 97, l. 125 be lowe] belowe 1627
 97, l. 126 whether] whethet 1627

- 98, l. 37 it] *omitted in* 1627
 101, l. 62 be] : been
 104, l. 88 him] : them
 l. 94 ceaze 1620 : lease 1627
 106, l. 37 his] *omitted in* 631
 l. 56 warnd] warne 1627
 110, l. 105 Neat] Next *conj. Beeching*
 118, *heading* Chaplaine] Chapliane 1627
 120, l. 81 extirpe 1631 : extipe 1627
 146, l. 90 fett] sett and frett *have been conjectured.*
 153, l. 92 debate] delate 1627
 154, l. 115 claue] : cleaue
 156, l. 220 euey] euer 1627
 174, l. 225 wither] whither 1630
 177, l. 343 rawe] taw 1748
 192, l. 18 there] they 1630
 232, l. 12 vnto] vp to 1619
 233, l. 53 fame] faire 1606
 234, l. 66 moue] mock 1606
 238, l. 25 feature] features 1619
 240, l. 99 long] loue 1606
 242, *Ecl. ij*, l. 21 moane 1600 : moans 1605
 243, l. 55 But it if the Male doth want 1619
 244, l. 37 along she went . . . she went along 1606
 245, l. 43 lowe] loud 1600, 1619
 247, l. 37 glories 1619 : glorious 1606

ERRATA

- Page 94, l. 5 for of said read said
 ,, 173, l. 170 for you read your

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