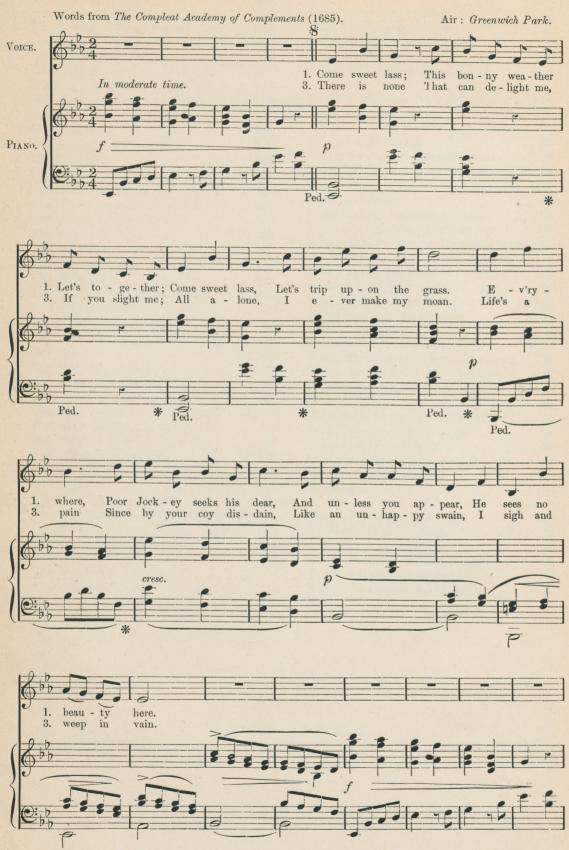
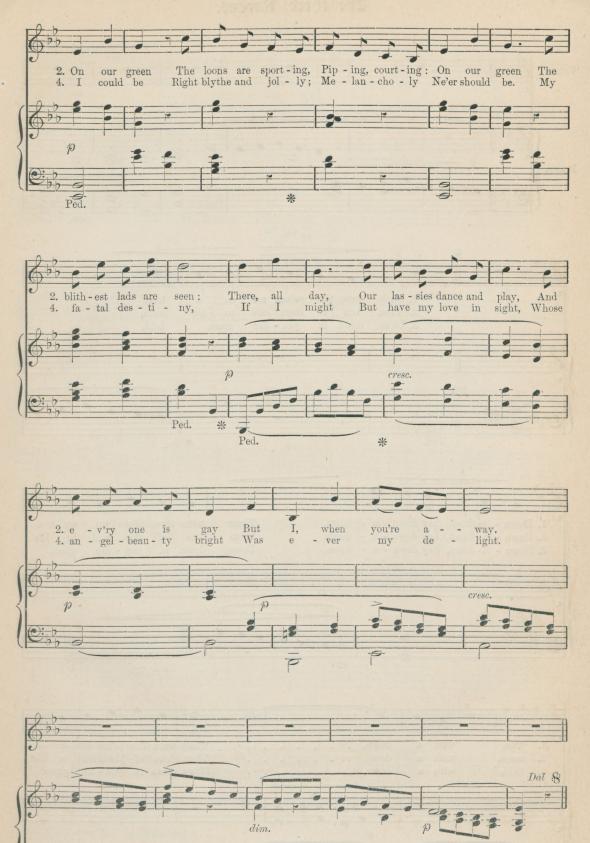
Come sweet lass.



The Air Greenwich Park is to be found in Part II. of The Dancing Master, 1698, also in Durfey's Wit and Mirth, and the Beggar's Opera.



*

Ped

S. 6.

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1

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Ped.

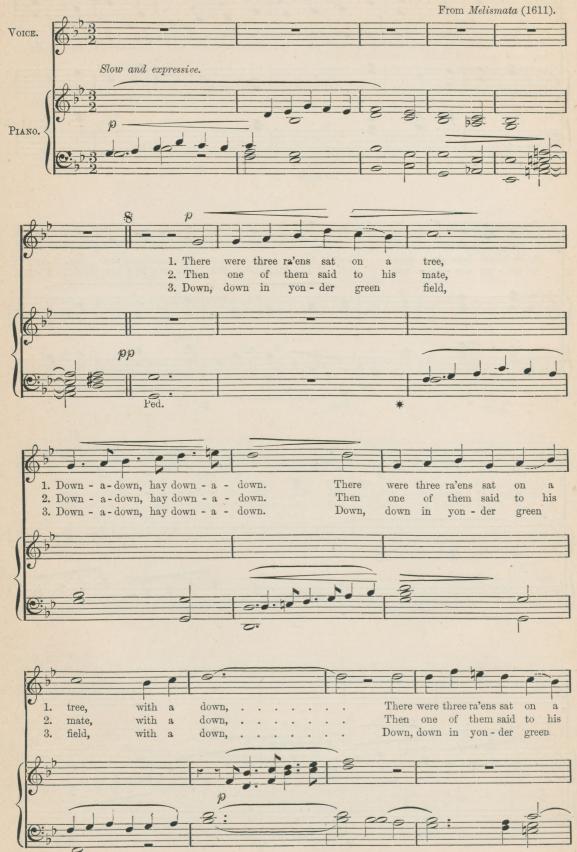
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bb e

The three Ravens.

4

A DIRGE.



THE THREE RAVENS.

5



The following is a copy of the old version in Melismata, quoted by Ritson in his Ancient Songs :-



THERE were three Rauens sat on a tree, Downe a downe, hay downe, hay downe.



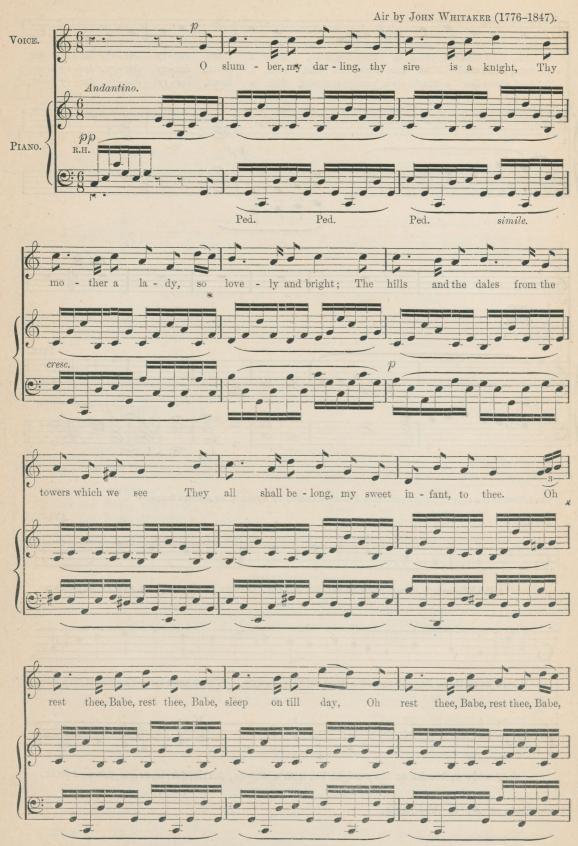
There were three Rauens sat on a tree, with a downe. There were three Rauens sat on a tree,



they were as blacke as they might be, with a downe, derrie, derrie, derrie, downe downe.

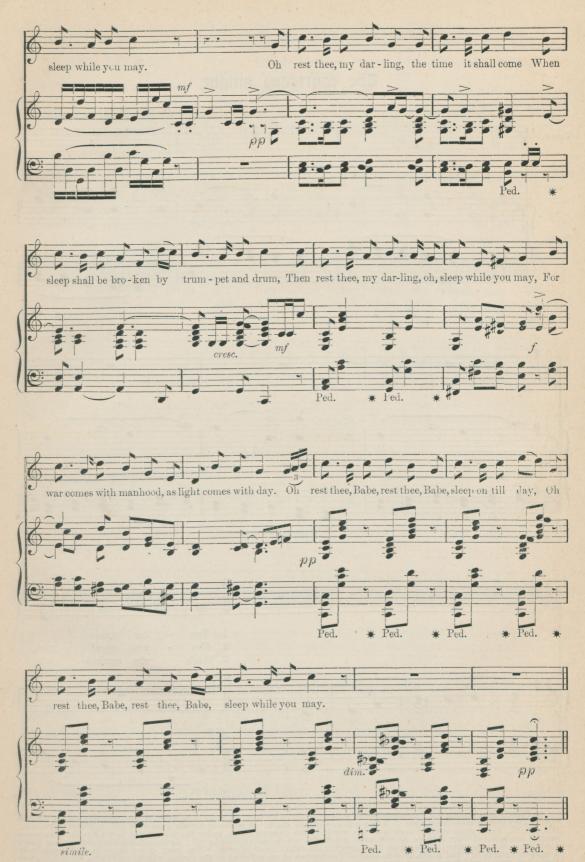
^{*} This note is A, in Melismata.

Slumber, my darling.



John Whitaker, chiefly remembered as the writer of the above song and "Oh say not woman's heart is bought," and a few others, wrote the music for several plays, notably *Guy Mannering* (1816), in which Sir Henry Bishop collaborated. He was

7



organist of St. Clement, Eastcheap, and afterwards (in 1808) succeeded to C. H. Purday's music shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, London.



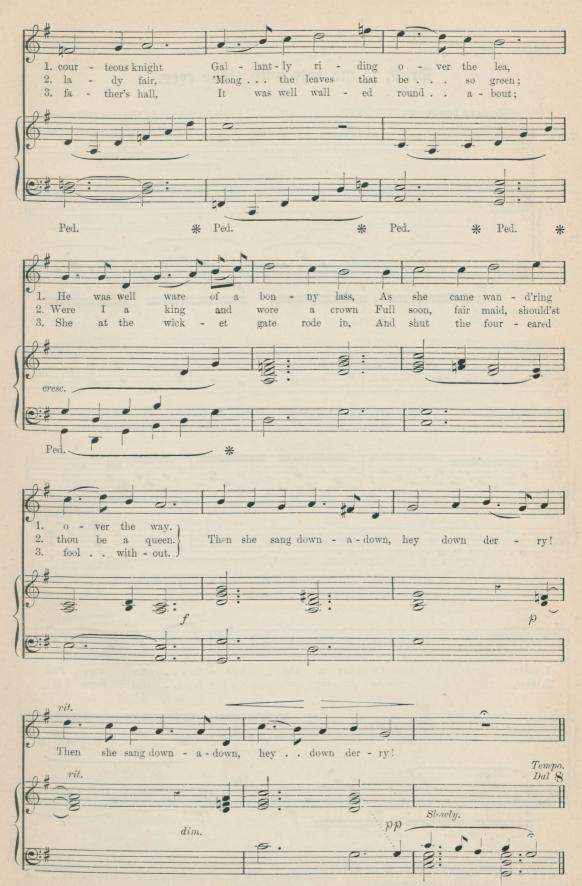
The courteous knight.





In Deuteromelia, among the Freemen's Songs, where the above air is given, there is no sharp in the signature, and in the one instance where the melody requires it, F is made accidentally sharp. It is also correctly quoted in *Pills to Purge Melancholy*, 1719, IIL, 37. Percy gives another version of the words in the *Reliques*, vol. ii., under the title of *The Baffiel Kniqht*. The above stanzas are selected from *Riston's Ancient Songs*, where the words are printed in full. As the old English burden "Hey down derry" occurs many times in these pages the following note may be of interest: "Hey down, down, derry down," is said to be a modern version of "Hai down, ir deri danno," the burden of an old song of the Druids, signifying, 'Come, let us hasten to the oaken grove, 'which was chanted by the Bards and Vates, to call people to their religious assemblies in the groves." Jones' Welsh Bards, vol. i., p. 128.

THE COURTEOUS KNIGHT.



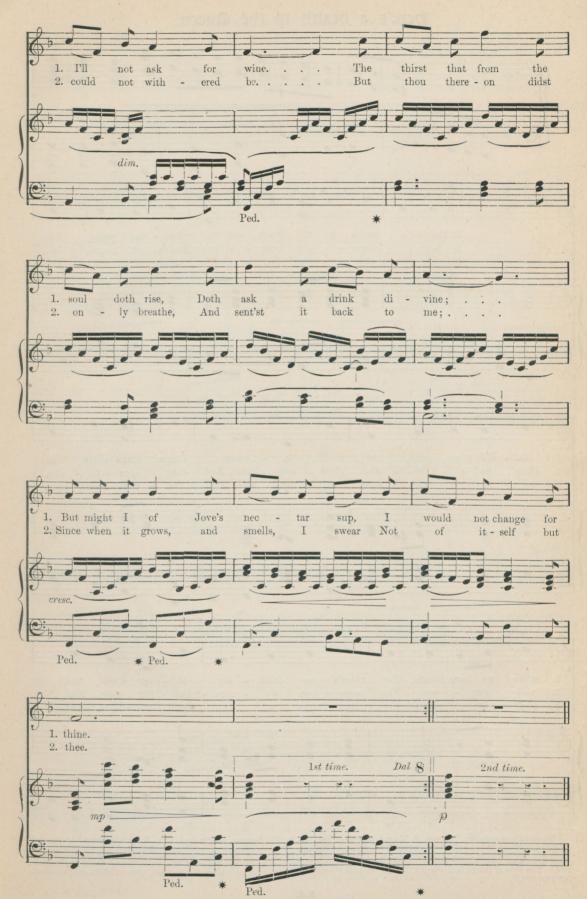
S. 6.



Drink to me only with thine eyes.

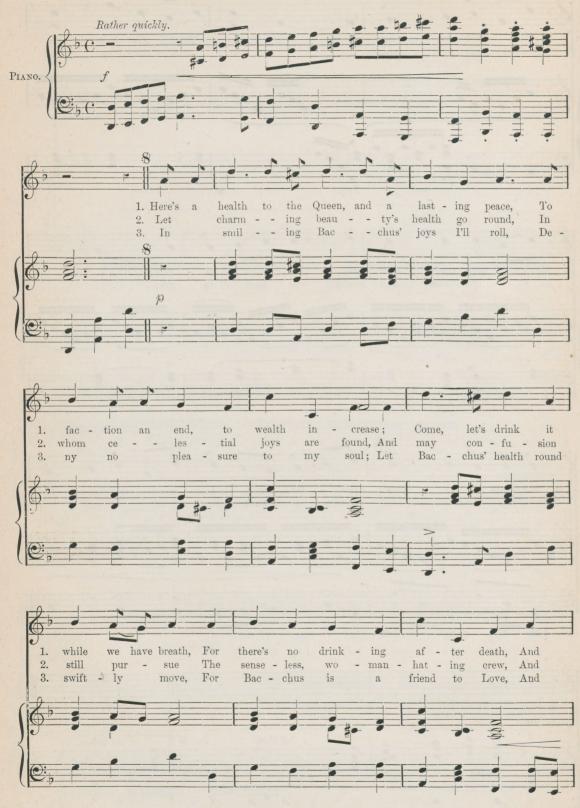
Originally set as a Duet, this melody was sung by the composer, Colonel R. Mellish, at the Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Catch Club, an institution which was founded in 1761, and numbered George IV. and William IV. among its early members. The author of words was our first Poet Laureate.

DRINK TO ME ONLY WITH THINE EYES.

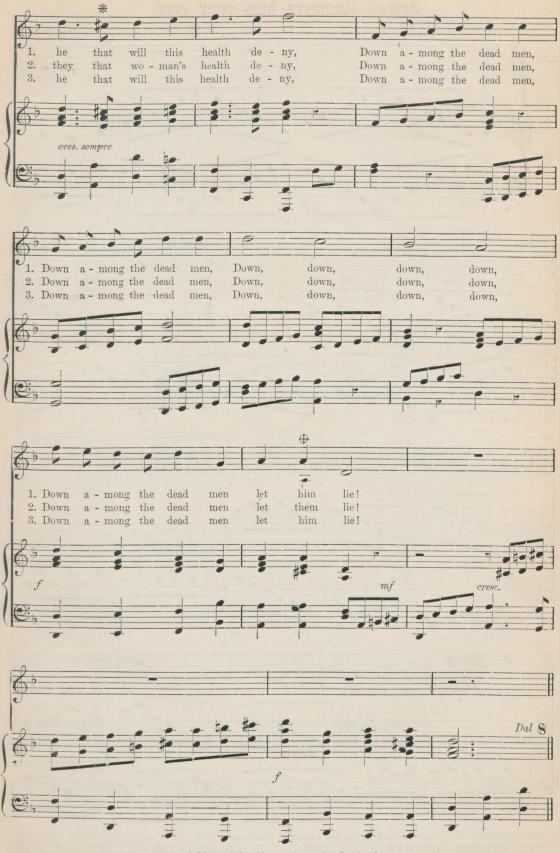


S. 6.

bere's a bealth to the Queen.



Playford's successors, Pearson & Young, included this air in *The Dancing Master* (vol. iii.). It is also found in several different versions in the half-sheet copies in the British Museum. Two differences of reading are indicated beneath the music : these are from copies of Queen Anne's time. These bear the press-mark H, 1601, and while one half-sheet includes the line "and they who Anna's health deny," another is described as "a song sung by Mr. Dyer at Mr. Bullock's booth at Southwark fair." The date of the folio is about 1705. Dr. Samuel Wesley, it is said, was so fond of this melody, that he often extemporised fugues upon it.

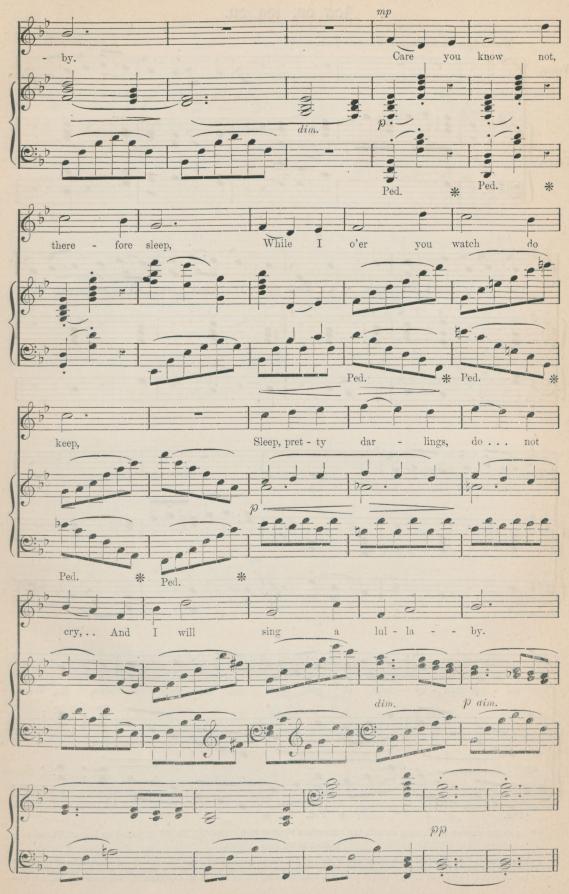


Many of the older versions print C natural.The last note but one of the melody is sometimes printed an 8ve lower.

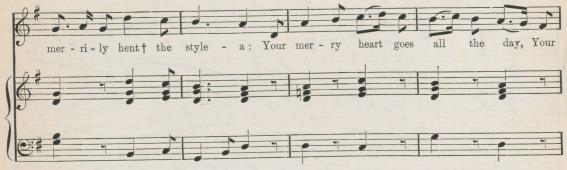
S. 6.



This expressive little melody is found in the 3rd edition of *The Dancing Master* (1718), and in the *Beggars' Opera*. The late Mr. William Chappell adapted the words (see *Popular Music*, vol. ii.). May Fair was established, as a fair, in the *fields*, behind Piccadilly, in the time of Charles II.; or to be more precise: "In the fields, by the side of the brook, which has given its name to Brook Street, an annual fair was held on the site of Curzon Street and Hertford Street—a rural fête whose memory is given in the appendix." (Words and Places, Isaac Taylor.) Another version of the air is given in the appendix.











* An earlier version of the same air is in the *Fitzwilliam Virginal Book* (1550-1620), No. 297, arranged by Richard Farnaby. + *Hent*, to lay hold of, seize.

The four earliest lines of this ditty are sung by Autolycus the Pedlar, and 'picker up of unconsidered trifles,' in Shakespeare's Winter's Tale (about 1610), Act iv., Sc. 2. Whether the latter portion of the song was also by him (nay, more, whether he actually wrote or merely quoted even the four opening lines), cannot be determined. We prefer to believe that

17



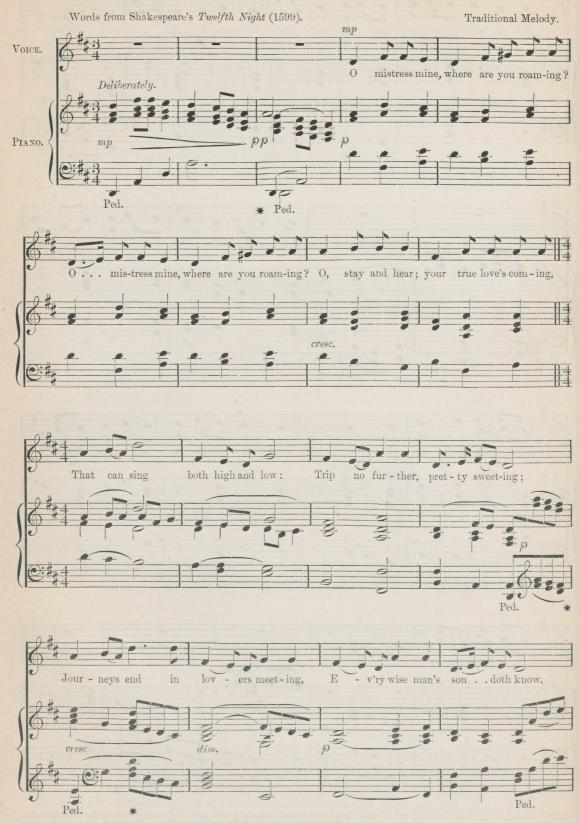




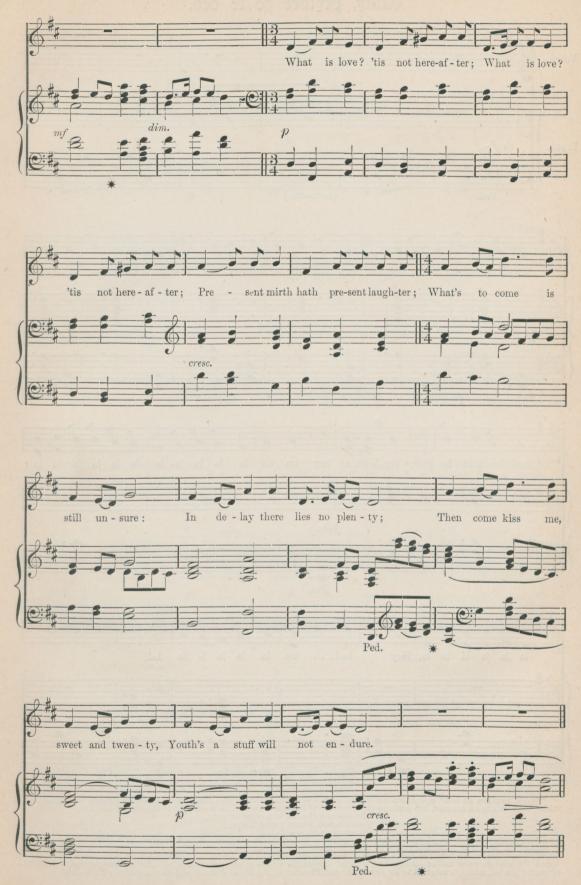


from his hand alone came the fragment at least—this lively snatch of melody with good philosophy, such as the Ascetics reject to their own damage. No wrong is done in accepting the remainder of the song as genuine. The final verse is orthodox, according to the Autolycusian rule of faith. It is in *Windsor Drollery*, p. 30; and the Introduction to *Westminster Drollery*, p. xxxv. (Ebsworth, vol. iii., p. 329.) The air is included in *Pills to Purge Melancholy*, 1707, ii., 32 (or 1719, iv., 32), and the first stanza of words only in *The Academy of Complements*, 1664. (See Appendix.)

O mistress mine.

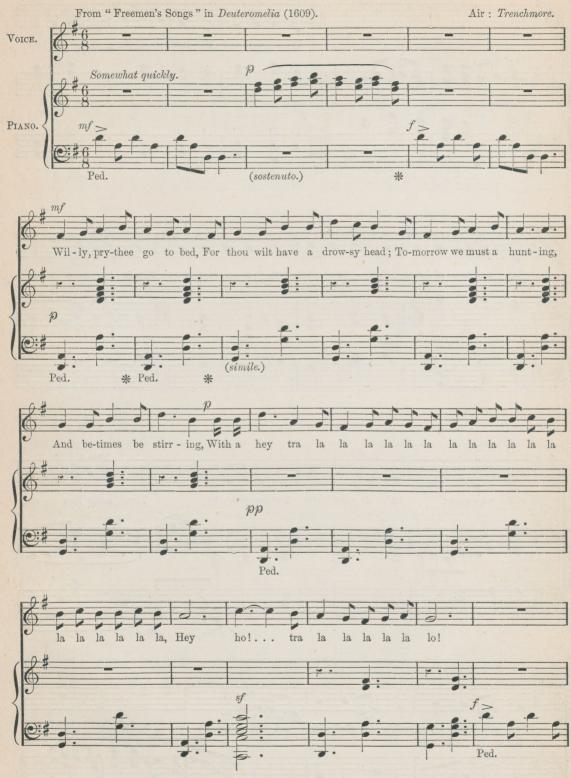


The air is contained in The Fitzwilliam Virginal Book (No. 66), and also in Morley's Consort Lessons (1599). (See Appendix.)

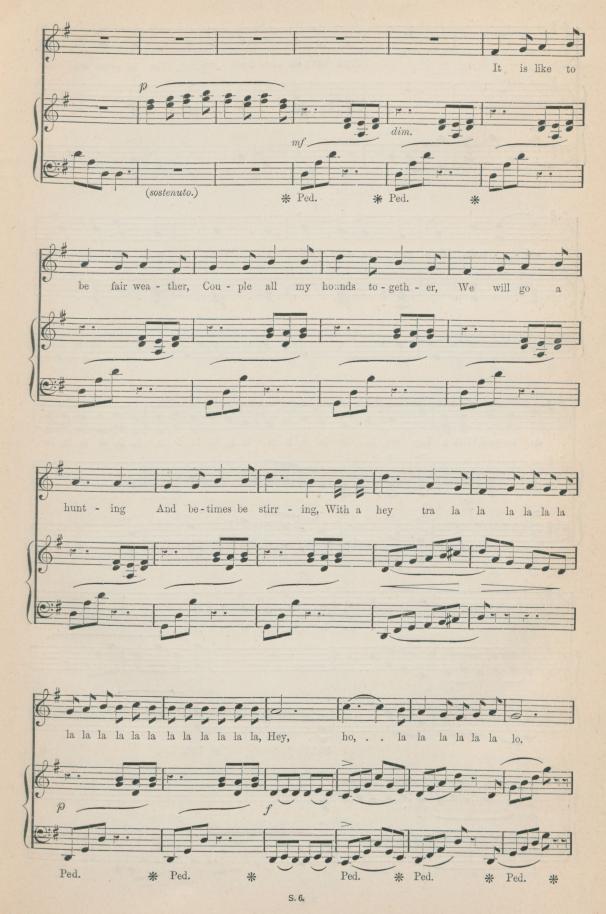


S. 6.

Willy, prythee go to bed.

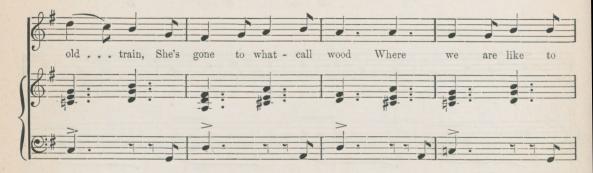


"Willy, prythee go bed" occurs among the Freemen's Songs in Ravenscroft's *Deuteromelia*, where it follows "Trenchmore," which is obviously an inferior, but perhaps older version of the same tune. The words to "Trenchmore" begin: "To-morrow the fox will come to town, Keepe, keepe, keepe, keepe, keepe, keepe, O keepe you all well there." As a dance-tune "Trenchmore" was extremely popular in the sixteenth century. Robert Burton (1576-1640), in *The Anatomy* of Melancholy, what it is, etc., thus refers to this old dance :-- "Who can withstand it? be we young or old, though our teeth shake in our heads like Virginal Jacks, or stand parallel asunder like the arches of a bridge,--there is no remedy : we must dance *Trenchmore* over tables, chairs and stools." Hawkins prints a curious version of this ancient melody (History, appendix No. 14), which is referred to by Beaumont and Fletcher in the Island Princess, and also in Selden's *Table-Talk*.



WILLY, PRYTHEE GO TO BED.





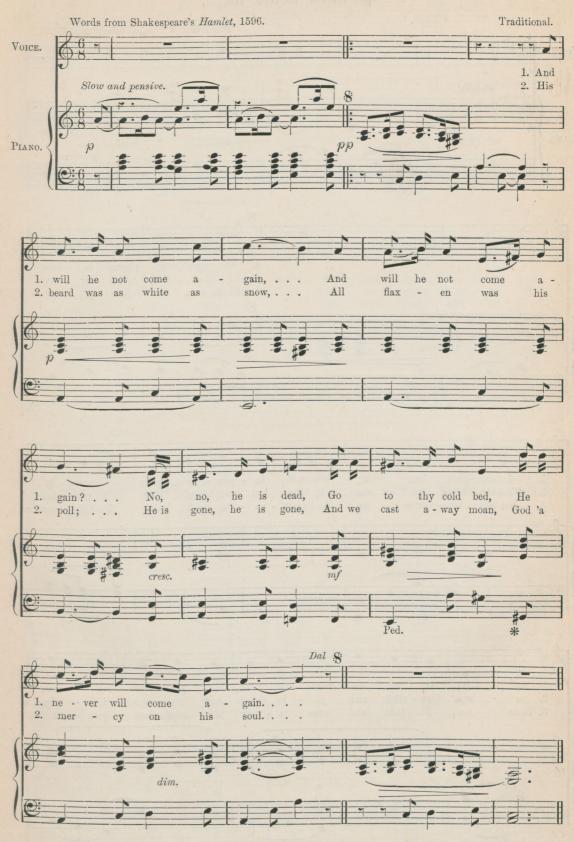






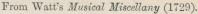
S. 6

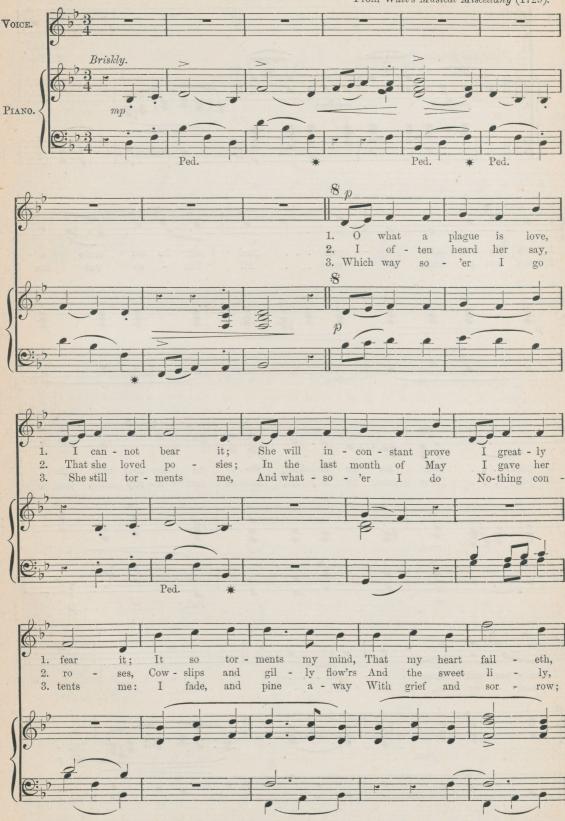
And will be not come again.



Traditional airs—even short ones like the above, are always to be found in varying forms. William Linley (1767—1835) wrote down several of Ophelia's songs, of which the present is an example.

Phillida flouts me.





The tune of "Phillida flouts me" is mentioned as early as 1612, in the Crown garland of roses, where it is described as "a new tune." The words appear, though in different dress, in Wit restored, 1658, and in The Theatre of compliments, 1689. Both words and music are in Watt's Musical Miscellany (IL, 132), 1729. The song is mentioned in Walton's Compleat Angler, 1653.

PHILLIDA FLOUTS ME.



Cold and raw the Horth did blow.



There are many versions of this famous old air. For example, in another form, it will be found in *The Minstrelsy of Scotland* (Alfred Moffat), p. 38, 2nd edition. Hawkins quotes, in the appendix to his *History*, the version from Hilton's *Catches* (1652), and also gives the story of Queen Mary, the consort of King William, expressing her admiration of the air, before Purcell, and how the latter, in revenge of the blow to his *amour propre*, introduced the air as a ground bass, in a song produced at the Queen's next birthday, 1692. Whether the melody is of Scotlish or English origin cannot now be decided. The above text is that found in *Pills to Purge Mulancholy*, IL, 165 (1707), and though not the oldest, it is plainly one of the best. In the edition of 1719, it is included twice, namely, in vol. ii., 167, and vol. iv., 152.

COLD AND RAW THE NORTH DID BLOW.









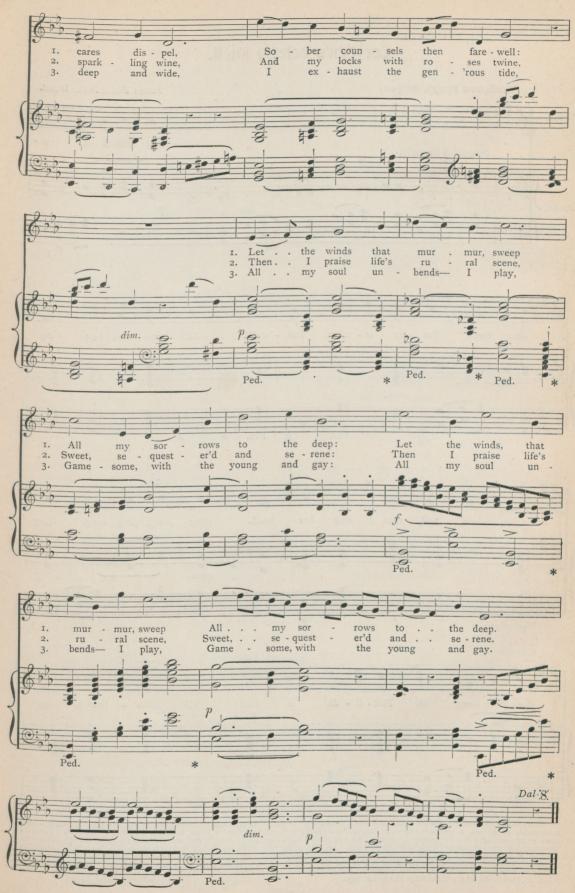


Francis Fawkes achieved considerable fame by his translations, especially of the minor Greek poets. The lines above are from *Anacreon*, and are familiar in Moore's version. Perhaps the best known of Fawkes' verses are those commencing "Dear Tom, this brown jug that now foams with mild ale." This fine, robust melody is copied from Ritson's *English Songs*, where it appears without name.

S. 6.

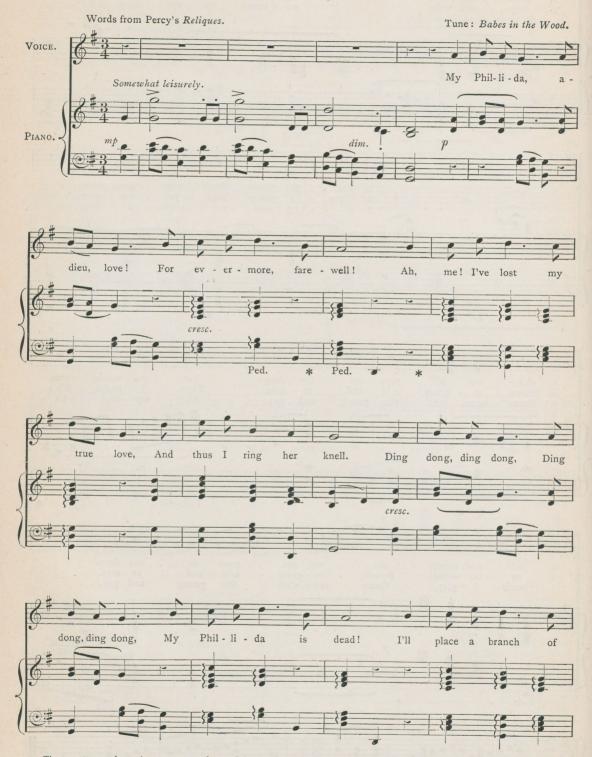
When 3 drain the rosy bowl.

WHEN I DRAIN THE ROSY BOWL.



S. 6.

Corydon's doleful knell.



The two stanzas above given are a part of a much longer elegy contained in the Golden Garland of Princely delights. The tune, which is obviously an old one, is variously known as Rogero, Now ponder well, and Babes in the Wood, which is the title here retained. From an entry in the records of the Stationers' Company, The Norfolk Gentleman or Babes in the Wood was registered in 1595. This version with the original words appears in Phillip's Old Ballads (vol. i., p. 221), to the tune of Rogero, and in Percy's Reliques (vol. iii, p. 217). The tune is found in old broadsides and the Beggars' Opera. It is also associated with the grave-digger's song in Hamlet :--- "A pick-axe and a spade.' Curious versions of the air occur in Wid and Mirth (1719) vol. v., p. 1, and at p. 49. A second air, from Ballet's Lute Book, is printed by Rimbault in his '' Music to the Reliques,'' and another tune, also entitled Rogero, is quoted by Chappell in Popular Music, from a MS. of Dowland's, in the Cambridge Public Library.

CORYDON'S DOLEFUL KNELL.











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S. 6.