

THE SECOND BOOKE OF SONGS

The finest songs, ballads and ayres devised by sundrie authors

Gathered by Steve Hendricks.

Ensemble Edition



Henry the King

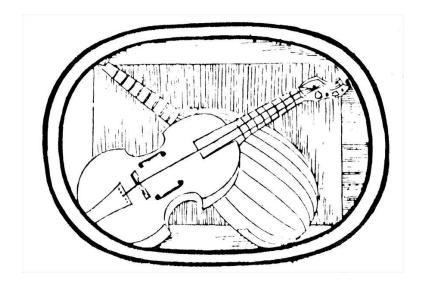


THE SECOND BOOKE OF SONGS

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Ensemble Edition

Steve Hendricks



Steve Hendricks Music San Diego

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For information on corrections, updates or other editions, please contact steve@stevehendricks.com, or visit stevehendricksmusic.com.

Print History

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This book and the accompanying volumes present songs predominantly from the British isles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. With few exceptions, the songs are secular in nature.

These songs originally appeared in manuscripts or publications as part songs, madrigals, lute songs, or ballads with tunes indicated only by name.

I have harmonized and set tunes, as well as converted lute songs to part songs or songs with instrumental accompaniment. Therefore, many of these settings are unique to this collection. I hope liberties I have taken will be forgiven.

Editions of this book include an ensemble edition for voices and instruments, a keyboard edition, a lute edition and a Renaissance guitar edition. The lute edition presents the original lute parts for the lute songs and part songs where available, as well as new lute parts where none existed before. Some of the keyboard pieces are based on originals, although most are newly written by me, as are the Renaissance guitar parts.

Chords have been added as an aid to accompanists.

The original spellings and punctuation have been preserved where possible, although I have replaced u and v with modern usage. Hence "loue" is now "love", and "vnder" is now "under." I also replaced i with j where appropriate, so that "Iohn" is now "John." If a word is not immediately identifiable, try sounding it out. Most of these songs predate dictionaries and standardized spelling.



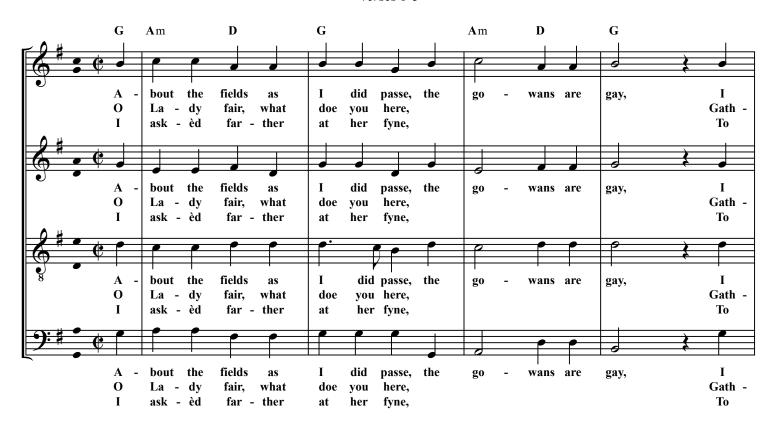
The Table of all the Songes contained in this Booke.

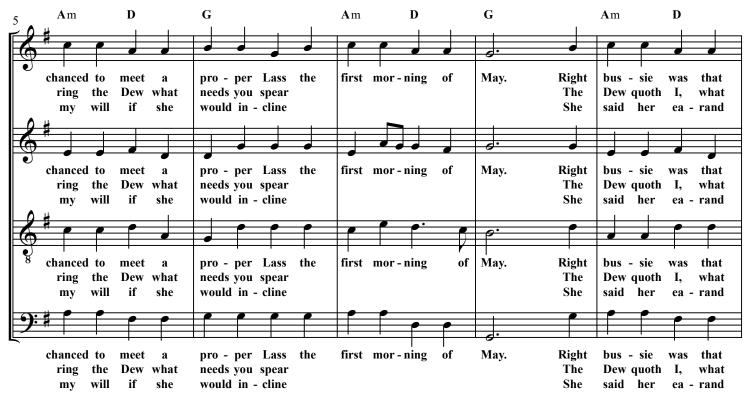
The great Galleazzo	The Gowans are Gay	2	Me, me and none but me	120
Greensleeves	•			
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In a garden so green 54 My sweetest Lesbia 166 In a grove most rich of shade 56 My Thing is My Own 168 In a merry May morn 60 My true love hath my hart 170 In Sherwood livde stout Robin Hood 62 Neptunes raging fury 174 In Summer time when folks make Hay 66 Never weather-beaten Saile 176 It fell on a sommers day 68 Newes from Hollands Leager 178 It was a lover and his lasse 72 No more shall meads be deck'd with flowrs 180 It was a time when silly Bees could speake Jack and Jone they thinke no ill 80 Now Cupid looke about thee 186 John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife 84 Now hath Flora rob'd her bowers 188 Jone is as good as my Lady 86 Now is the month of Maying 192 The Joviall Broome Man 90 Now, O now, I needs must part 196 The Joviall Crew 92 Now winter nights enlarge 200 Joy to the person of my Love 94 O griefe even on the Bud 204 Lady Catherine Logy 96 O lusty May 206 Leave lightie love, Ladies 98 O Mistris mine 210 A light hearts a Jewell 100 O waly waly 212 The little Barly-Corne 102 Of all the birds that I doe know 216 The lovely Northern Lasse 108 Oft have I sigh'd 220 The lowest trees have tops 110 Once I loved a Maiden faire 224 Maid, wil you marie 112 The panges of Love and lovers fittes 226 Mark how the blushful morn 114 The Parting Glass 228 The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse 116 Pastyme with good companye 232	_		•	
In a grove most rich of shade In a merry May morn In Sherwood livde stout Robin Hood In Sherwood livde stout Robin Hood In Sherwood livde stout Robin Hood It Was a lover and his lasse It was a lover and his lasse It was a lover and his lasse It was a time when silly Bees could speake Jack and Jone they thinke no ill John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife Jone is as good as my Lady The Joviall Broome Man Joy to the person of my Love Joy to the person of my Love Joy to the person of my Love Leave lightie love, Ladies A light hearts a Jewell Ind	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
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In Sherwood livde stout Robin Hood In Summer time when folks make Hay In Summer time when folks make Hay It fell on a sommers day It was a lover and his lasse It was a time when silly Bees could speake Jack and Jone they thinke no ill John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife John Eyoviall Broome Man Joy to the person of my Love Lady Catherine Logy Leave lightie love, Ladies A light hearts a Jewell Lord Willoughby The lovely Northern Lasse 108 In Sherwood livde stout Robin Hood 168 In Never weather-beaten Saile Newes from Hollands Leager 178 It was a lover and his lasse 72 No more shall meads be deck'd with flowrs 180 It was a time when silly Bees could speake 74 The Northern Lasses lamentation 184 Now Cupid looke about thee 186 Now is the month of Maying 192 The Joviall Broome Man 90 Now, O now, I needs must part 196 Now winter nights enlarge 200 Joy to the person of my Love 94 O griefe even on the Bud 204 Lady Catherine Logy 96 O lusty May 206 Leave lightie love, Ladies 98 O Mistris mine 210 A light hearts a Jewell 100 O waly waly 211 The little Barly-Corne 102 Of all the birds that ever I see 214 Lord Willoughby 106 Of all the birds that I doe know 216 The lovely Northern Lasse 108 Off have I sigh'd 220 The lowest trees have tops 110 Once I loved a Maiden faire 224 Maid, wil you marie 112 The panges of Love and lovers fittes 226 Mark how the blushful morn 114 The Parting Glass 228 The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse 116 Pastyme with good companye		60	•	170
In Summer time when folks make Hay It fell on a sommers day It was a lover and his lasse It was a time when silly Bees could speake Jack and Jone they thinke no ill John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife John Ejoviall Broome Man Joy to the person of my Love Lady Catherine Logy Leave lightie love, Ladies A light hearts a Jewell Lord Willoughby The lovely Northern Lasse John Ejovial Broome Joy to the little Barly-Corne Lord Willoughby The lovely Northern Lasse John Ejovial Crew Joy to the person of my Love Lord Willoughby The lovely Northern Lasse John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife John Tomson, and John Hows Intervention and John May Intervention and J	•	62	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
It fell on a sommers day It was a lover and his lasse It was a time when silly Bees could speake It was a time when silly Bees could speake Jack and Jone they thinke no ill John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife Jone is as good as my Lady The Joviall Broome Man Joy to the person of my Love Lady Catherine Logy Leave lightie love, Ladies A light hearts a Jewell Lord Willoughby The lovely Northern Lasse John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife John Tomson, and John Lasse John Now Cupid looke about thee John Now Cupid looke about thee John Now Cupid looke about thee John Som Lasses Jamentation John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife John Tomson, and John Lasses John Now Cupid looke about thee John Now Cupid looke about thee John Som Lasses John Now Cupid looke about thee John Charles John Lasses John Now Cupid looke about thee John Charles John Lasses John Now Cupid looke about thee John Charles John Lasses John Charles John Lasse John Lasses John Now Onow, I needs must part John Lasses John Lasses	In Summer time when folks make Hay	66		176
It was a time when silly Bees could speake76The Northern Lasses lamentation184Jack and Jone they thinke no ill80Now Cupid looke about thee186John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife84Now hath Flora rob'd her bowers188Jone is as good as my Lady86Now is the month of Maying192The Joviall Broome Man90Now, O now, I needs must part196The Joviall Crew92Now winter nights enlarge200Joy to the person of my Love94O griefe even on the Bud204Lady Catherine Logy96O lusty May206Leave lightie love, Ladies98O Mistris mine210A light hearts a Jewell100O waly waly212The little Barly-Corne102Of all the birds that ever I see214Lord Willoughby106Of all the birds that I doe know216The lovely Northern Lasse108Oft have I sigh'd220The lowest trees have tops110Once I loved a Maiden faire224Maid, wil you marie112The panges of Love and lovers fittes226Mark how the blushful morn114The Parting Glass228The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse116Pastyme with good companye232	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	68	Newes from Hollands Leager	178
Jack and Jone they thinke no ill 80 Now Cupid looke about thee 186 John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife 84 Now hath Flora rob'd her bowers 188 Jone is as good as my Lady 86 Now is the month of Maying 192 The Joviall Broome Man 90 Now, O now, I needs must part 196 The Joviall Crew 92 Now winter nights enlarge 200 Joy to the person of my Love 94 O griefe even on the Bud 204 Lady Catherine Logy 96 O lusty May 206 Leave lightie love, Ladies 98 O Mistris mine 210 A light hearts a Jewell 100 O waly waly 212 The little Barly-Corne 102 Of all the birds that ever I see 214 Lord Willoughby 106 Of all the birds that I doe know 216 The lovely Northern Lasse 108 Oft have I sigh'd 220 The lowest trees have tops 110 Once I loved a Maiden faire 224 Maid, wil you marie 112 The panges of Love and lovers fittes 226 Mark how the blushful morn 114 The Parting Glass 232 The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse 116 Pastyme with good companye 232	It was a lover and his lasse	72	No more shall meads be deck'd with flowrs	180
John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife Jone is as good as my Lady The Joviall Broome Man Joyiall Broome Man Joyiall Crew Joy to the person of my Love Lady Catherine Logy Leave lightie love, Ladies A light hearts a Jewell Joy little Barly-Corne Lord Willoughby The lovely Northern Lasse The lovely Northern Lasse Mark how the blushful morn Joy and Jakaman his Wife 84 Now hath Flora rob'd her bowers Now is the month of Maying Now, O now, I needs must part Joy Now, O now, I needs must part Joy O griefe even on the Bud O griefe even on the Bud O lusty May O Mistris mine Joy O waly waly Joy Of all the birds that ever I see Joy Of all the birds that ever I see Joy Of all the birds that I doe know Joy Of have I sigh'd Joy Once I loved a Maiden faire Joy Once I loved a Maiden faire Joy Once I loved and lovers fittes Joy Mark how the blushful morn Joy Davis May Joy Davis M	It was a time when silly Bees could speake	76	The Northern Lasses lamentation	184
Jone is as good as my Lady86Now is the month of Maying192The Joviall Broome Man90Now, O now, I needs must part196The Joviall Crew92Now winter nights enlarge200Joy to the person of my Love94O griefe even on the Bud204Lady Catherine Logy96O lusty May206Leave lightie love, Ladies98O Mistris mine210A light hearts a Jewell100O waly waly212The little Barly-Corne102Of all the birds that ever I see214Lord Willoughby106Of all the birds that I doe know216The lovely Northern Lasse108Oft have I sigh'd220The lowest trees have tops110Once I loved a Maiden faire224Maid, wil you marie112The panges of Love and lovers fittes226Mark how the blushful morn114The Parting Glass228The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse116Pastyme with good companye232	Jack and Jone they thinke no ill	80	Now Cupid looke about thee	186
The Joviall Broome Man 90 Now, O now, I needs must part 196 The Joviall Crew 92 Now winter nights enlarge 200 Joy to the person of my Love 94 O griefe even on the Bud 204 Lady Catherine Logy 96 O lusty May 206 Leave lightie love, Ladies 98 O Mistris mine 210 A light hearts a Jewell 100 O waly waly 212 The little Barly-Corne 102 Of all the birds that ever I see 214 Lord Willoughby 106 Of all the birds that I doe know 216 The lovely Northern Lasse 108 Oft have I sigh'd 220 The lowest trees have tops 110 Once I loved a Maiden faire 224 Maid, wil you marie 112 The panges of Love and lovers fittes 226 Mark how the blushful morn 114 The Parting Glass 228 The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse 116 Pastyme with good companye 232	John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife	84	Now hath Flora rob'd her bowers	188
The Joviall Broome Man 90 Now, O now, I needs must part 196 The Joviall Crew 92 Now winter nights enlarge 200 Joy to the person of my Love 94 O griefe even on the Bud 204 Lady Catherine Logy 96 O lusty May 206 Leave lightie love, Ladies 98 O Mistris mine 210 A light hearts a Jewell 100 O waly waly 212 The little Barly-Corne 102 Of all the birds that ever I see 214 Lord Willoughby 106 Of all the birds that I doe know 216 The lovely Northern Lasse 108 Oft have I sigh'd 220 The lowest trees have tops 110 Once I loved a Maiden faire 224 Maid, wil you marie 112 The panges of Love and lovers fittes 226 Mark how the blushful morn 114 The Parting Glass 228 The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse 116 Pastyme with good companye 232	Jone is as good as my Lady	86	Now is the month of Maying	192
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Lady Catherine Logy96O lusty May206Leave lightie love, Ladies98O Mistris mine210A light hearts a Jewell100O waly waly212The little Barly-Corne102Of all the birds that ever I see214Lord Willoughby106Of all the birds that I doe know216The lovely Northern Lasse108Oft have I sigh'd220The lowest trees have tops110Once I loved a Maiden faire224Maid, wil you marie112The panges of Love and lovers fittes226Mark how the blushful morn114The Parting Glass228The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse116Pastyme with good companye232	The Joviall Crew	92	Now winter nights enlarge	200
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The lovely Northern Lasse 108 Oft have I sigh'd 220 The lowest trees have tops 110 Once I loved a Maiden faire 224 Maid, wil you marie 112 The panges of Love and lovers fittes 226 Mark how the blushful morn 114 The Parting Glass 228 The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse 116 Pastyme with good companye 232	The little Barly-Corne	102	Of all the birds that ever I see	214
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The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse 116 Pastyme with good companye 232	Maid, wil you marie	112	The panges of Love and lovers fittes	226
The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse 116 Pastyme with good companye 232	•	114	<u> </u>	228
Martin said to his man 118 Notes 235	The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse	116	=	232
	Martin said to his man	118	Notes	235



The Gowans are Gay

verses 1-3

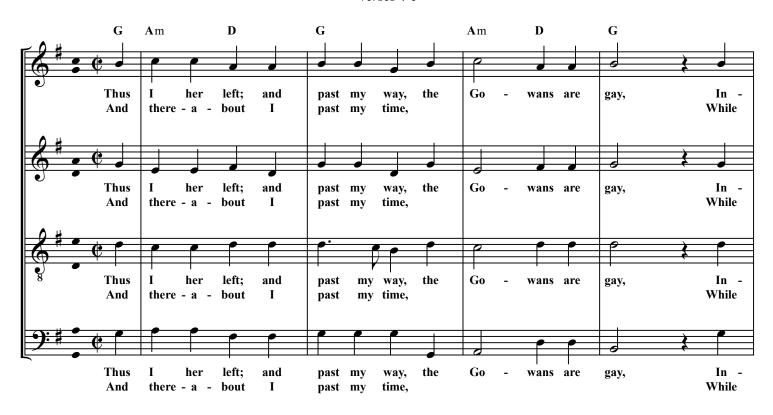


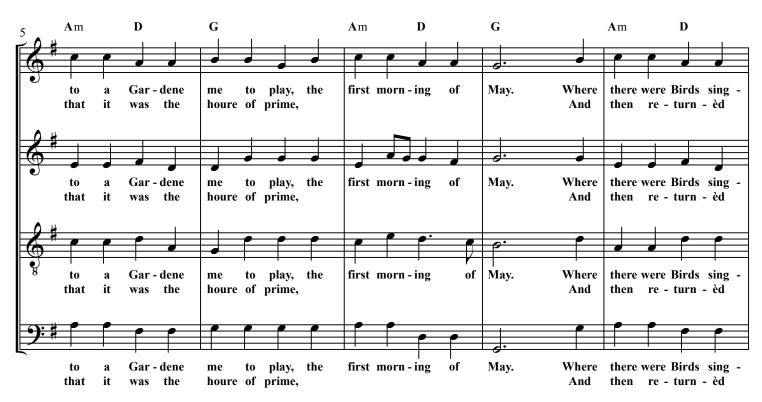


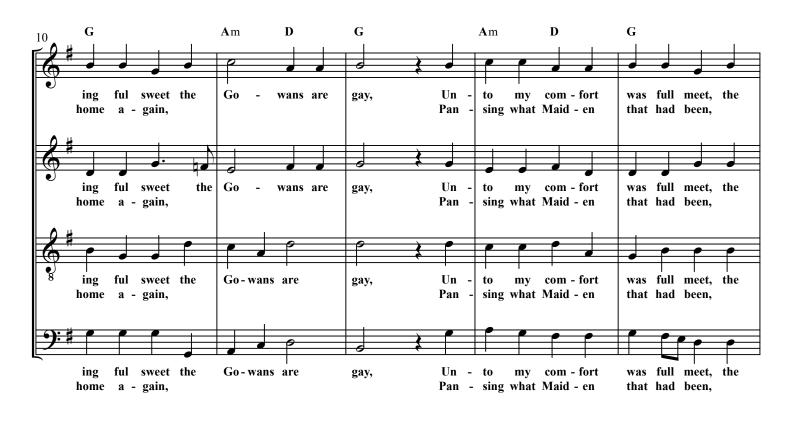


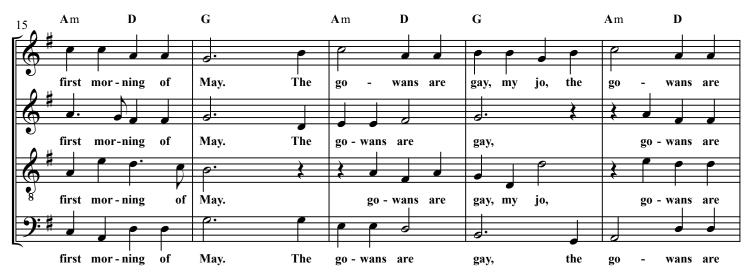
The Gowans are Gay

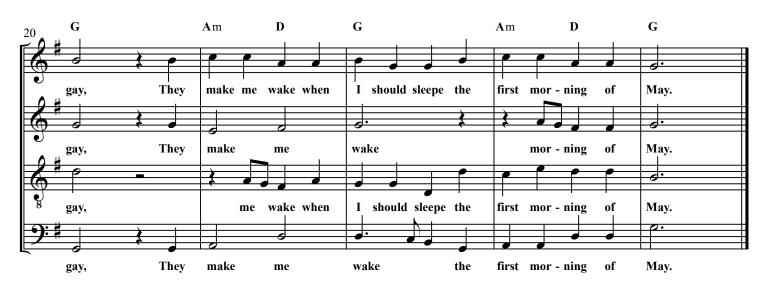
verses 4-5











verses 1-3





verses 4-6

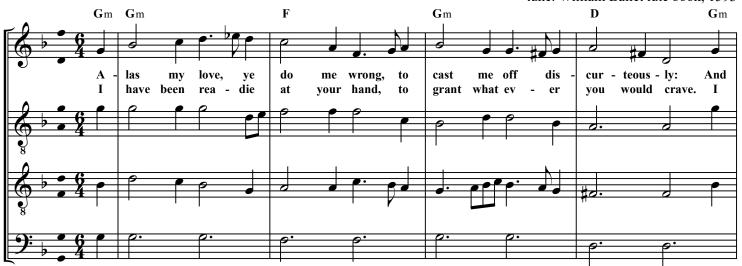


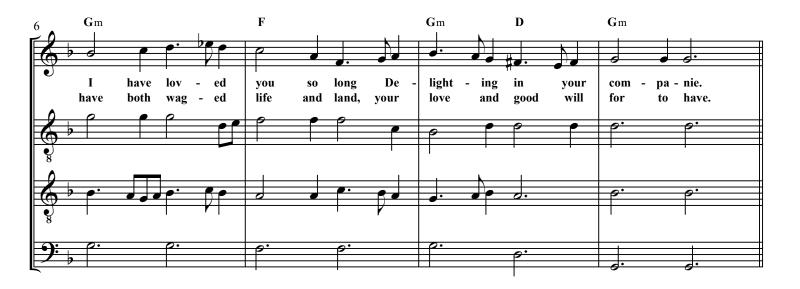


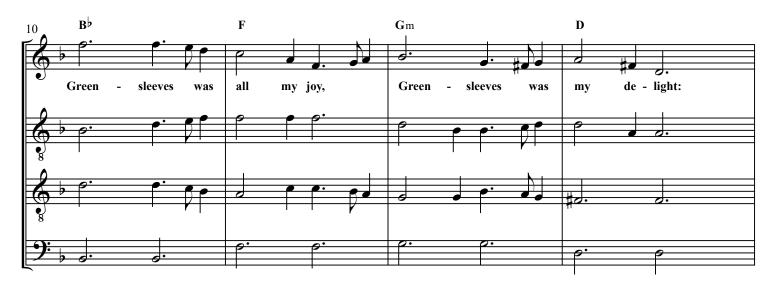
Greensleeves

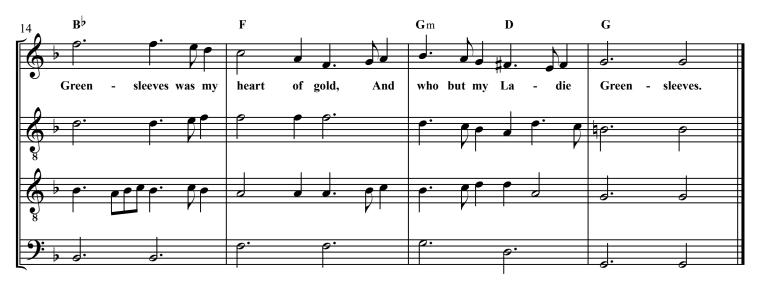
anonymous lyrics: *A Handefull of Pleasant Delites*, 1584

tune: William Ballet lute book, 1593









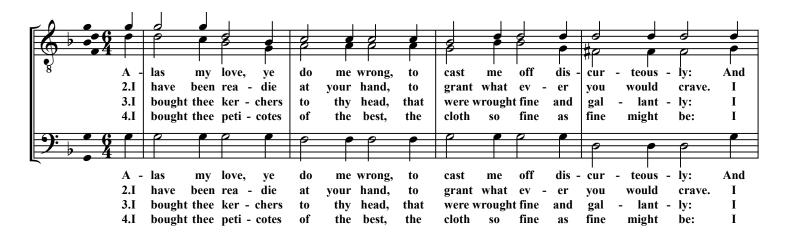
- 3.I bought thee kerchers to thy head, that were wrought fine and gallantly: I kept thee both at boord and bed, Which cost my purse wel favouredly,
- 4.I bought thee peticotes of the best, the cloth so fine as fine might be: I gave thee jewels for thy chest, and all this cost I spent on thee.
- 5. Thy smock of silk, both faire and white, with gold embrodered gorgeously:
 Thy peticote of Sendall right:
 and thus I bought thee gladly.
- 6.Thy girdle of gold so red, with pearles bedecked sumptuously: The like no other lasses had, and yet thou wouldst not love me,
- 7. Thy purse and eke thy gay guilt knives, thy pincase gallant to the eie:
 No better wore the Burgesse wives, and yet thou wouldst not love me.
- 8. Thy crimson stockings all of silk, with golde all wrought above the knee, Thy pumps as white as was the milk, and yet thou wouldst not love me.
- 9. Thy gown was of the grossie green, thy sleeves of Satten hanging by:
 Which made thee be our harvest Queen, and yet thou wouldst not love me.
- 10. Thy garters fringed with the golde, And silver aglets hanging by, Which made thee blithe for to beholde, And yet thou wouldst not love me.

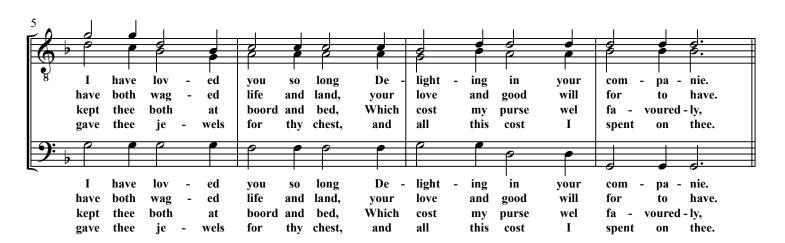
- 11.My gayest gelding I thee gave, To ride where ever liked thee, No Ladie ever was so brave, And yet thou wouldst not love me.
- 12.My men were clothed all in green, And they did ever wait on thee: Al this was gallant to be seen, and yet thou wouldst not love me.
- 13. They set thee up, they took thee downe, they served thee with humilitie,Thy foote might not once touch the ground, and yet thou wouldst not love me.
- 14. For everie morning when thou rose, I sent thee dainties orderly:To cheare thy stomack from all woes, and yet thou wouldst not love me.
- 15. Thou couldst desire no earthly thing.
 But stil thou hadst it readily:
 Thy musicke still to play and sing,
 And yet thou wouldst not love me.
- 16.And who did pay for all this geare, that thou didst spend when pleased thee? Even I that am rejected here, and thou disdainst to love me.
- 17.Wel, I wil pray to God on hie, that thou my constancie maist see: And that yet once before I die, thou wilt vouchsafe to love me.
- 18.Greensleeves now farewel adue, God I pray to prosper thee: For I am stil thy lover true, come once againe and love me.

Greensleeves

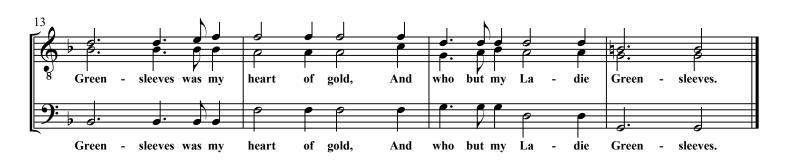
part song version, lower 3 lines

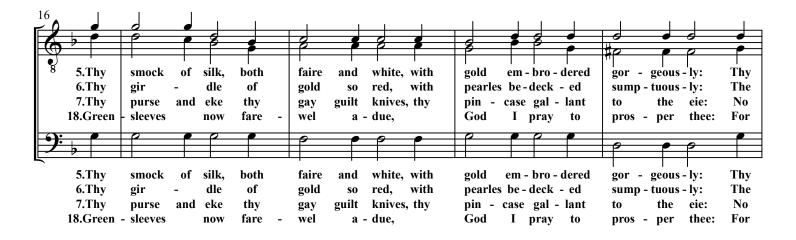
anonymous lyrics: *A Handefull of Pleasant Delites*, 1584 tune: William Ballet lute book, 1593

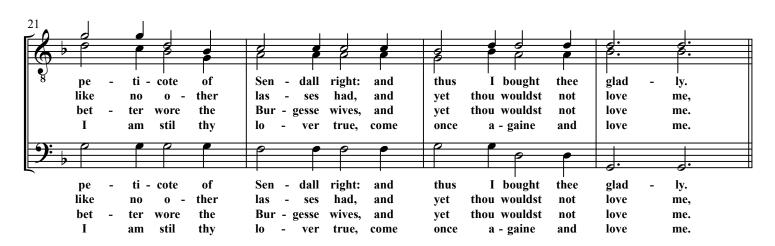












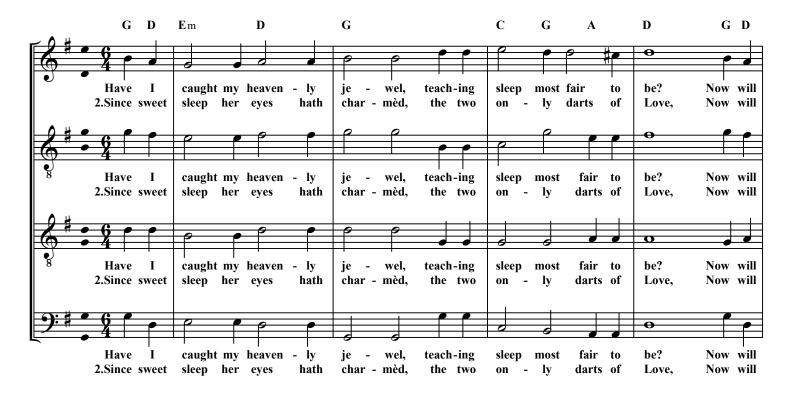


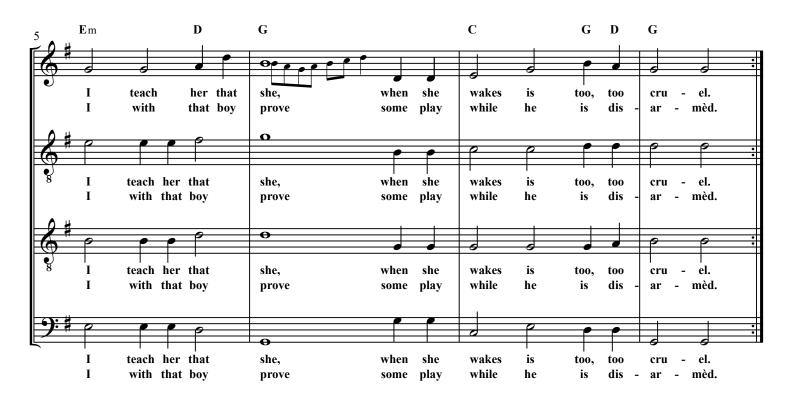


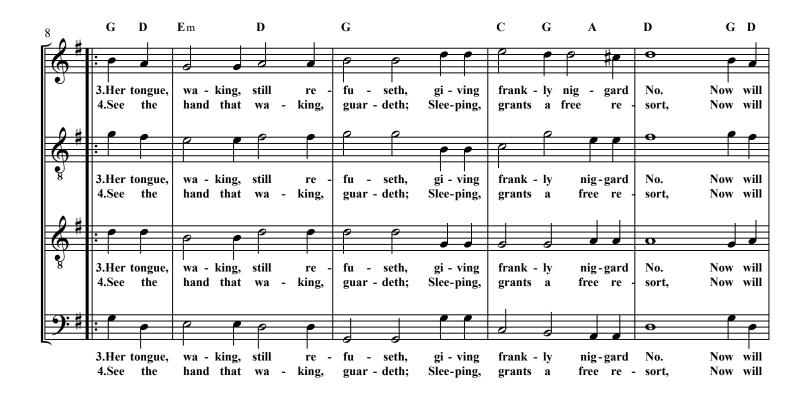
Have I caught my heavenly jewel

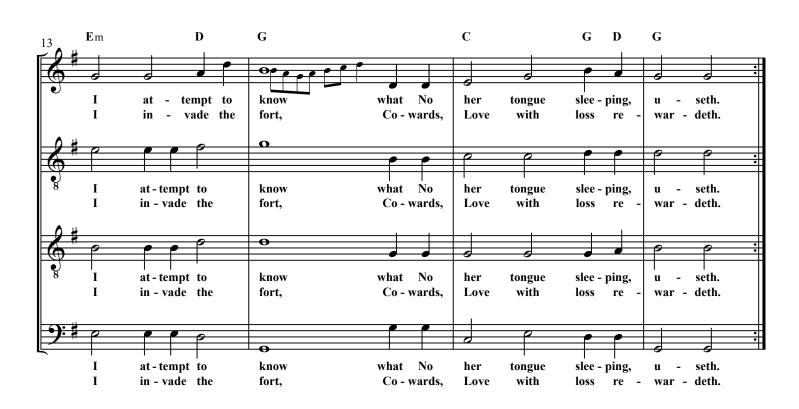
verses 1-4

lyrics: Sir Phillip Sydney (1554-1586) setting: anon, c.1614-1630







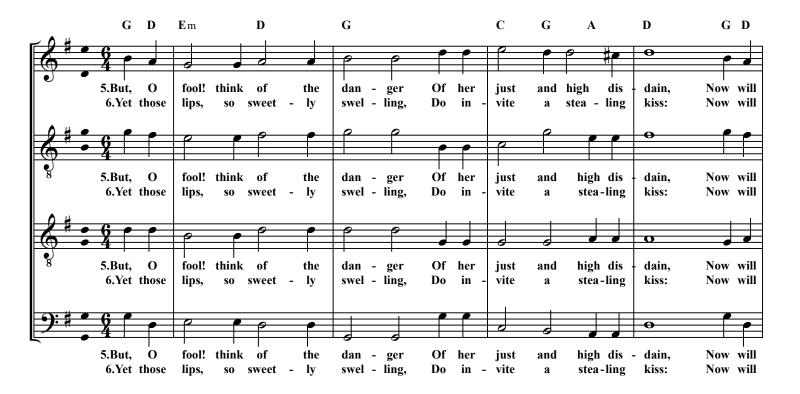


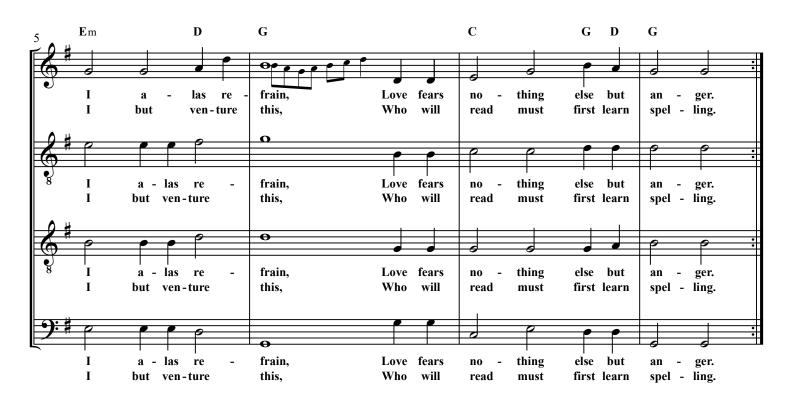
Have I caught my heavenly jewel

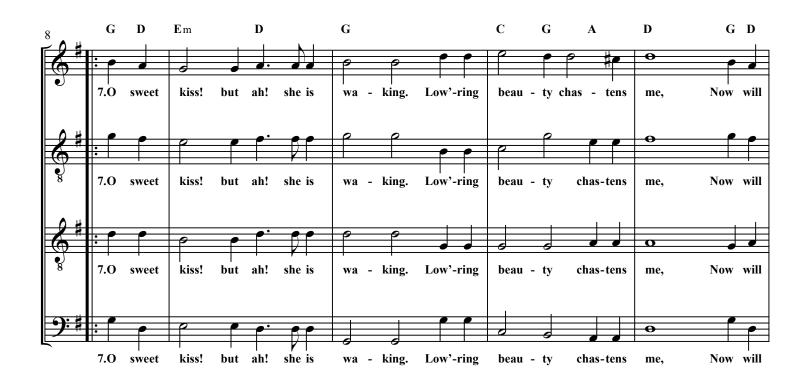
verses 5-7

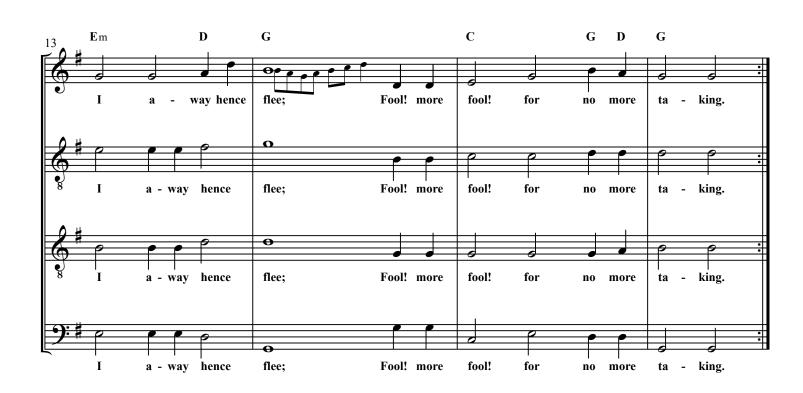
lyrics: Sir Phillip Sydney (1554-1586)

setting: anon, c.1614-1630









Have you seene but a Whyte Lillie grow

Ben Jonson (1573-1637) Robert Johnson (c.1583-1633)

verses 1-2

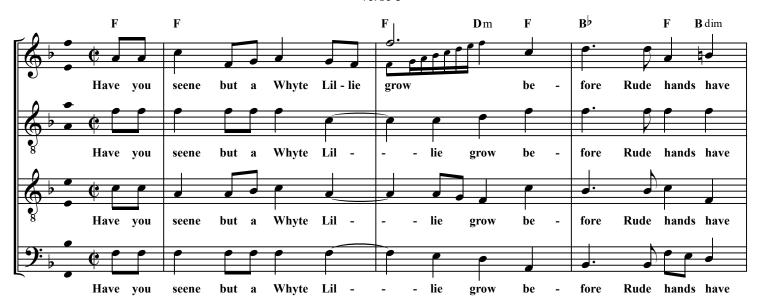


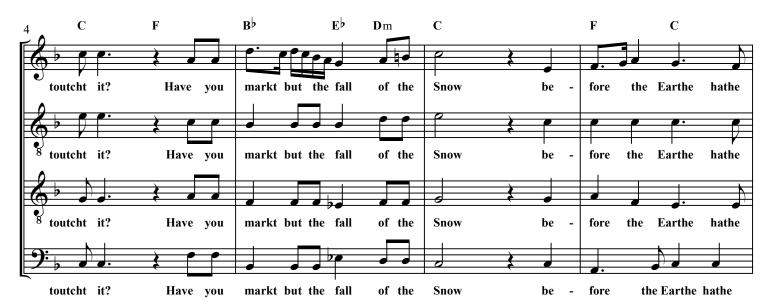


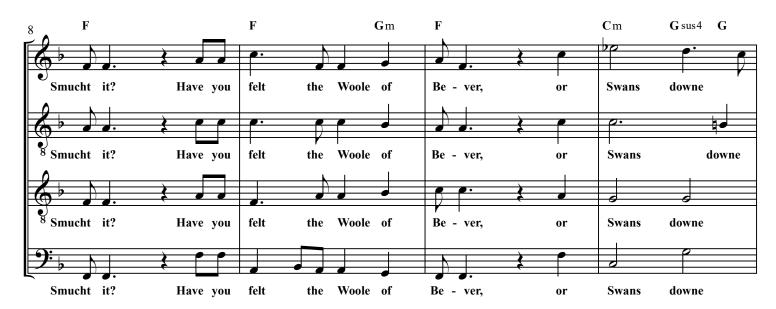
Have you seene but a Whyte Lillie grow

Ben Jonson (1573-1637) Robert Johnson (c.1583-1633)

verse 3



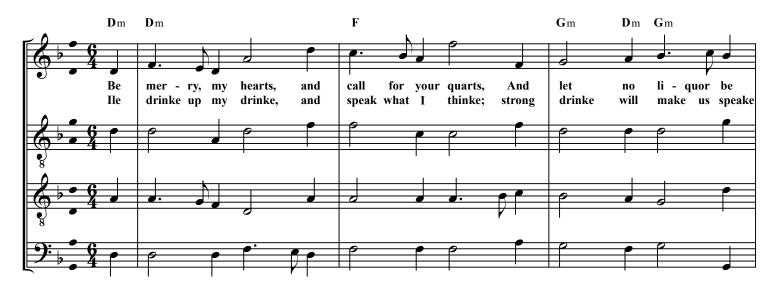


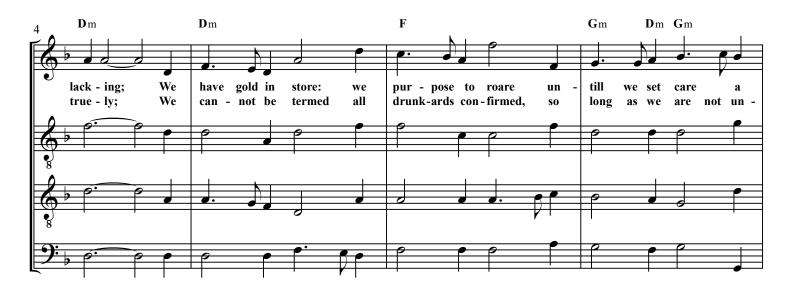


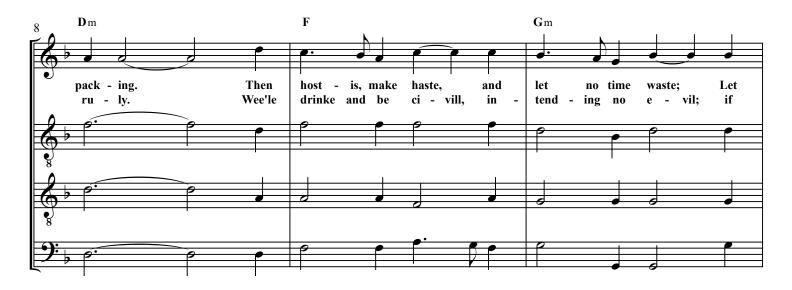


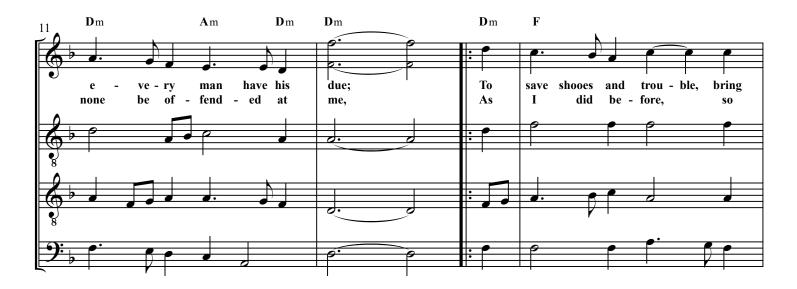
A Health to all Good-Fellowes; OR The good Companions Arithmaticke

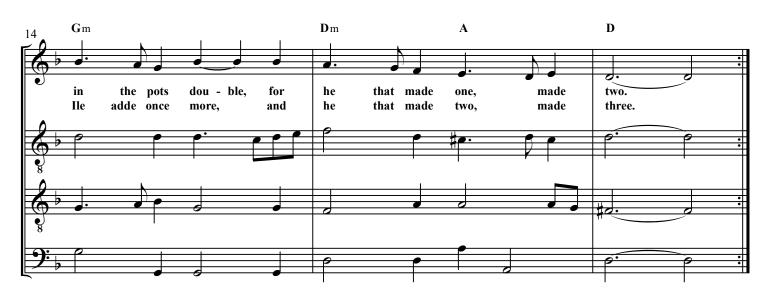
lyrics: anon., 1615-1640? tune: "To drive the cold winter away"



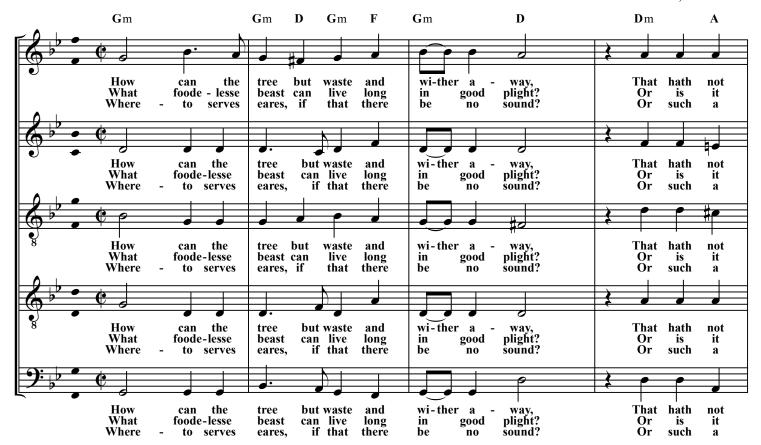


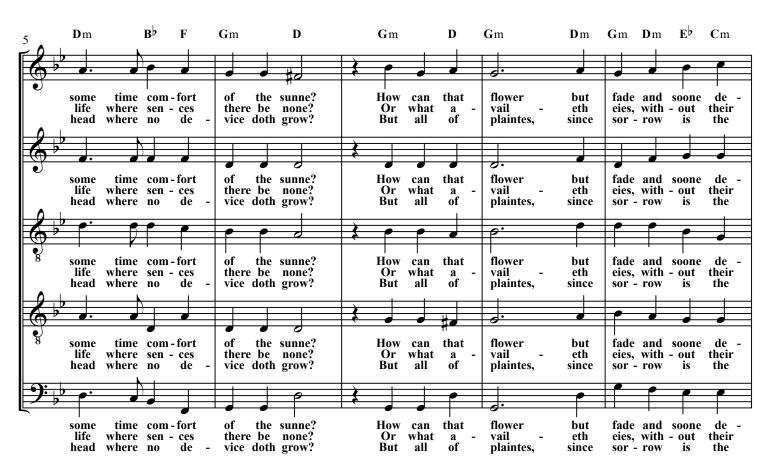


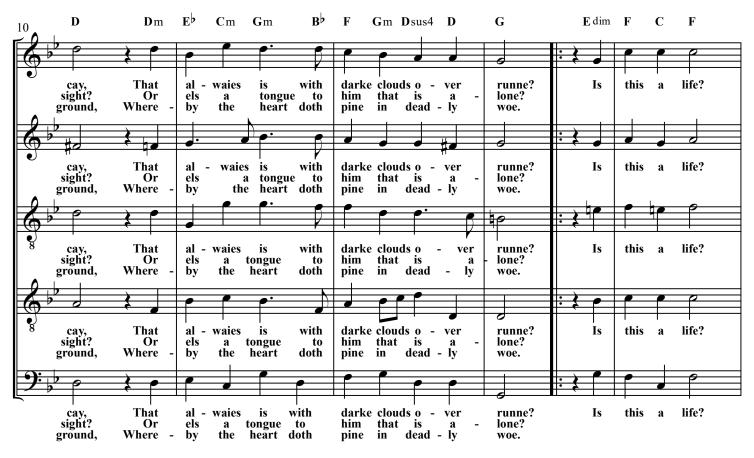


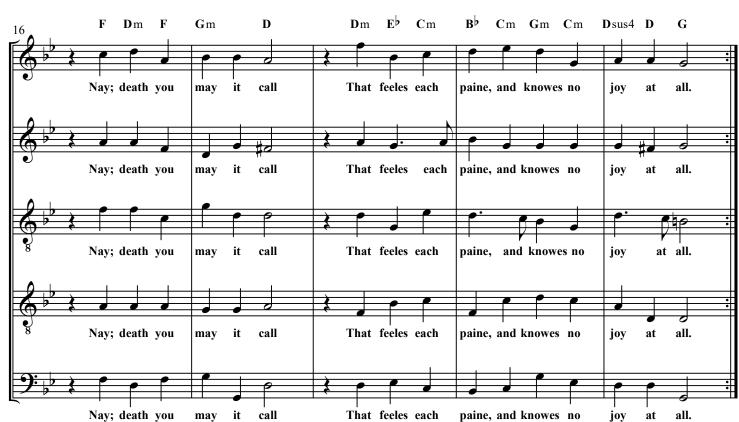


- 3. The greedy Curmudgin sits all the day snudging at home with browne bread and small beare;
 To Coffer up wealth he starveth himselfe,—
 scarce eats a good meale in a yeare:
 But He not do so, how ere the world go
 so long as I ' ve money in store;
 I scorne for to faile—go, fill us more Ale,
 for he that made three, made foure.
- 4. Why sit you thus sadly? because I call madly I meane not to leave in the lurch;
 My reckoning He pay ere I go away,
 else hang me as high as a Church.
 Perhaps you will say this is not the way;
 they must pine that in this world will thrive;
 No matter for that, wee'le laugh and be fat,
 for he that made foure, made five.
- 5.To those my good friends my love so extends, I cannot truely expresse it;
 When with you I meet, your words are so sweet, I am unwilling to misse it.
 I hate all base slaves, that their money saves, and all those that use base tricks;
 For with joviall blades I'm as mery as the maids; and he that made five, made six,
- 6.Then drinke about round, till sorrow be drownd, and let us sing hey doune a derry;
 I cannot endure to sit thus demure, for hither I came to be merry:
 Then plucke up a good heart before we depart; with my Hostesse we will make even;
 For I am set a madding, and still will be adding; For he that made six made seven.

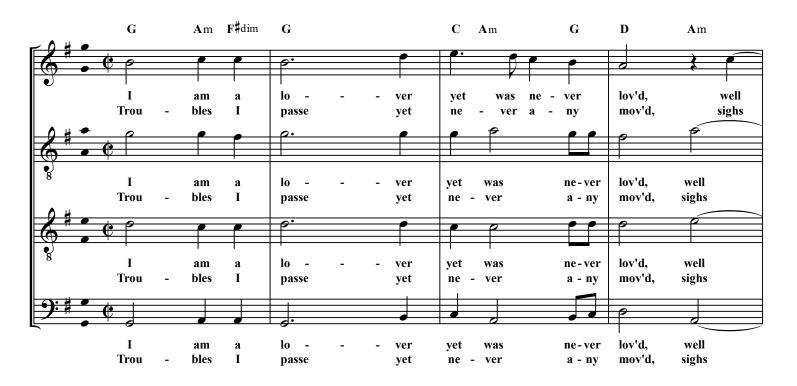


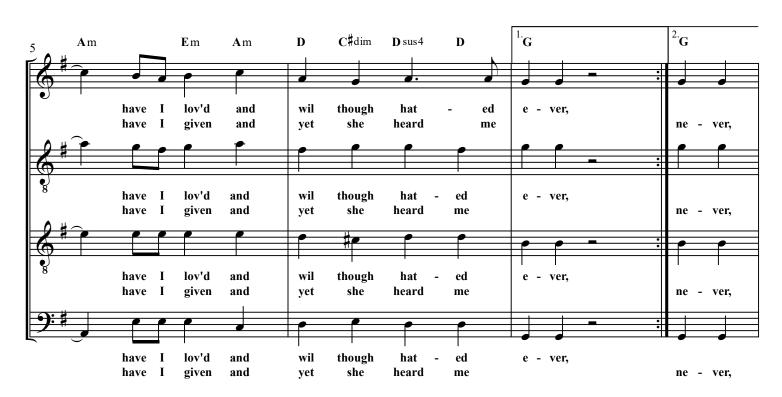


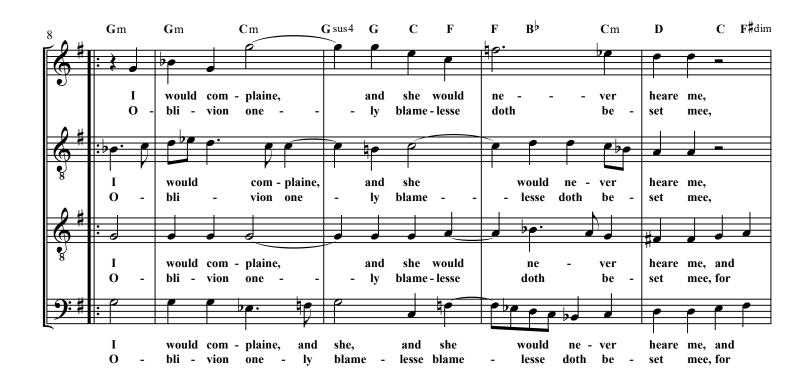


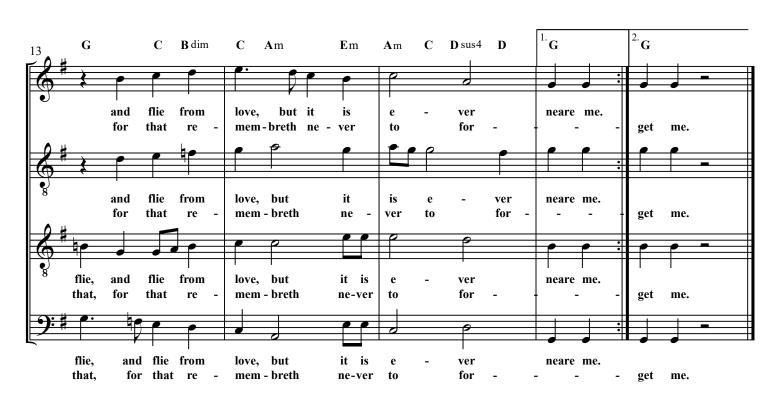


I am a lover







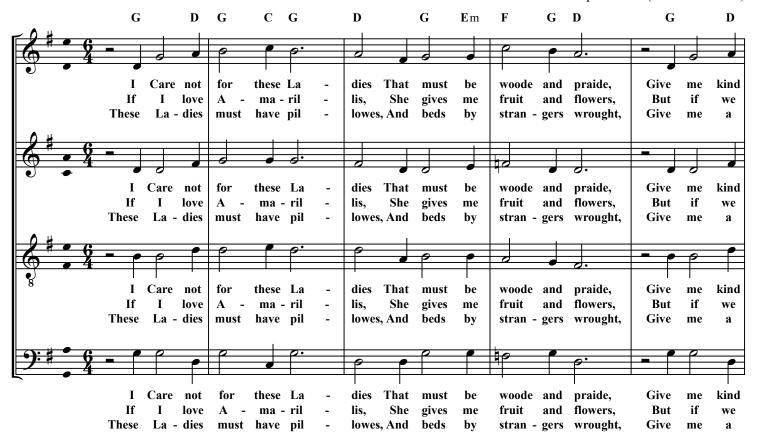


I Care not for these Ladies

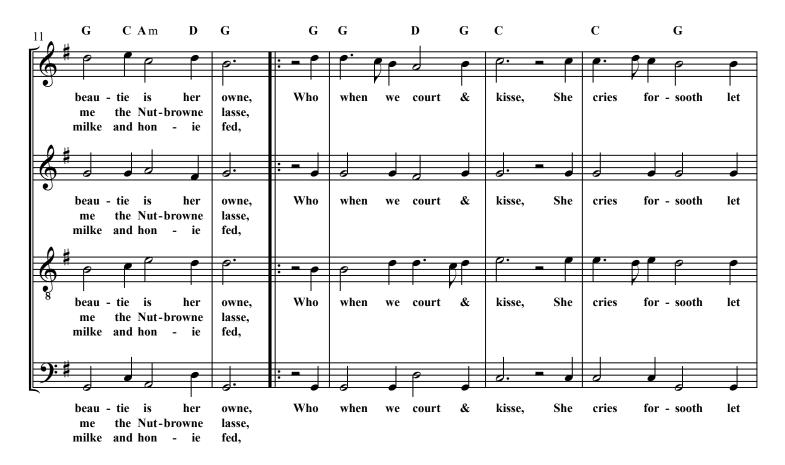
Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

A Booke of Ayres, 1601

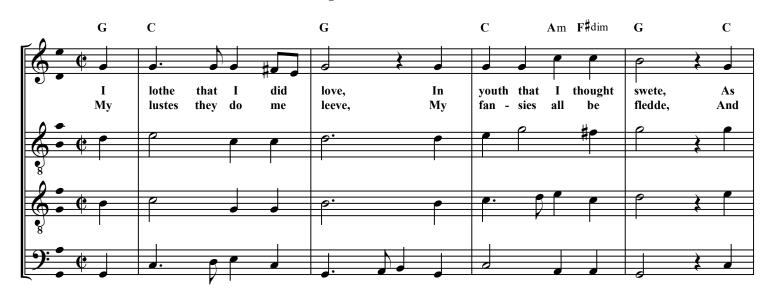
Philip Rosseter(1567 or 8-1623)

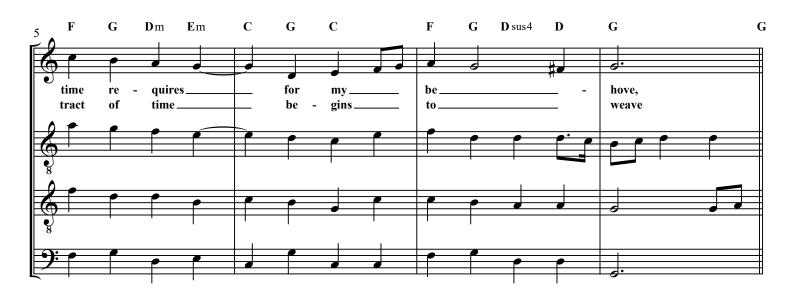


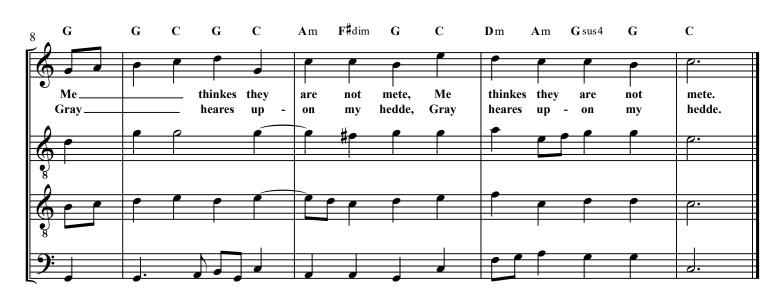












For age with steylling steppes,
Hath clawed me with his crowch,
And lusty life away she leapes
As there had bene none such.

My muse dothe not delight Me as she did before, My hand and pen are not in plight, As they have bene of yore.

For reason me denies
This youthly, idle rime,
And day by day to me she cryes,
Leave of these toyes in time.

The wrinckles in my brow,
The furrowes in my face,
Say limpyng age will hedge him now
Where youth must geve him place.

The harbinger of death,
To me I see him ride;
The cough, the colde, the gaspyng breath,
Doth bid me to provide,

A pikeaxe and a spade, And eke a shrowdyng shete, A house of claye for to be made For such a gust most mete. Me thinks I heare the clarke, That knols the careful knel, And bids me leave my wofull warke, Er nature me compell.

My kepers knit the knot.

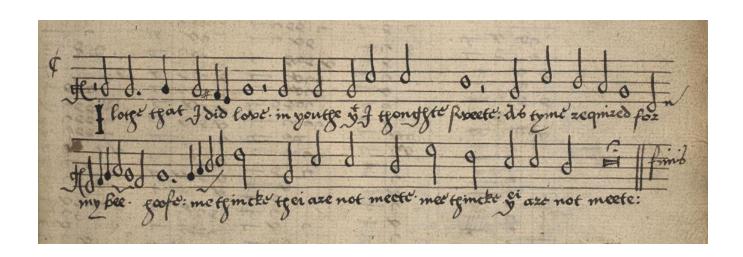
That youth did laugh to scorne,
Of me that clene shalbe forgot
As I had not ben borne.

Thus must I youth geve up,
Whose badge I long did weare;
To them I yelde the wanton cup
That better may it beare.

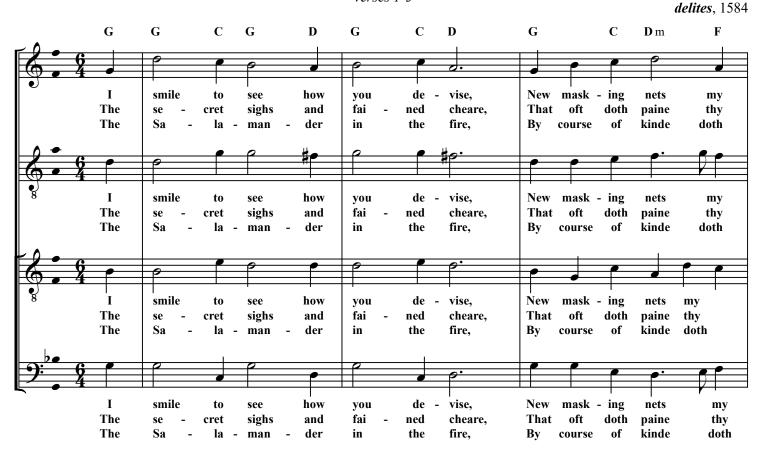
Loe here the bared scull,
By whose bald signe I know,
That stoupyng age away shall pull,
Which youthfull yeres did sowe.

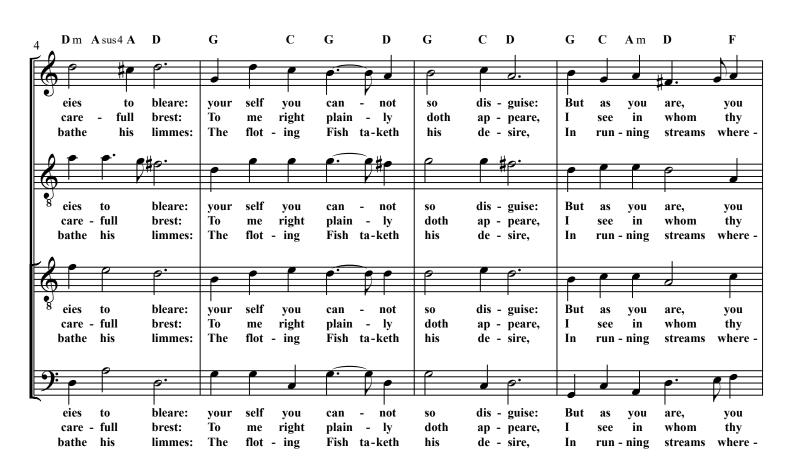
For beauty with her bande,
These croked cares hath wrought,
And shipped me into the lande
From whence I first was brought.

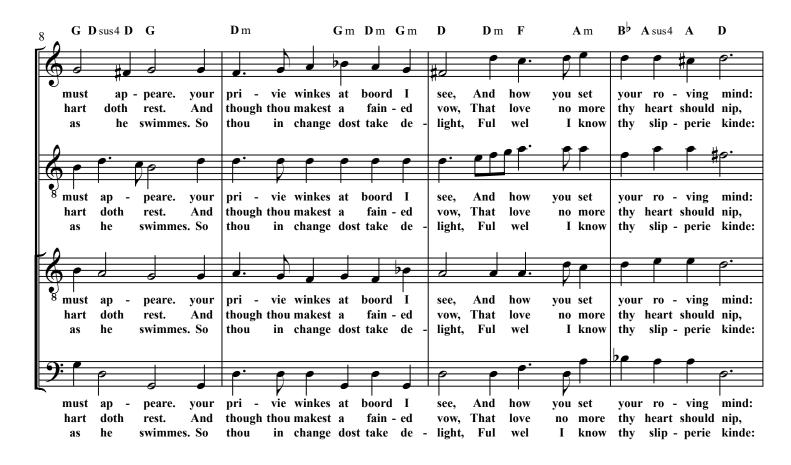
And ye that bide behinde,
Have ye none other trust,
As ye of claye were cast by kinde,
So shall ye waste to dust.



verses 1-3





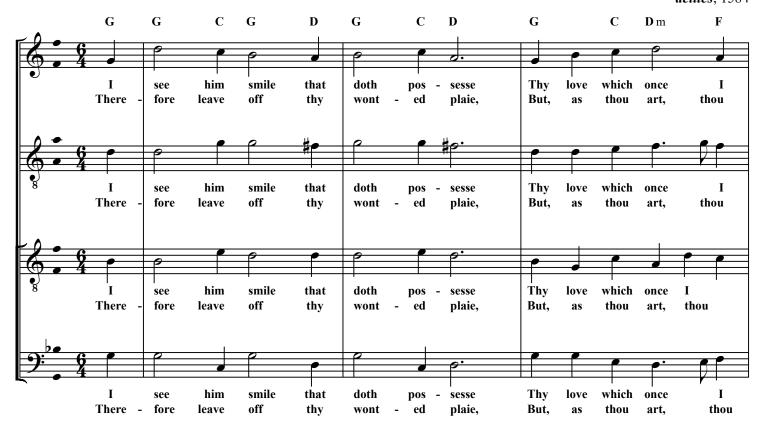


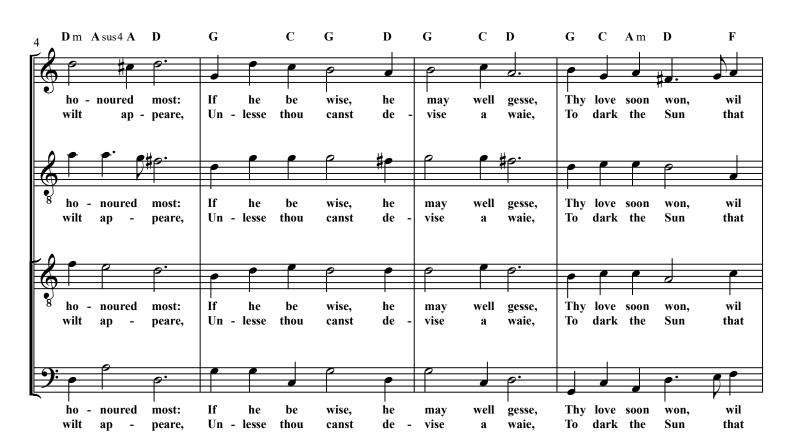


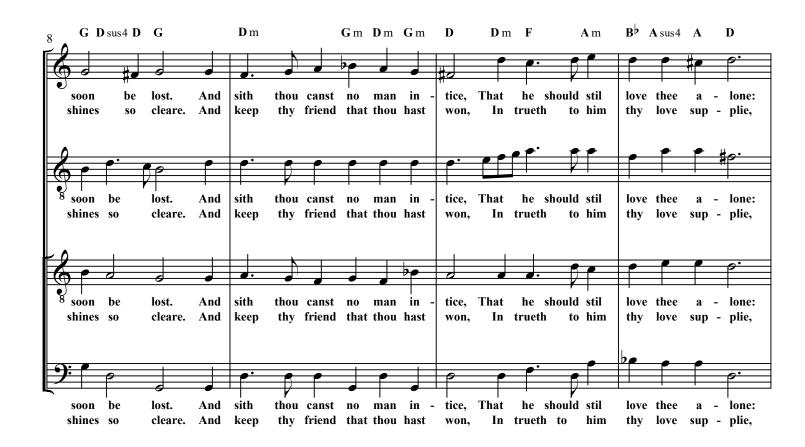
I smile to see how you devise

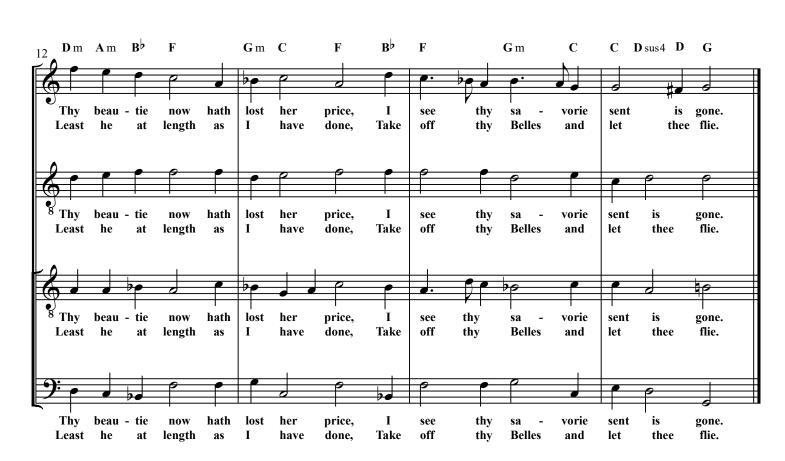
verses 4-5

John Lyly (1554?–1606) A Handefull of pleasant delites, 1584

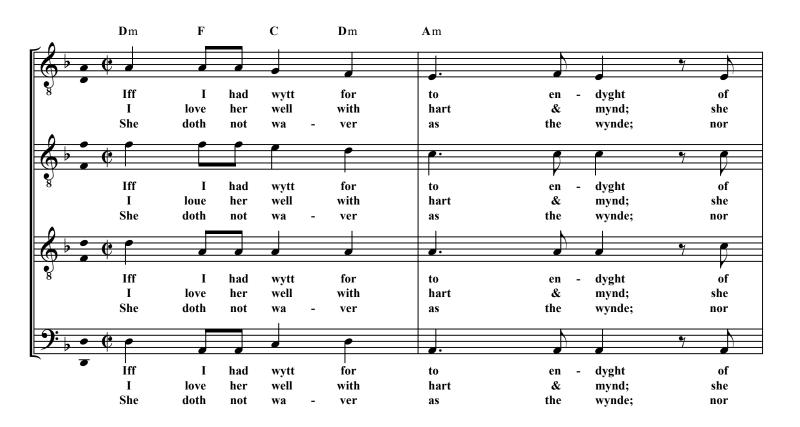


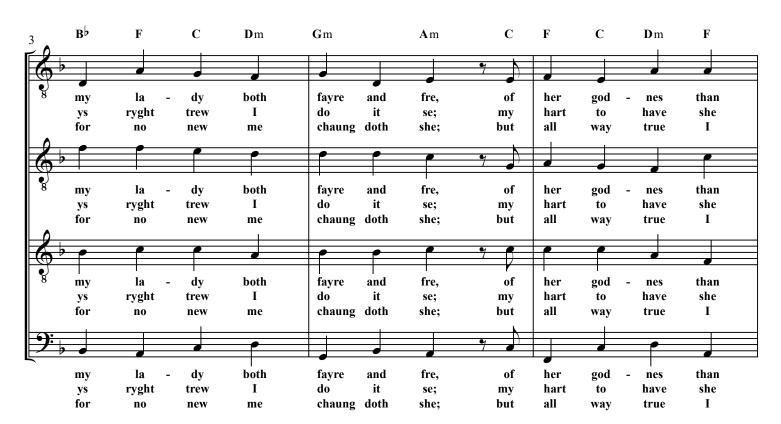


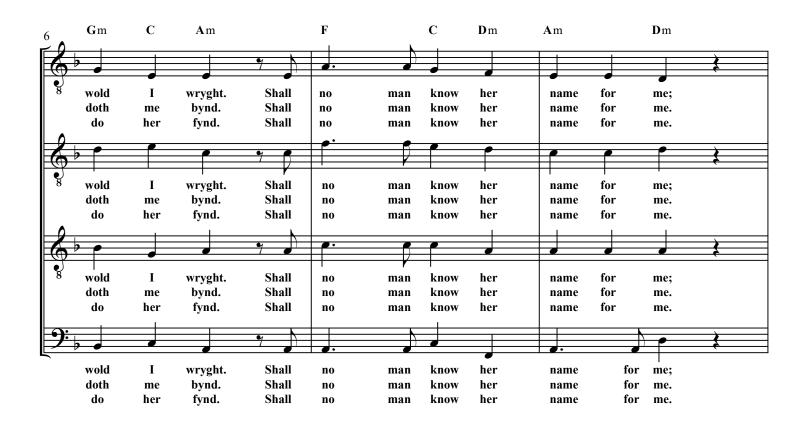


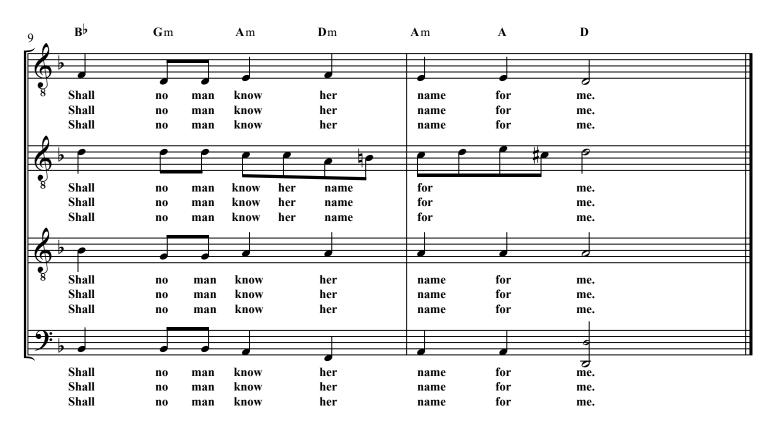


verses 1-3

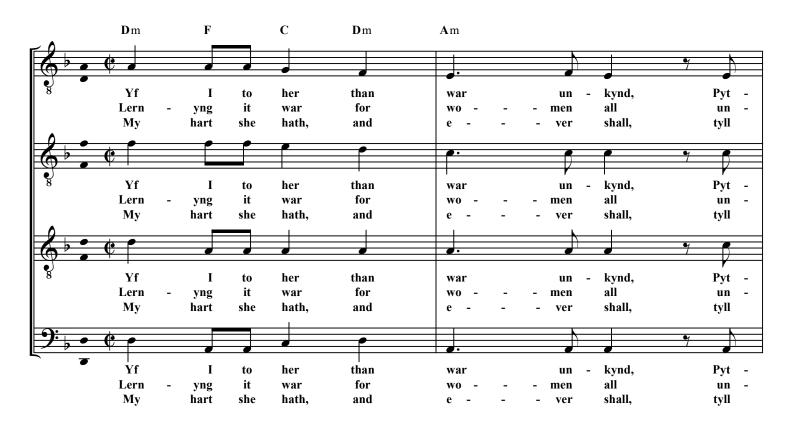


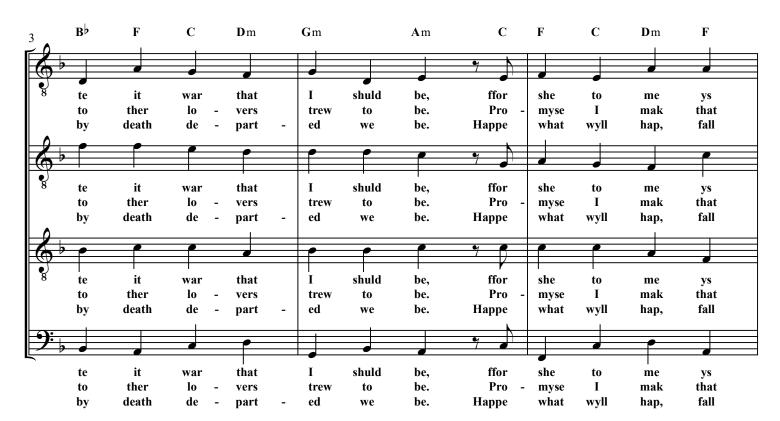


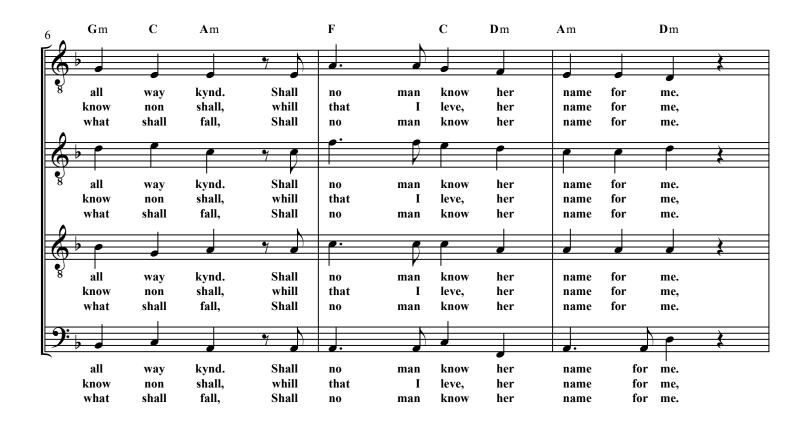


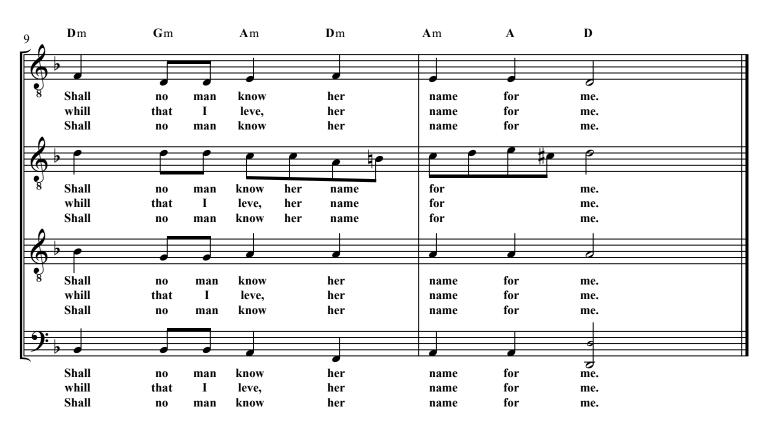


verses 4-6









If my complaints could passions move

John Dowland (1563-1626) the First Booke of Songes or Ayres, 1597

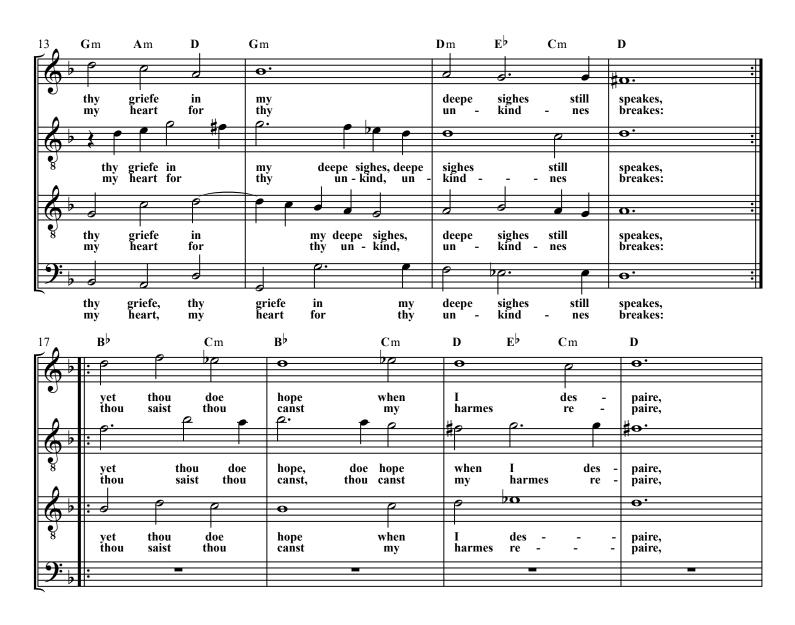


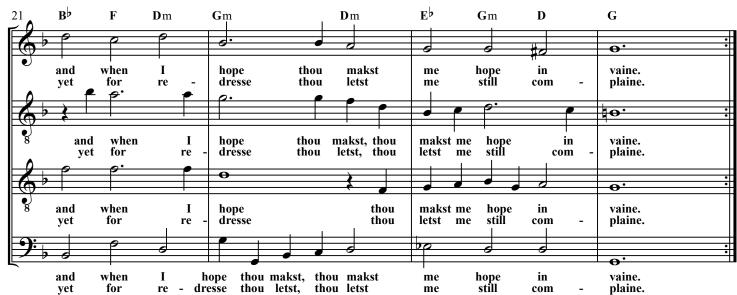
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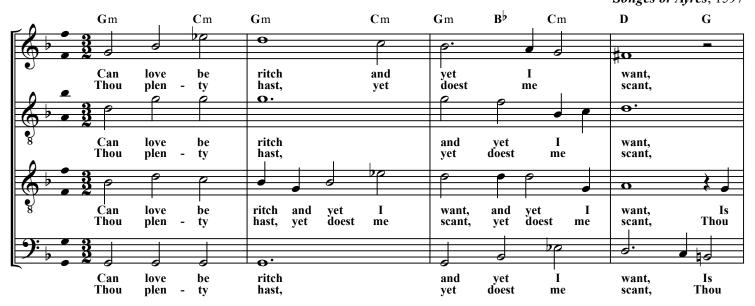


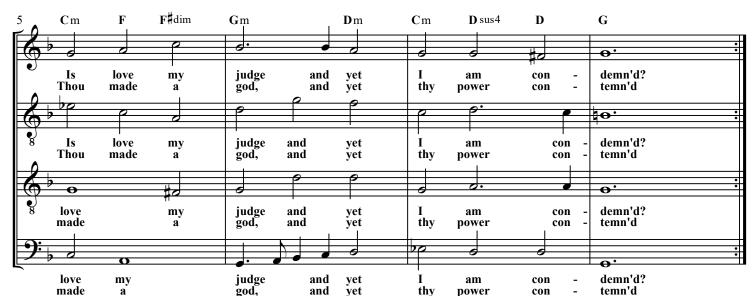


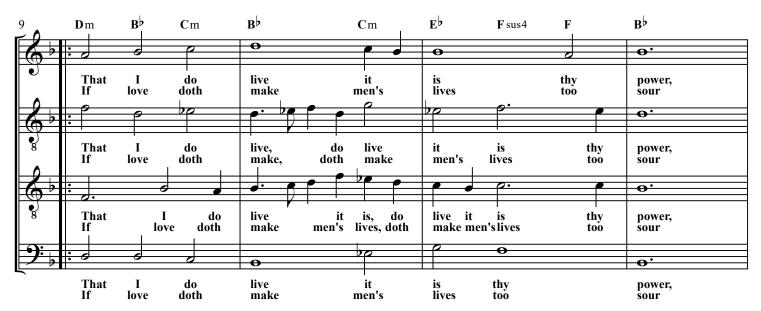
If my complaints could passions move

John Dowland (1563-1626) the First Booke of Songes or Ayres, 1597

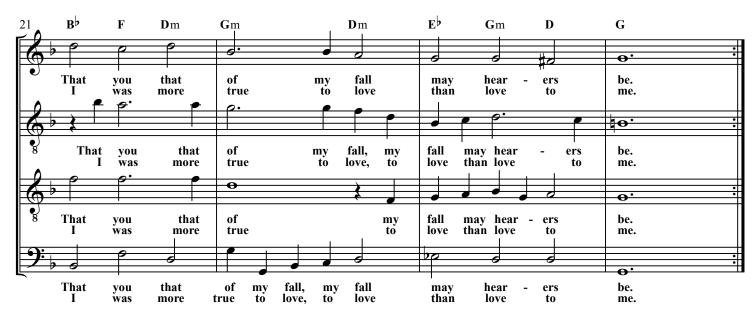
verse 2

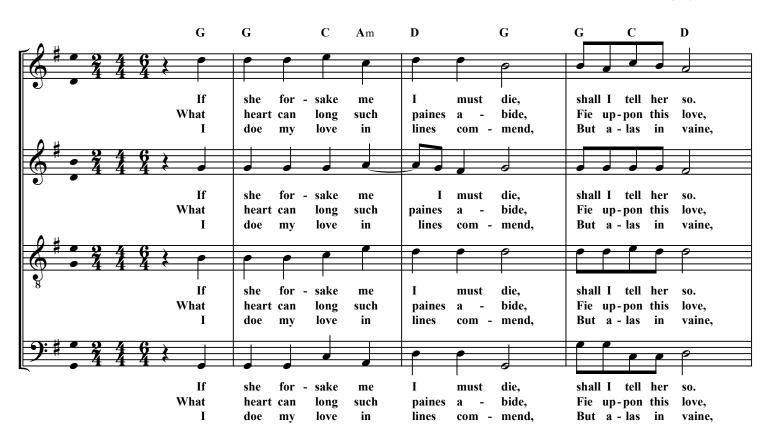


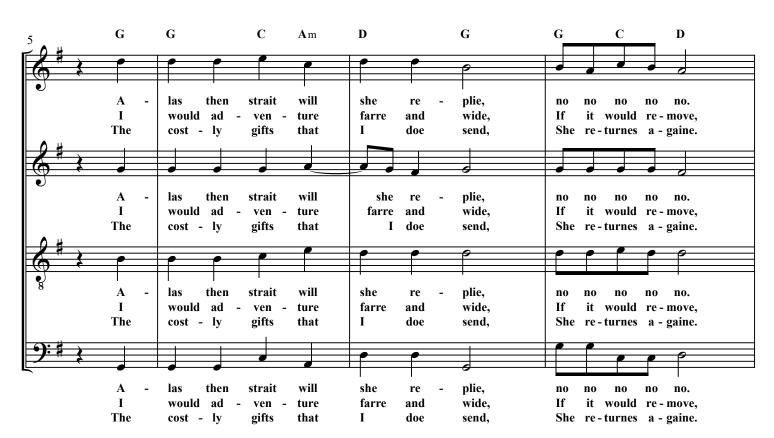


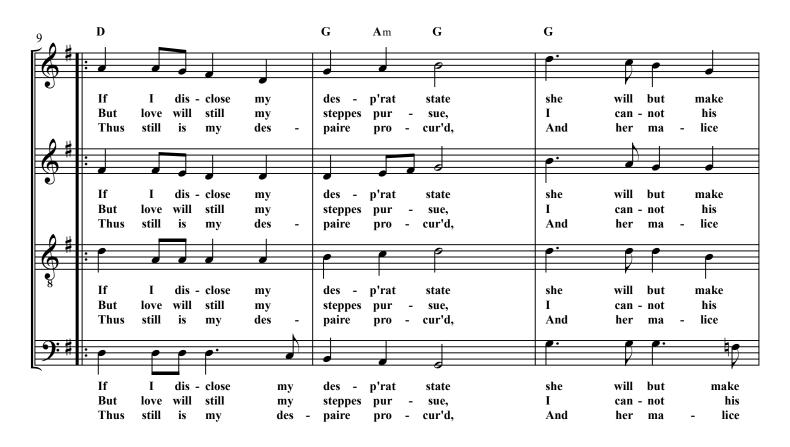


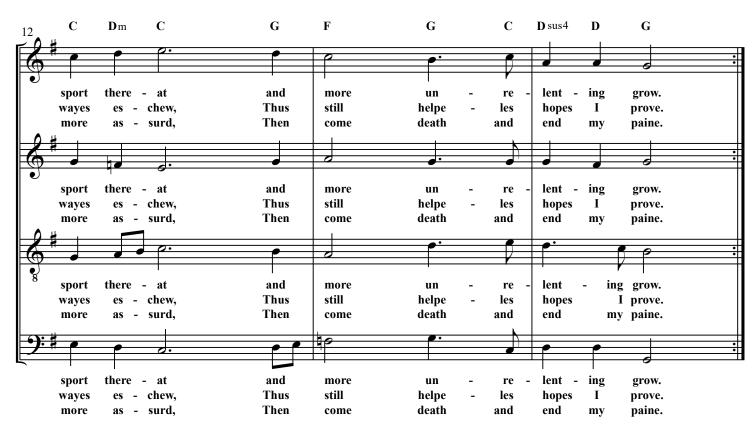






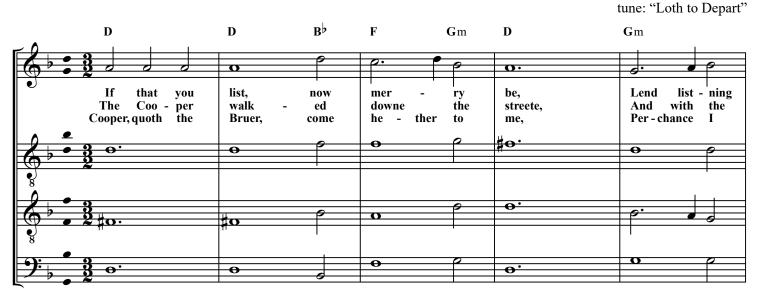


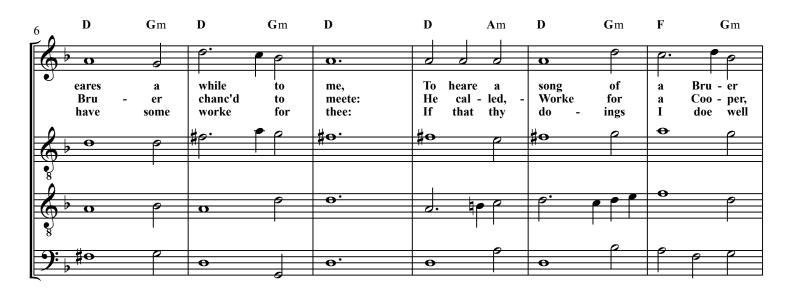


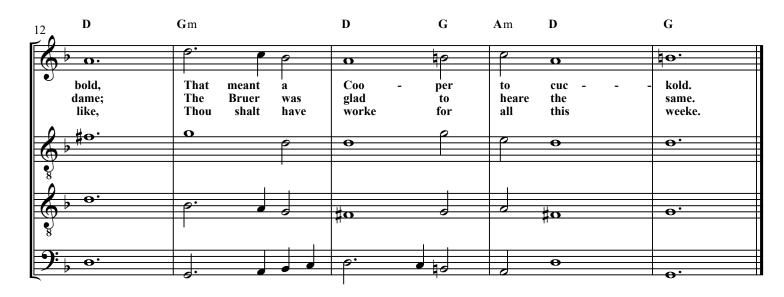


If that you list, now merry be

Arthur Halliarg printed 1561-1593







The Cooper with cap and curtesie low, Said, ready I am my tunning to show; To doe your worke, sir, every deale. I doe not doubt to doe it well.

Then, quoth this lustie Bruer tho,
If thou my worke doest meane to doe,
Come to me to morrow before it be day,
To hoope up these old tubs out of the way.

And so to make up my merry rime,
The Cooper the next day rose betime;
To the Bruers gate he tooke his race,
And knocked there a great pace.

The Bruer leapt from his bed to the flore, And to the Cooper he opned the dore; He shewed him his worke without delay; To the Coopers wife then he tooke the way.

The Cooper he called at mind at last,
His hatchet he had left at home for hast:
And home for his hatchet he must goe,
Before he could worke; the cause it was so.

But when he came his house somwhat nere, His wife by fortune did him heare: Alas! said she, what shift shall we make? My husband is come,-- you will be take!

O Lord! sayd the Bruer, what shall I doe? How shall I hide me? where shall I goe? Said shee,— if you will not be espide, Creepe under this fat yourselfe to hide.

The Bruer he crept under the same,
And blundering in the Cooper came:
About the shop his tubs he cast,
To finde out his hatchet all in hast.

Then his curst wife began to prate,—
If thou let out my pig, ile breake thy pate!
A pig, said the Cooper, I know of none;
If thou hadst not spoke, the pig had bin gone.

If it be a sow-pig, said the Cooper, Let me have him rosted for my supper: It is a bore-pig, man, said she, For my owne dyet, and not for thee. It is hard if a woman cannot have a bit, But straightway her husband must know of it. A bore-pig, said the Cooper, so me thinks; He is so ramish,-- fie, how he stinkes!

Well, sayd the Cooper, so I might thrive, I would he were in thy belly alive. I thanke you for your wish, good man; It may chance it shall be there anon.

The Bruer that under the fat did lye, Like a pig did assay to grunt and crie: But, alas! his voice was nothing small; He cryed so big that he mard all.

Wife, said the Cooper, this is no pig, But an old hog, he grunteth so big! He lift up the fat then by and by; There lay the Bruer like a bore in a stie.

Wife, said the Cooper, thou wilt lie like a dog! This is no pig, but a very old hog: I sweare, quoth the Cooper, I doe not like him; Ile knock him on the head ere ile keepe him.

O Lord! said the Bruer, serve me not so; Hold thy hand, Cooper, and let me goe, And I will give thee both ale and beere, To find thy house this sixe or seaven yeare.

I will none of thy ale nor yet of thy beere, For feare I be poisoned wiin seaven yeere! Why, sayd the Bruer, if thou mistrust, Hold here the keyes of my best chest;

And there is gold and silver store,
Will serve thee so long and somewhat more:
If there be store, quoth the Cooper, I say,
I will not come emptie-handed away.

The Cooper went and filled his hat;
The Bruer shall pay for using my fat!
The hooping of twentie tubs every day,
And not gaind me so much as I doe this way.

When he came againe his house within,-Packe away, quod he, Bruer, with your broken shin;
And under my fat creepe no more,
Except you make wiser bargaines before.

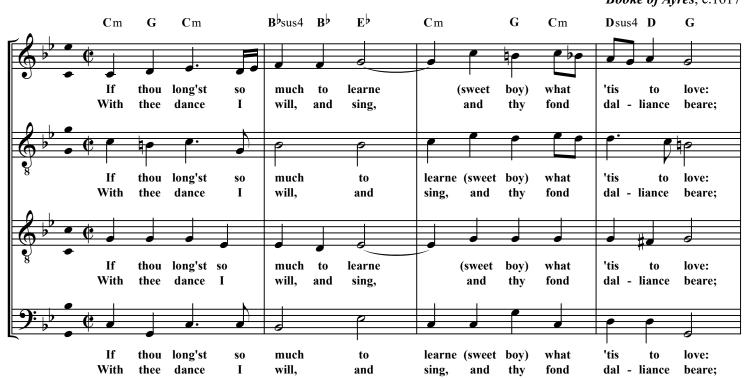
If thou long'st so much

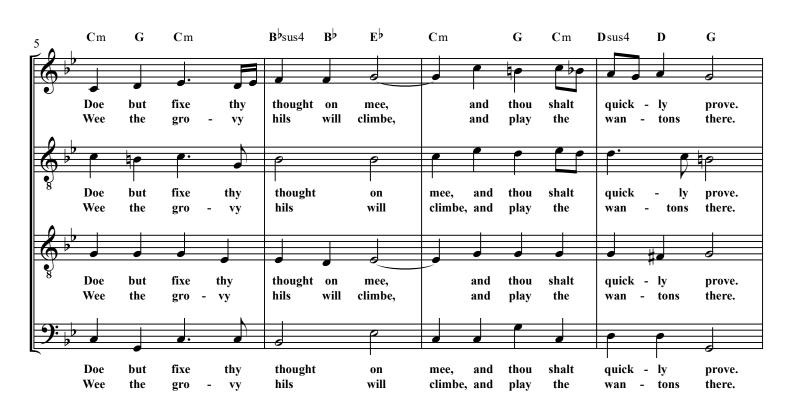
verses 1-2

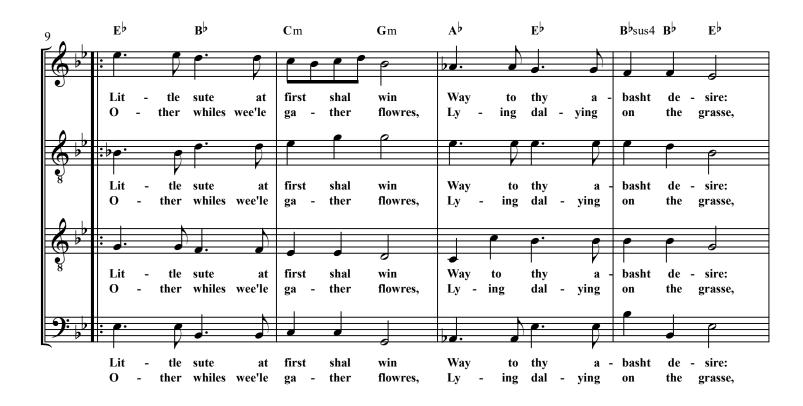
Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

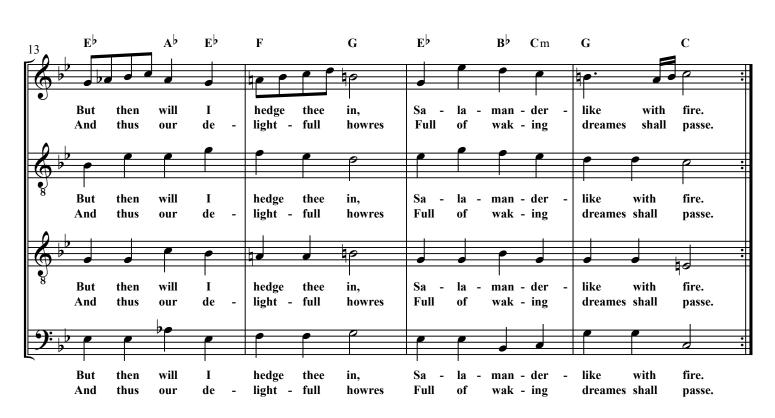
The Third and Fourth

Booke of Ayres, c.1617









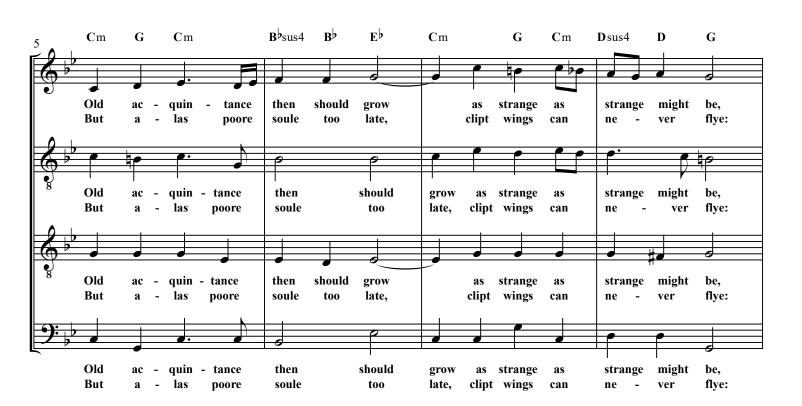
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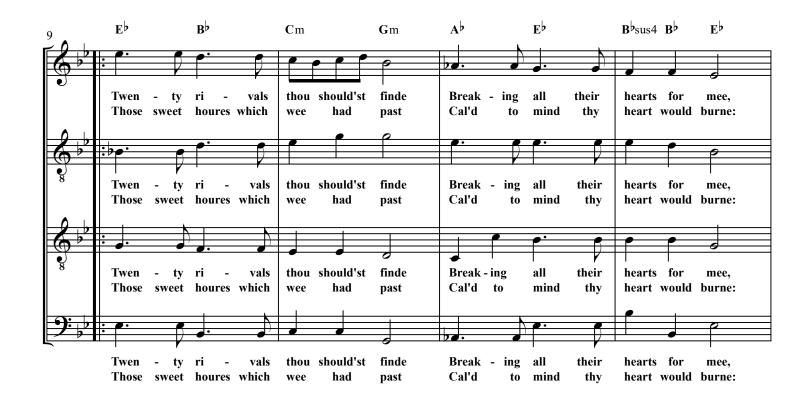
verses 3-4

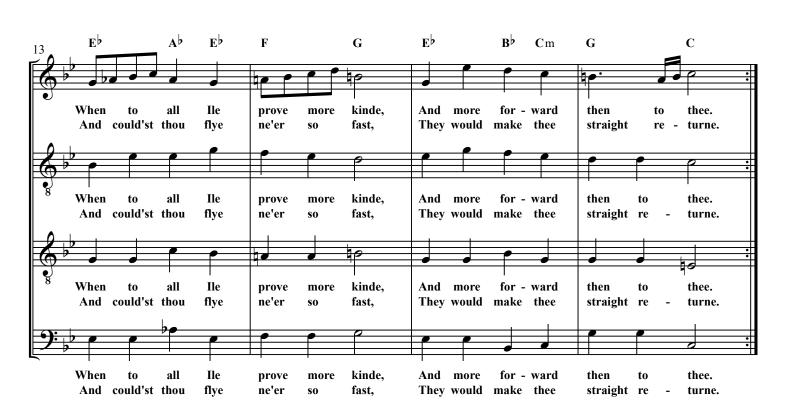
Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

The Third and Fourth





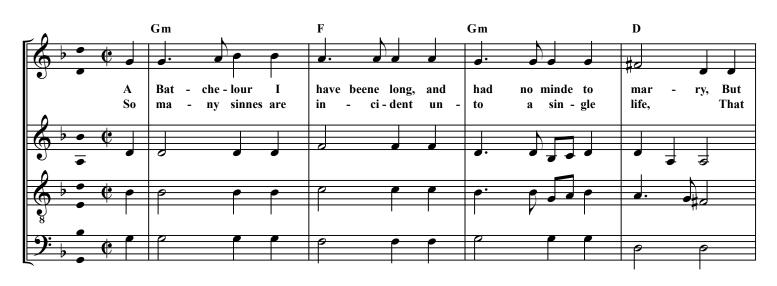




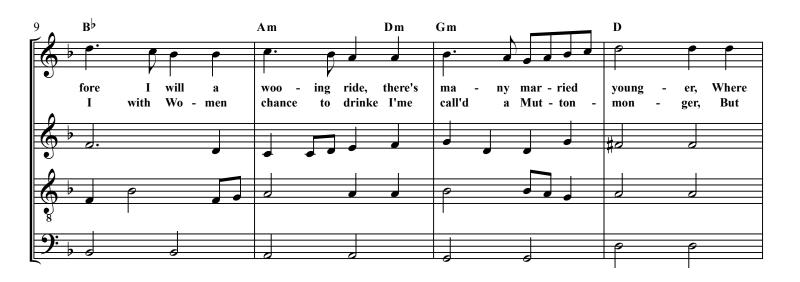
Ile lye alone no longer

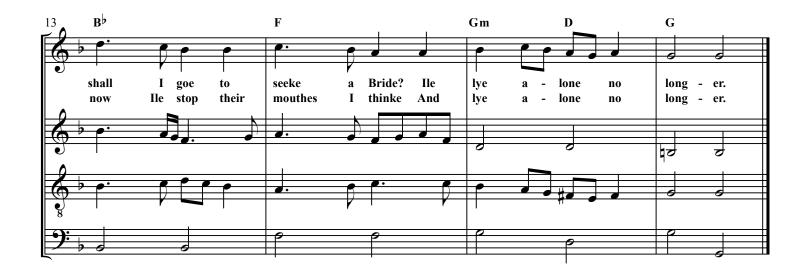
anon., 1629?

tune: "Bransle de la Torche"









3.O Fate send me a handsome Lasse that I can fancy well,
For Portion Ile not greatly passe, though Money heares the bell.
Love now adayes with Gold is bought but I'me no Money-monger.
Give mee a Wife, though shee's worth nought Ile lye alone no longer.

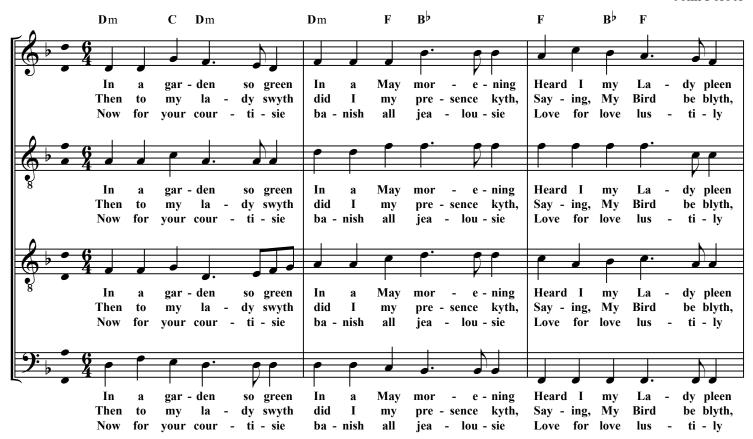
4.Yet if she chance to proove a Slut, a Scold, or else a Whore,
That could not chuse but be a cut, and vexe me very sore,
A Slut would make me loath my meate were I halfe dead with hunger,
But I must leave this fond conceate,
And lye alone no longer.

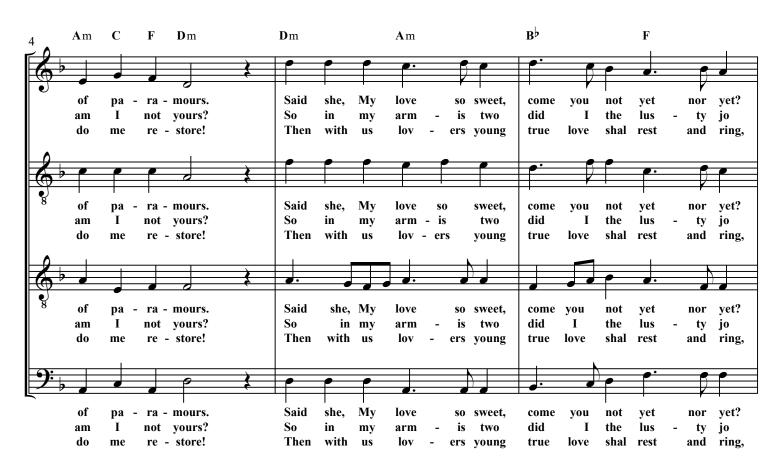
5. What if she should a Wanton be, and make my forehead ake?
Oh that would be a griefe to me, such wrongs few men will take,
For jealousie is of such force, no passion can be stronger,
But be she better, be she worse,
Ile lye alone no longer.

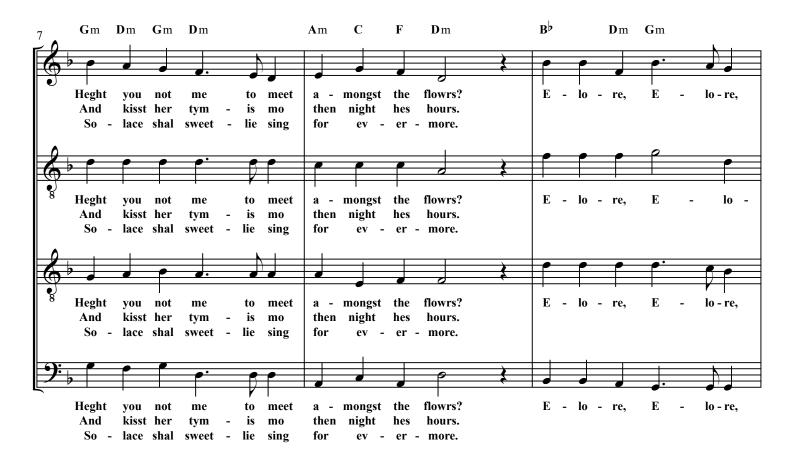
6.If jealous she shall be of me, that were as great a spight,
Then should we seldome quiet be, but quarrell day and night,
She'd thinke my love from her did range though I nere meant to wrong her,
Yet this shall not my humour change,
Ile lye alone no longer.

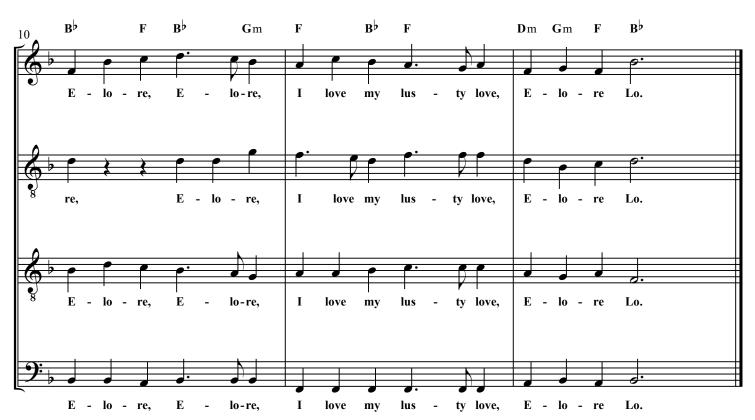
7. What shall I doe to chuse a wife in every thing compleate?
Should I in searching spend my life, t'would proove a taske to great,
No Man can finde a Woman so, the older nor the younger,
Ile take my chance as others doe,
And lye alone no longer.

8. Yet will I chuse the best I can,
Jove send me luck in chusing,
And crave the counsell of some man
whose counsels worth the using:
If she proove good I shall be glad,
and vow Ile never wrong her,
Yet am resolved good or bad
To lye alone no longer.

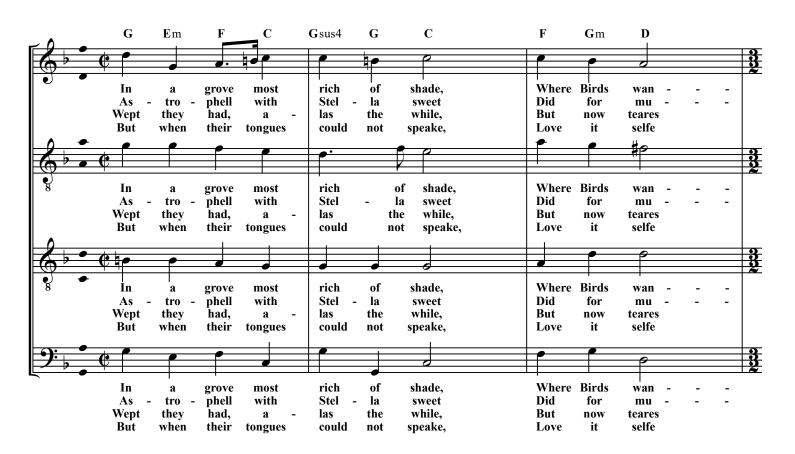


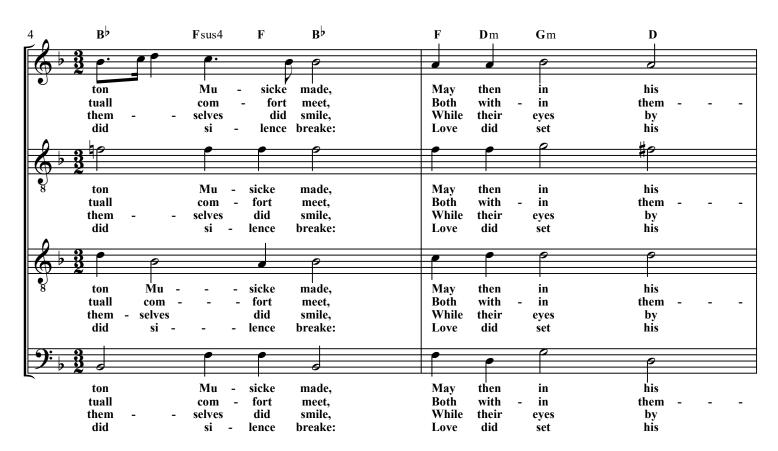


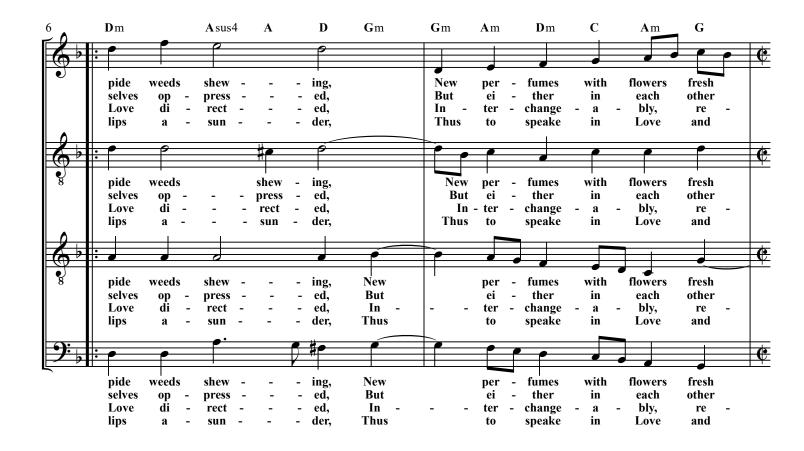


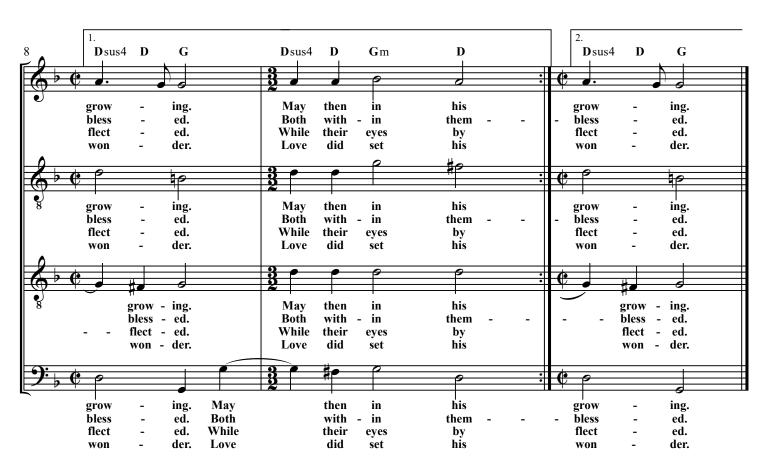


verses 1-4

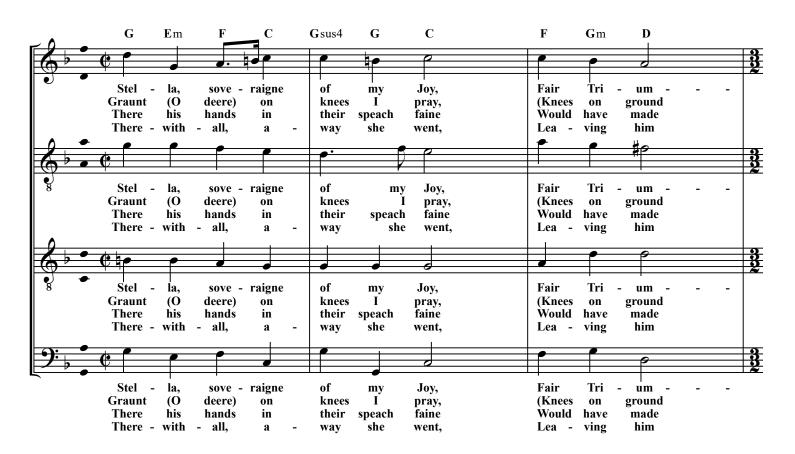


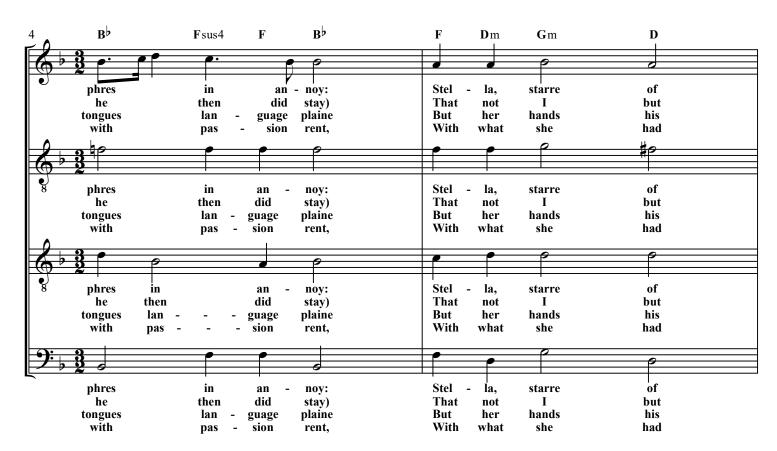


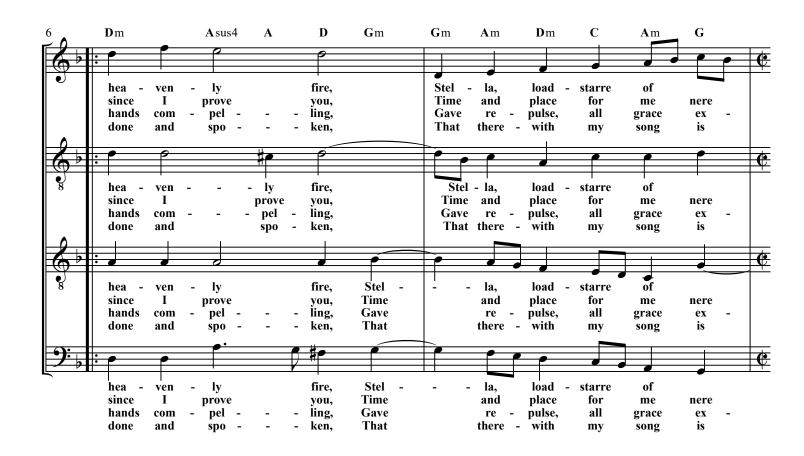


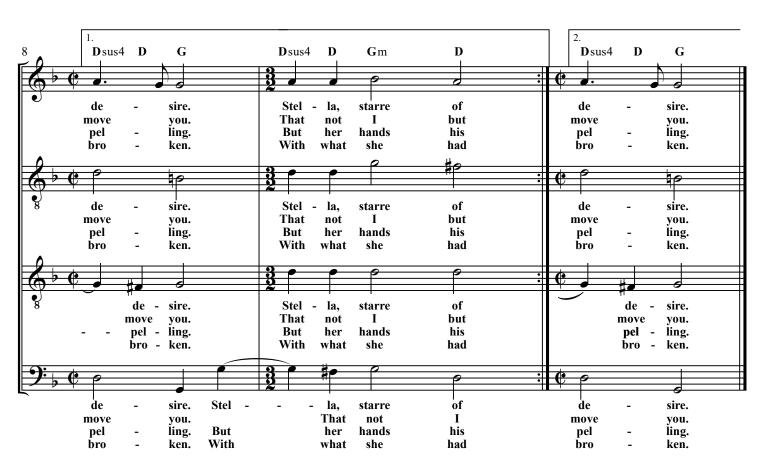


verses 5-8

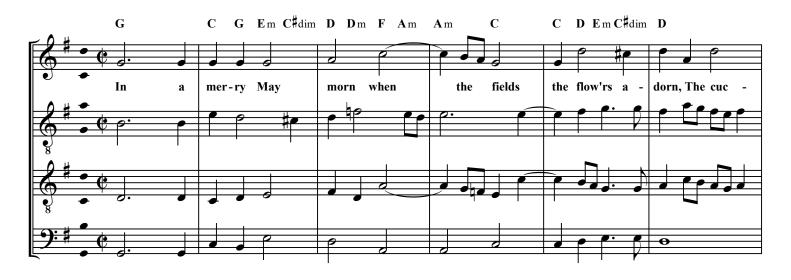


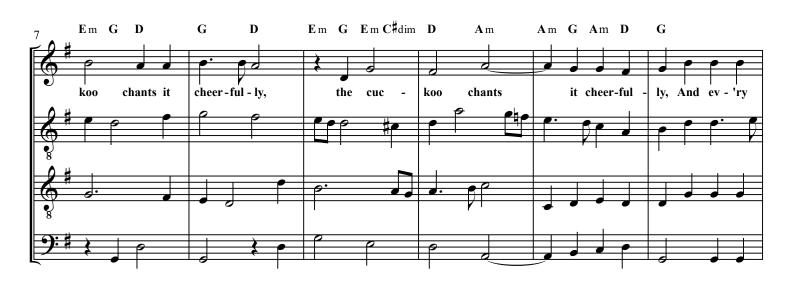


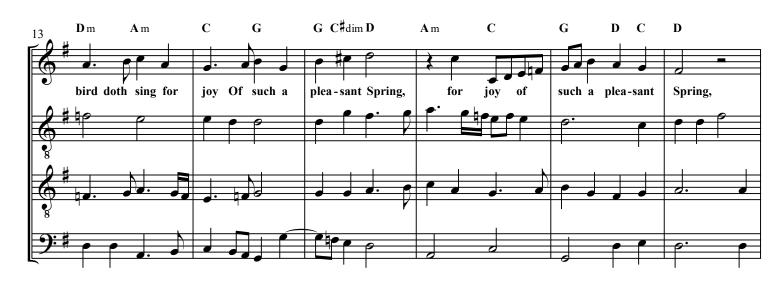


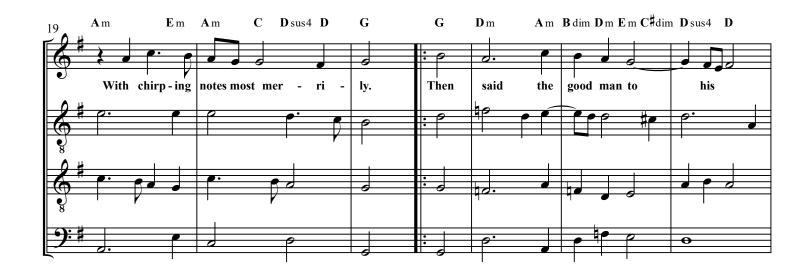


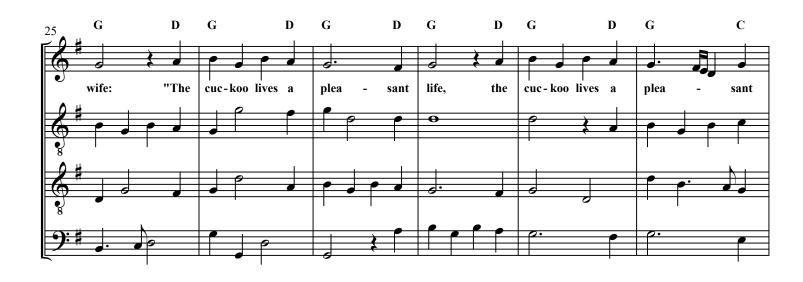
In a merry May morn

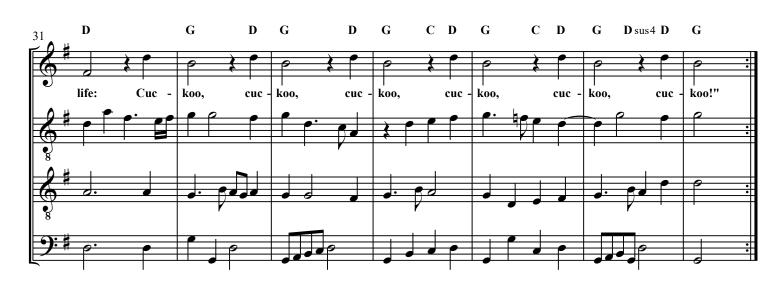












In Sherwood livde stout Robin Hood

Robert Jones (fl.1597-1615)

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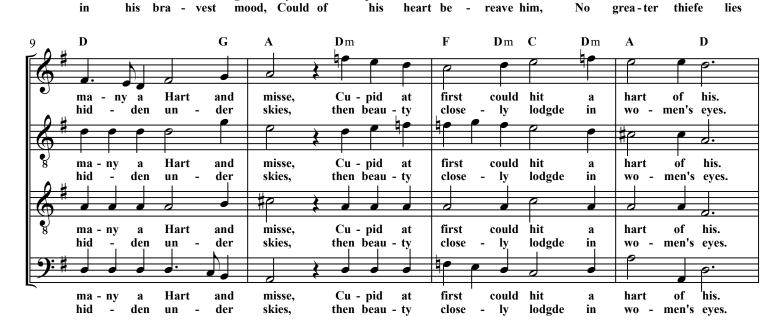
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In Sherwood livde stout Robin Hood

verses 3-4

Robert Jones (fl.1597-1615)

A Musical Dreame or the
Fourth Booke of Ayres, 1609



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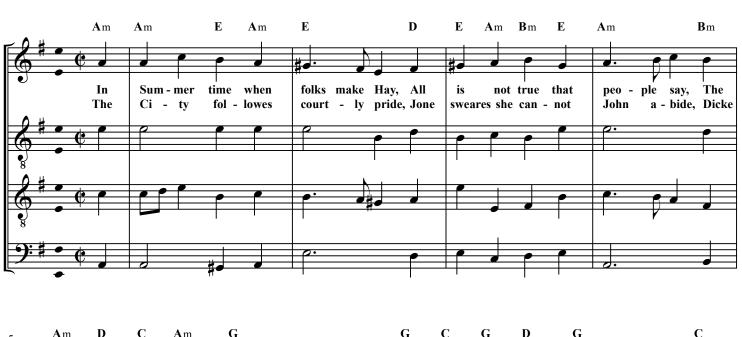
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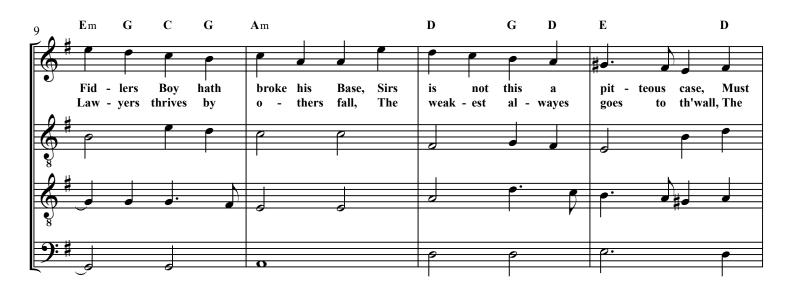


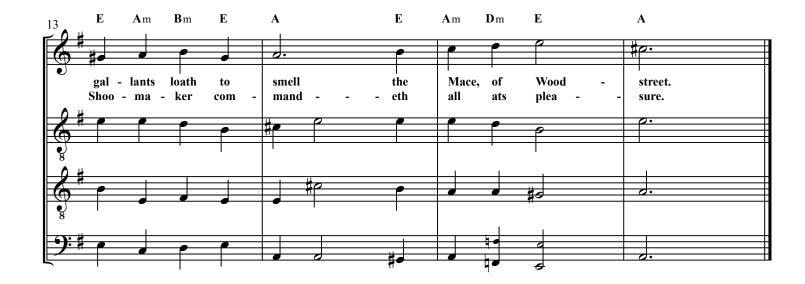
In Summer time when folks make Hay

Martin Parker (c.1600-c.1656) tune: "Pavane de Spaigne"









Our women cut their haire like men,
The Cocks ore-mastred by the Hen.
Theres hardly one good friend in ten,
turne there on the right hand:
But few regard the cryes oth poore,
Will spendeth all upon a whore,
The Souldier longeth to go ore,
brave knocking.

The Saylor counts the Ship his house,
Ile say no more but Duns the Mouse,
He is no man that scornes a Louse,
vaine pride undoes the Land:
Hard-hearted men makes Corne so deare,
Few French-men love well English Beere
I hope ere long good newes to heare,
hey Lustick.

Now Hides are cheape, the Tanner thrives,
Hang those base knaves that beat their wives
He needs must go whom the Devill drives,
God blesse us from a Gun:
The Beades make the lame to runne,
Vaunt not before the battels wonne,
A Cloud sometimes may hide the sunne,
chance medley.

The Surgeon thrives by fencing schooles,
Some for strong liquor pawn their tooles,
For one wise man theres twenty fooles,
oh when shall we be married?
In time of youth when I was wilde,
Who toucheth pitch shall be defild,
Mol is afraid that shes with child,
peace Peter.

The Dutch-men thrive by Sea and Land,
Women are Ships and must be mand,
Lets bravely to our colours stand,
Courage my hearts of Gold:
I read in modern Histories,
The King of Swedens victories,
At Islington theres Pudding Pyes,
hot Custards.

The world is full of odious sins,

Tis ten to one but this Horse wins,

Fools set stools to break wise mens shins,

This mans more knave then foole,

Jane oft in private meets with Tom,

Husband thou art kindly welcome home,

Hast any money? lend me some,

Ime broken.

In ancient times all things were cheap,
Tis good to look before you leap,
When Corn is ripe, tis time to reap,
once walking by the way.
A jealous man the Cuckow loathes,
The Gallant complements with Oathes.
A wench will make you sell your cloathes,
runne Broker.

The Courtiers and the Countryman,
Lets live as honest as we can,
When Arthur first in Court began,
his men wore hanging sleeves.
In May when Grasse and Flowers green,
The strangest sight that ere was seen,
God send our gracious King and Queen
to London.

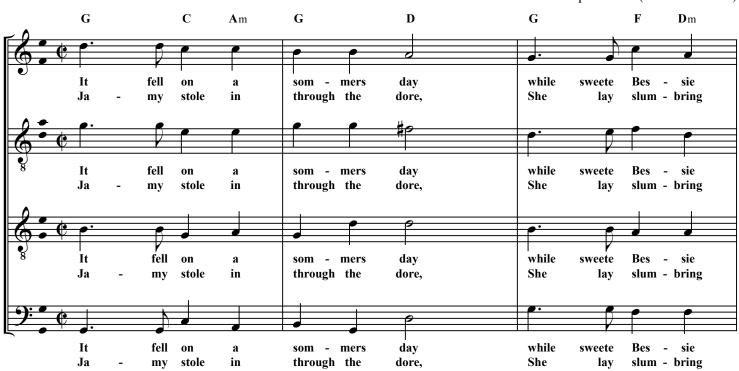
It fell on a sommers day

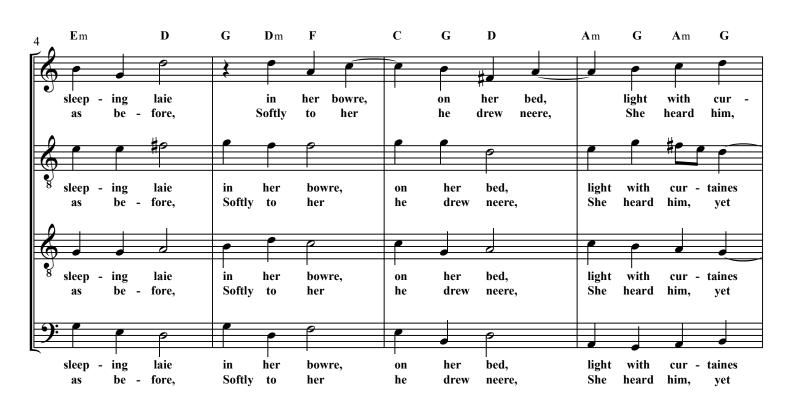
verses 1-2

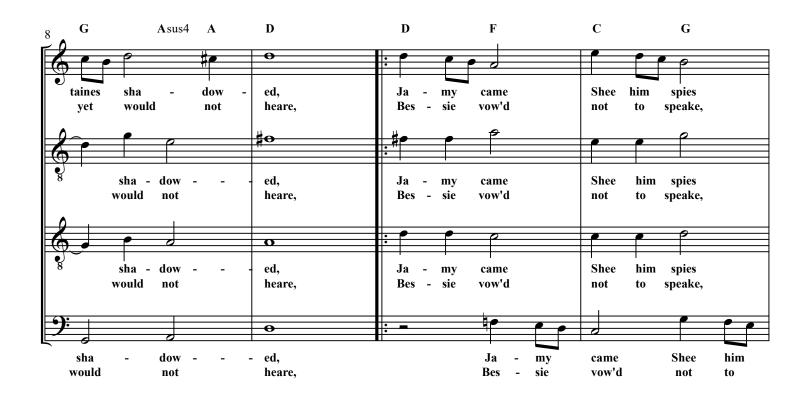
Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

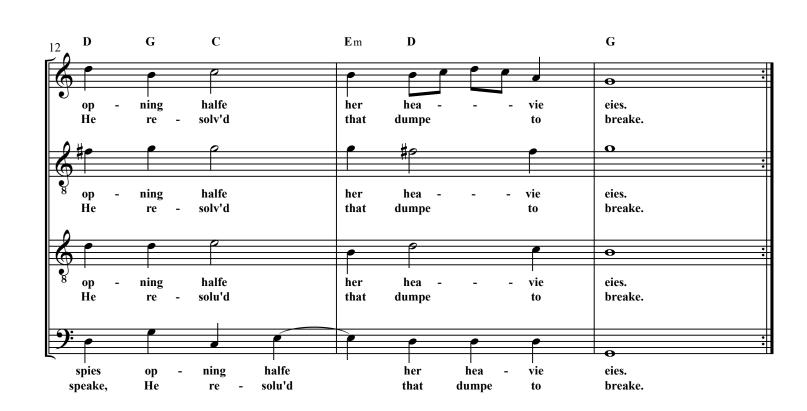
A Booke of Ayres, 1601

Philip Rosseter(1567 or 8-1623)









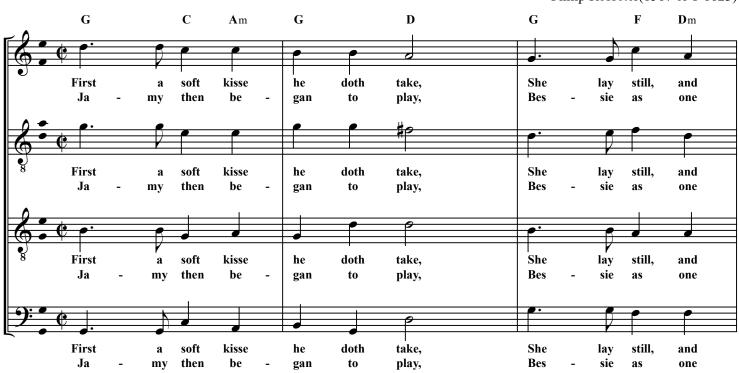
It fell on a sommers day

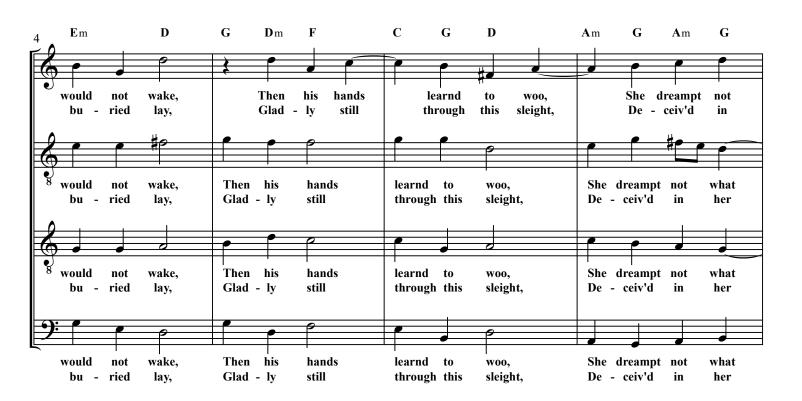
verses 3-4

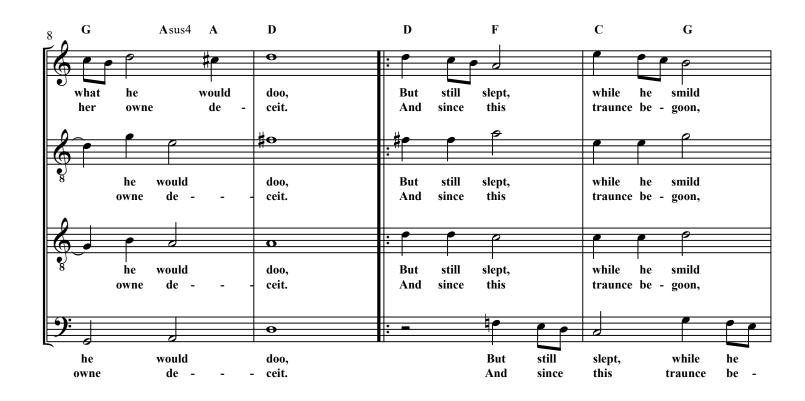
Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

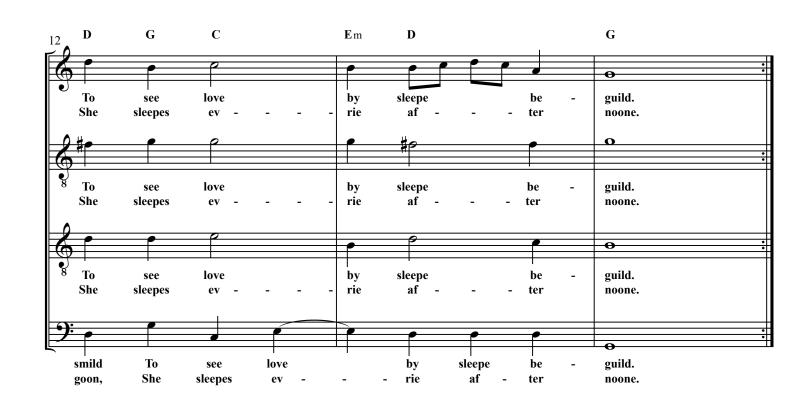
A Booke of Ayres, 1601

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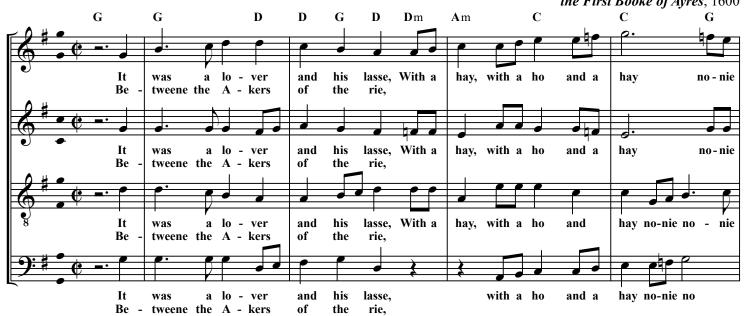




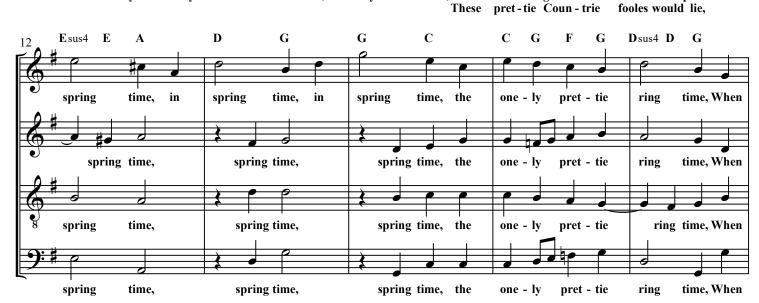
It was a lover and his lasse

verses 1-2

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) Thomas Morley (1558-1603) *the First Booke of Ayres*, 1600





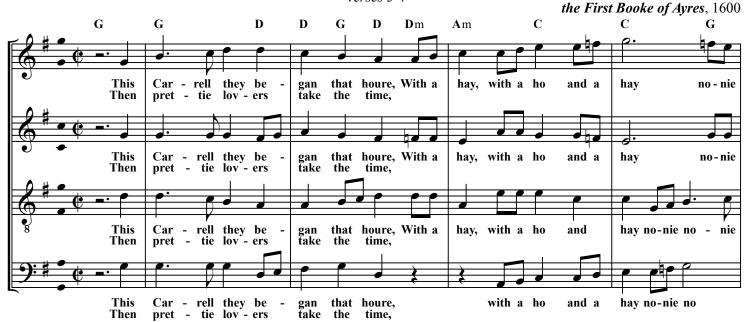


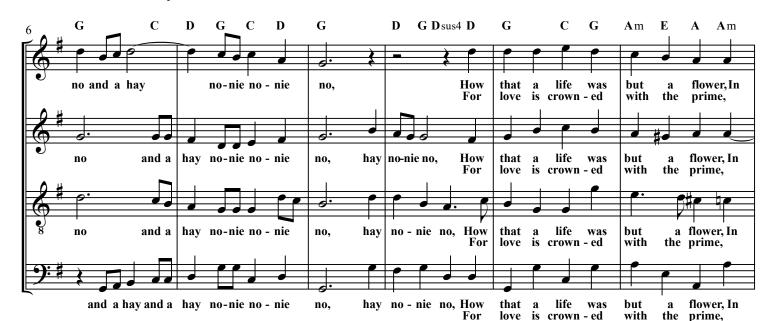


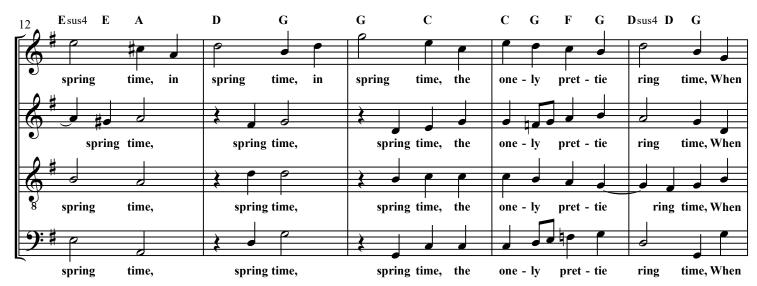
It was a lover and his lasse

verses 3-4

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) Thomas Morley (1558-1603)









It was a time when silly Bees could speake

verses 1-2

Robert Devereaux, Earl of Essex (1565-1601) John Dowland (1563-1626)





It was a time when silly Bees could speake

verse 3

Robert Devereaux, Earl of Essex (1565-1601) John Dowland (1563-1626)



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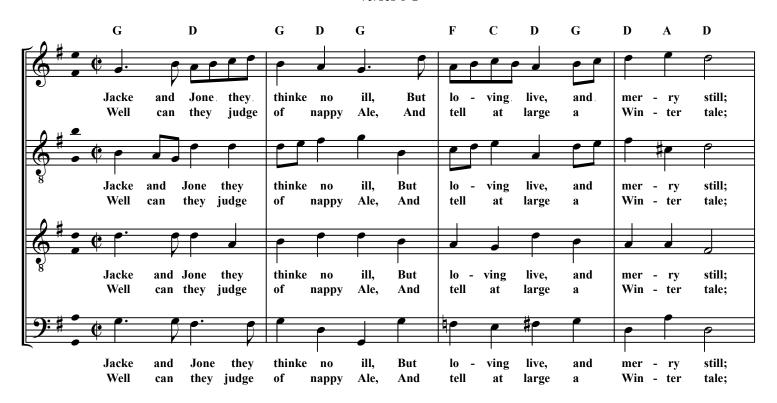
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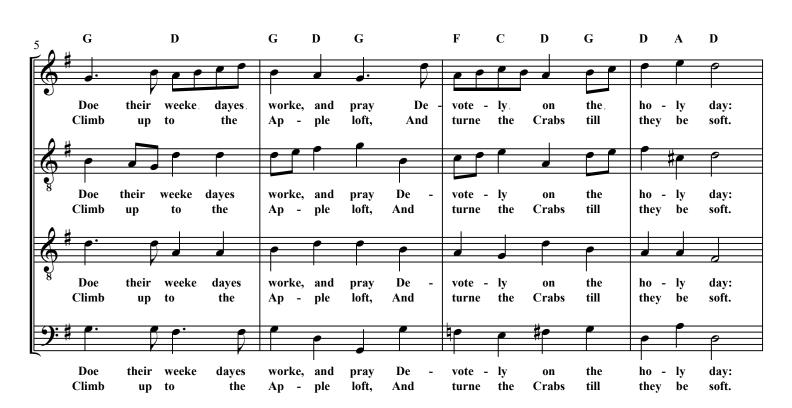
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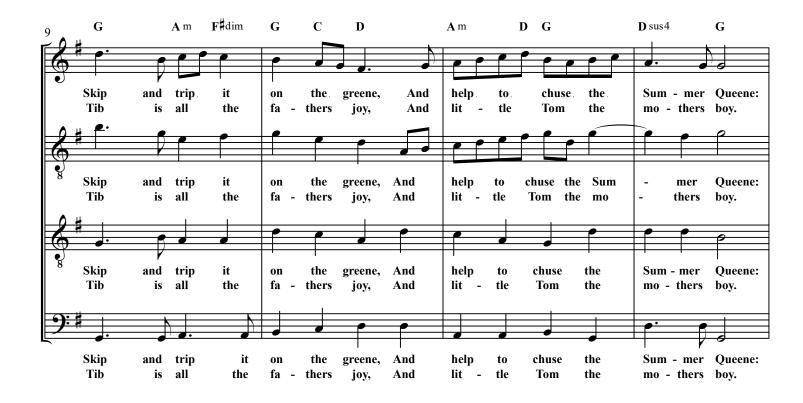
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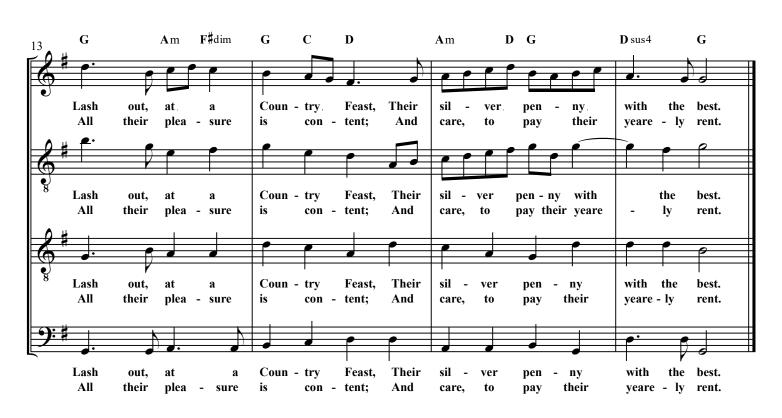


verses 1-2

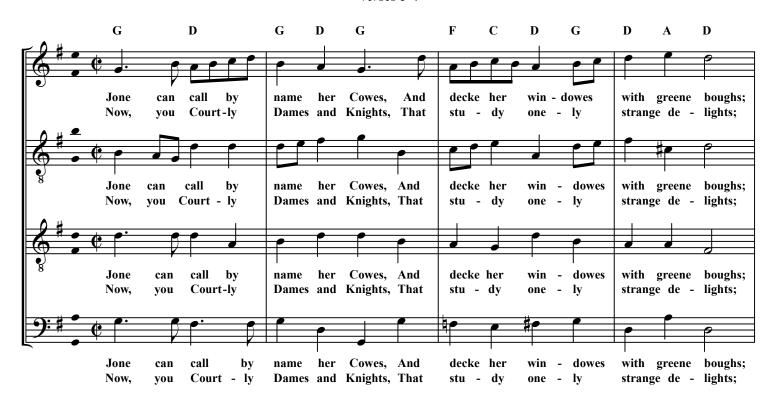


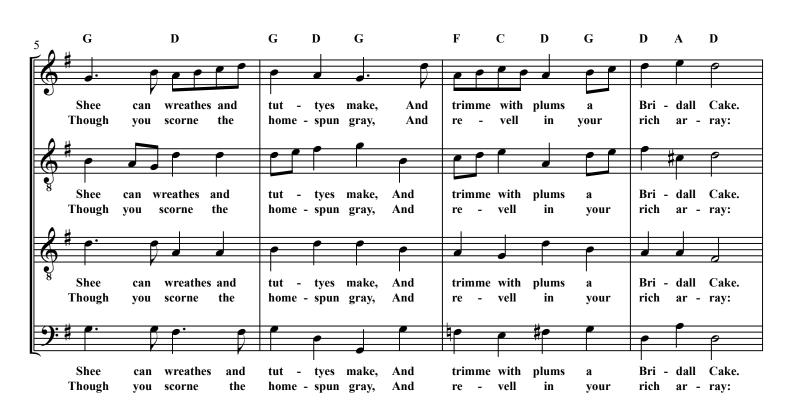


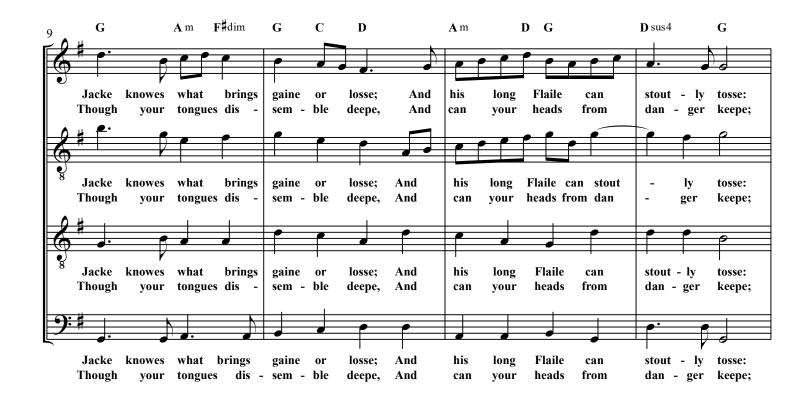


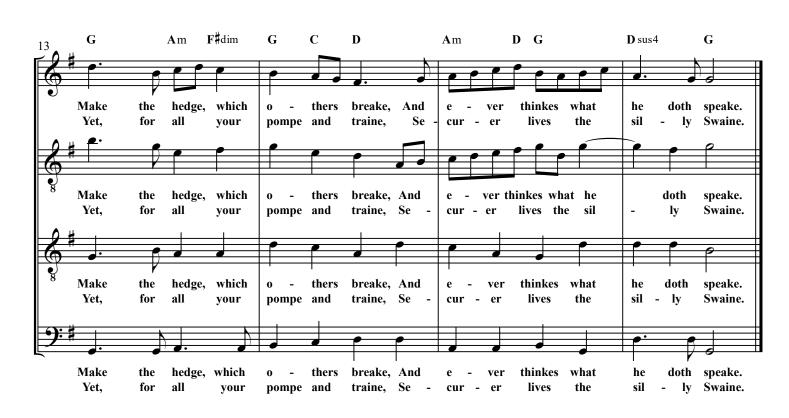


verses 3-4

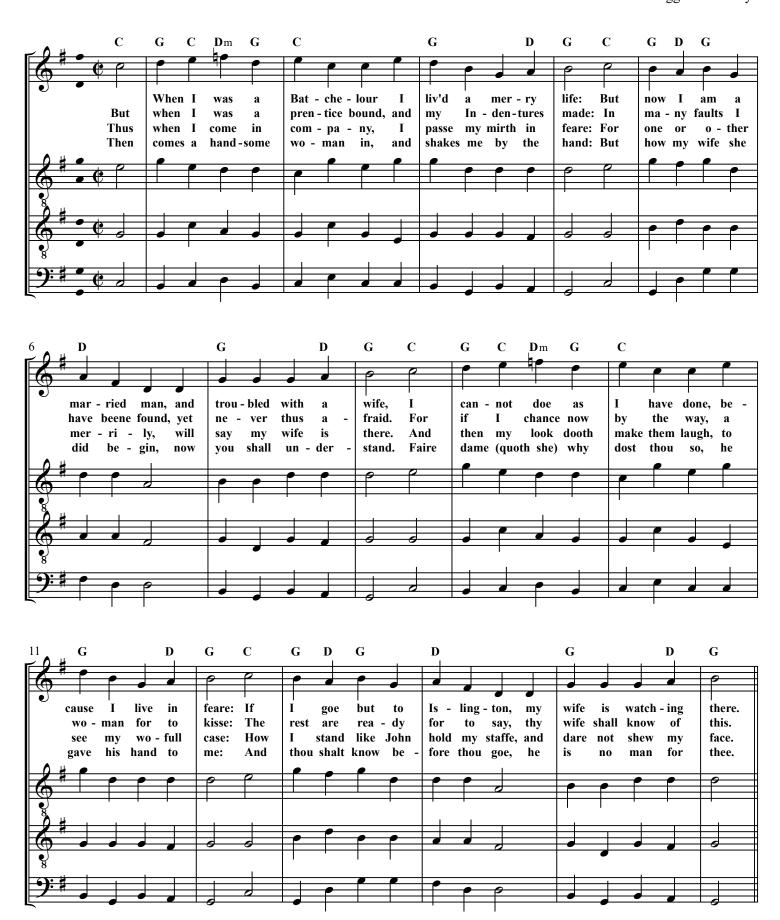


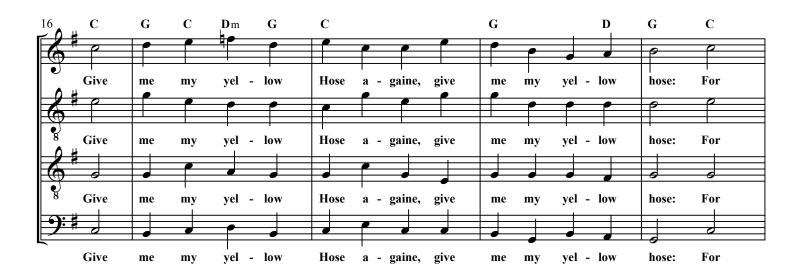


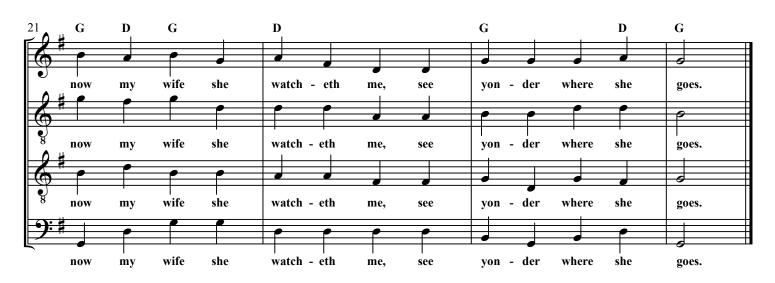




anon., 1586 tune: "Pegge of Ramsey"







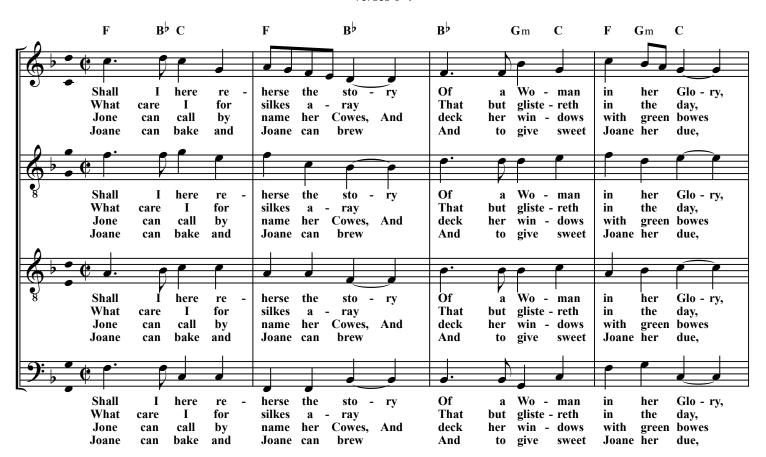
Good wife (quoth she) now doe not scould, I will doe so no more:
I thought I might have beene so bolde, I knowing him before,
With that my wife was almost mad, yet many did intreat her:
And I, God knowes, was very sad, for feare she would have beat her.
Give me my yellow hose, etc.

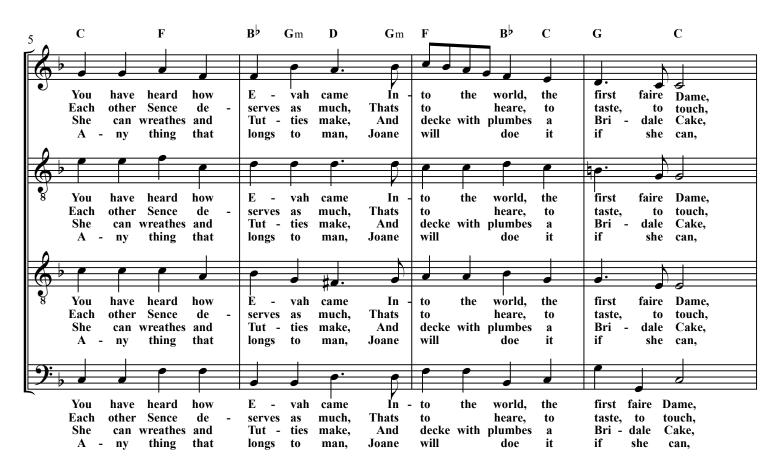
Thus marriage is an enterprise,
Experience doth show:
But scolding is an exercise,
that married men doe know.
For all this while there was no blowes,
yet still their tongues was talking:
And very faine would yellow hose,
have had her fists a walking.
Give me my yellow hose, etc.

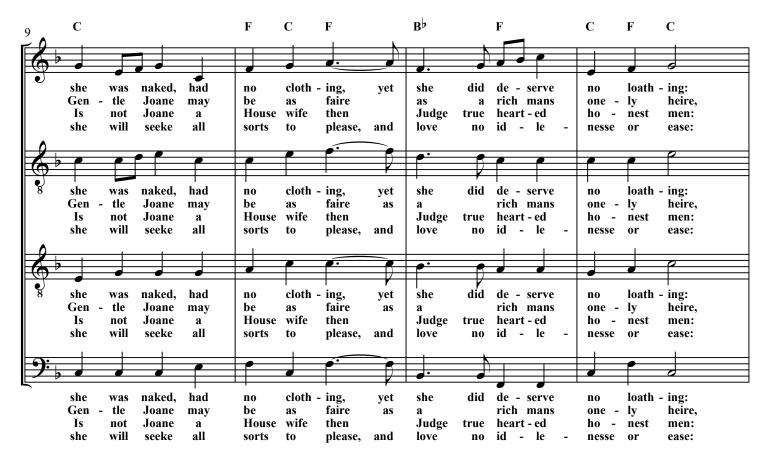
This maketh Batchelers to wooe, so long before they wed:
Because they heare that women now, will be their Husbands head.
And seven yeare long I taried, for Jakaman my wife:
But now that I am married, I am weary of my life.
Give me my yellow hose, etc.

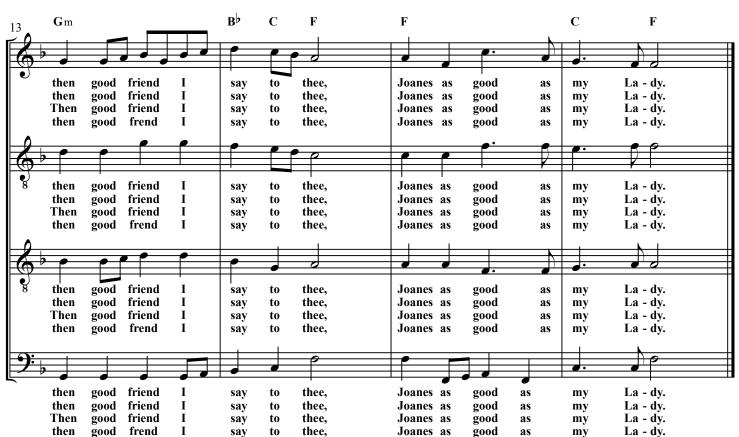
For yellow love is too too bad, without all wit or pollicie:
And too much love hath made her mad, and filld her full of Jelousie.
Shee thinkes I am in love with those, I speake to passing by:
That makes her weare the yellow hose, I gave her for to dye.
Give me my yellow hose, etc.

verses 1-4

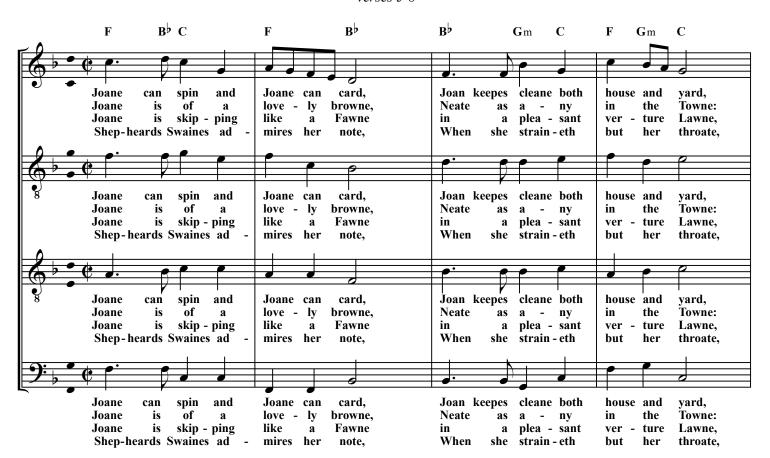


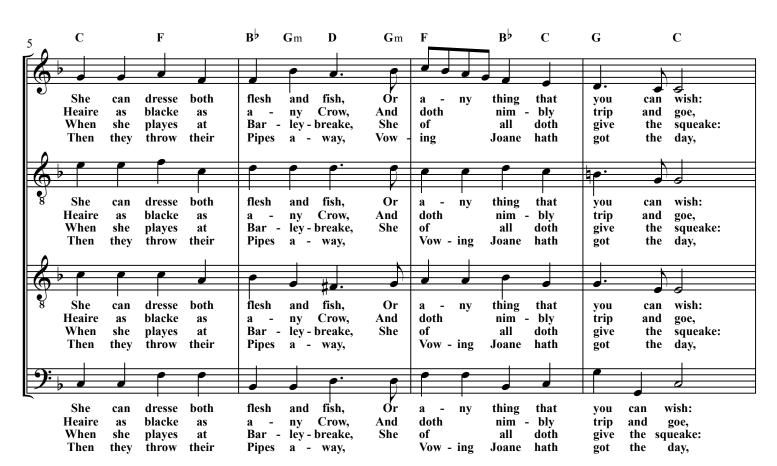


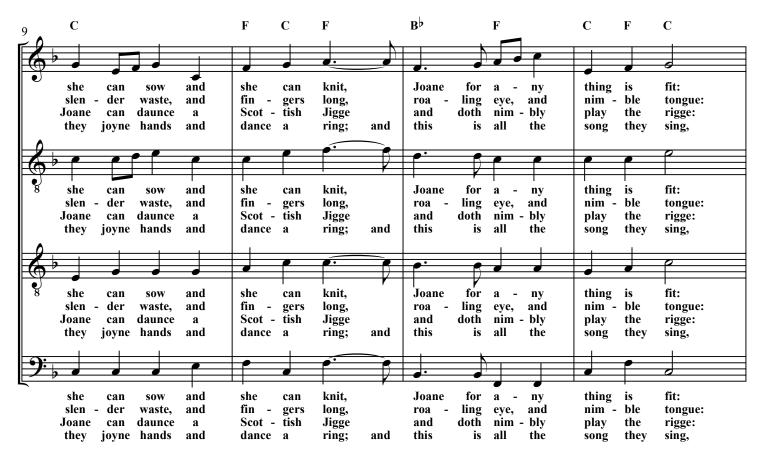


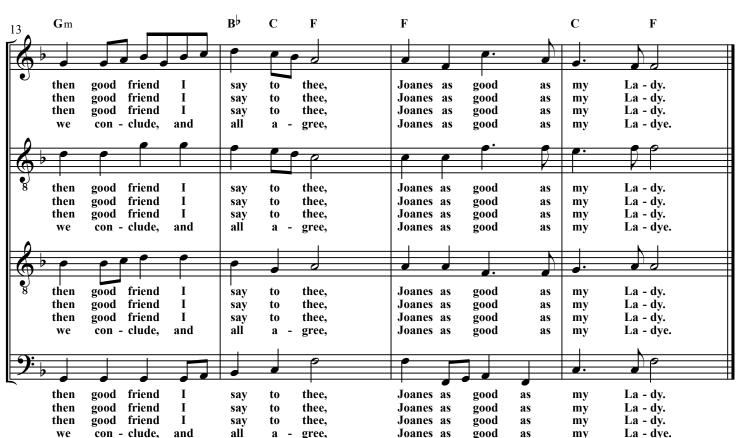


verses 5-8

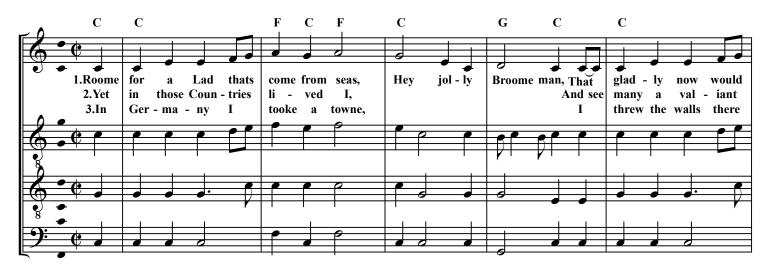


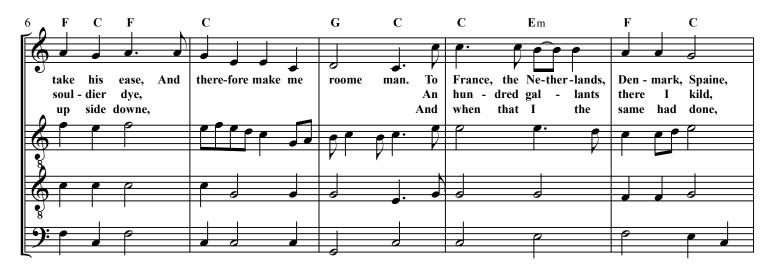


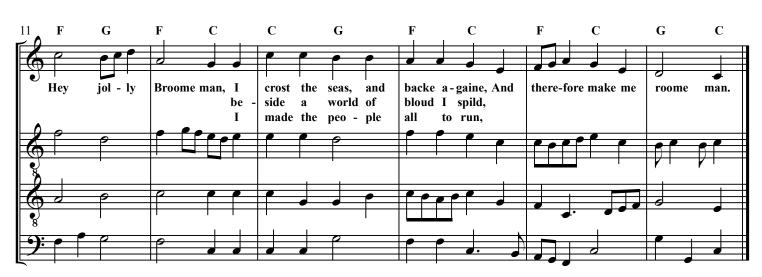




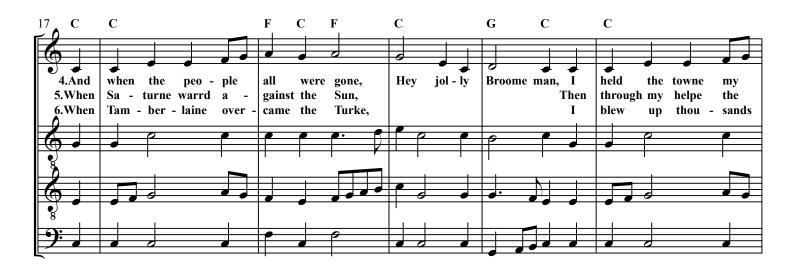
tune: "Jamaica"

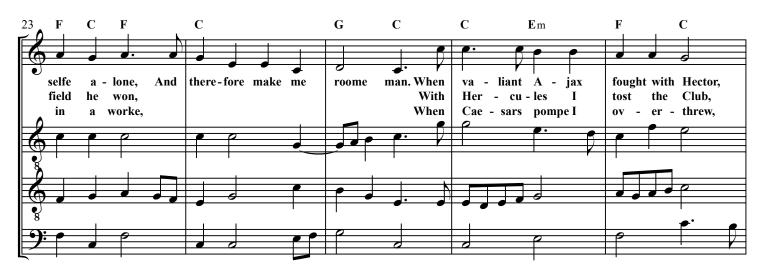


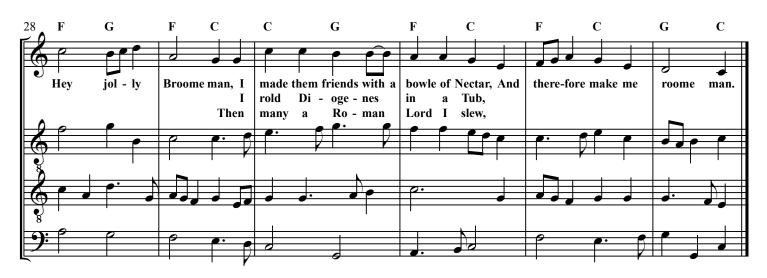




7. When the Ammorites besieg'd Rome wals, I drove them backe with fiery balls, And when the Greekes besieged Troy, I rescued off dame Hellens joy, 8.And when that I had won this fame, I was honord of all men for the same, At Tilbury Campe with Captaine Drake, I made the Spanish Fleet to quake,





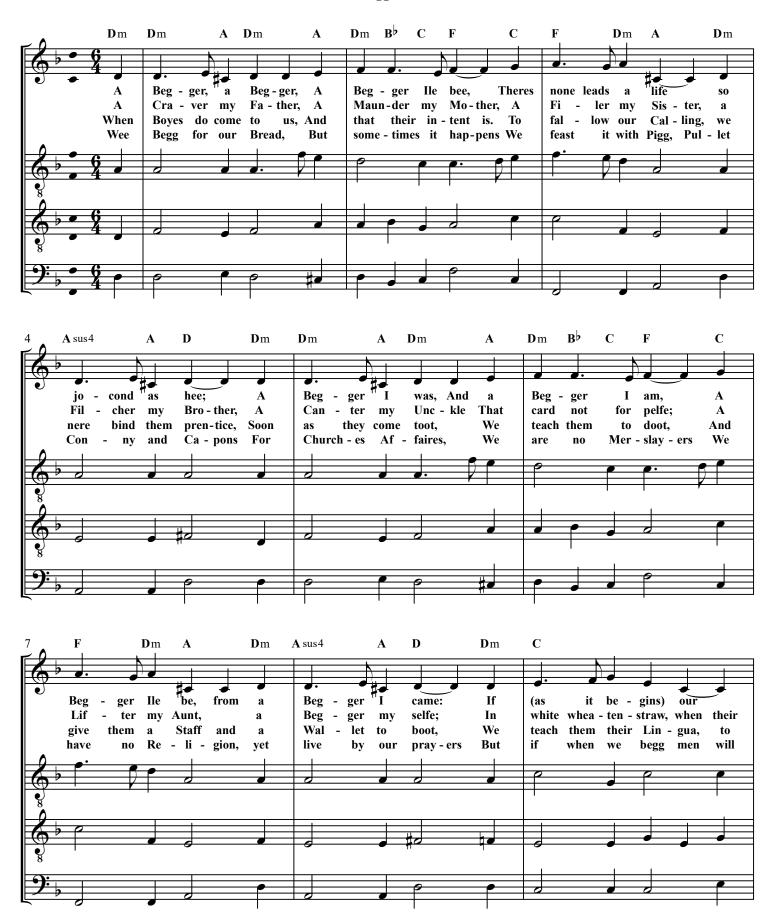


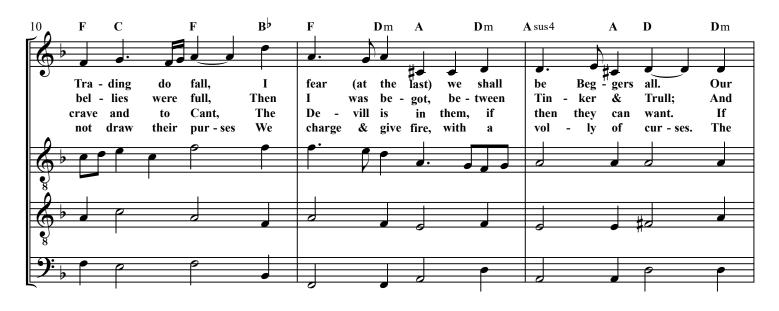
9.At Hollands leaguer there I fought, But there the service provd too hot. Then from the leaguer returned I, Naked, Hungry, cold, and dry.

10.But here I have now compast the Globe, I am backe returnd as poore as Job.And now I am safe returned backe, Heres to you in a cup of Canary Sacke,

11.And now I am safe returned here, Heres to you in a cup of English Beere, And if my travels you desire to see, You may buyt for a peny heere of mee,

anon., 1660-1665? tune: "From hunger and cold"





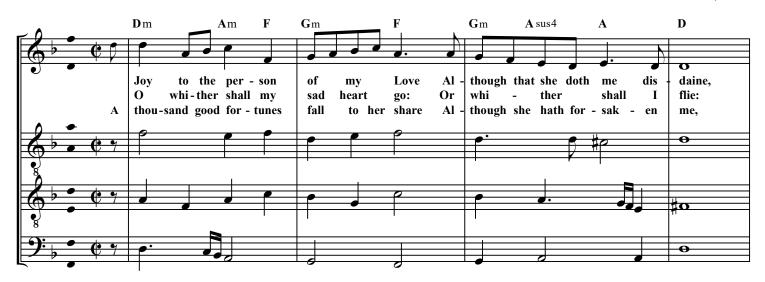


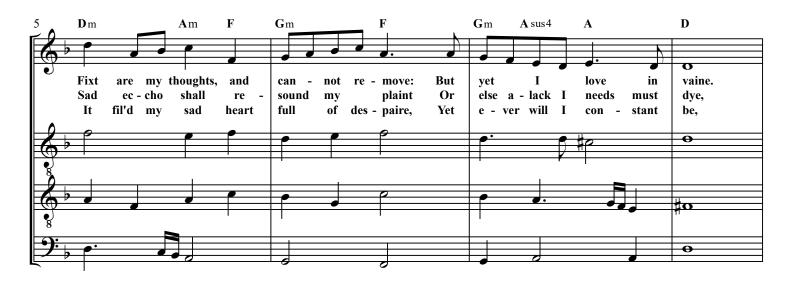
5. We do things in season, And have so much reason, we raise no Rebellion, nor never talk treason
We billet our Mates, At very low rates,
Whilst some keeps their Quarters as high as the Gates,
With Shinkin ap Morgan, with Blew-Cap, or Tege.
We enter into no Covenant nor League;
And therefore a bonny bold Begger Ile be,
For none lives a life so happy as he.

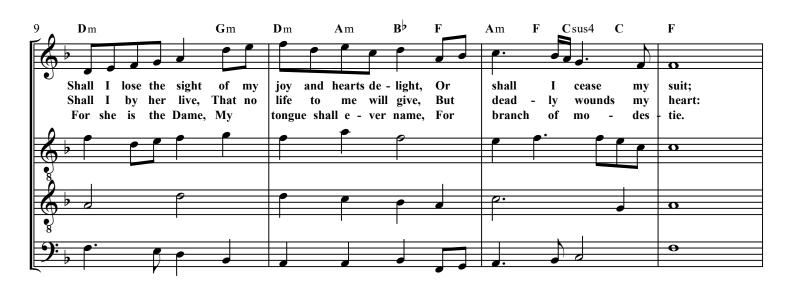
6.We never do prate, In matters of State,
For fear we should come to Hugh Peters his Fate:
Whilst Scripture unfolders And Treason upholders,
Have lost their heads, we keep ours on our shoulders
Our Plots & our Projects, are never so tall,
To reach to the Top-mast of Westminster-hall
And therefore a merry brave Begger Ile be,
For none wears his Noddle so safely as he.

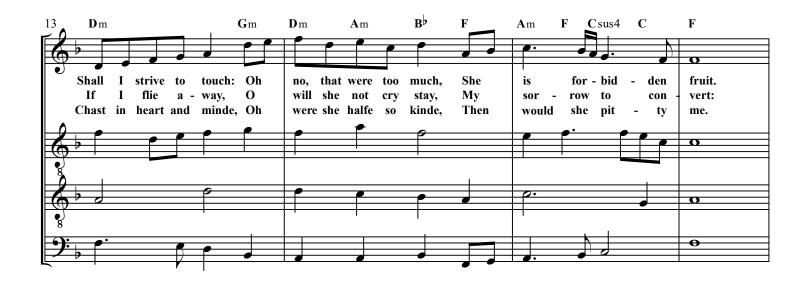
9. Sometimes I do frame, My selfe to be lame.
And when a coach comes, I do hop to my game.
We seldome miscarry, Yet never do Marry
By the Gowns CommonPrayer, nor the Cloak Directory;
But Harry and Mary (like Birds of a feather)
do nothing but kiss, laugh & lye down together
Like piggs in the pease-straw, intangled they lye
Till there they beget such a bold Rogue as I.

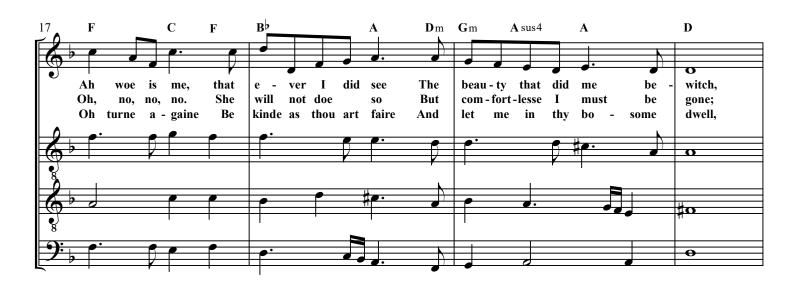
10. To summe all in brief, We live by relief,
And pray for King Charls, our Commander in chief;
God blesse all the Peers, The wise Over-seers
That they may consider the poor Caveliers.
For if they do let them but lower to fall,
Theyl take our profession, and begger us all:
And then it will be, but a folly for me,
A merry sould, bonny bold Begger to be.

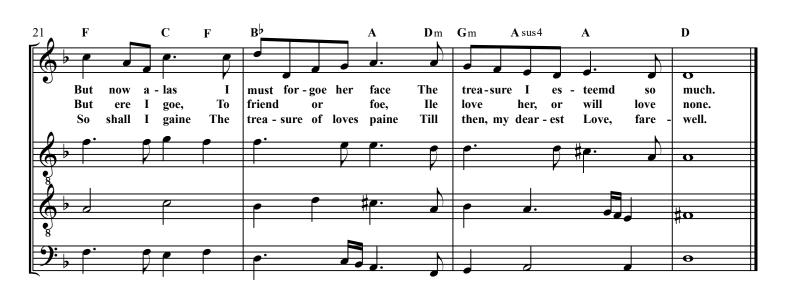






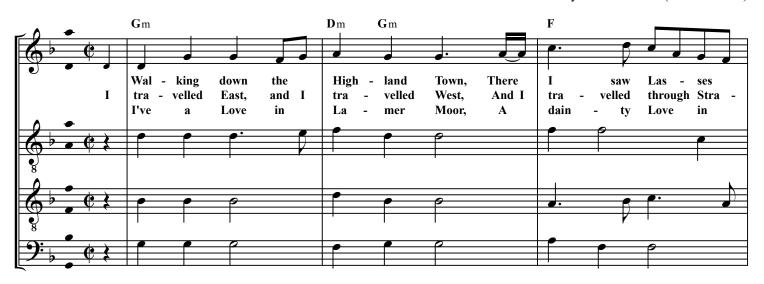


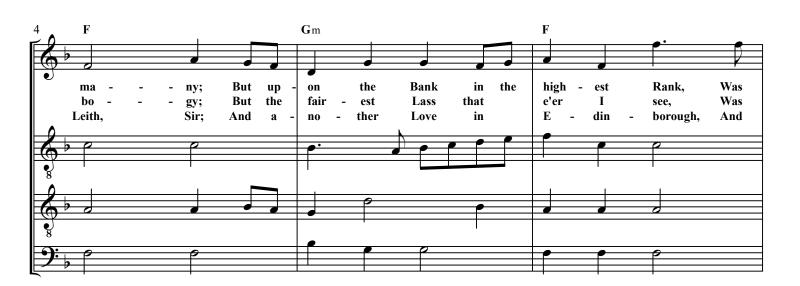


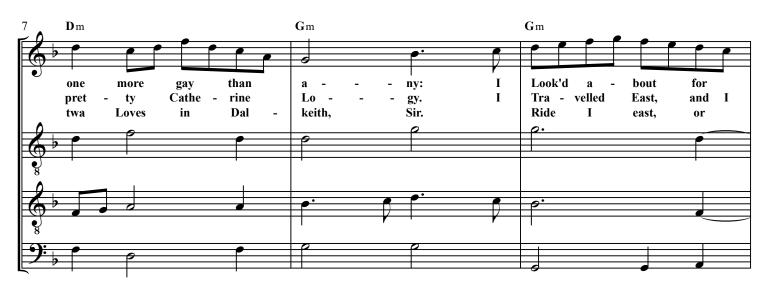


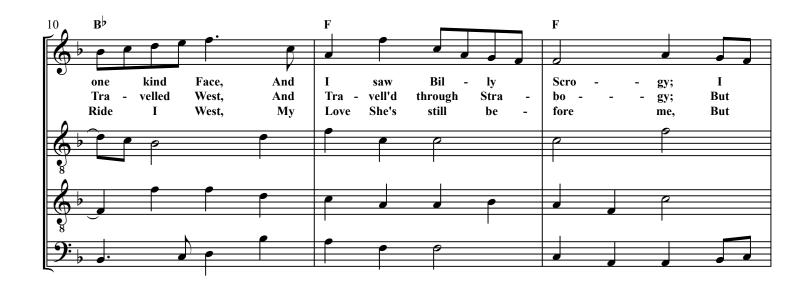
Lady Catherine Logy

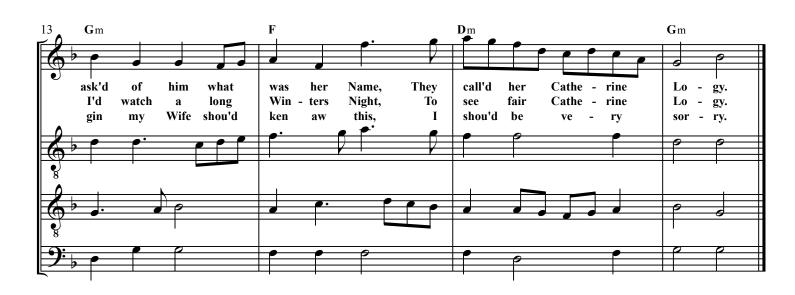
anon, *Pills to Purge Melancholy*, 1719-1720, Thomas D'urfey (1653-1723) Rory Dall O'Cahan (fl.1601-1650)

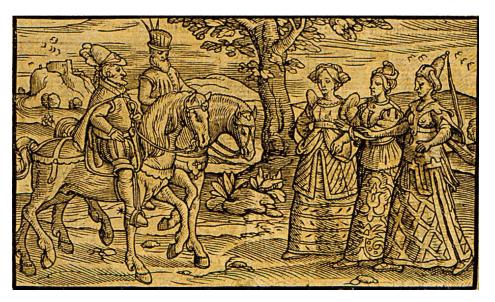


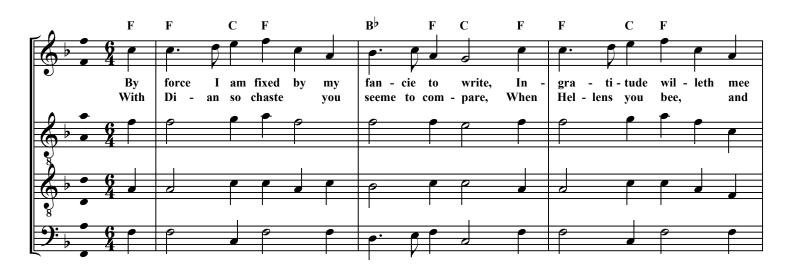


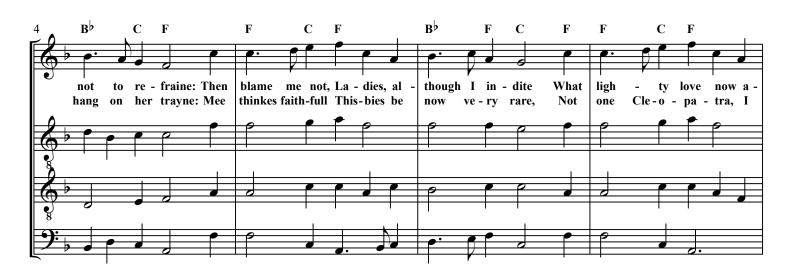


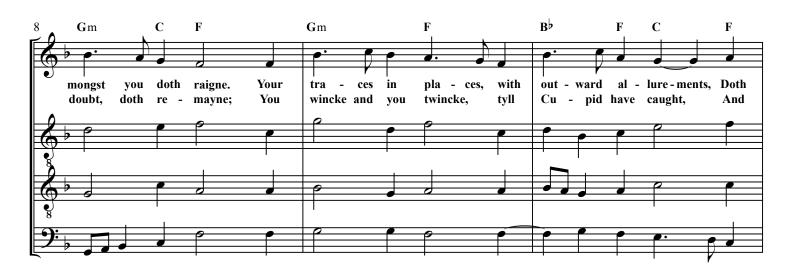


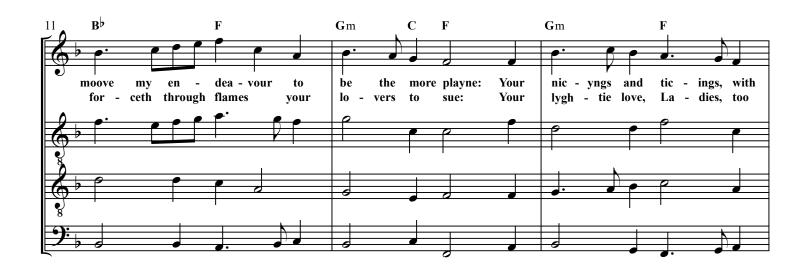


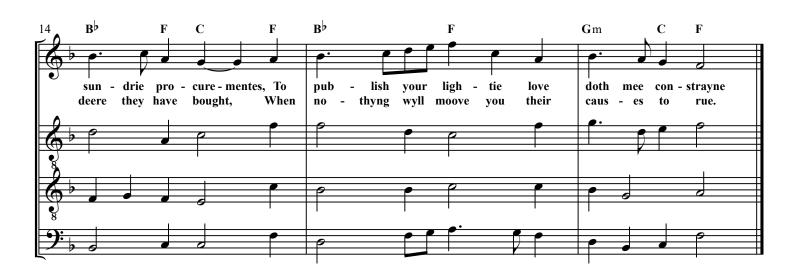












I speake not for spite, ne do I disdayne,
Your beautie fayre Ladies, in any respect:
But ones Ingratitude doth mee constrayne,
As childe hurt with fire, the same to neglect:
For proovyng in lovyng, I finde by good triall,
When Beautie had brought mee unto her becke:
She staying, not waying, but made a deniall,
And shewyng her lightie love, gave mee the checke.

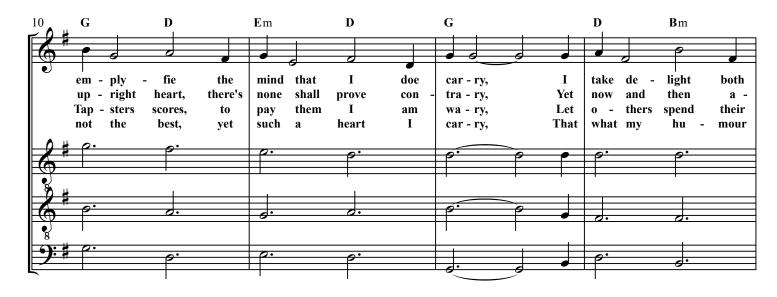
Thus fraude for frendship, did lodge in her brest,
Suche are most women, that when they espie,
Their lovers inflamed with sorowes opprest,
They stande then with Cupid against their replie
They taunte, and they vaunte, they smile when they vew
How Cupid had caught them under his trayne,
But warned, discerned, the proofe is most true,
That lightie love Ladies, amongst you doth reigne.

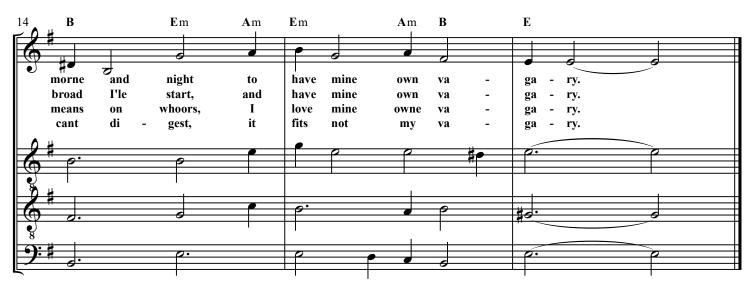
Consider that poyson doth lurke oftentyme
In shape of sugre, to put some to payne:
And fayre wordes paynted, as Dames can define,
The olde Proverbe saith, doth make some fooles faine:
Be wise and precise, take warning by mee,
Trust not the Crocodile, least you do rue:
To womens faire wordes, do never agree:
For all is but lightie love, this is most true.

I touche no such Ladies, as true love imbrace,
But suche as to lightie love dayly applie:
And none wyll be grieved, in this kinde of case,
Save suche as are minded, true love to denie:
Yet frendly and kindly, I shew you my minde,
Fayre Ladies I wish you, to use it no more,
But say what you list, thus I have definde,
That lightie love Ladies, you ought to abhore.

anon., 1602-1646? tune: "Jacke Pudding"







No Usurer that hords up trash, nor yet a noted Spender, No borrowing Sharke that never payes, but to a Friend a Lender: No Petyfog, nor Common-bayle, For no such fellowes care I, In honest sort Ile never faile, to have mine owne vagary.

No Bowling Alley Rooke am I, that sweareth all by dam mee, By such Ile not ore reached bee, In this theirs none can blame mee: No swaggering Pimp that champion is, to Dole, to Kate, and Sary, I hate such slavish Offices, those fit not my vagary. I care not for the Broakers Booke, my names not there inrouled,
I nothing owe, therefore I looke, by none to be controuled:
I doe not feare the Sergeants Mace, walke by the Counter dare I,
And looke a Bayliffe in the face,
O this is my vagary.

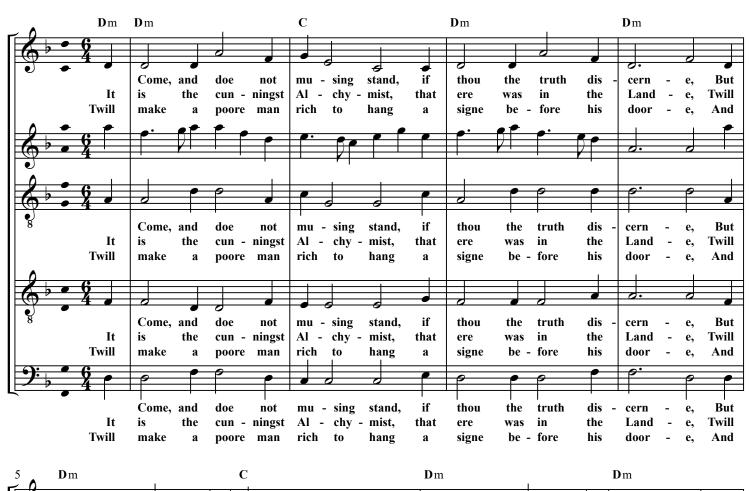
I care not much in company,
to spend what is allotted,
Ile drinke but for sufficiency,
Ile never bee besotted:
When I doe feele my spirits dull,
a cup of old Canary
Will fill my heart with courage full,
and this is my vagary.

I care not for sad malecontent, that is the bane of nature, I love good honest merryment, and Ile despise no creature: Thats for my use and sustinence, and still I will bee wary, Least I exceed in my expence, that fits not my vagary.

Still will I have an honest care, that none lyes wronged by mee, Ile not build Castles in the ayre, whoever lists to try me, Shall find in all thats promisd heere, not any word contrary, I envious censure doe not feare, Ile have mine owne vagary.

verses 1-3

anon, 1618-1658? tune: "Stingo or the Oyle of Barley"







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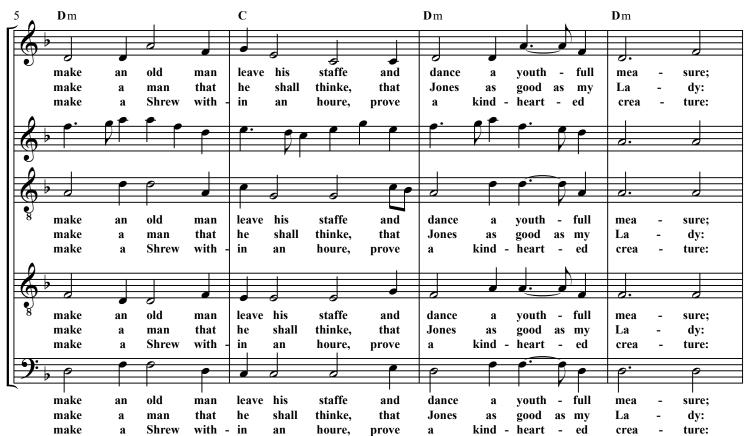
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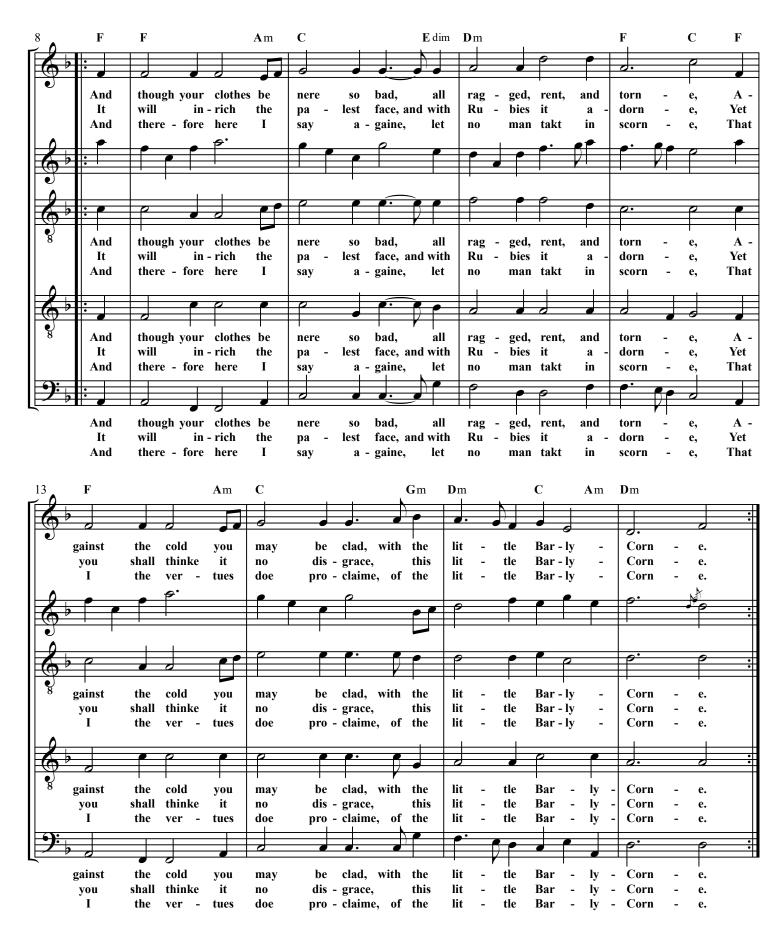
in - to

anon, 1618-1658? tune: "Stingo or the Oyle of Barley "

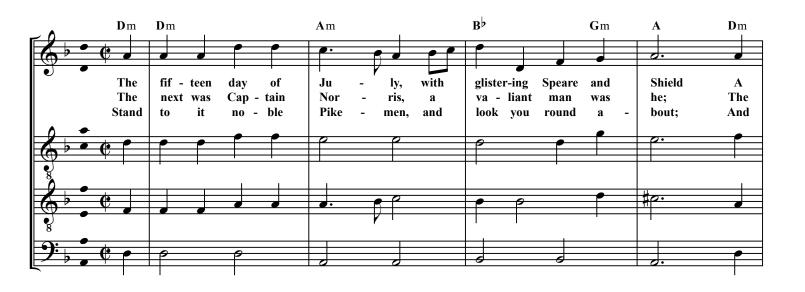
verses 4-6

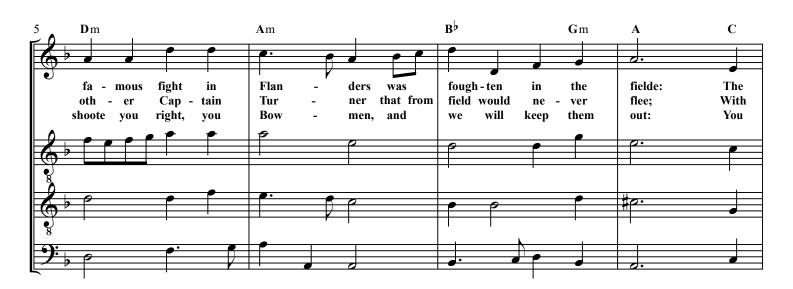




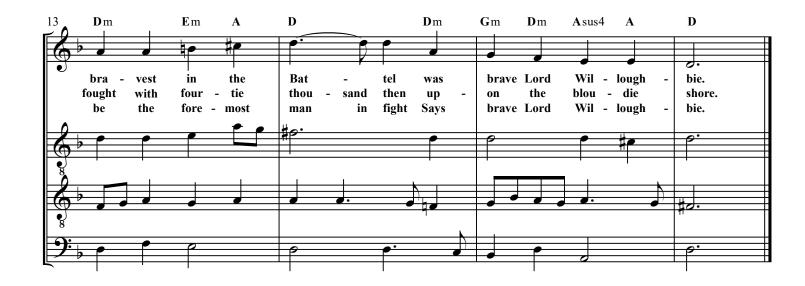


Lord Willoughby









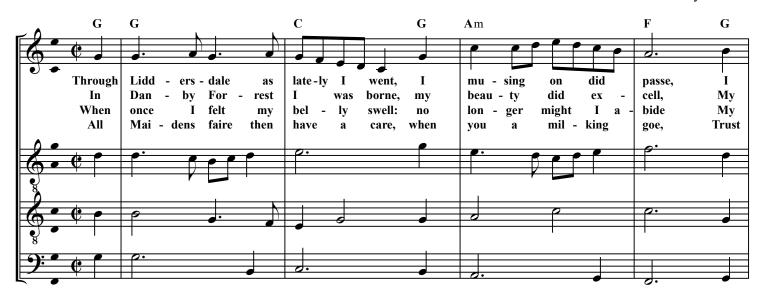
- 4.And then the bloody enemy, they fiercely did assail,
 And fought it out most valiently, not doubting to prevail:
 The wounded Men on both sides fell most pitious for to see,
 Yet nothing could the courage quell, of brave Lord Willoughby.
- 5.For seven hours to all mens view, this fight endured sore,
 Until our men so feeble grew, that they could fight no more:
 And then upon dead horses, full savourly they eat,
 And drank the puddle water, for no better could they get.
- 6. When they had fed so freely, they kneeled on the ground, And praised God devoutly, for the favour they had found: And bearing up their Colours, the fight they did renew, And turning toward the Spaniard, five thousand more they slew.

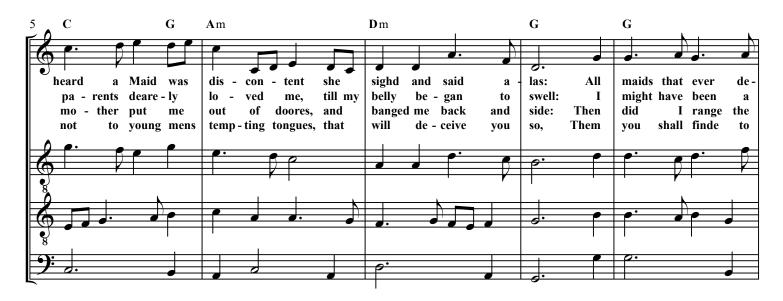
- 7. The sharp steel pointed arrows, and Bullets thick did flye,
 Then did our valiant Souldiers, charge on most furiously,
 Which made the Spaniards waver, they thought it best to flee,
 They fear'd the stout behaviour, of brave Lord Willoughby.
- 8. Then quoth the Spanish General, come let us march away,
 I fear we shall be spoiled all, if that we longer stay:
 For yonder comes Lord Willoughby, with courage fierce and fell,
 He will not give one inch of way, for all the Devils in Hell.
- 9. And then the fearful enemy, was quickly put to flight,
 Our men persuid couragiously, and rout their forces quite:
 But at last they gave a shout, which ecchoed through the sky,
 God and St. George for England, the Conquerers did cry.

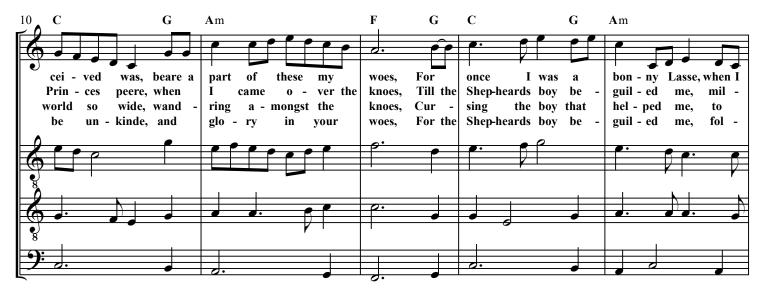
- 10. This news was brought to England, with all the speed might be,And told unto our gracious Queen, of this same victory:O this is brave Lord Willoughby, my love hath ever won,Of all the Lords of honour, 'tis he great deeds hath done,
- 11.For Souldiers that were maimed, and wounded in the fray,
 The Queen allow'd a pension, of Eighteen-pence a day:
 Besides all cost and charges, she quit and set them free,
 And this she did all for the sake, of brave Lord Willoughby.
- 12. Then courage noble English men, and never be dismai'd,If that we be but one to ten, we will not be afraid.To fight with forraign Enemies, and set our Nation free,And thus I end the bloody bout, of brave Lord Willoughby.

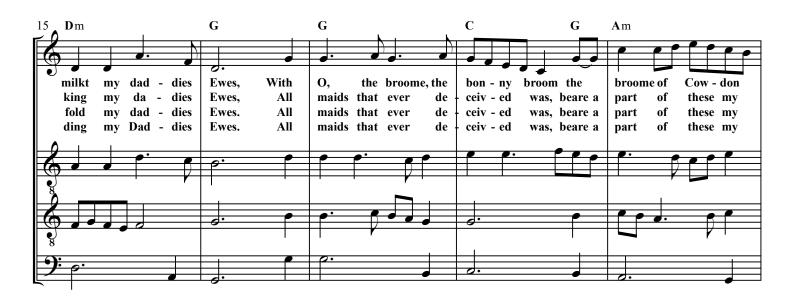
The lovely Northern Lasse

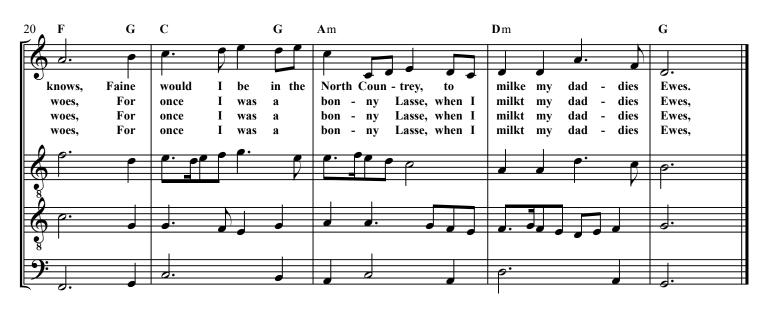
anon., 1624-1680? tune: "Broom, broom, the bonny, bonny broom"











A young man hearing her complaint, did pitty this her case,
Saying to her sweet beautious Saint,
I grieve so faire a face
Should sorrow so, then sweeting know, to ease the of thy wooes,
Ile goe with thee to the North Country, to milke thy daddies Ewes,
All Maids that ever deceived was, beare a part of these my woes,
For once I was a bonny Lasse, when I milkt my daddies Ewes,

Then modestly she did reply,
might I so happy be,
Of you to finde a husband kinde,
and for to marry me,
Then to you I would during life,
continue constant still,
And be a true obedient wife,
observing of your will.
With O, the broome, the bonny broome,
the broom of Cowdon knoes,
Faine would I be in the North Countrey,
to milk my daddies Ewes.

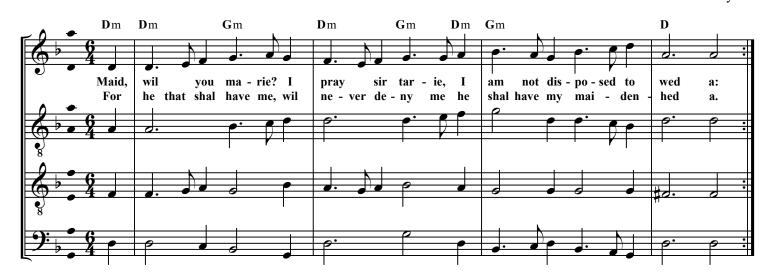
Thus, with a gentle, soft embrace, he tooke her in his armes,
And with a kisse he, smiling, said, Ile shield thee from all harmes,
And instantly will marry thee, to ease thee of thy woes,
And goe with thee to the North Countrey, to milke thy Daddies Ewes.
With O, the broome, the bonny broome, the broome of Cowdon knoes,
Faine would I be in the North Countrey, to milk my daddies Ewes.

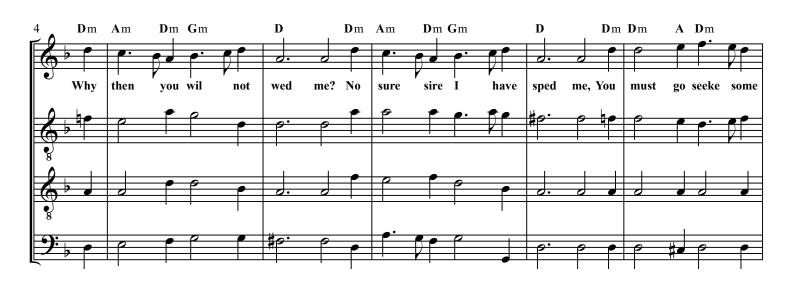
The lowest trees have tops

The Third and Last Booke..., 1603

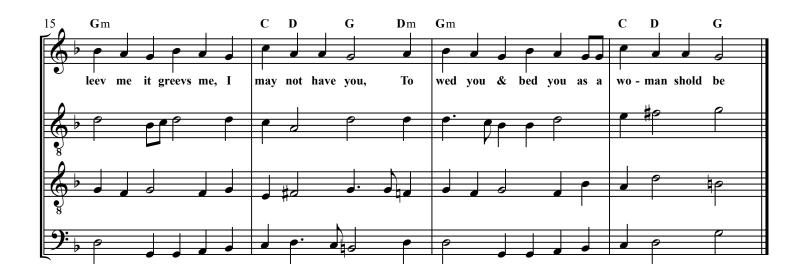












For if I could, be sure I would, consent to your desire:
I would not doubt, to bring about, ech thing you would require:
But promise now is made,
Which cannot be staide:
It is a womans honestie,
To keep her promise faithfully.
And so I do meane til death to do.
Consider and gather, that this is true:
Choose it, and use it, the honester you.

But if you seek, for to misleeke,
with this that I have done:
Or else disdaine, that I so plaine
this talke with you have begone:
Farewell I wil not let you,
He fisheth wel that gets you.
And sure I thinke your other friend,
Wil proove a Cuckold in the end:
But he wil take heed if he be wise,
To watch you & catch you, with Argus eies,
Besetting and letting your wonted guise.

Although the Cat doth winke a while, yet sure she is not blinde:
It is the waie for to beguile, the Mice that run behind:
And if she see them running,
Then straight way she is comming:
Upon their head she claps her foote,
To strive with her it is no boote.
The seelie poore Mice dare never play,
She catcheth and snatcheth them every day,
Yet whip they, & skip they, when she is away.

And if perhaps they fall in trap,
to death then must they yeeld:
They were better then, to have kept their den
than straie abroad the field:
But they that will be ranging,
Shall soone repent their changing:
And so shall you ere it be long,
Wherefore remember well my song:
And do not snuffe though I be plaine,
But cherily, merily, take the same.
For huffing & snuffing deserveth blame.

For where you say you must obay, the promise you have made,
So sure as I wil never flie,
from that I have said:
Therefore to them I leave you,
Which gladly wil receive you:
You must go choose some other mate,
According to your own estate.
For I do meane to live in rest,
Go seek you, and leek you an other guest,
And choose him, and use him, as you like best.

Mark how the blushful morn

Thomas Carew (1595-1639?) Nicholas Lanier (1588-1666) British Library Add. Ms. 11608

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The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse

Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635)



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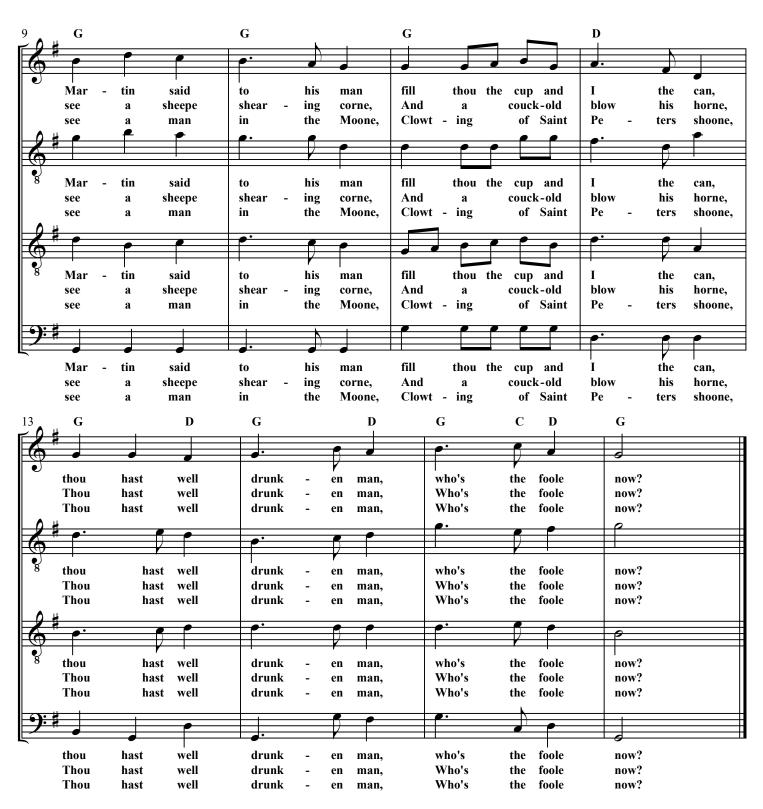
of

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I see a hare chase a hound, Fie...
I see a hare chase a hound, Who's...
I see a hare chase a hound,
Twenty mile above the ground,
Thou hast well drunken man,
Who's the foole now?

I see a goose ring a hog, Fie...
I see a goose ring a hog, Who's...
I see a goose ring a hog,
And a snayle that did bite a dog,
Thou hast well drunken man,
Who's the foole now?

I see a mouse catch the cat, Fie...
I see a mouse catch the cat, Who's
I see a mouse catch the cat,
And the cheese to eate the rat,
Thou hast well drunken man,
Who's the foole now?

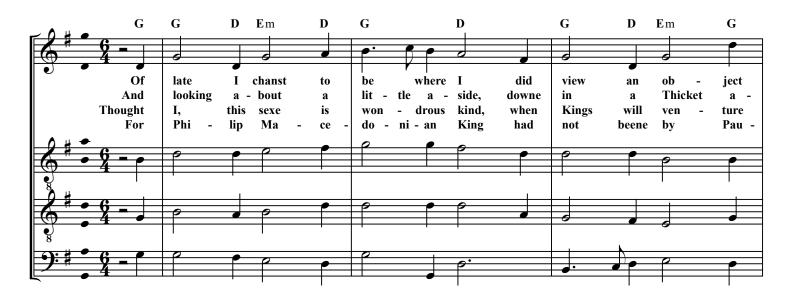


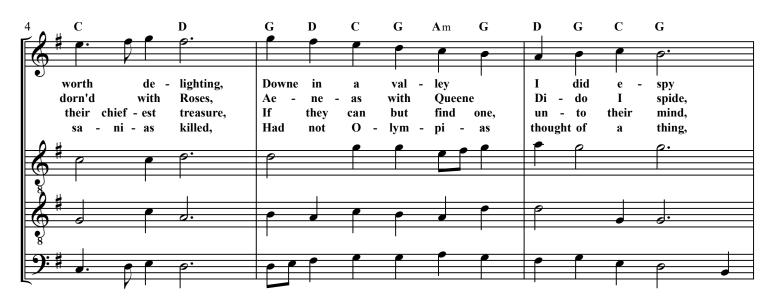
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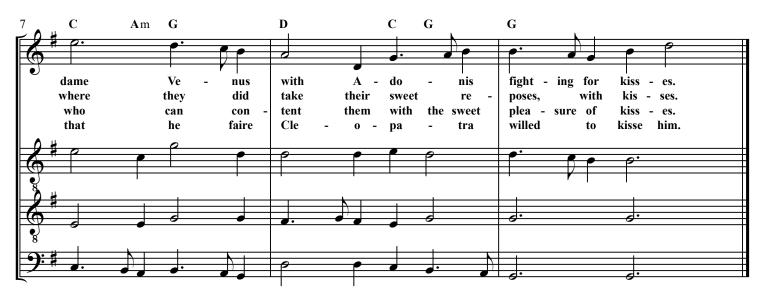
ring.

helpe









Nor lovely Hero had not come to that apparant eminent danger, If with desire she had not showne the Hellispont to her Leander, for kisses.

The Merchant for his Mistris sake doth life & limbs, and goods adventure, If she on his love and labours approve, he doubtles will in dangers enter for kisses.

Of gold as drosse he but esteemes to gaine her love and true affection, For unto him, a matchlesse Jem and Jewell rare, his hearts election for kissing.

The neat and handsome Servingman a clownish mind he scornes to carry, His master dead, his mistris than gives her consent with him to marry for kissing.

The Country Swaine, that goes to the plowe at wedings thinks himselfe much graced, If his sweet-heart will take his part to dance with him, or be embraced with kissing.

What Duke, what Earle, what Lord, what Knight, in all this Land, but loves to be doing, If they but meet with beauties are bright, but will begin there amourous woing, with kissing?

The second part, to the same tune.

I Know no Country Gentleman, that hath but any good fashion or breeding, But he will endeavour, or doe what he can, to have a smug Lasse thats of his own feeding, for kissing.

Thus kissing is an ancient thing, and gives content to many a Madam In loving sort, City or Country: Eve was the first beloved of Adam, for kissing. When friends with one another meete, it is a courtesie thats common, In house, in field, or in the streete, most lovingly to salute a woman with kissing.

The Court thats cal'd the Commissary, doth punish with pennance that same pleasure, And yet in their woing, yongmen will be doing, still kindnes shewing their owne sweethearts with kisses.

Kissing it gives no offence, nor danger brings to one or other: For in the vertuous sects that are, the sister will salute the brother with kissing.

When discontent twixt man and wife, doth cause them one fall out with another, The onely meanes to make them friends, and silently their grieves to smoother, is kissing.

The hardy Soldier stout and strong, that honour gaines himselfe by fighting, In time of peace his joyes increase, he in his mistris takes delight in, for kissing.

The beauteous girles that portions lacke, oft times rich husbands kind and loving, Doe them respect and still affect, their beauties are so bright and moving in kissing.

The aged man of three-score yeeres, oft takes to wife a girle of twenty,

The cause whereof you may suppose, which make him take this girle so dainty, is kissing.

And widdowes many times doo dote, respecting not a pin their treasure, But marrie with Lads have never a groat, because in them they finde sweet pleasure, in kissing.

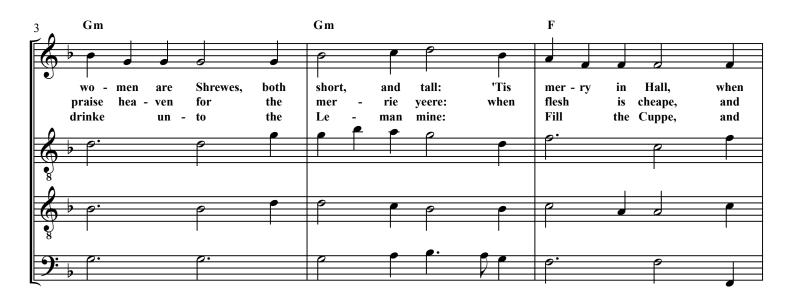
Thus kissing is an ancient thing, and gives content to many a Madam, Many delightfull thing it doth bring. Eve was the first beloved of Adam for kissing.

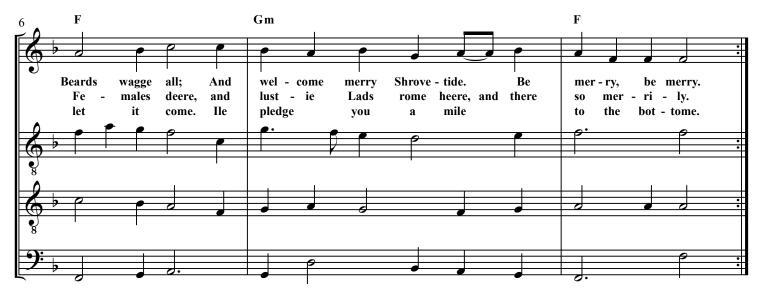
Merry Shrovetide

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) **2 Henry IV**, 1596-1599?

tune: "Dargason"

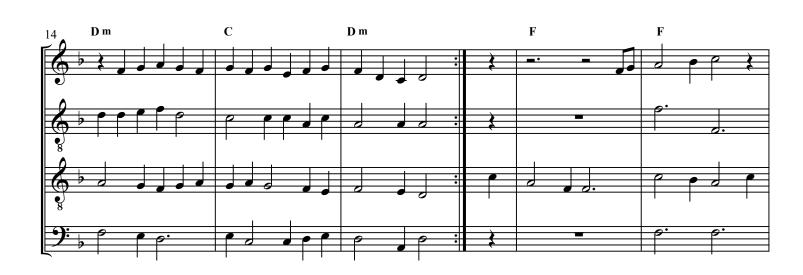






An interlude

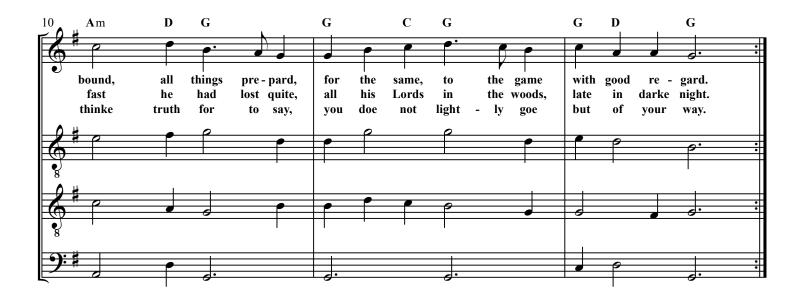






anon., 1584-1627? tune: "La Volta"





Why what dost thou thinke of me quoth our king merily Passing thy judgement upon me so breefe:
Good faith quoth the Miller I meane not to flatter,
I gesse thee to be but a gentleman theefe.
stand thee backe in the darke light not a downe,
least that I presently cracke thy knaves crowne.

Thou dost abuse me much (quoth our king) saying thus, I am a gentleman, lodging I lacke:
Thou hast quoth the miller not a grote in thy purse,
All thy inheritance hangs on thy backe.
I have gold to discharge all that I call,
If it be fortie pence I wil pay all.

If thou beest a true man then answered the miller, I swear by my tole dish ile lodge thee all night, Heres my hand quoth our King that I was ever:

Nay soft quoth the miller thou mayst be a sprite. better ile know thee ere hands I will shake, with none but with honest men hands I will take.

Thus they went al along unto the millers house
Where they were seething of Puddings and souse:
The miller first entred in, after him went the king:
Never came he in so smokie a house.
now quoth he let me see, heere what you are,
quoth our king looke your fill, and doe not spare.

Here quoth the Miller, good fellow I drinke to thee, and to all courtnoles that curteous be, I pledge thee quoth our King, and thanke thee hartily For my good welcome in every degree. and here in like manner I drinke to thy son, do so quoth Richard and quicke let it come.

Wife quoth the miller now fetch me foorth lightfoot, that we of his sweetnes a little may taste:

A faire Venson pastie then brought she foorth presently, Eate quoth the miller, but sir make no waste.

Here is good lightfoot, in faith quoth our King, I never eate so daintie a thing.

Ywis said Richard no dainty at all it is.

For we do eate of it everie daie,
In what place said our king maie be bought like this,
We never pay pennie for it by my faye:
from merie Sherwood we fetch it home here,
now and then we make bolde with the Kings deer.

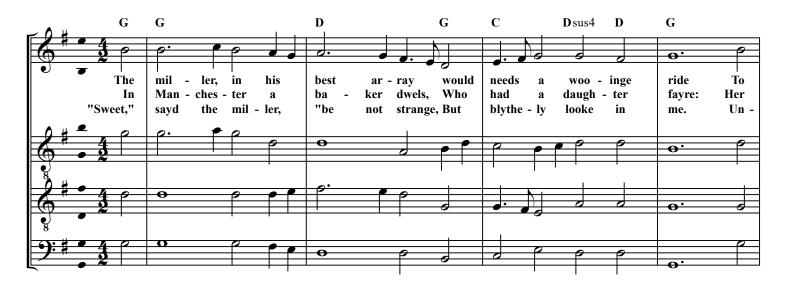
Doubt not quoth our King my promised secrecie, the King shall never know more ont for me, a cup then of lamps wool they drunke strait unto him then, and so to their beds they past presently: the nobles next morning went al up and downe for to seeke out the King in every towne.

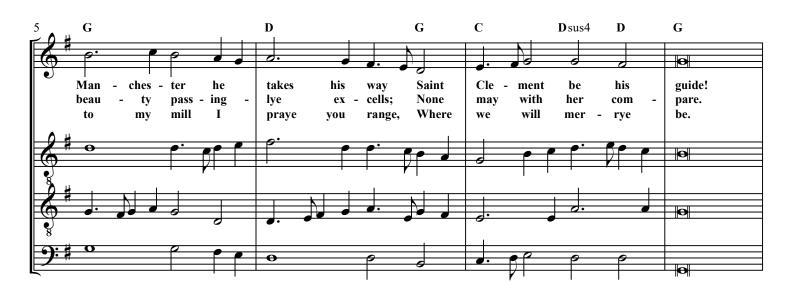
at last at this millers house some did espy him plain as he was mounting upon his faire steed: to whom they ran presently falling downe on their knees Which made the millers heart wofully bleed, shaking and quaking before him he stood, thinking he should have been hangd by the rood

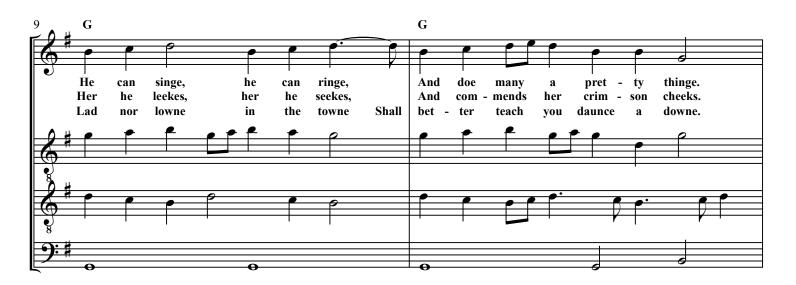
The King perceiving him fearful and trembling Drew out his sword, but nothing he sed:
The miller down did fall crying before them all Doubting the King would have cut of his head. but he his kinde curtesie strait to requite, gave him great living, and dubbd him a Knight.

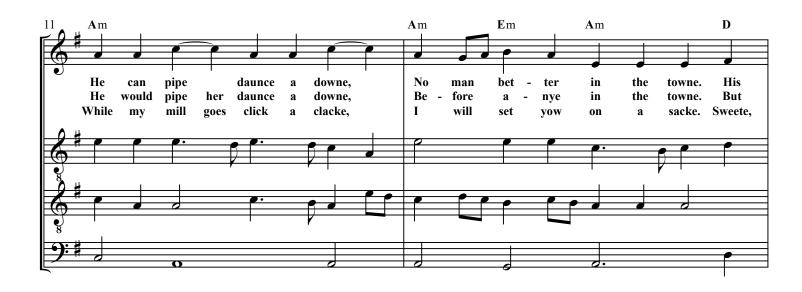
The mery miller's wooing of the Baker's daughter of Manchester.

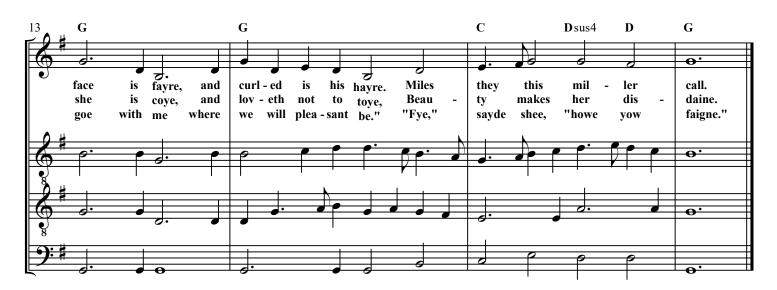
anon., 1581? tune: "Nutmegs and Ginger"







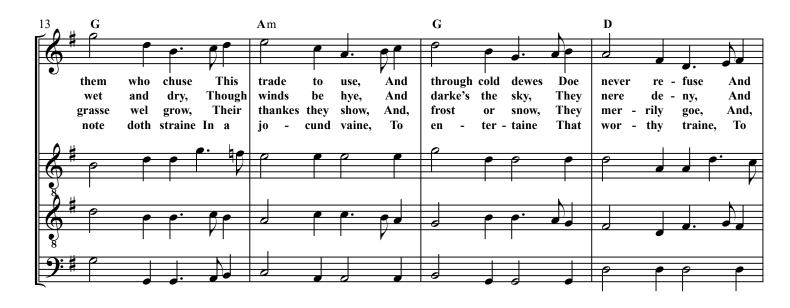


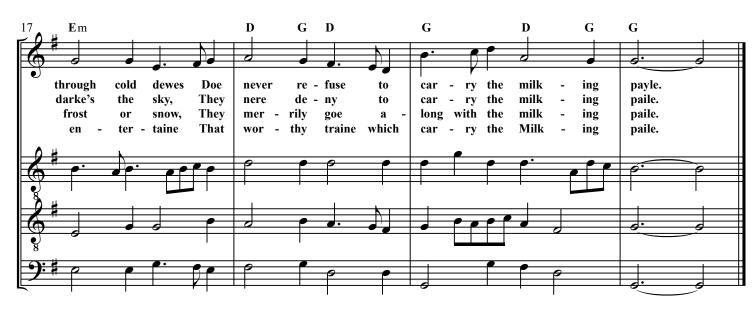


Now they are in the merry mill,
Where Miles the daunce doth play,
And woon the maiden's heart's good will:
She could not start awaye.
So he playd that the mayde
To her mother plainely sayde,
"I have learnd to daunce a downe,
The prettyest sport in all this towne.
The miller hee
did teach the same to me:
He shall my husbande be."

Thus are the miller and the mayde
A marryed couple now.
The matter nothing was delayd;
Their friends the same allow.
You that woo learne to doo
As the miller teacheth yow.
Neither gloves, nor tokens, bringe;
But daunce a downe teach mayds to sing.
Else favour none
unto yow will be showne,
Although yow dye for love.







Their labor doth health preserve
no Doctors rules they observe,
While others too nice,
In taking their advice
look alwaies as though they would starve,
Their meat is digested
They nere are molested,
no sicknesse doth them assaile:
Their time is spent
In merryment,
While limbs are bent
They are content.
to carry the milking paile.

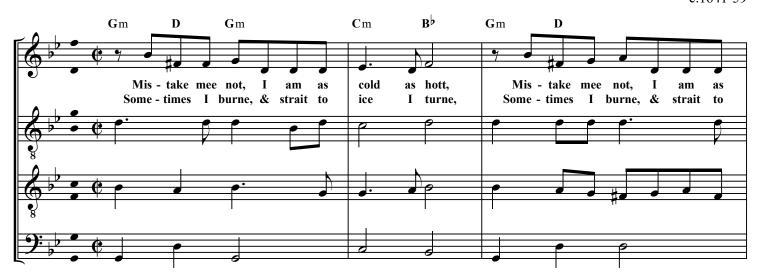
If they any sweet-hearts have,
that doe their affection crave,
Their priviledge is this,
Which many other misse,
they can give the welcome brave
With them they may walke,
And pleasantly talke
with a bottle of Wine or Ale:
The gentle Cow
Doth them allow
As they know how,
God speed the plow,
and blesse the Milking paile.

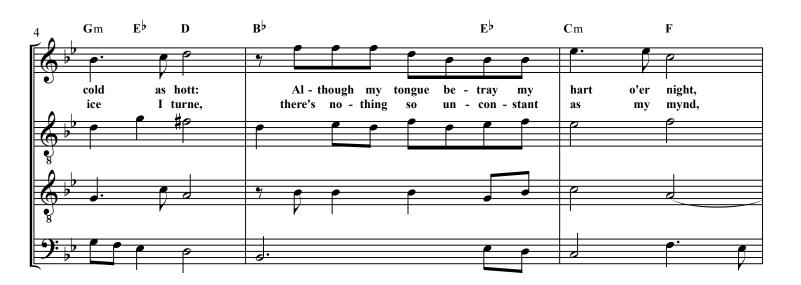
Upon the first of May,
with garlands fresh and gay;
With mirth and musick sweet,
For such a season meet
they passe their time away:
They dance away sorrow
And all the day thorow
their legs doe never fayle:
They nimblely
Their feet doe ply,
And bravely try
The victory,
in honour o'th milking paile.

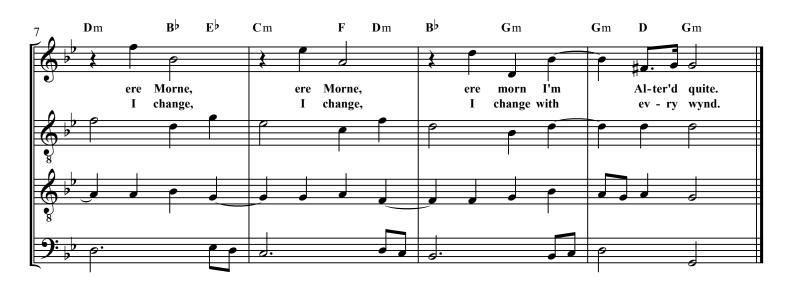
Mistake mee not, I am as cold as hott

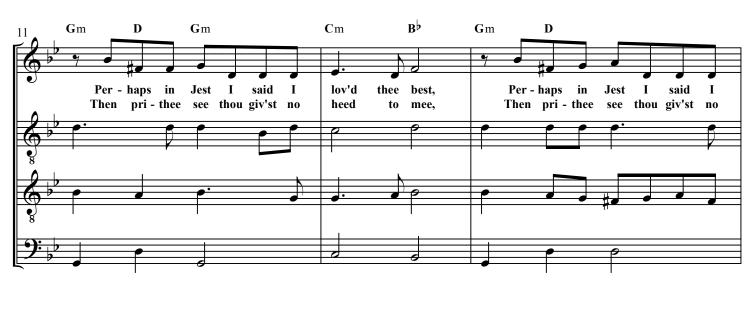
verses 1-2

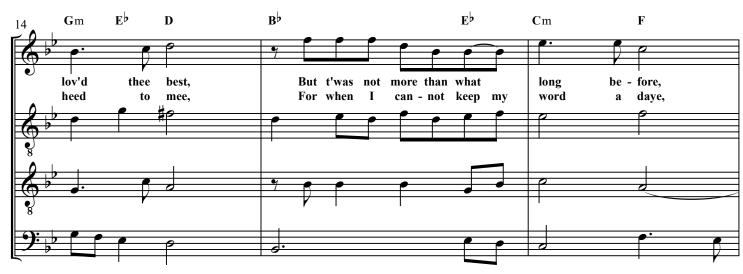
Thomas Brewer (1611-c.1665) British Library, Add. Ms. 11608 c.1641-59

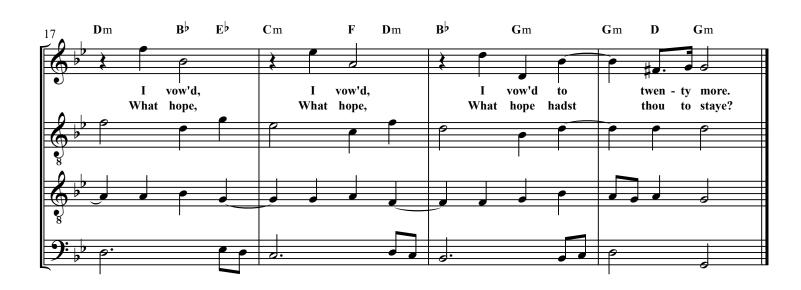






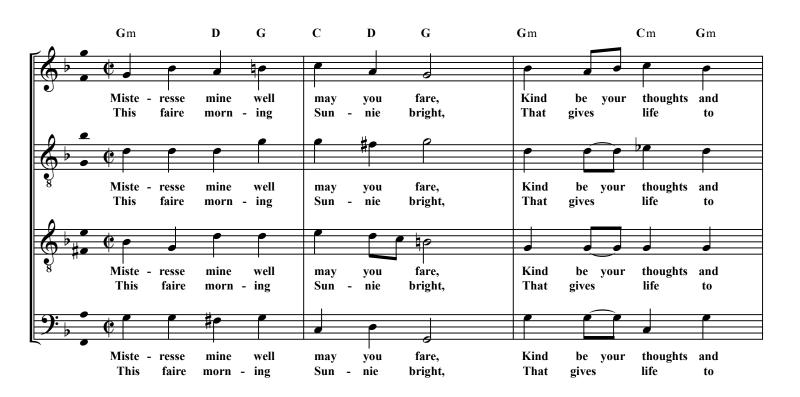


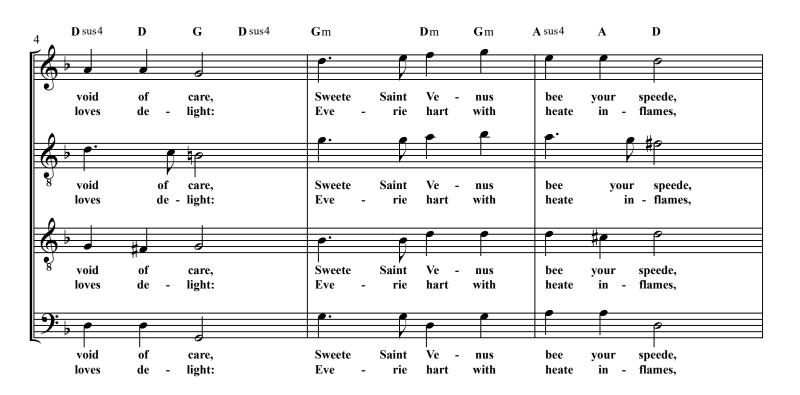


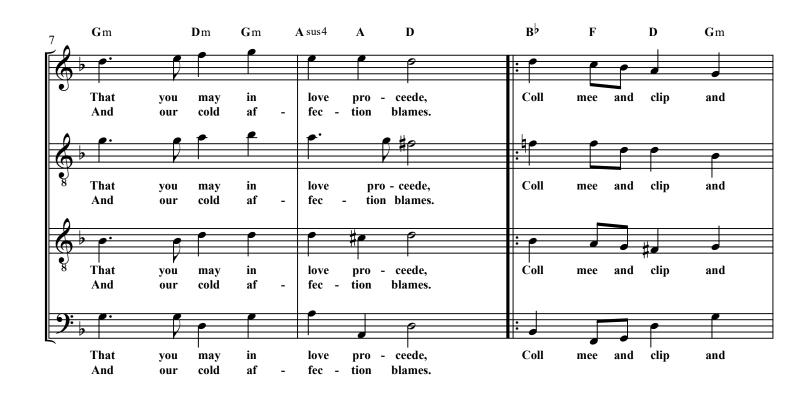


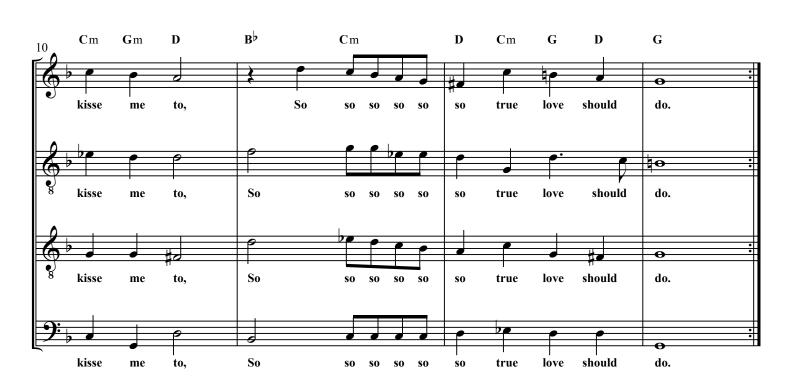
Misteresse mine well may you fare

verses 1-2



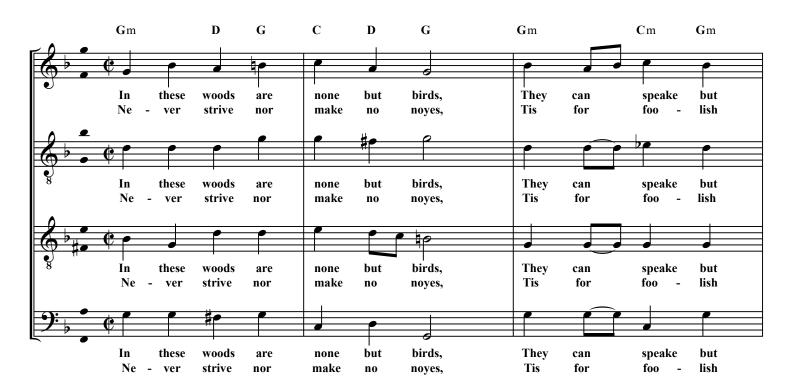


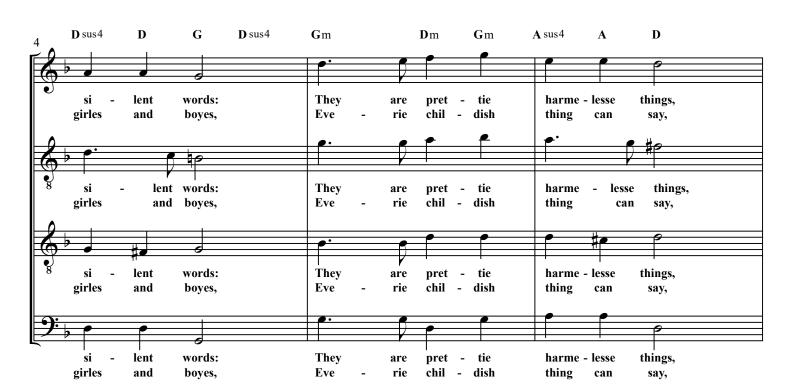


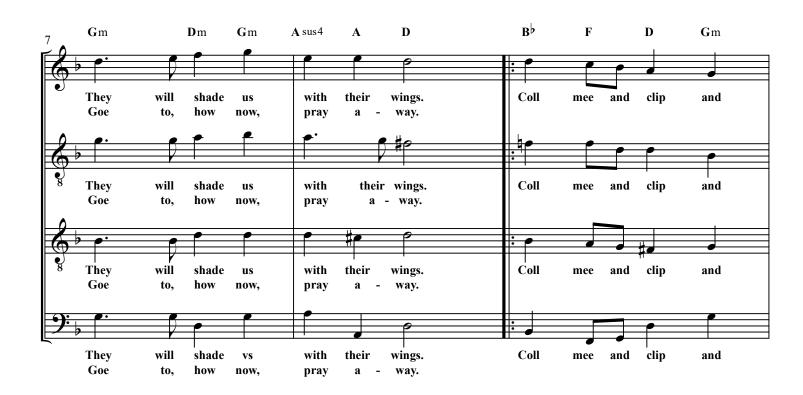


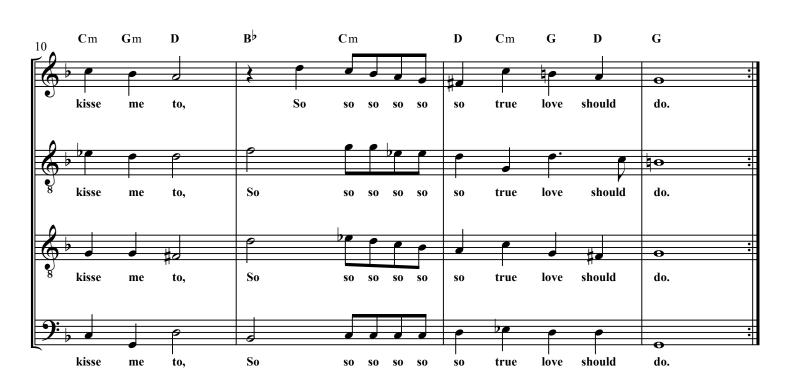
Misteresse mine well may you fare

verses 3-4









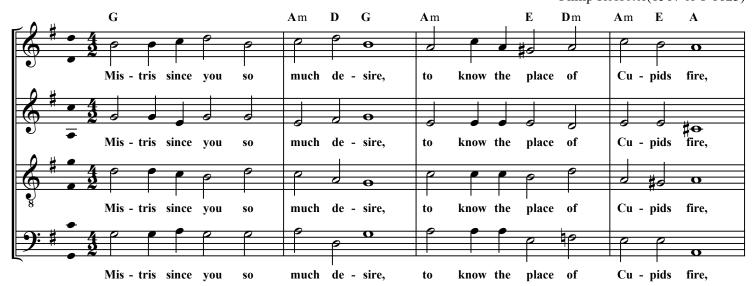
Mistris since you so much desire

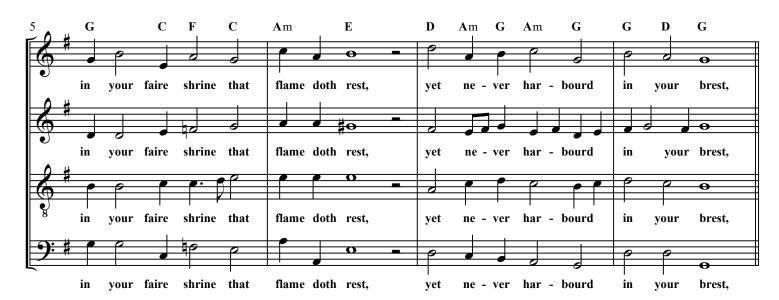
verse 1

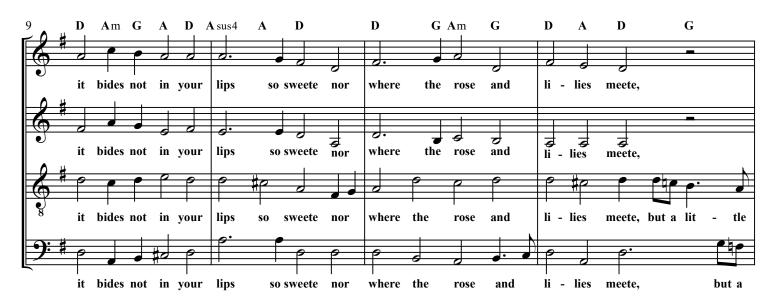
Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

A Booke of Ayres, 1601

Philip Rosseter(1567 or 8-1623)









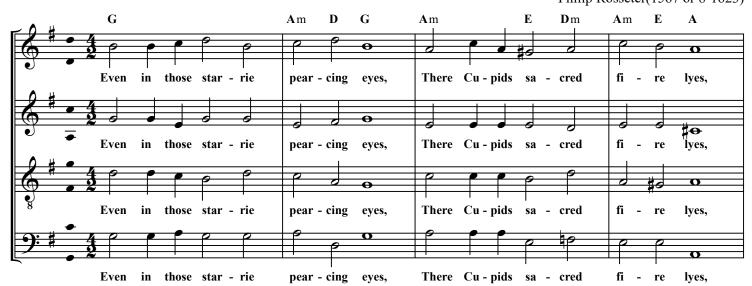
Mistris since you so much desire

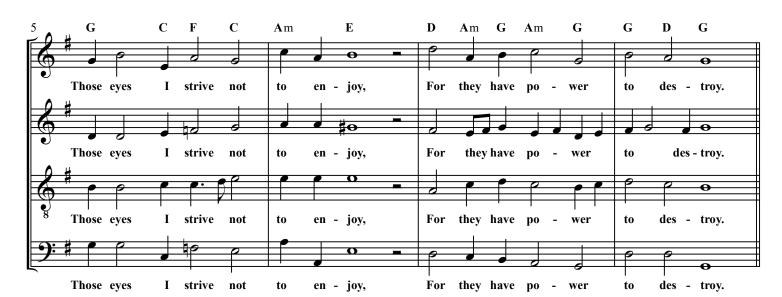
verse 2

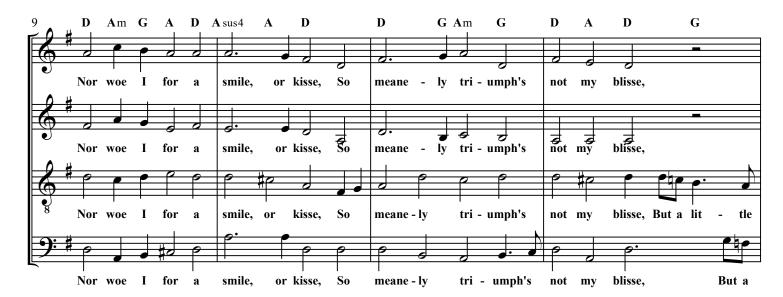
Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

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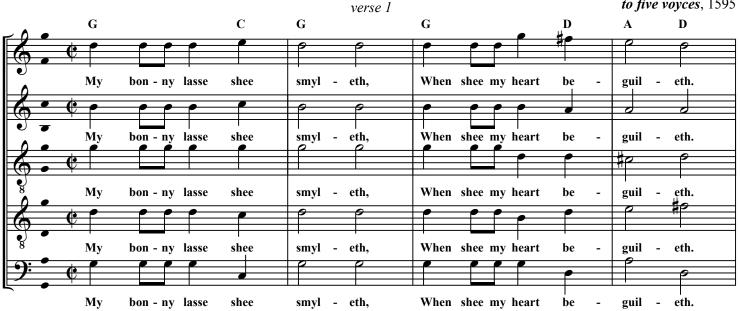


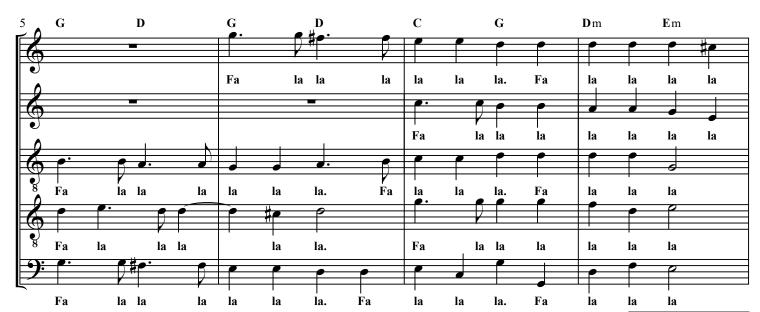


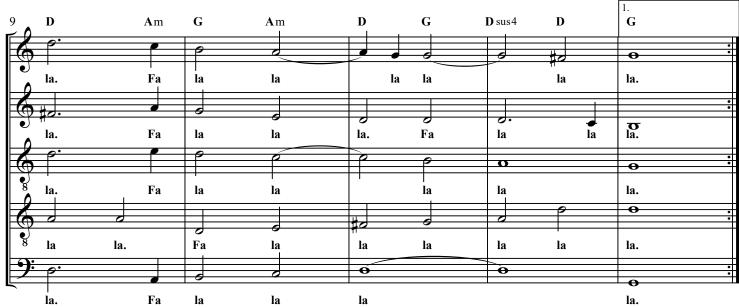




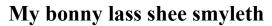
My bonny lass shee smyleth

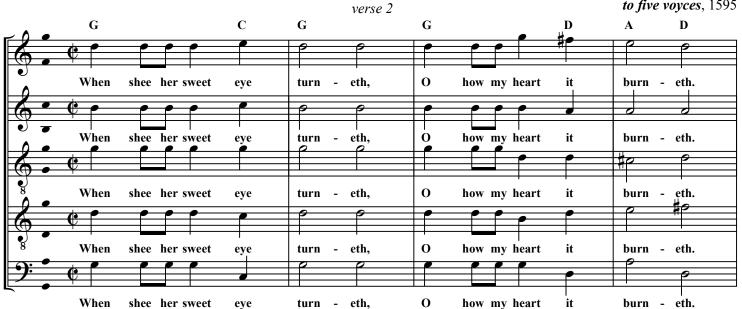


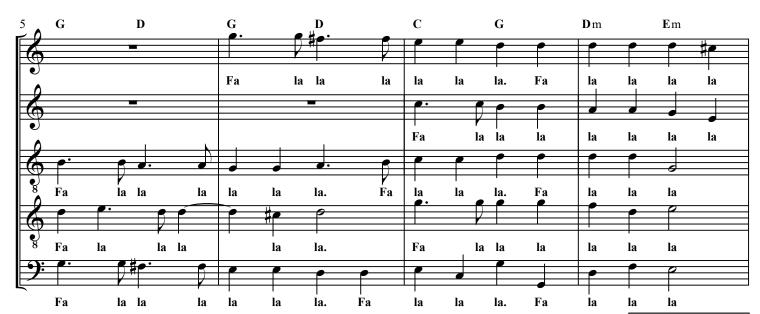


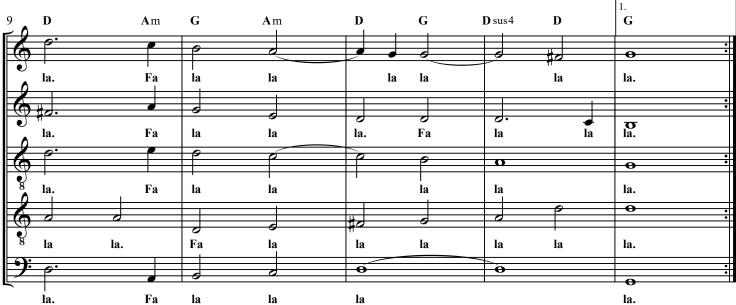








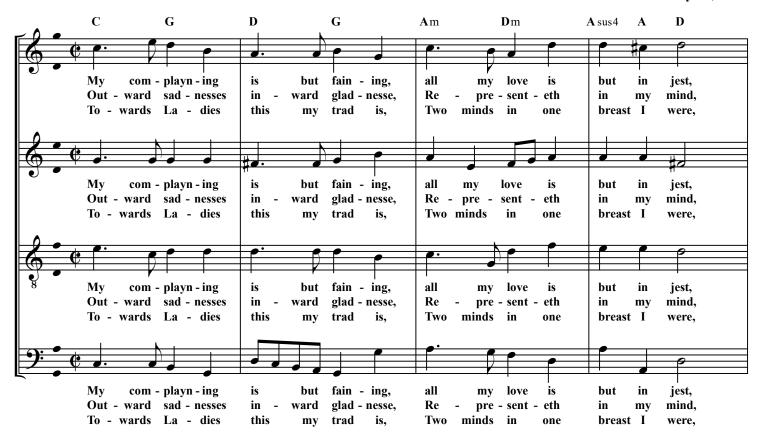




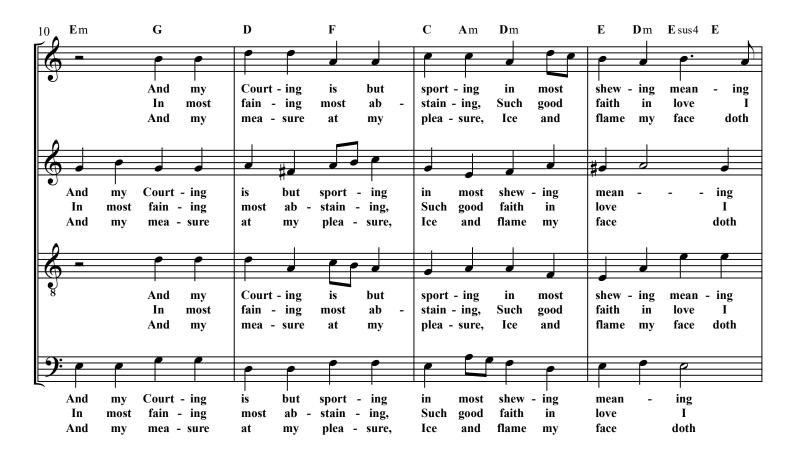


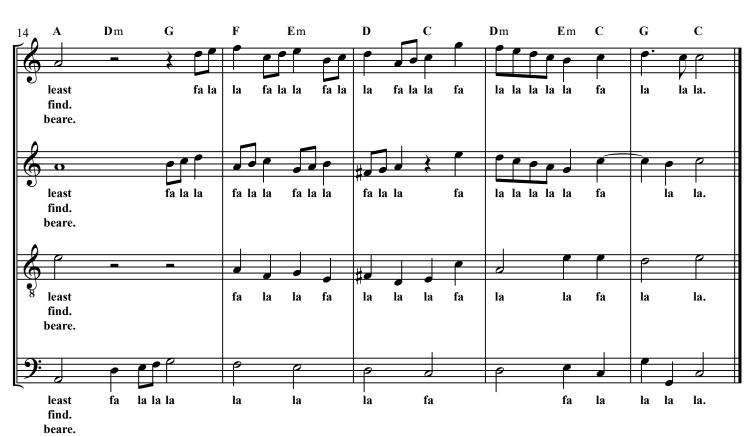
My complayning is but faining

Robert Jones (fl.1597-1615) **A Musical Dreame or the Fourth Booke of Ayres**, 1609





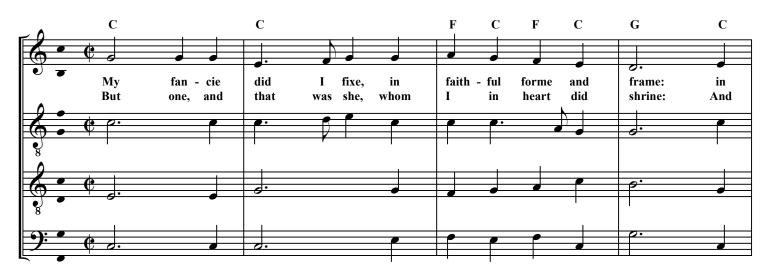


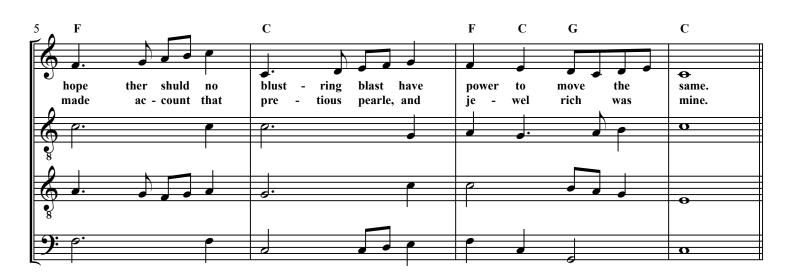


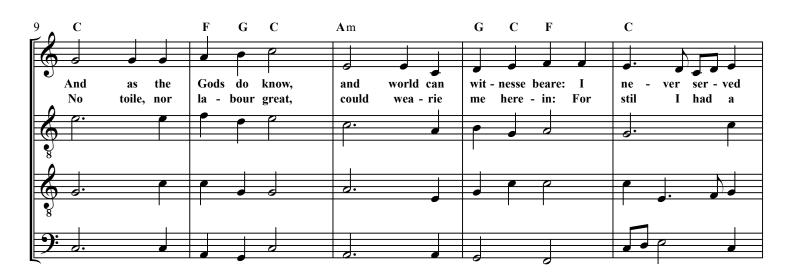
My fancie did I fixe

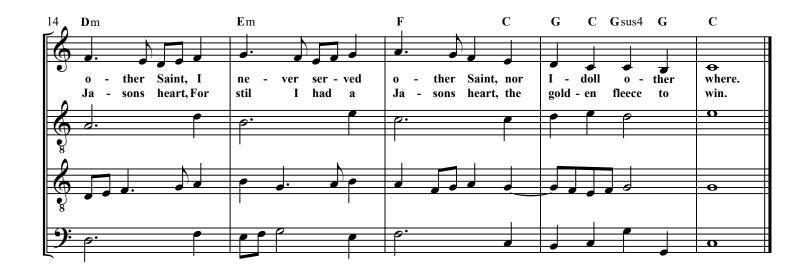
Clement Robinson (fl.1566-1584)

A Handefull of pleasant delites, 1584
tune: "All in a Garden Green"









And sure my sute was hearde,
I spent no time in vaine:
A grant of ship at her hand,
I got to quite my paine.
With solemne vowe and othe
was knit the True-love knot,
And friendly did we treat of love,
as place and time we got.

Now would we send our sighes, as far as they might go,
Now would we worke with open signes, to blaze our inward wo.
Now rings and tokens too, renude our friendship stil,
And ech device that could be wrought, exprest our plaine goodwill,

True meaning went withall, it cannot be denide:
Performance of the promise past, was hopte for of ech side:
And lookt for out of hand:
such vowes did we two make,
As God himself had present been, record thereof to take.

And for my part I sweare,
by all the Gods above,
I neuer thought of other friend,
nor sought for other love.
The same consent in her,
I saw ful oft appeare,
If eies could see, or head could judge,
or eare had power to heare.

Yet loe words are but winde, an other new come guest, Hath won her favour (as I feare) as fancies rise in brest. Her friend that wel deserves, is out of countenaunce quite, She makes the game to see me shoot, while others hit the white.

He way wel beat the bush, as manie thousands doo:
And misse the birds, and haply loose his part of feathers too.
He hops without the ring, yet daunceth on the trace,
When some come after soft and faire, a heavuie hobling pace.

In these unconstant daies, such troth these women have:
As wavering as the aspen leaf they are, so God me save.
For no deserts of men are weid, what ere they be:
For in a mood their minds are led with new delights we see.

And yet of one I waile,
of one I crie and plaine:
And for her sake shall never none,
so nip my heart againe:
If for offence or fault.
I had been floong at heele:
The lesse had been my bitter smart,
and gnawing greefe I feele.

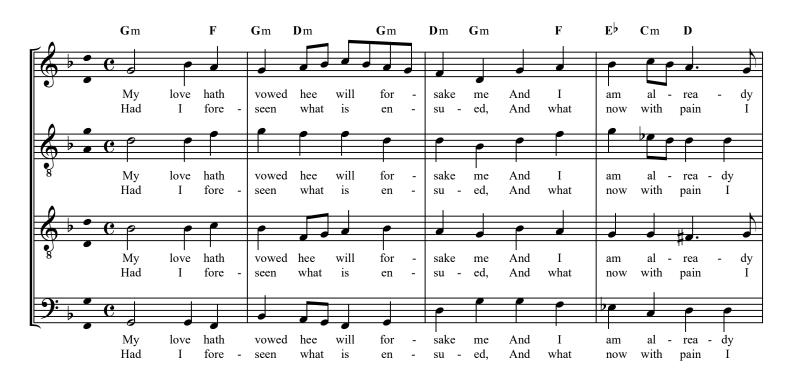
But being once reteind,
a friend by her consent:
And after that to be disdaind,
when best good will I ment,
I take it nothing well,
for if my power could show,
With Larum bel and open crie,
the world should throughly know.

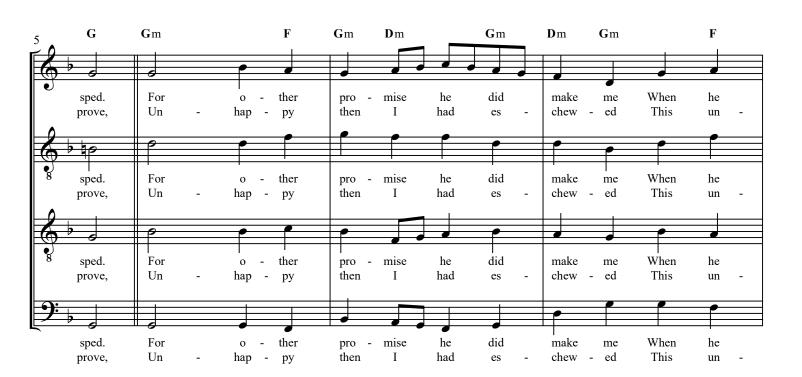
My little sweet darling

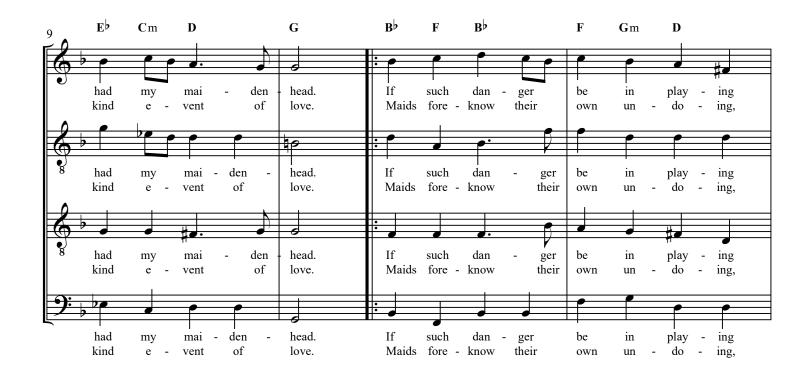


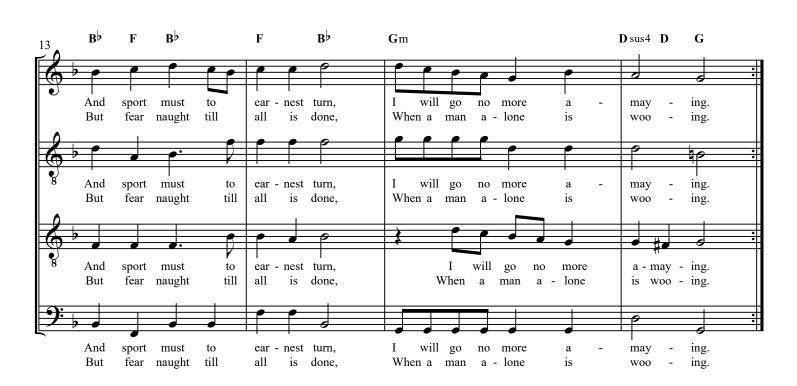


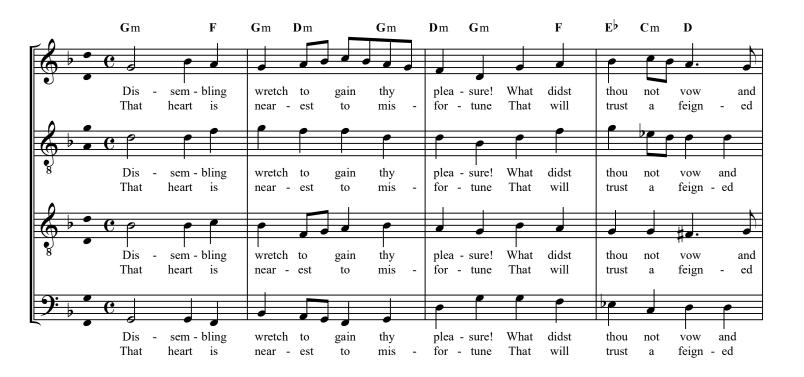
verses 1-2

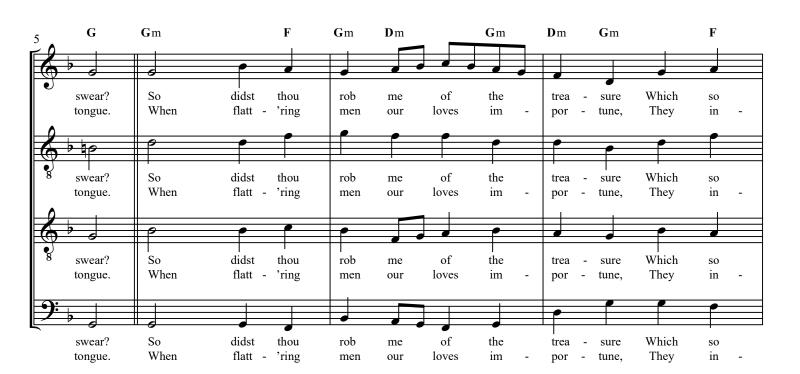


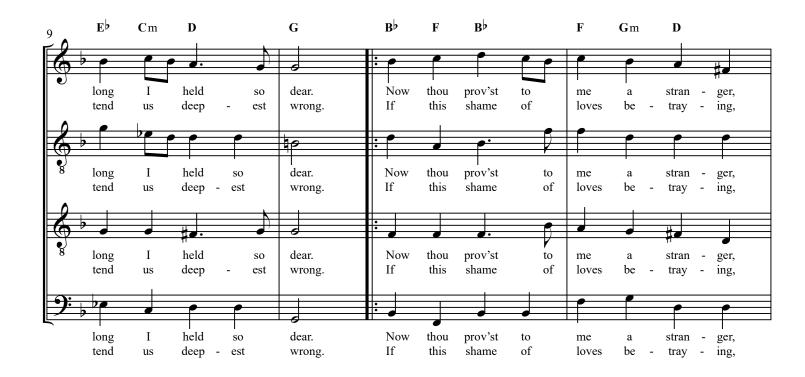


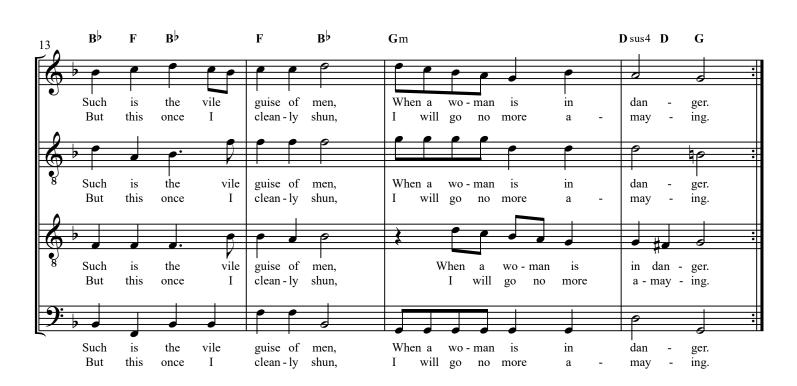




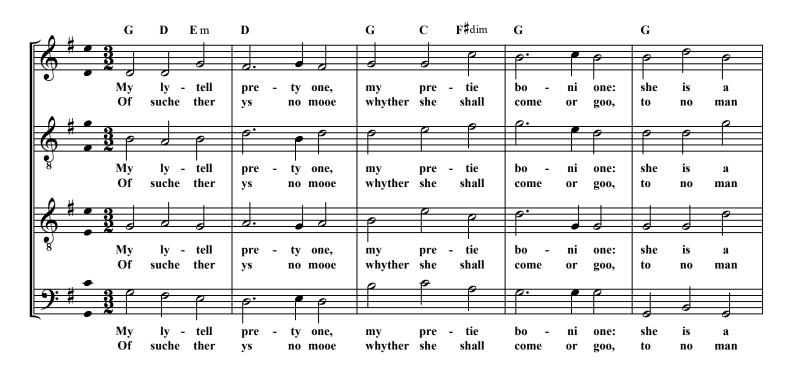


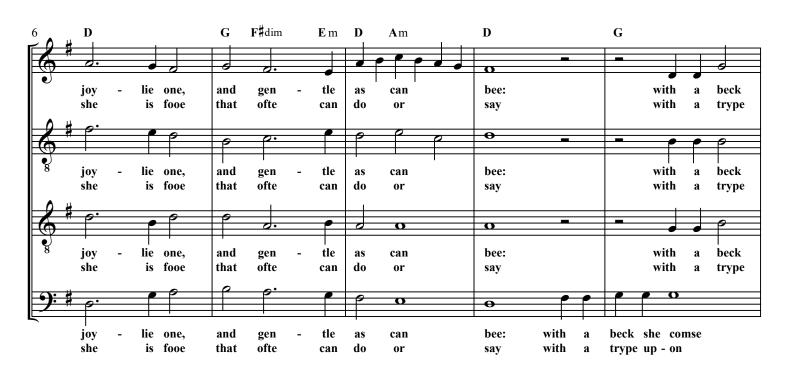


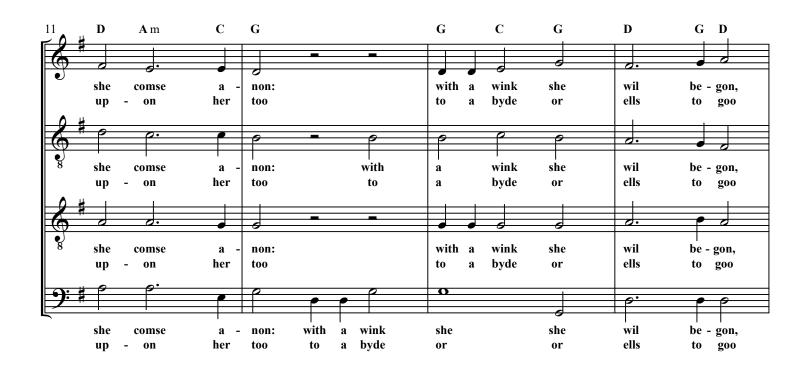


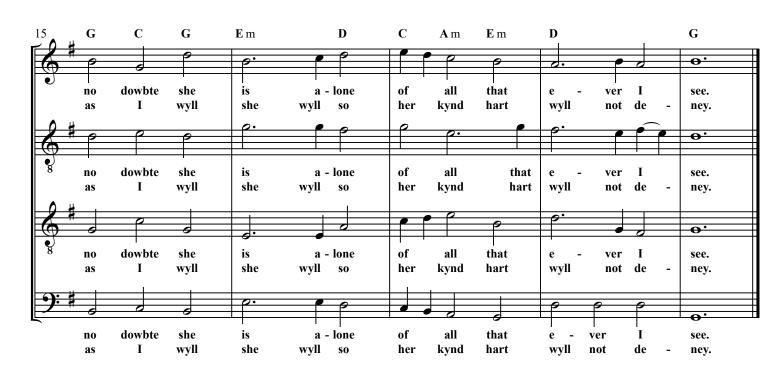


verses 1-2

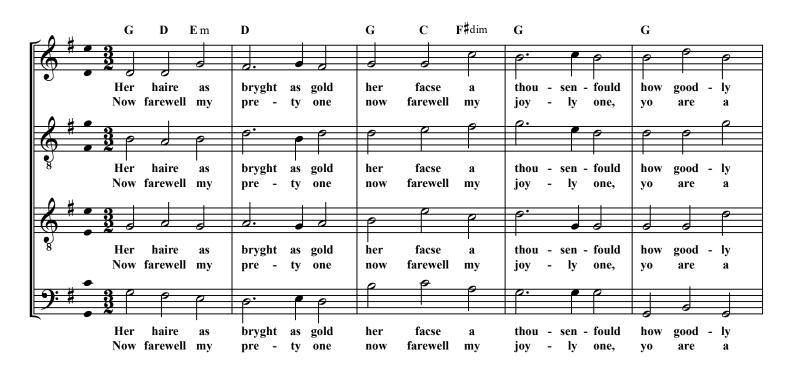


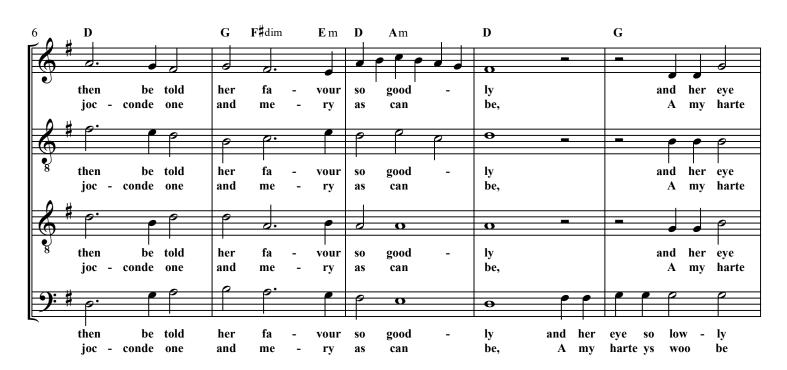


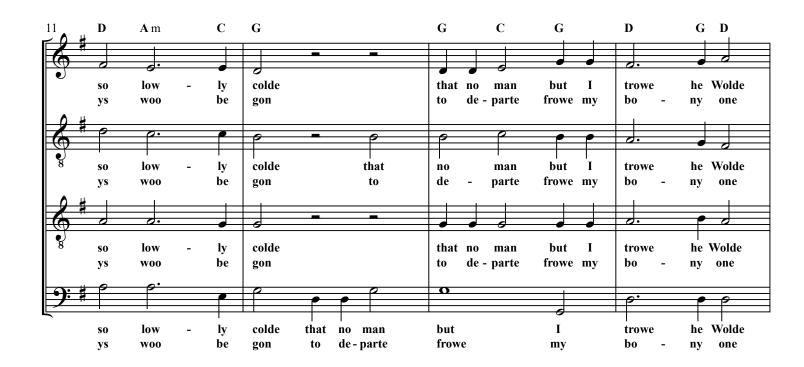


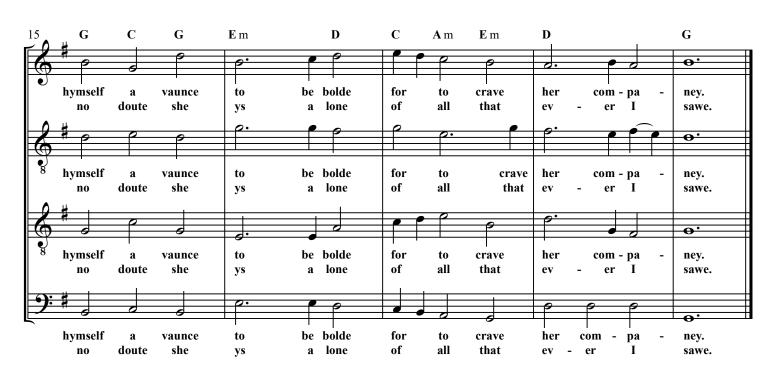


verses 3-4



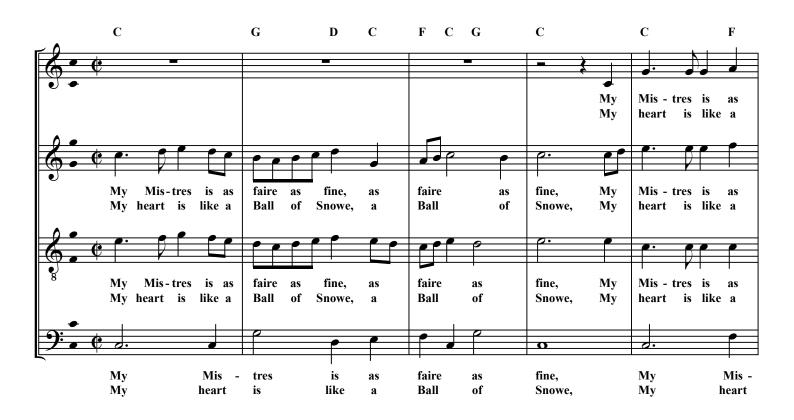


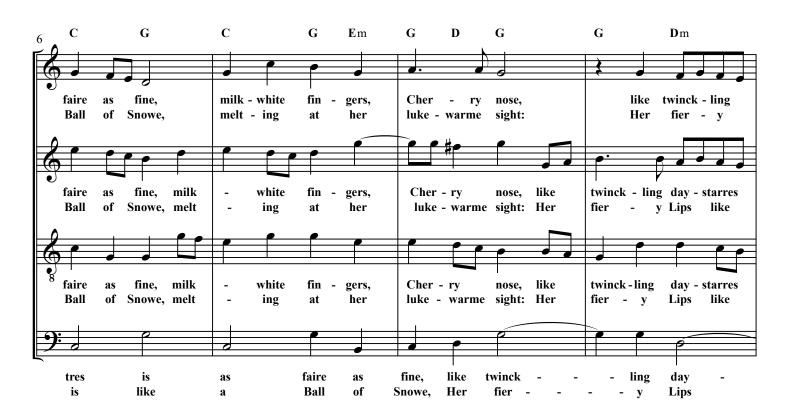


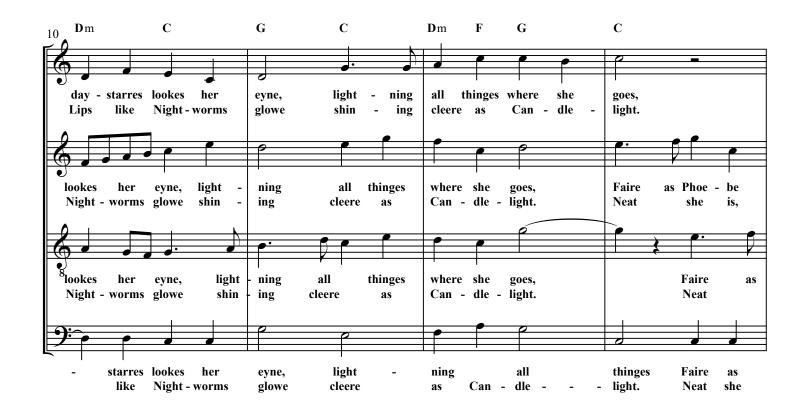


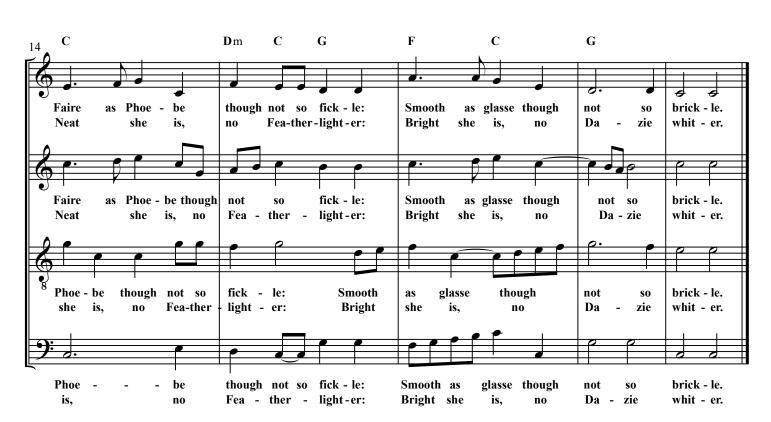
My Mistres is as faire as fine

John Bennett (c. 1575–after 1614) *A Briefe Discourse*, 1614 Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635)





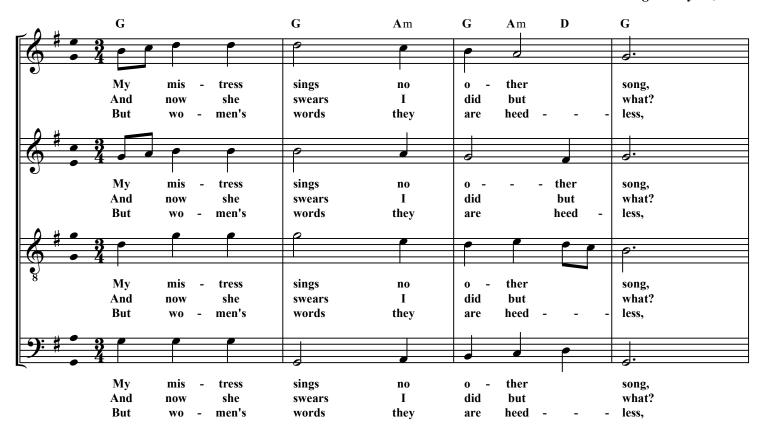


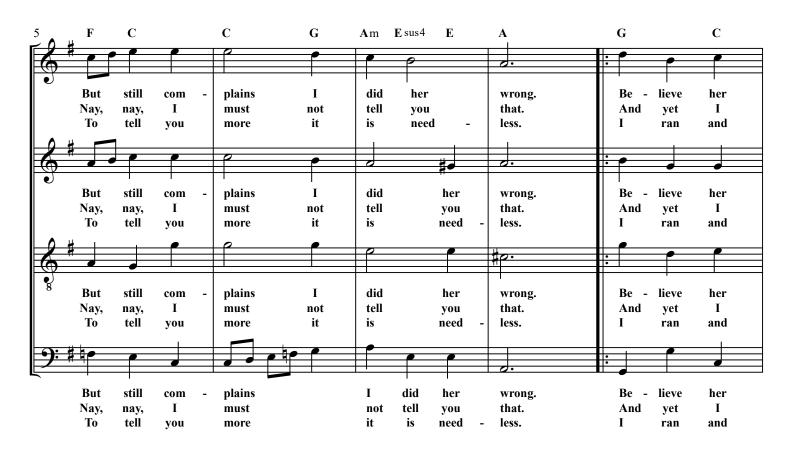


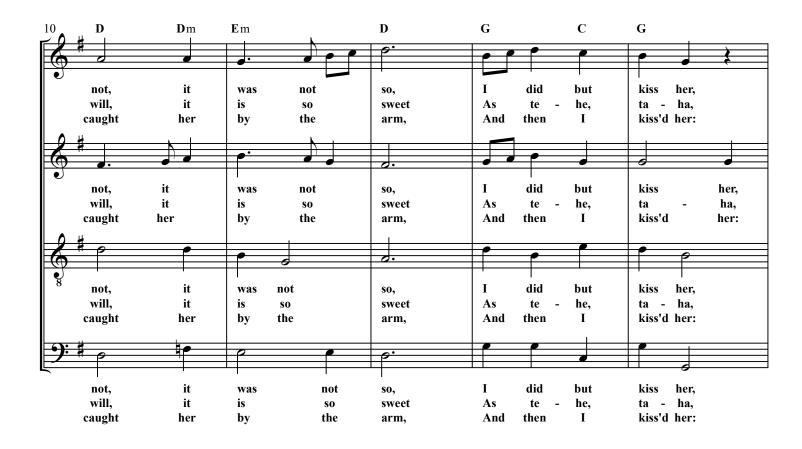
My mistress sings no other song

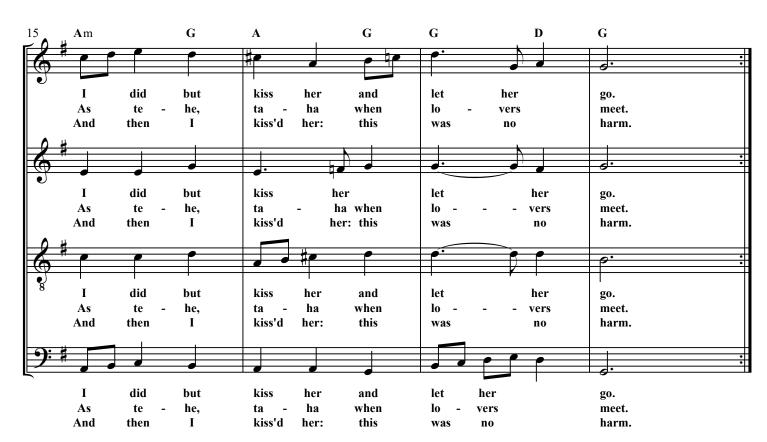
verses 1-3

Robert Jones (fl.1597-1615) the First Booke of Songes & Ayres, 1600





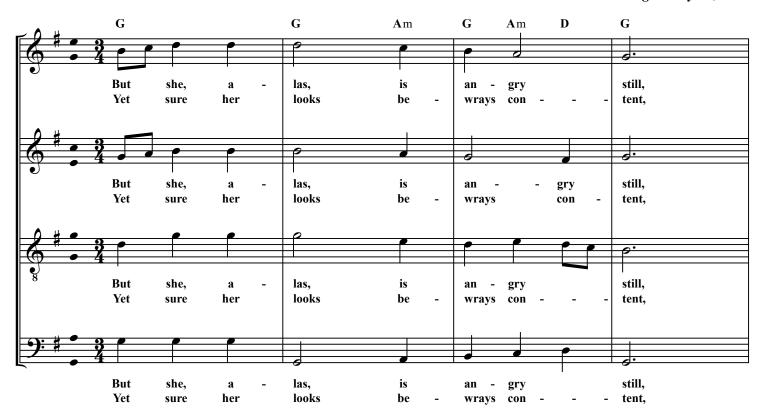


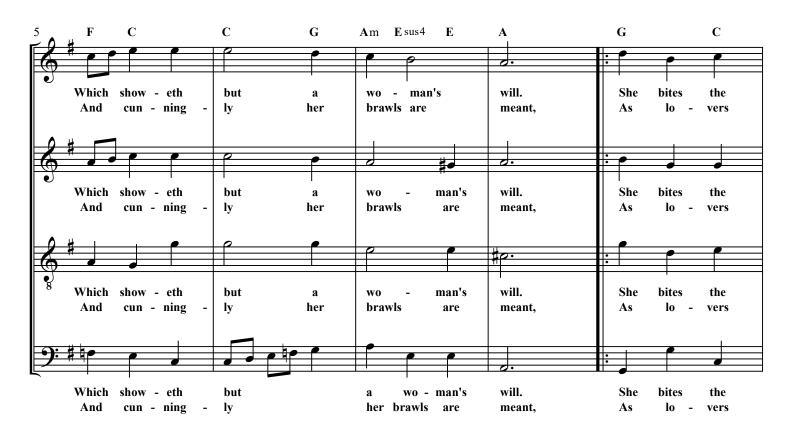


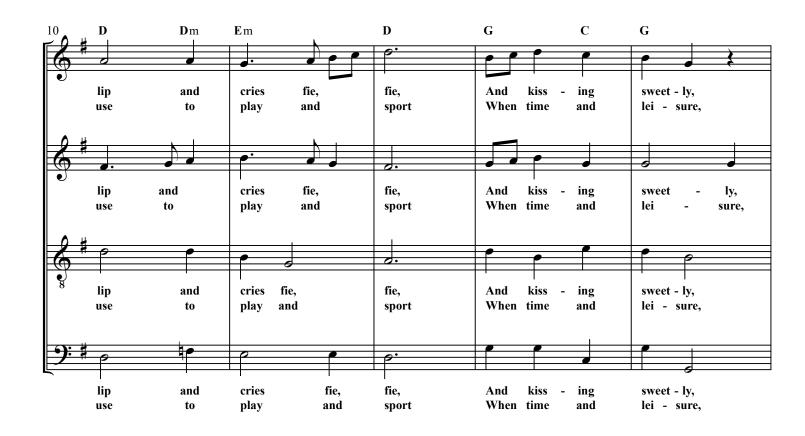
My mistress sings no other song

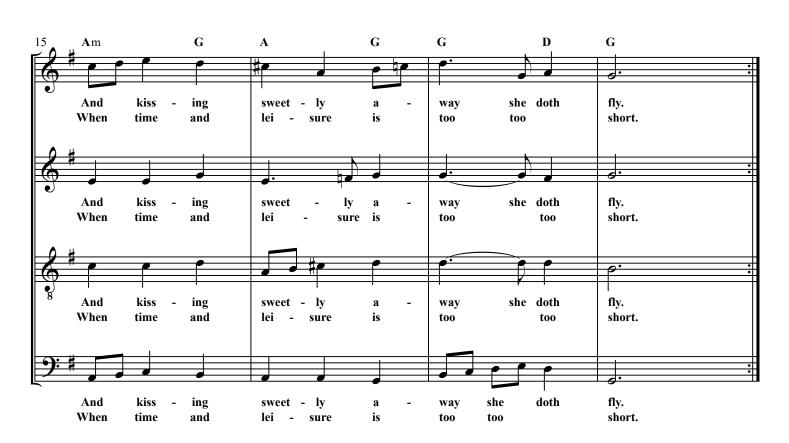
verses 4-5

Robert Jones (fl.1597-1615) the First Booke of Songes & Ayres, 1600







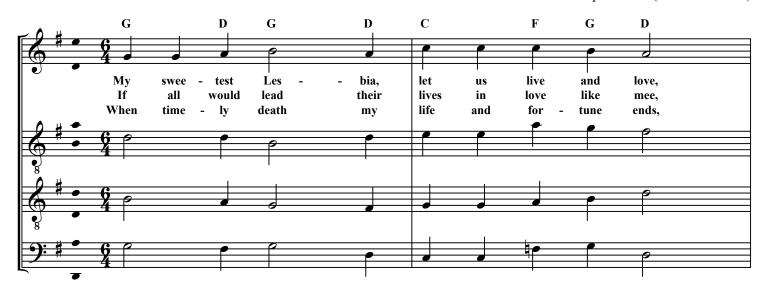


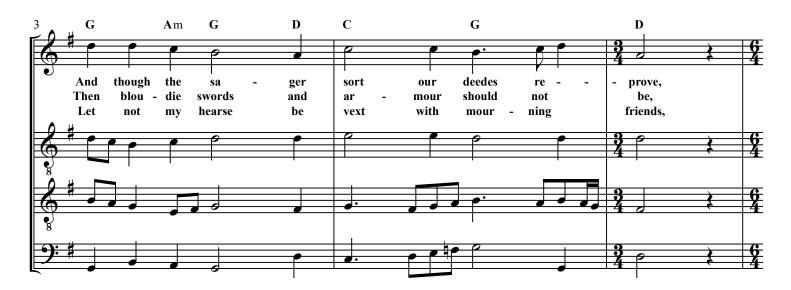
My sweetest Lesbia

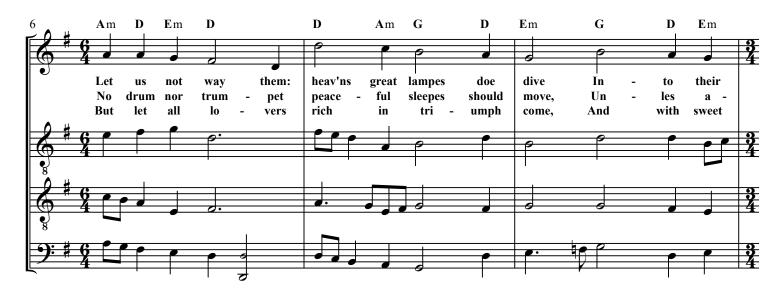
Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

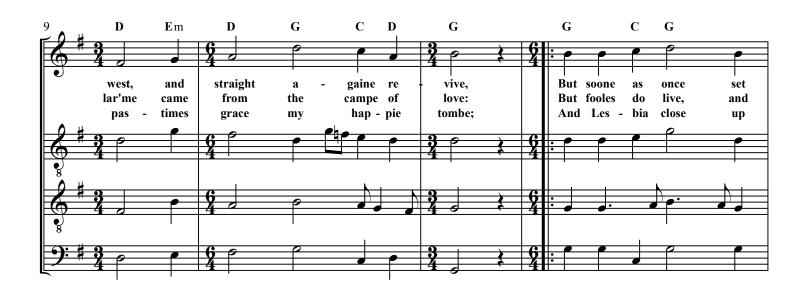
A Booke of Ayres, 1601

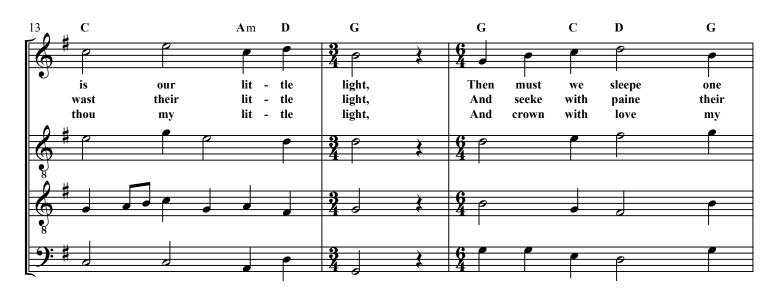
Philip Rosseter(1567 or 8-1623)

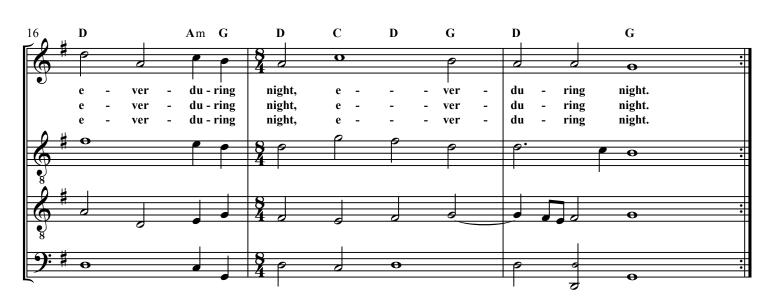








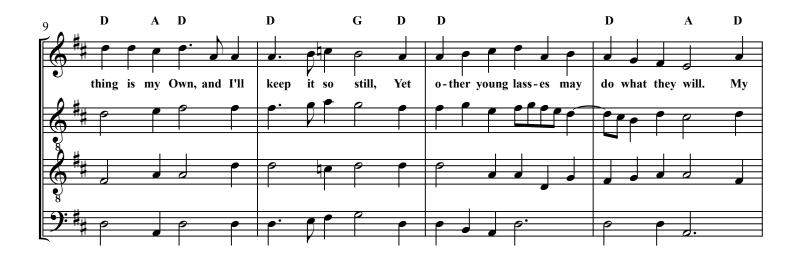


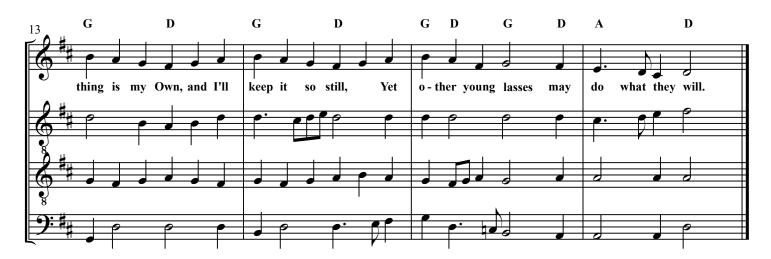


My Thing is my Own

anon., *Wit and Mirth: or Pills to Purge Melancholy*, Thomas D'urfey, 1719-1720







Next came a young fellow, a notable spark, With green bag and ink-horn, a Justice's clerk. He pull'd out his warrant to make all appear, But I sent him away with a flea in his ear.

A Master of Musick came with an intent, To give me a lesson on my instrument, I thank'd him for nothing, but bid him be gone, For my little fiddle should not be plaid on.

An Usurer came with abundance of cash, But I had no mind to come under his lash, He profer'd me jewels, and great store of gold, But I would not mortgage my little Free-hold.

A blunt Lieutenant surpriz'd my placket, And fiercely began to rifle and sack it, I mustered my spirits up and became bold, And forc'd my Lieutenant to quit his strong hold.

A crafty young bumpkin that was very rich, And us'd with his bargains to go thro' stitch, Did tender a sum, but it would not avail, That I should admit him my tenant in tayl. A fine dapper taylor, with a yard in his hand Did profer his service to be at command He talk'd of a slit I had above knee, But I'll have no taylors to stitch it for me.

A Gentleman that did talk much of his grounds His Horses, his Setting-Dogs, and his greyhounds Put in for a Course, and us'd all his art But he mist of the Sport, for Puss would not start.

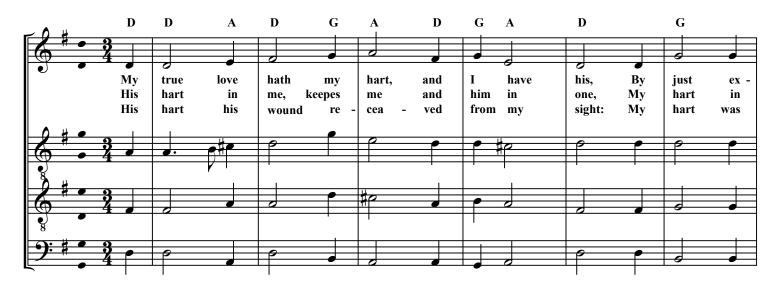
A pretty young Squire new come to the town
To empty his Pockets, and so to go down,
Did profer a kindness, but I would have none
The same that he us'd to his mother's maid, Joan.

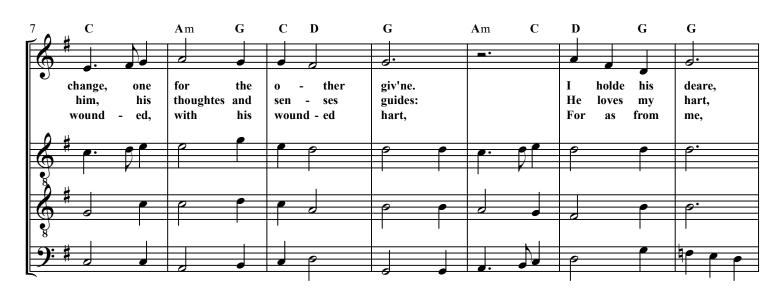
Now here I could reckon a hundred and more Besides all the Gamesters recited before That made their addresses in hopes of a snap But as young as I was I understood trap. My thing is my own, and I'll keep it so still Until I be marryed, say men what they will.

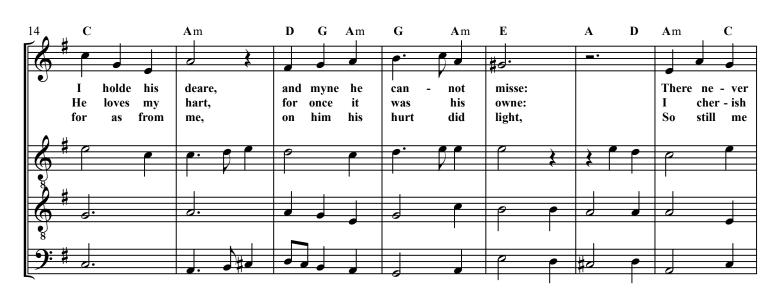
My true love hath my hart

Sir Philip Sidney (1554-86) BL Add. MS 15117 c.1614-1630

verses 1-3: Charita's Song





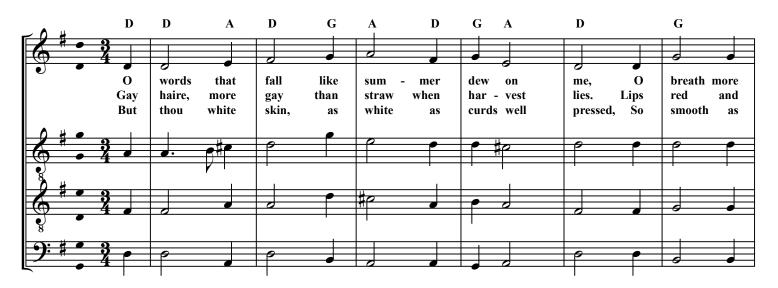


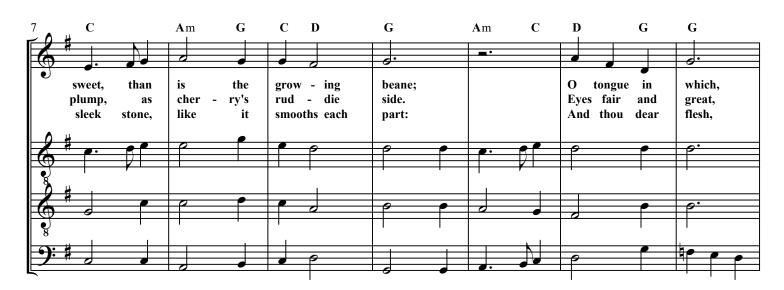


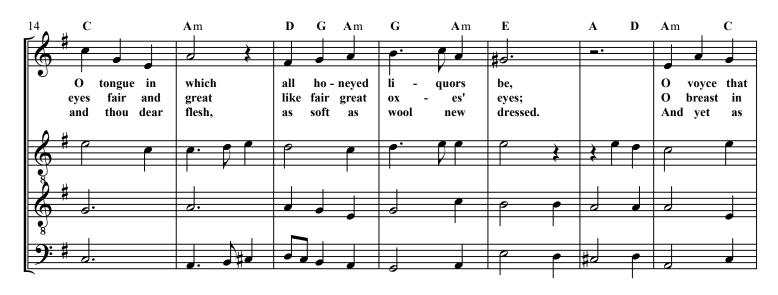
My true love hath my hart

Sir Philip Sidney (1554-86) BL Add. MS 15117 c.1614-1630

verses 4-6: Dametas's reply







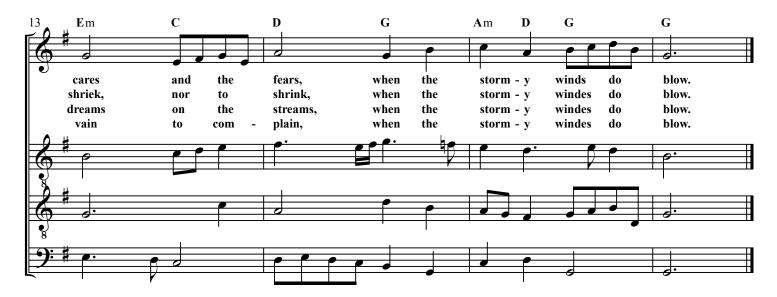


Neptunes raging fury

OR, The Gallant Seamans Sufferings.

Martin Parker (c.1600-c.1656) tune: "The Valiant Sailor"





Sometimes in Neptunes bosome,
Our ships is tost in waves,
And every man expecting
the Sea to be their graves:
Then up a loft she mounteth,
and down again so low:
'Tis with waves, O with waves,
when the stormy winds doe blow.

Then down we fall to our prayers,
With all our might and thought
When refuge all doth faile us,
Tis that must bear us out;
To God we call for succour,
For he it is we know
That must aid us, and save us
When the stormy windes doe blow.

THE SECOND PART, TO THE SAME TUNE

The Lawyer and the Usurer,
That sits in Gowns of Firr,
In Closets warm, can take no harm,
Abroad they need not stirr,
When winter fierce with cold doth pierce
And beats with Haile and Snow,
We are sure to endure,
When the stormy windes doe blow.

We bring home costly Merchandize
And Jewels of great price,
To serve our English Gallantrie,
With many a rare device,
To please the Noble Gentry
Our pains we freely show,
For we toyle, and we moyle,
When the stormy windes doe blow.

We sometimes saile to th' Indies,
To fetch home Spices rare:
Sometimes again to France & Spain
For wines beyond compare,
Whilst Gallants are carousing
In Taverns on a row;
Then we sweep o'er the deep,
When the stormy windes doe blow.

When Tempests are blown over
And greatest fears are past;
In weather faire, and temperate aire
We straight lye down to rest;
But when the Billows tumble,
And waves doe furious grow:
Then we rowse, up we rowse,
When the stormy windes doe blow.

If Enemies oppose us,
When England is at Wars
With any forreign Nations
We fear not wounds and Scars:
Our roring Guns shall teach them
Our valour for to know,
Whilst they reele, in the Keele,
When the stormy windes doe blow.

We are no Cowardly shrinkers,
But English-men true bred
We'le play our parts, like valiant hearts
And never fly for dread:
We'le ply our business nimbly
When ere we come or go,
With our mates, to the straits,
When the stormy windes doe blow.

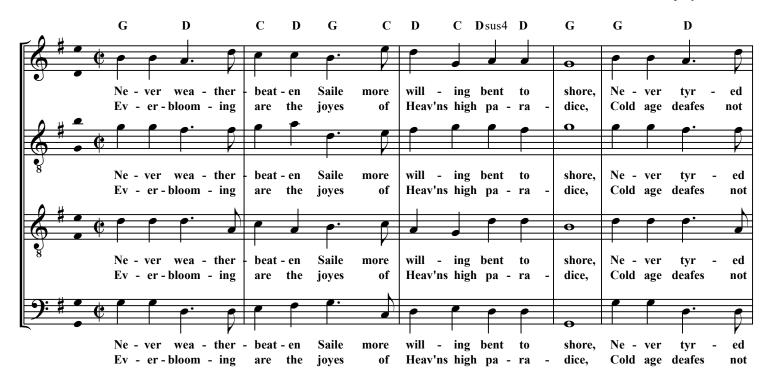
Then Courage all brave Marriners,
And never be dismaid,
Whilest we have bold Adventurers
We ne'er shall want a trade:
Our Merchants will imploy us,
To fetch them wealth I know:
Then to be bold, work for Gold,
When the stormy windes doe blow.

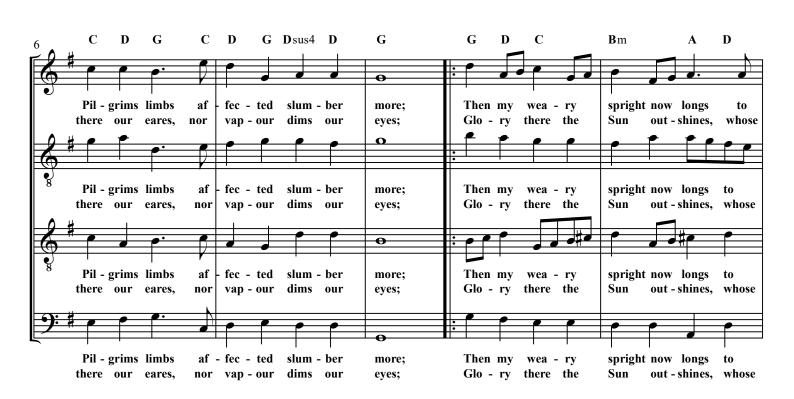
When we return in safety,
With wages for our pains:
The Tapster and the Vintener
Will help to share our gains:
Wee'le call for liquor roundly,
And pay before we goe;
Then we'le rore, on the shore,
When the stormy windes doe blow.

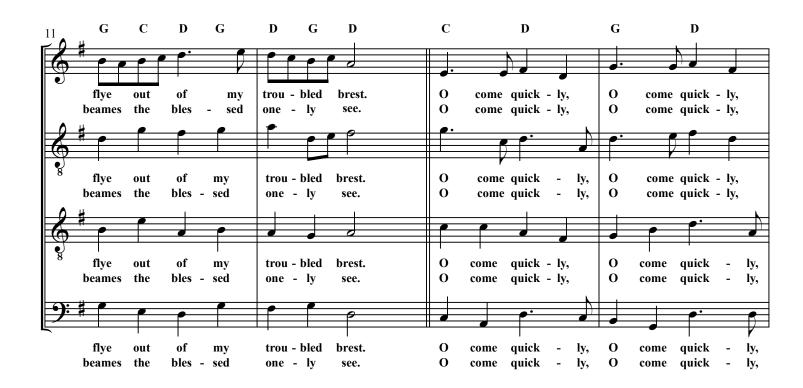
FINIS.

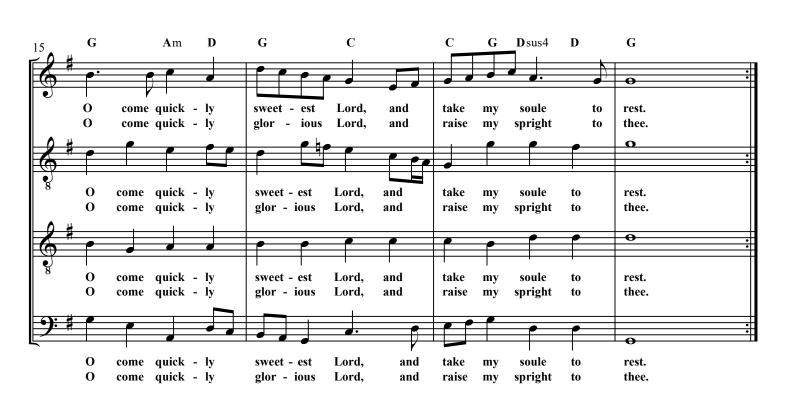
Never weather-beaten Saile

Thomas Campion (1567-1620) *the First Booke of Ayres*, 1613





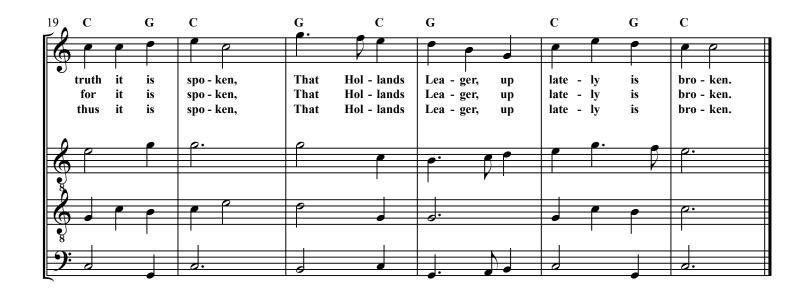




Newes from Hollands Leager

Lawrence Price, 1632 tune: "Canons are roaring"





Bulworkes and batteries and other fences
Duly manteined the Iland expences:
Store of musition, and all things at pleasure,
Fit for this company gold and rich treasure
They had at her command yet it is spoken,
That Hollands Leager is lately up broken.

Now since the Leager broke and they are excluded The chiefe Commander by fate is subdued, Those that did them assault thought it small purchase, The Lion scornes to prey on a dead carkas. This we heare certainly by many spoken, That Hollands Leager is lately up broken.

All those that used to frequent this border
Are backe retired for there's a new order:
That none shall thither come to worke a violence,
Great and small, high and low, all must keepe silence,
For it is by many spoken, that Hollands Leager is lately up broken.

Yet younster arme your selves, here comes new tidings
Allthough the Campe be broke, for their abidings,
They have a refuge found, that can defend them.
Drummes, pikes and musketers doth there attend them
Then bravely march along, gallants in clusters,
Arrive at Bewdly,
where they keep their musters.

There frontgarded is with such strong forces
Only they left behind some certaine Horses,
Yet for a trifle they will not be daunted,
When once their Colors o'th' wall is advanced.
Feare to march away,
gallants in clusters,
To Bewdly heigh, where they keep their musters.

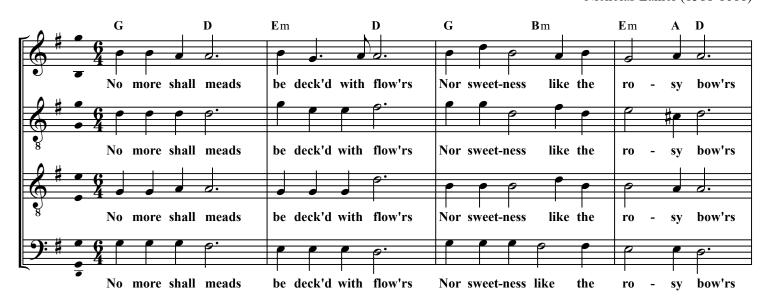
Now if my newes in this song may content you, Buy it and try it and never repent you, For your recreation in love I have pend it: Trusting no creature I have here offended, With telling of the newes which I heard spoken, That Hollands Leager is lately up broken.

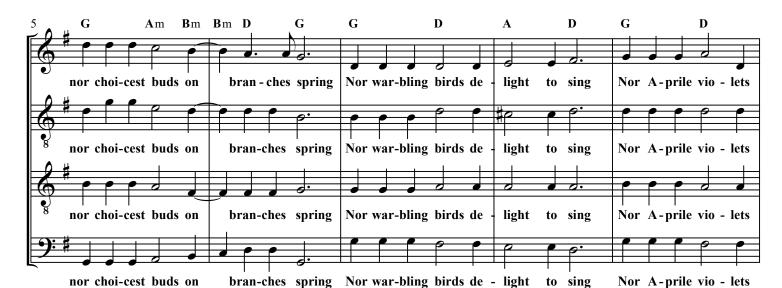
No more shall meads be deck'd with flow'rs

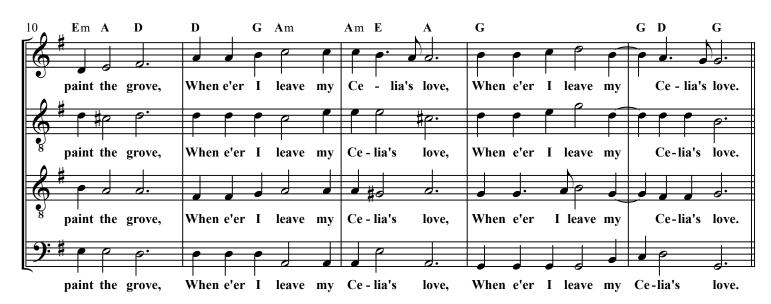
Thomas Carew (1594?-1640)

verses 1 & 2

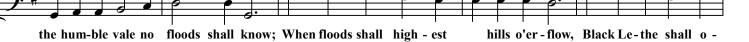
Nicholas Lanier (1588-1666)







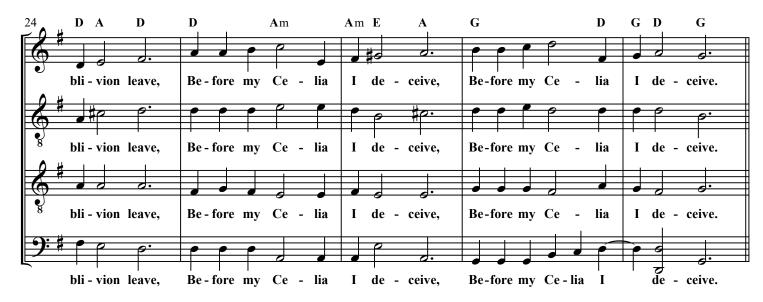




hills o'er-flow,

floods shall know; When floods shall high - est

the hum-ble vale no



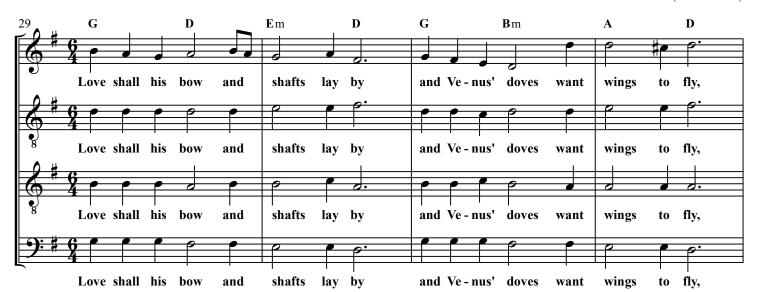
Black Le-the shall o -

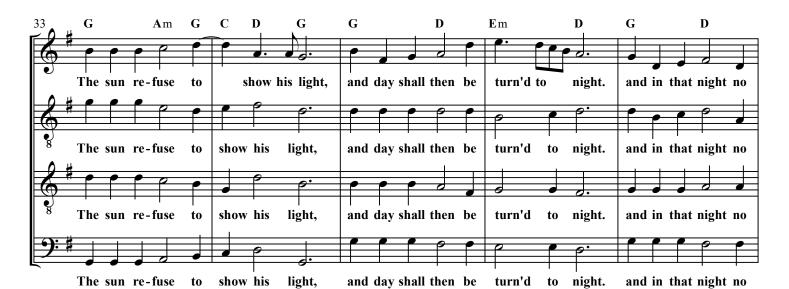
No more shall meads be deck'd with flow'rs

Thomas Carew (1594?-1640)

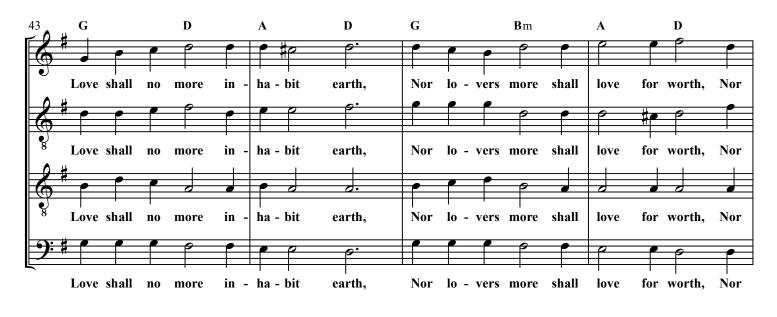
verses 3 & 4

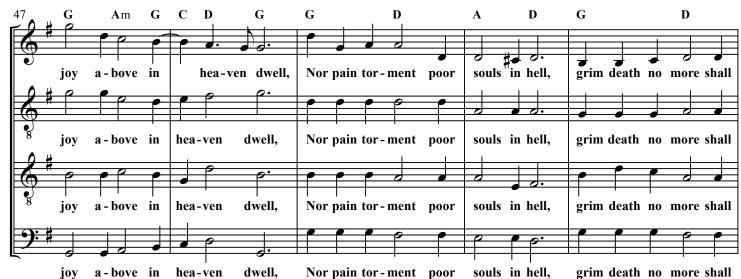
Nicholas Lanier (1588-1666)

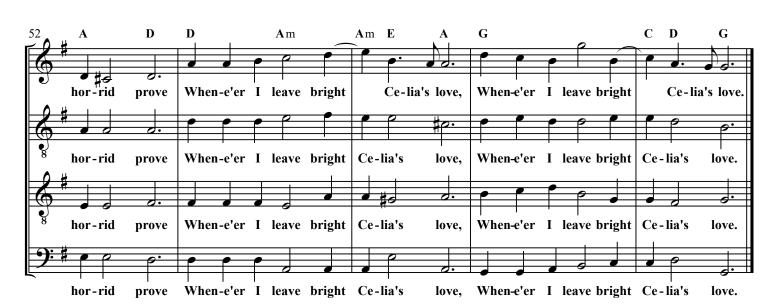








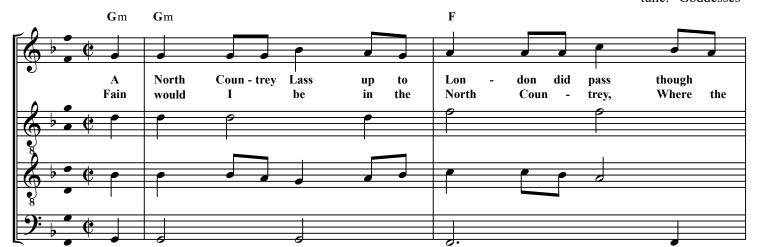


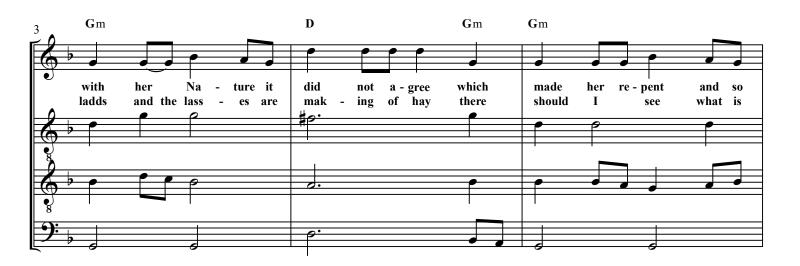


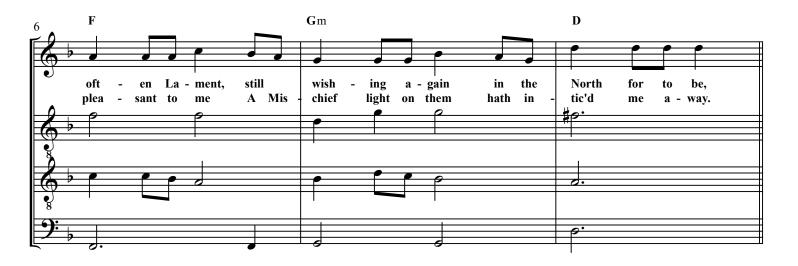
The Northern Lasses lamentation,

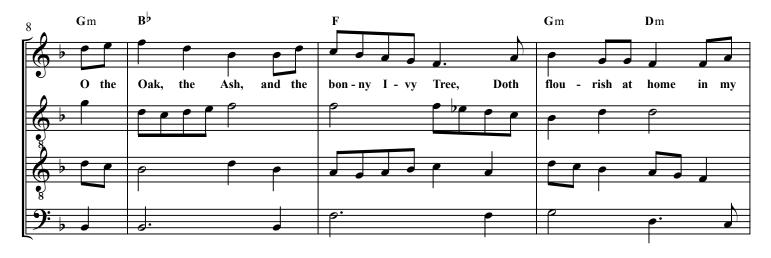
or The unhappy Maids Misfortune

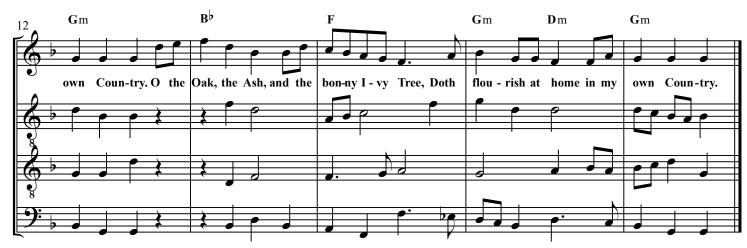
Martin Parker (c.1600-c.1656) tune: "Goddesses"











Since that I came forth of the pleasant North, Ther's nothing delightful I see doth abound, they never can be half so merry as we When we are a dancing of Sellingers round,

I like not the Court nor the City resort, Since there is no fancy for such maids as me, their pomp and their pride I can never abide Because with my humour it doth not agree

How oft have I been On the Westmorland green,
Where the young men and Maidens resort for to play,
where we with delight from morning till night
Could feast it and frollick on each holliday

A Milking to go All the Maids on a row It was a fine sight and pleasant to see, but here in the City, they are void of pitty There is no injoyment of Liberty,

When I had the heart from my friends to depart,
I thought I should be a Lady at last
but now do I find that it troubles my mind,
Because that my joyes and my pleasures are past,

The yews and the Lambs With the kids and their Damms
To see in the Country how finely they play
the Bells they do ring and the Birds they do sing
And the fields and the gardens so pleasant and gay.

At Wakes and at Fairs Being void of all cares, we there with our Lovers did use for to dance, Then hard hap had I my ill fortune to try And so up to London my steps to advance,

Yet still I perceive I a husband might have If I to the City my mind could but frame; but i'le have a Lad that is North Country bred Or else i'le not marry inth' mind that I am,

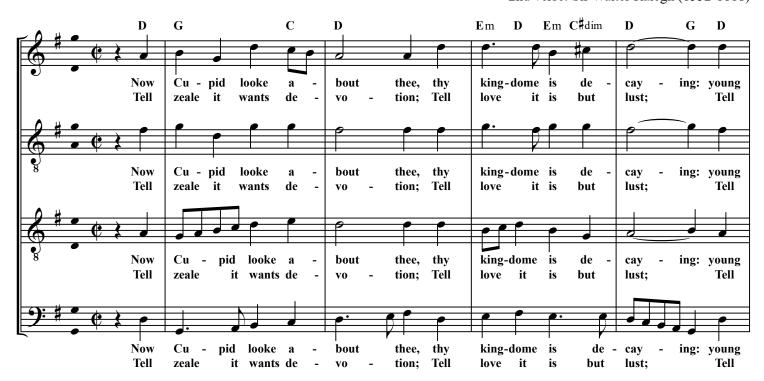
A maiden I am and a maid i'le remain Until my own Countrey again I do see for here in this place I shall ner' see the face Of him that's alotted my Love for to be,

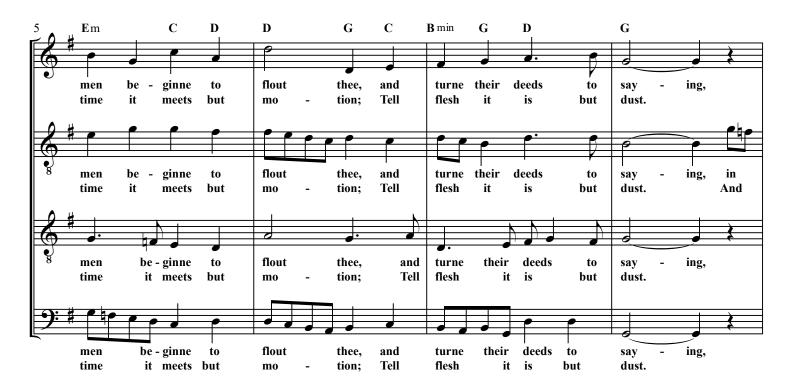
Then farewel my Daddy And farewel my Mammy,
Until I do see you I nothing but mourn
Remembring my Brothers my Sisters & others,
In less than a year I hope to return.
Then the Oak, and the Ash, and the bonny Ivy Tree,
I shall see them at home in my own Countrey.

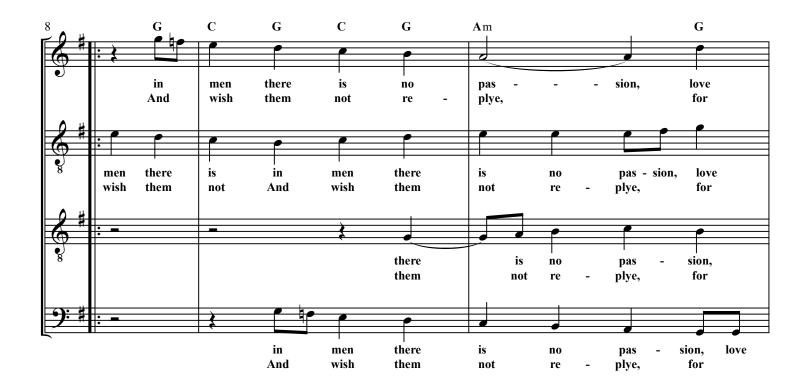
Now Cupid looke about thee

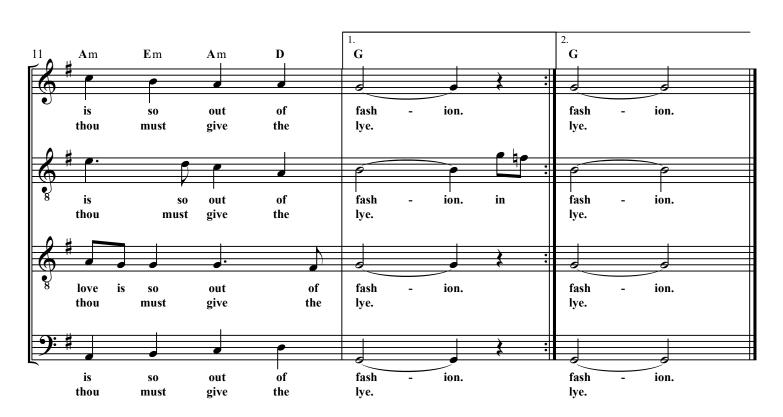
Thomas Robinson (fl. 1589-1609) New Citharen Lessons, 1609

2nd verse: Sir Walter Ralegh (1552-1618)





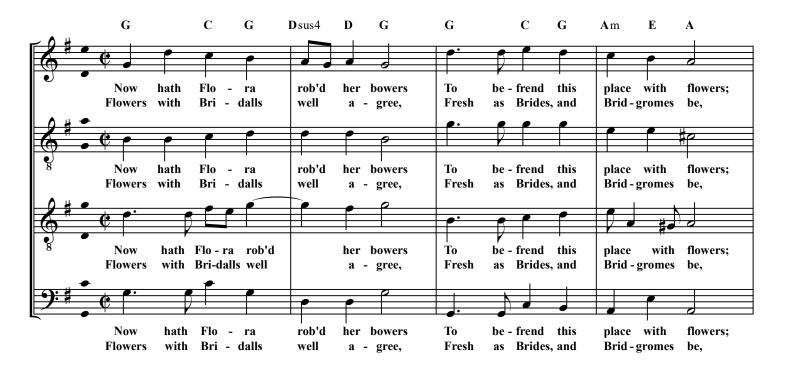


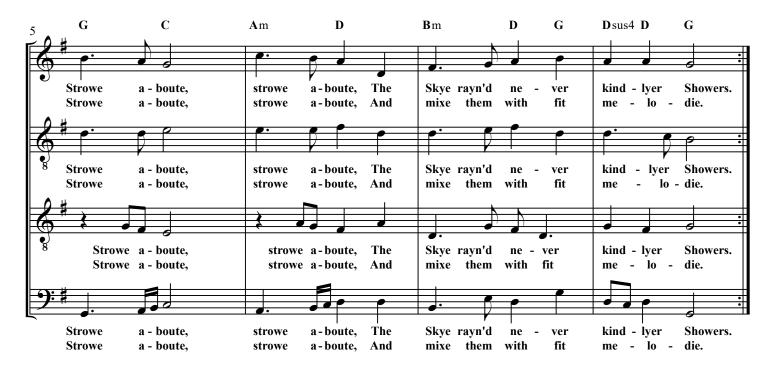


Now hath Flora rob'd her bowers Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

verse 1

The Discription of a Maske ..., 1607



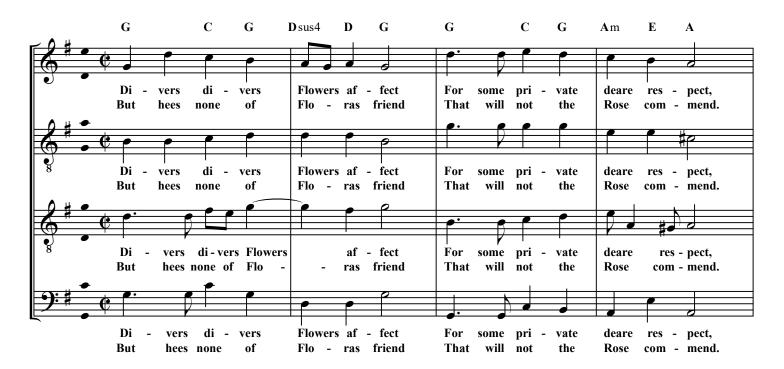


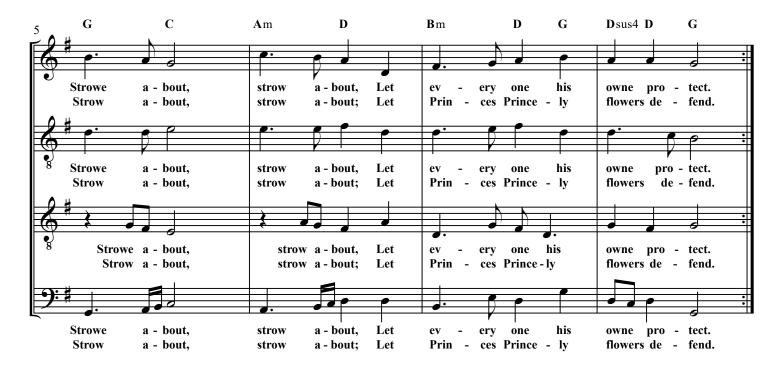


Now hath Flora rob'd her bowers Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

verse 2

The Discription of a Maske ..., 1607







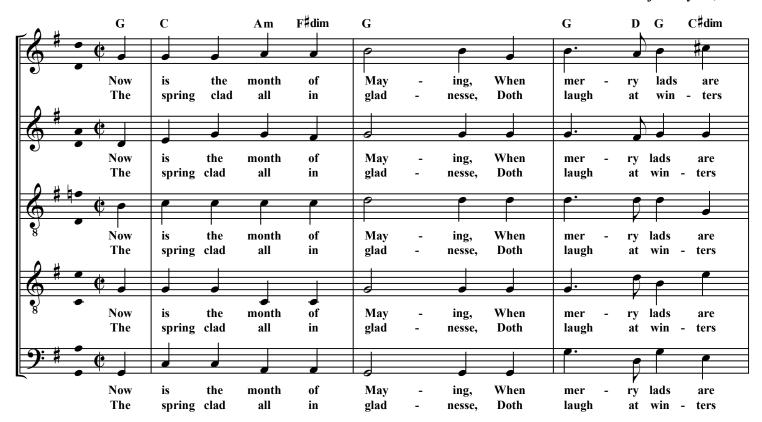
Now is the month of Maying

verses 1-2

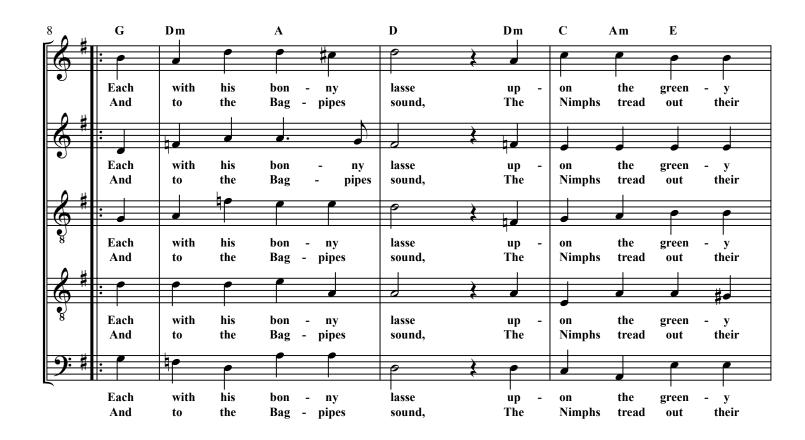
Thomas Morley (1558-1603)

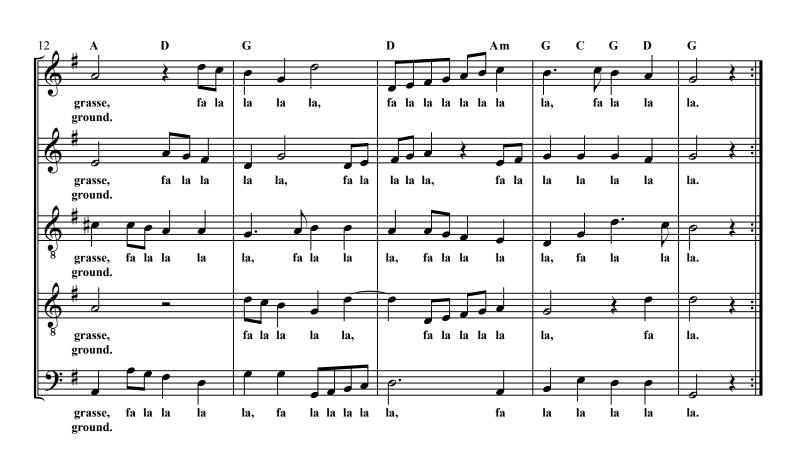
The first booke of balletts

to five voyces, 1595









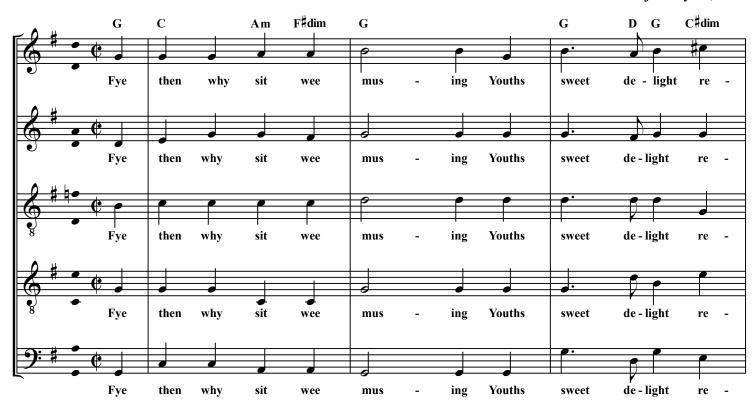
Now is the month of Maying

verse 3

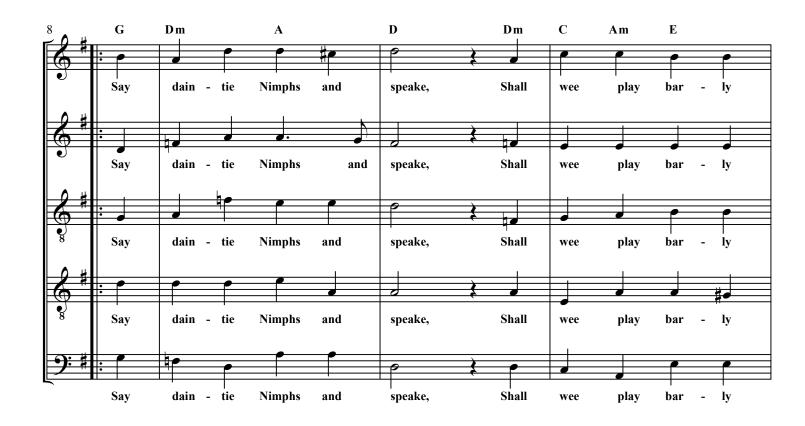
Thomas Morley (1558-1603)

The first booke of balletts

to five voyces, 1595









Now, O now, I needs must part





Now, O now, I needs must part



Die

I doe

to

part

with

you.

die,

Part

we

must

though now



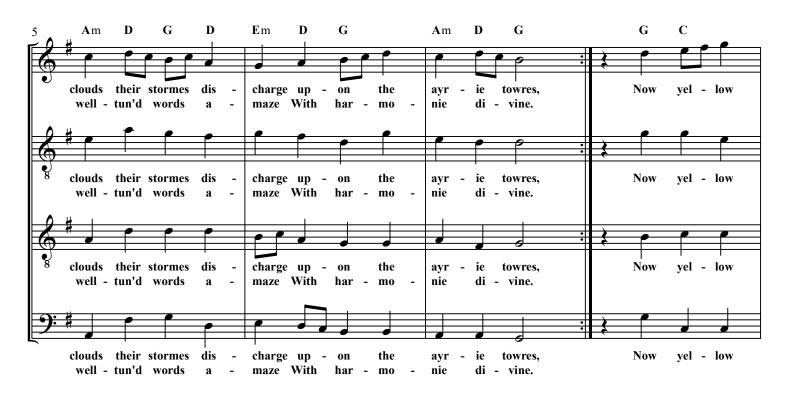
Now winter nights enlarge

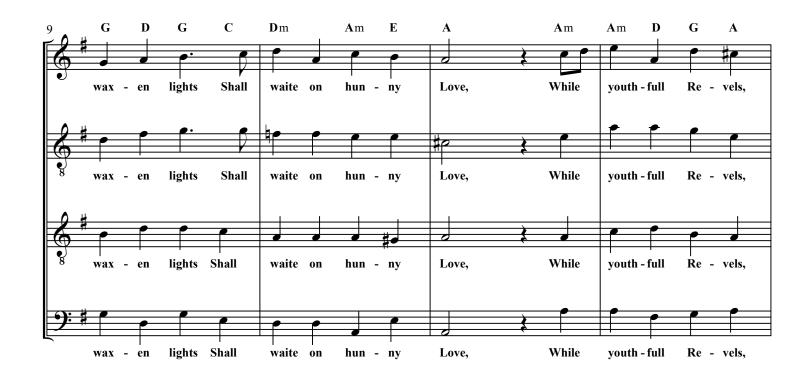
Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

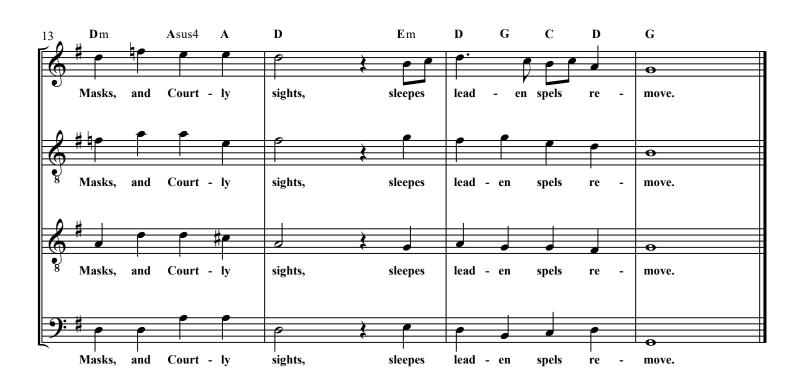
The Third and Fourth

verse 1







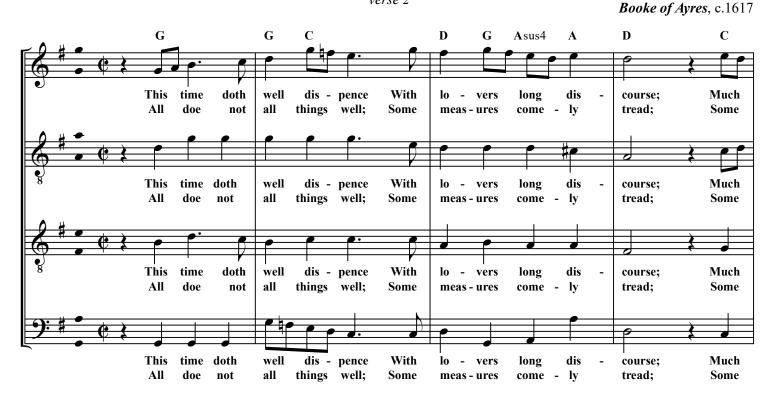


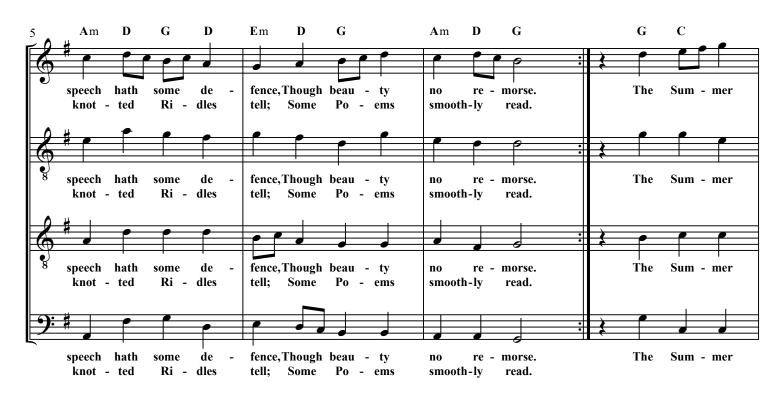
Now winter nights enlarge

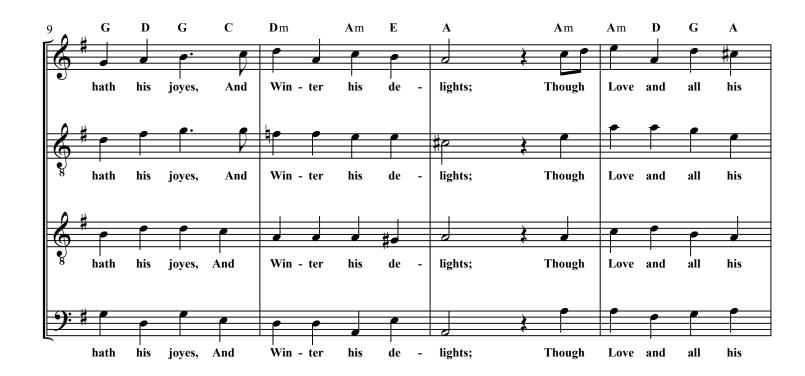
Thomas Campion (1567-1620)

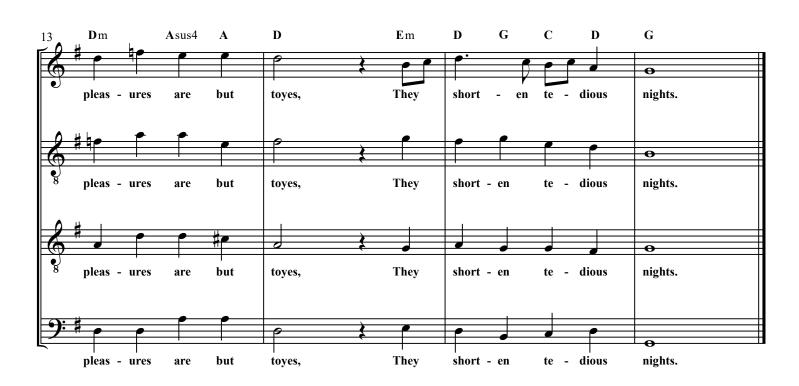
The Third and Fourth

verse 2

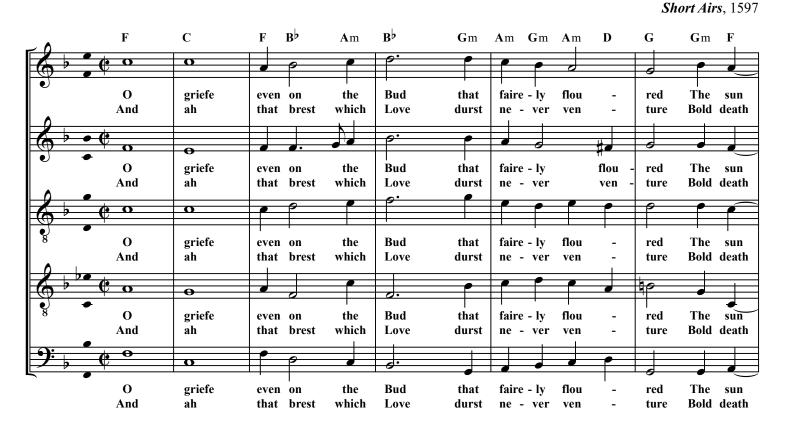


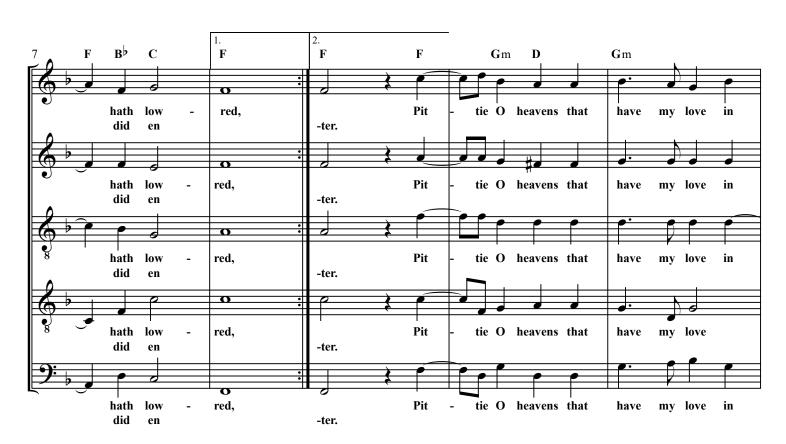


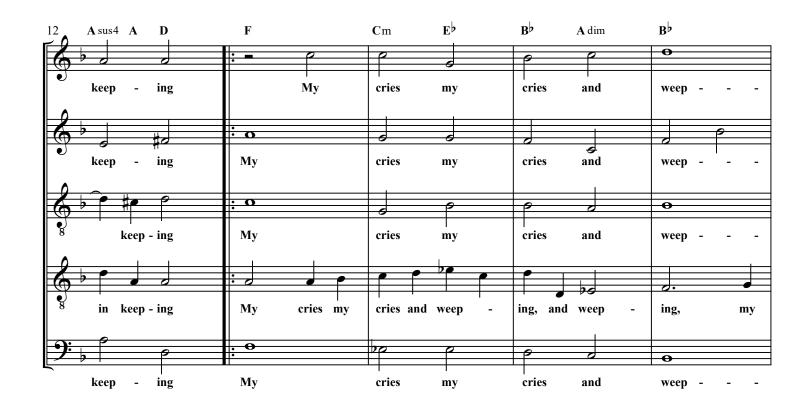


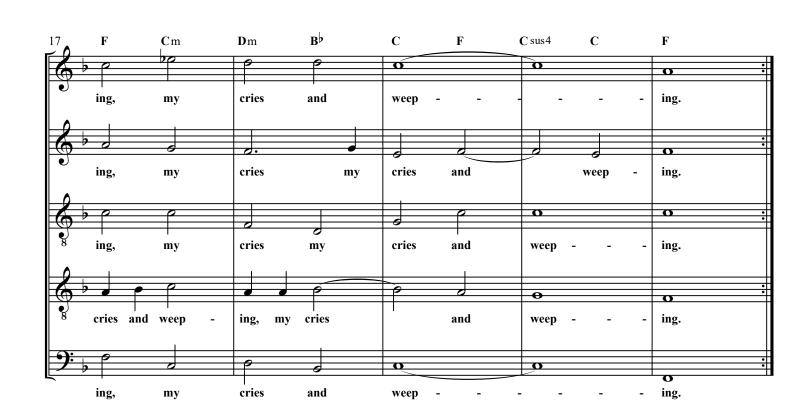


O griefe even on the Bud



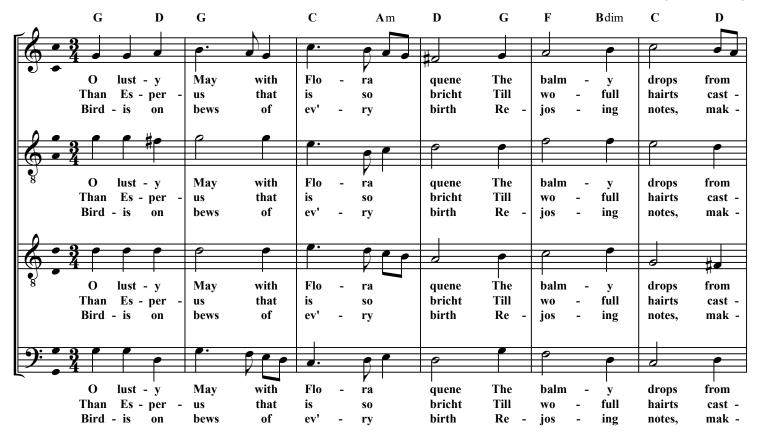


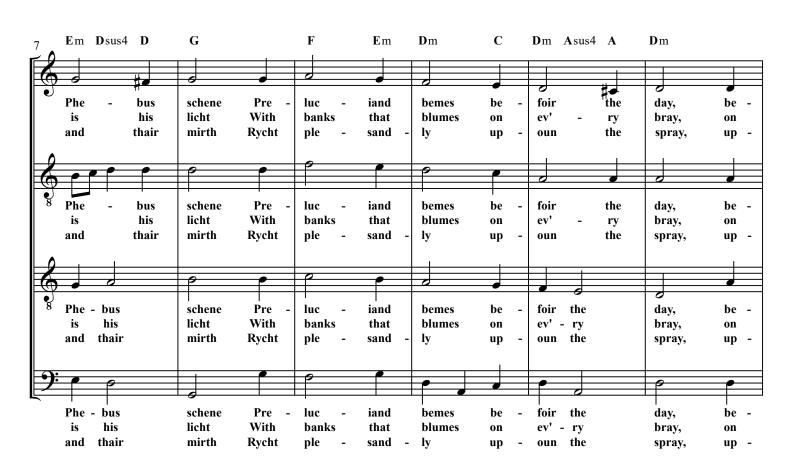


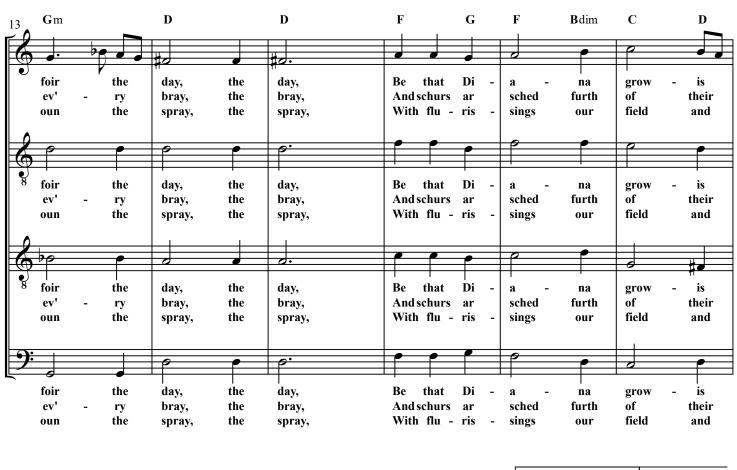


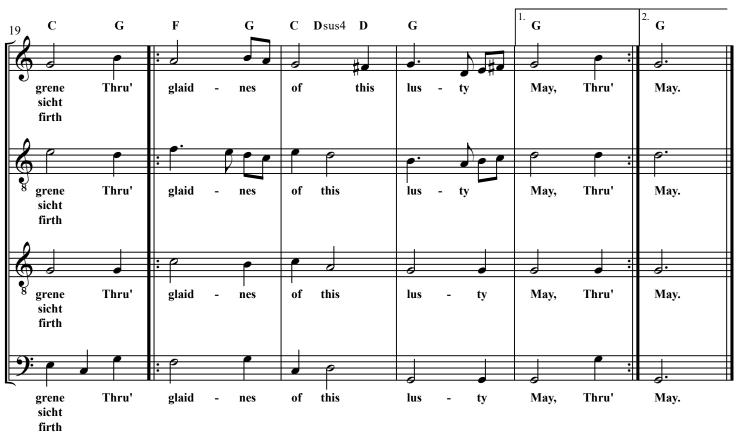
verses 1-3

anon., c. 1548 *Ane buik of roundells*, 1612 David Melvil (fl.1600-1612)





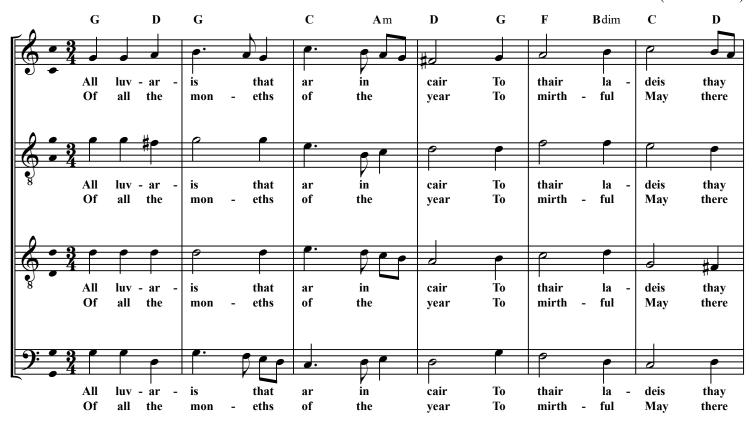


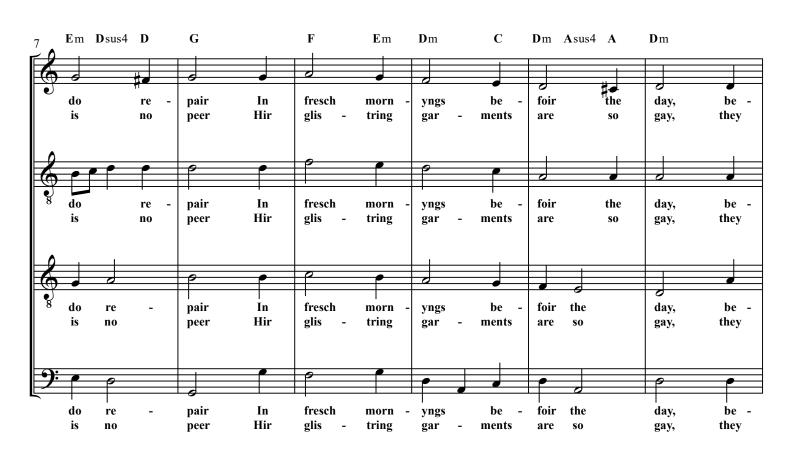


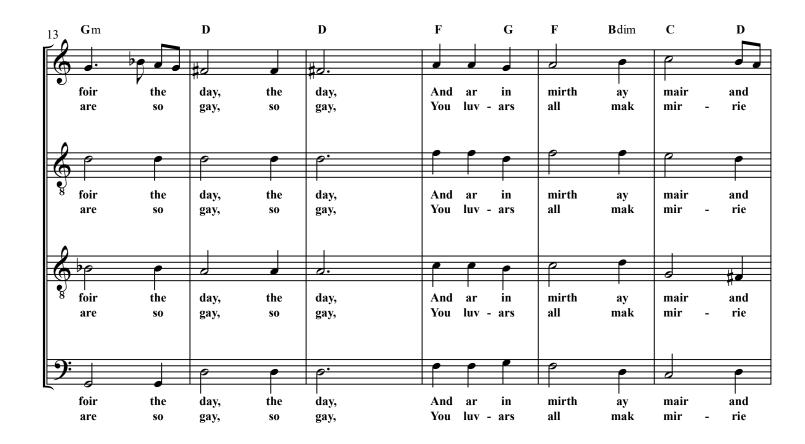
O lusty May

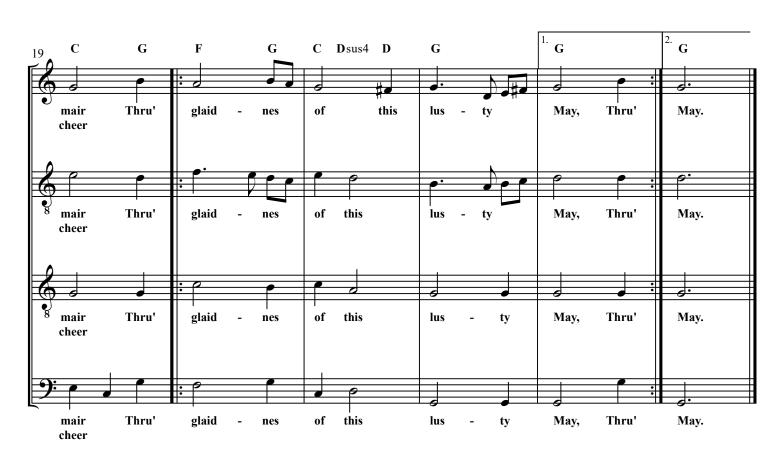
verses 4-5

anon., c. 1548 *Ane buik of roundells*, 1612 David Melvil (fl.1600-1612)





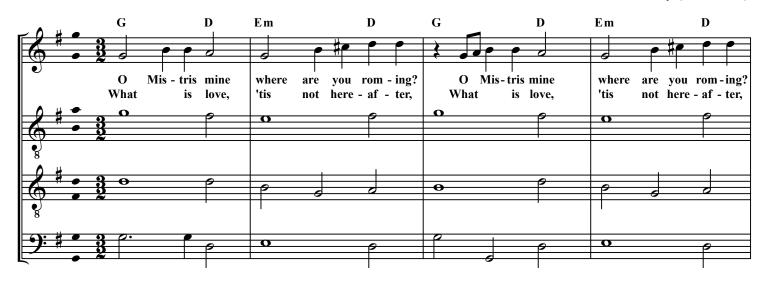


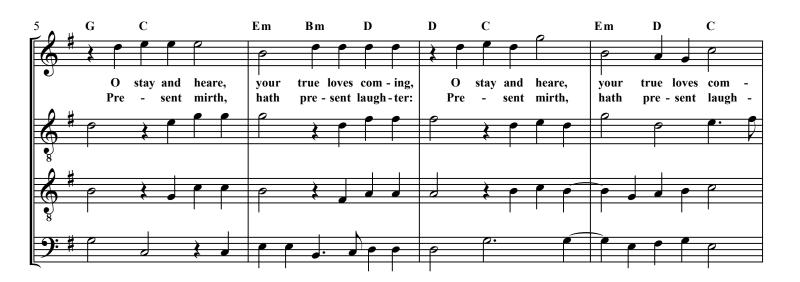


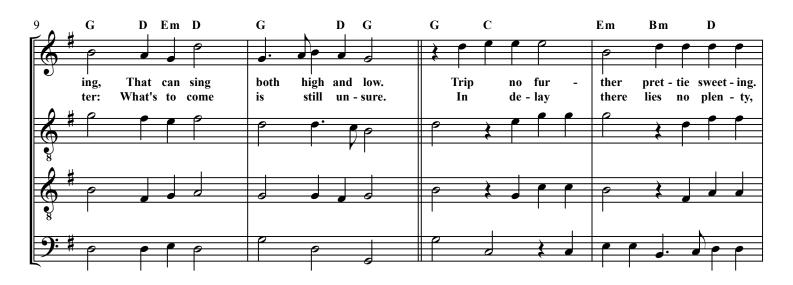
O Mistris mine

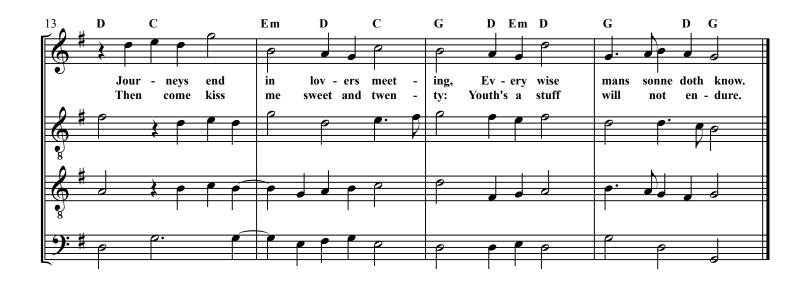
William Shakespeare (1564-1616) *Twelfth Night*, c.1601-2

Thomas Morley (1558-1603)









Galliard







7.'Tis not the frost that freezes fell, Nor blawing Snaw's Inclemenciy'Tis not sic cauld that makes me cry, But my Love's Heart grown cauld to me.

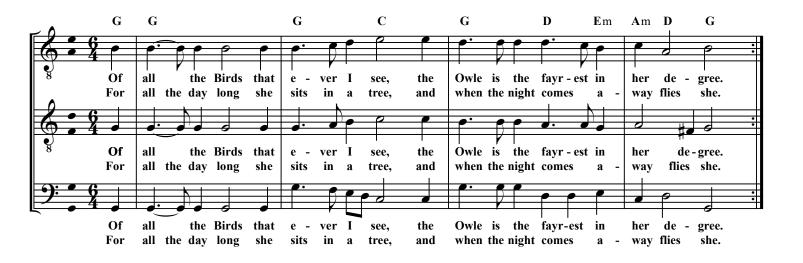
8. When we came in by Glasgow Town, We were a comely Sight to see; My love was clad in black Velvet, And I my sell in Cramasia.

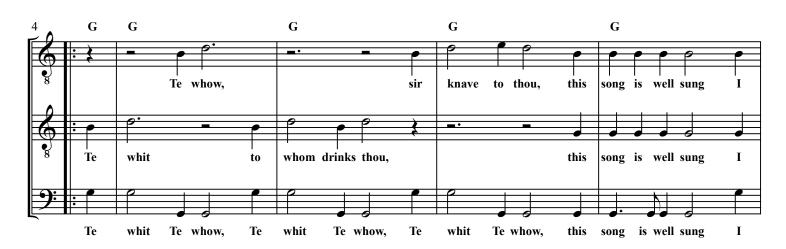


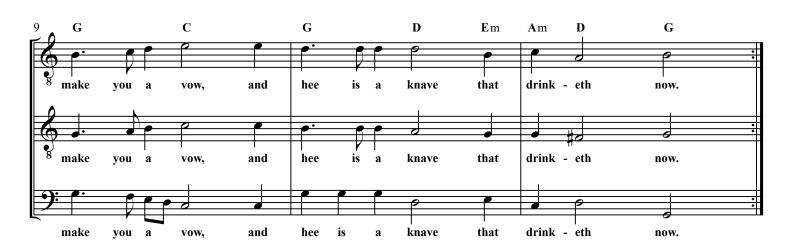
9.But had I wist before I kiss'd
That Love had been sae ill to win,
I'd lock'd my Heart in a Case of Gold,
And pin'd it wi' a Silver Pin.

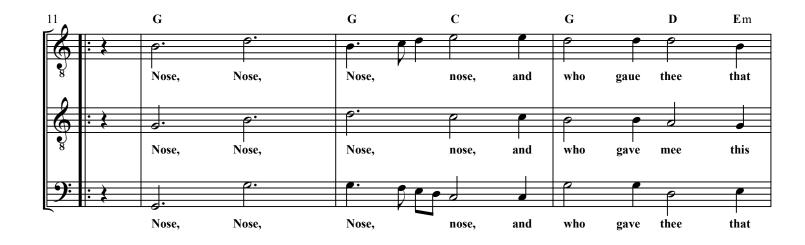
10.Oh, oh! if my young Babe were born, And set upon the Nurse's Knee, And I my sell were dead and gane, For a Maid again I'll never be.

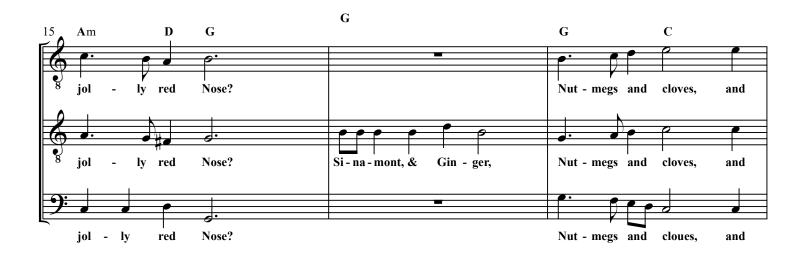
Of all the birds that ever I see

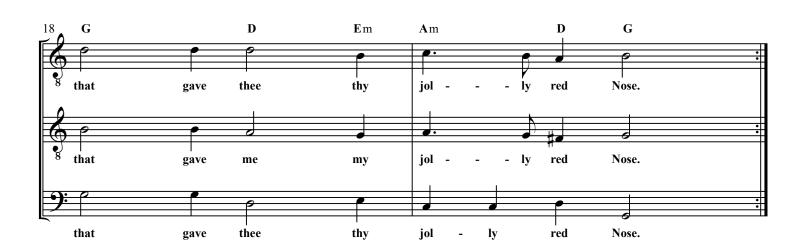








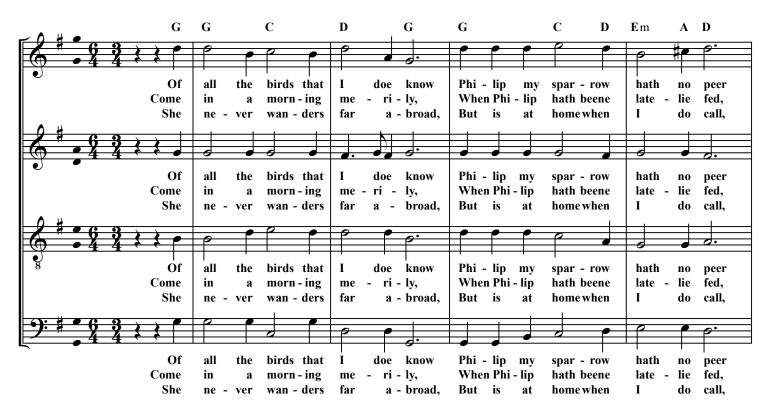


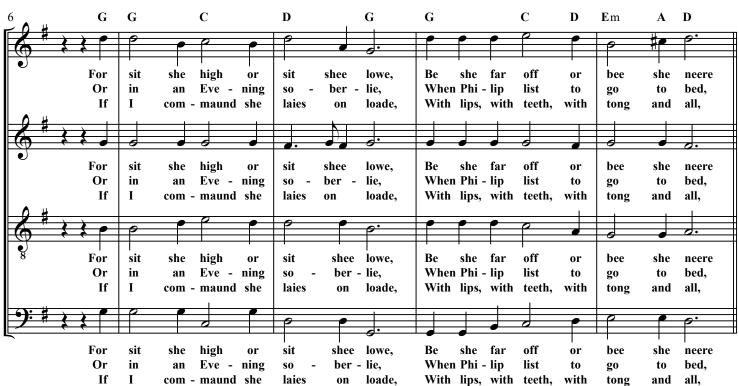


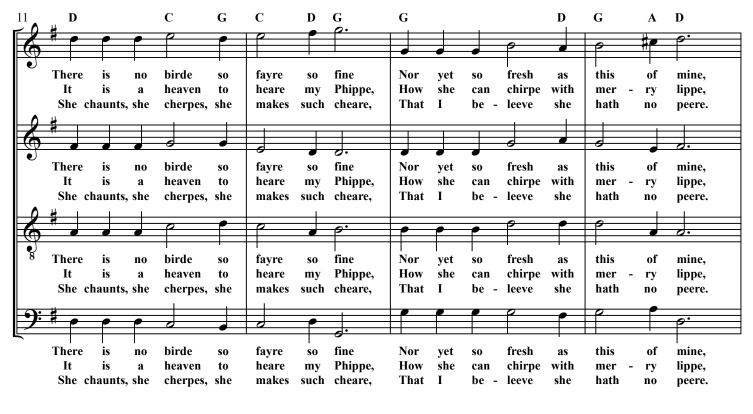
Of all the birds that I doe know

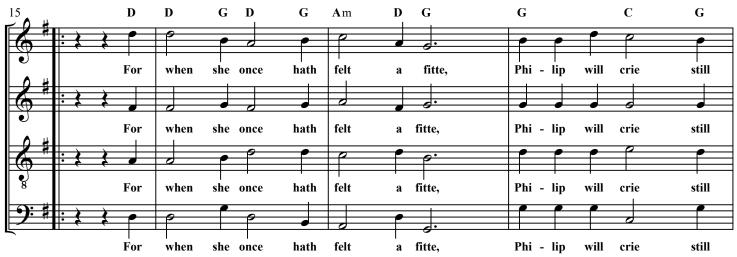
verses 1-3

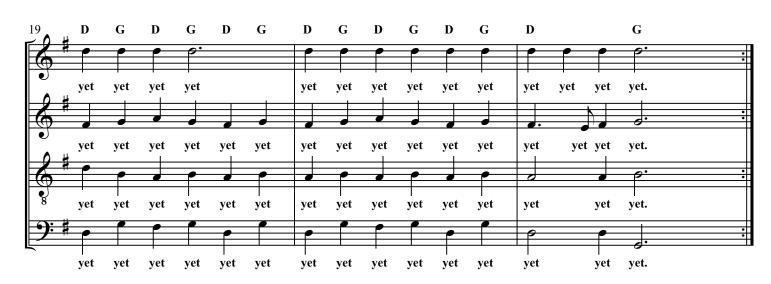
George Gascoigne (c.1535-1577) John Bartlet (fl. 1606-1610) *A Booke of Ayres*, 1606









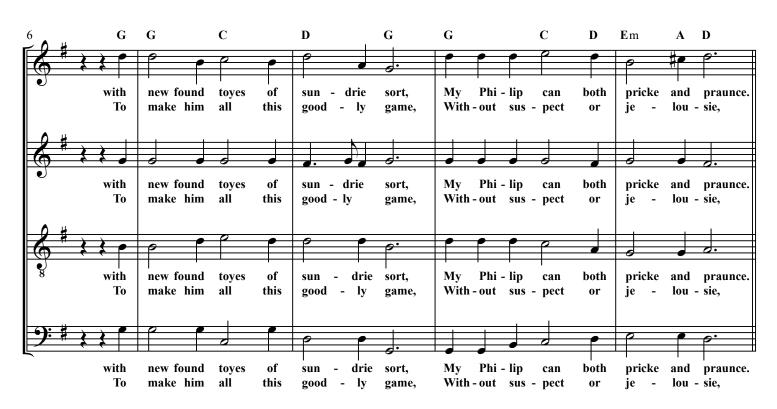


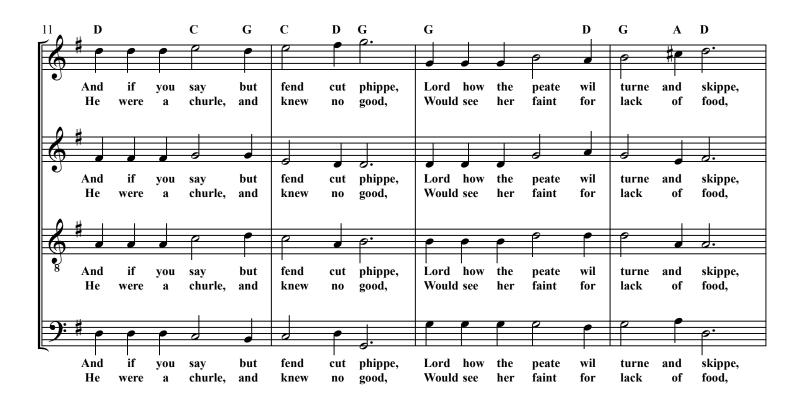
Of all the birds that I doe know

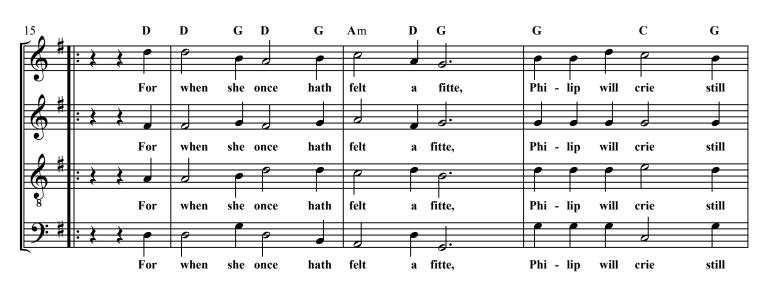
verses 4-5

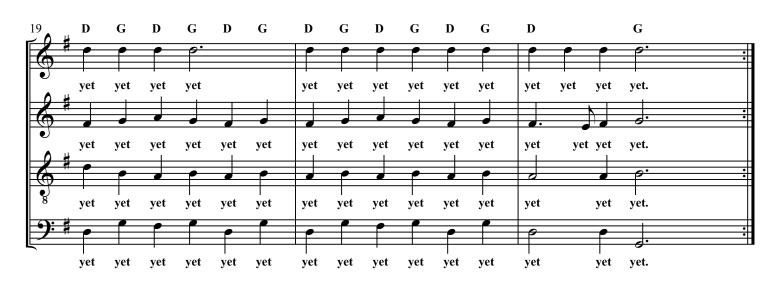
George Gascoigne (c.1535-1577) John Bartlet (fl. 1606-1610) *A Booke of Ayres*, 1606











Oft have I sigh'd

verse 1

Thomas Campion (1567-1620). *The Third and Fourth Booke of Ayers*, c.1617

0

got,

for

mee



both

love

and

hath

Who

not:

ab

sent

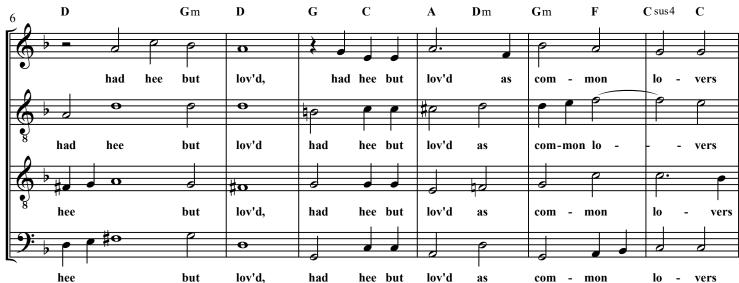


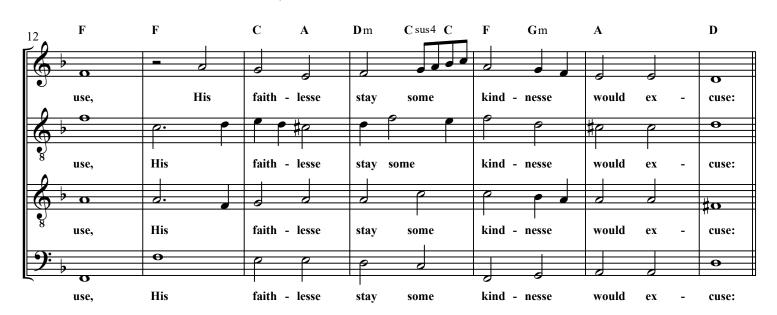
Oft have I sigh'd

verse 2

Thomas Campion (1567-1620). *The Third and Fourth Booke of Avers*, c.1617

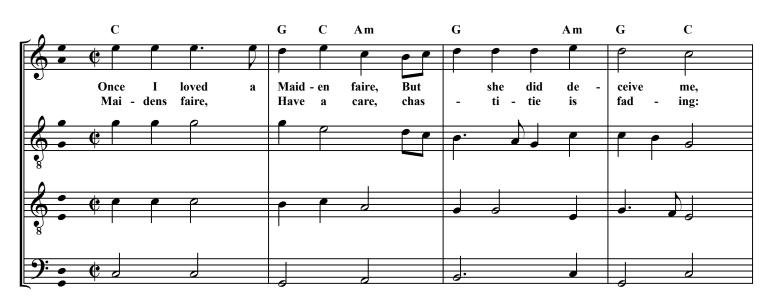


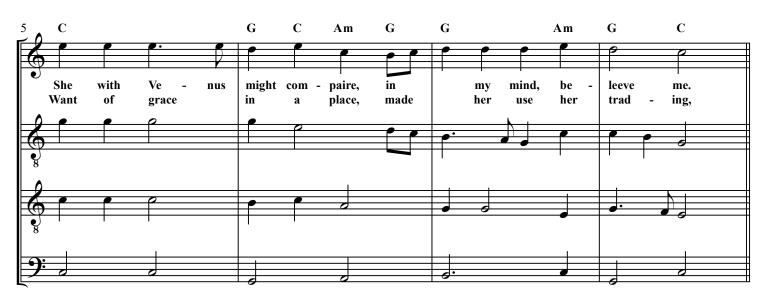


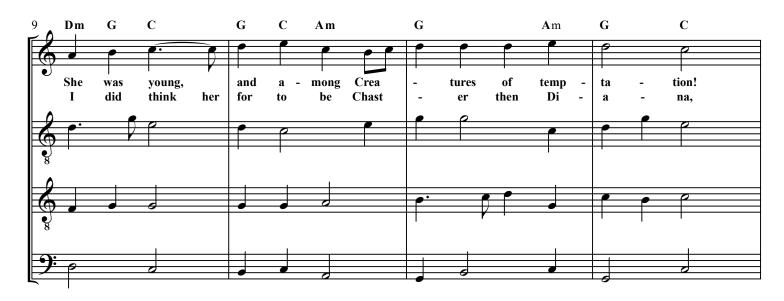


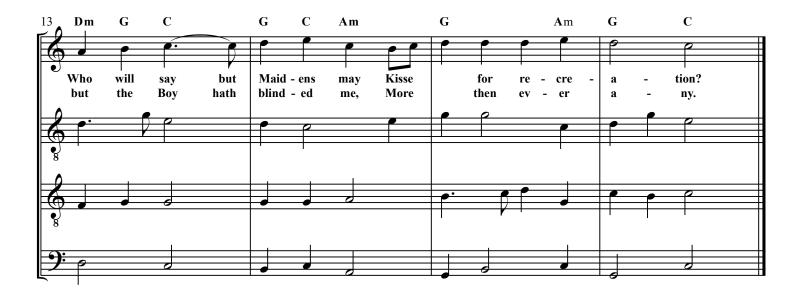


The Revolted Lover









- 3.Three times I made it knowne to the Congregation,
 That the Church had her owne, as Priest had made relation.
 married we straight must be,
 Although we go a begging:
 but now by Jove tis like to prove a very hopefull wedding.
- 4.She did sweare and protest, with fluent teares weeping
 Above all men she loved me best, and said I was her sweeting but alas, false it was,
 Chastitie was voiding:
 every one
 may freely chuse
 Her beauty that loves trading.
- 5.Then let young men be advisd, trust not any wanton
 Beauty being too high-prizd, finde such ground to plant on, that no man, do what he can,
 Shall confine their duties, they will gad and be mad,
 To shew forth their beauties.

- 6.Happy he who never knew what to Love belonged:
 Maidens wavering and untrue, many a man have wronged: so hath she, wronged me,
 By her false dissembling: for to heare her to sweare
 Oft my heart was trembling,
- 7.But the chiefest cause is this, was by some perswasions.

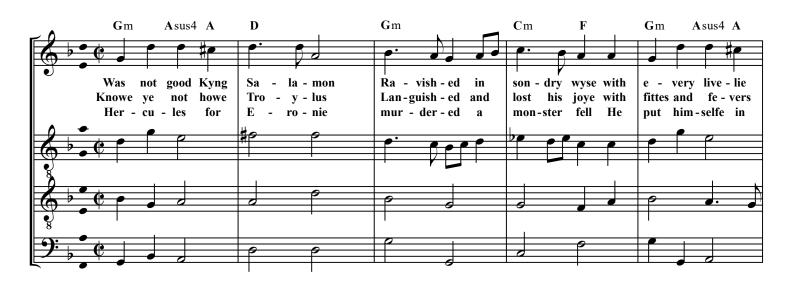
 Who inticed her to do amisse, by their strong temptations she was apt to be trapt.

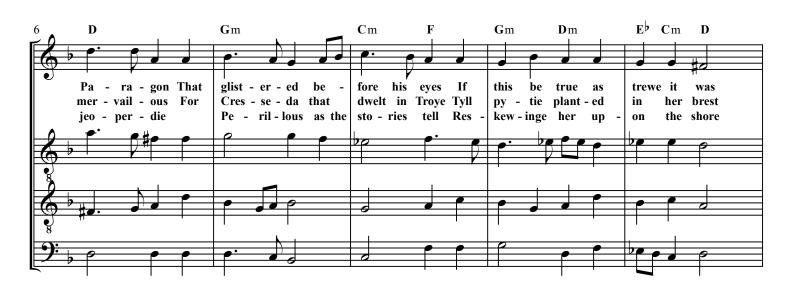
 being young and stupid: many strove for her love, pricked on by Cupid.
- 8.I do scorne and detest,
 to have any Rivall:
 Let her take whom she likes best,
 sith for her they strive all:
 when I wed
 Ile be sped,
 with one whose minde is fixed,
 and my love
 nere to move:
 Ile not be commixed.

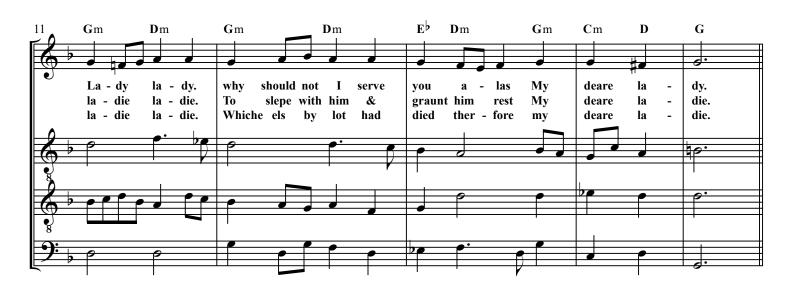
- 10. You who take so much delight in getting handsome Lasses, Alas, they will delude your sight, I pitty much your cases: their bright eyes can surprize men that do behold them; young mens words them affords matter to new mould them.
- 11. Farewell thou faithlesse Girle, Ile not sorrow for thee:
 Once I held thee deare as pearle, but now I do abhorre thee:
 hadst thou staid still a maid,
 and modestie retained,
 then my mind firme combind,
 had with thee remained.
- 12.But now I am resolved,
 nere with thee to marry
 Til soule and body be dissolved,
 I wil rather tarry,
 if I finde
 to my minde
 one of vertues children,
 then I soone
 will have done.
 but Ile tarry till then.

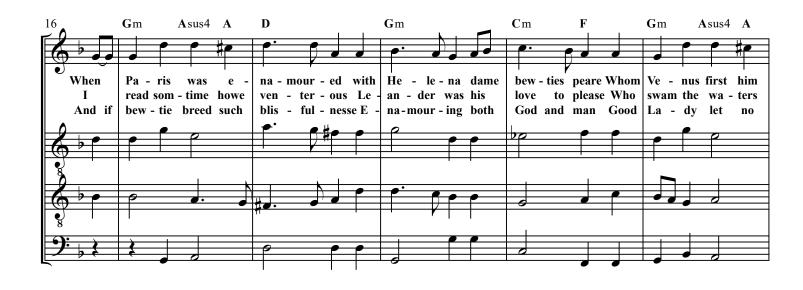
The panges of Love and lovers fittes

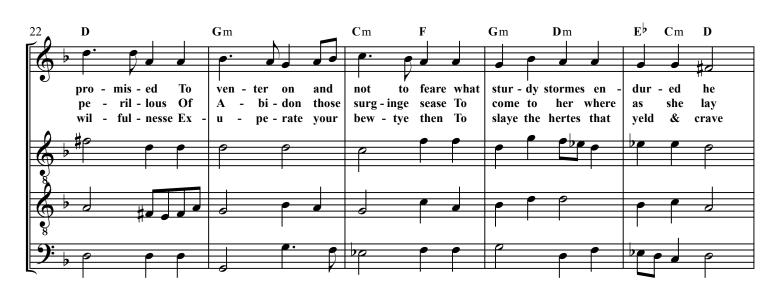
William Elderton, 1559 tune: "King Solomon"

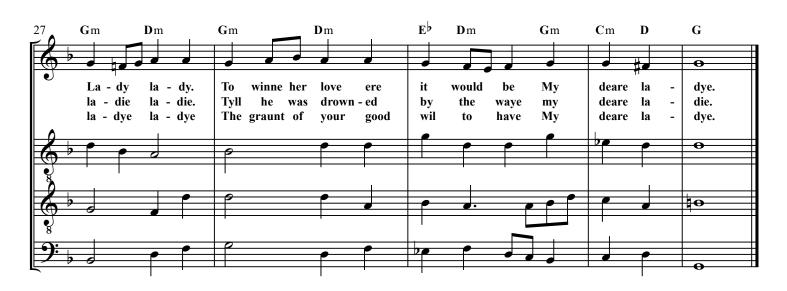








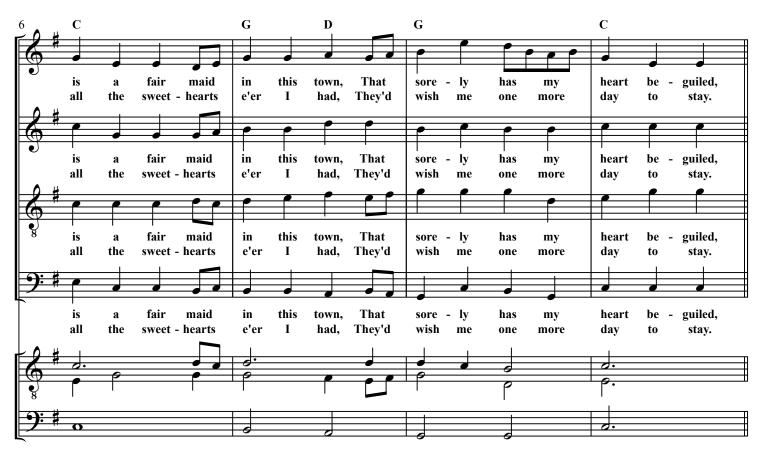




The Parting Glass

verses 1-2







The Parting Glass

verse 3

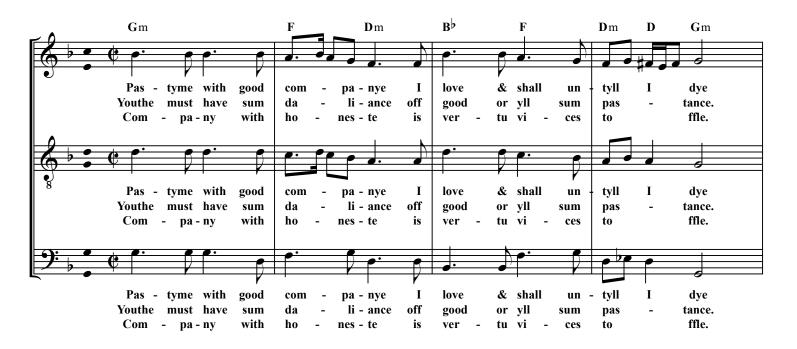


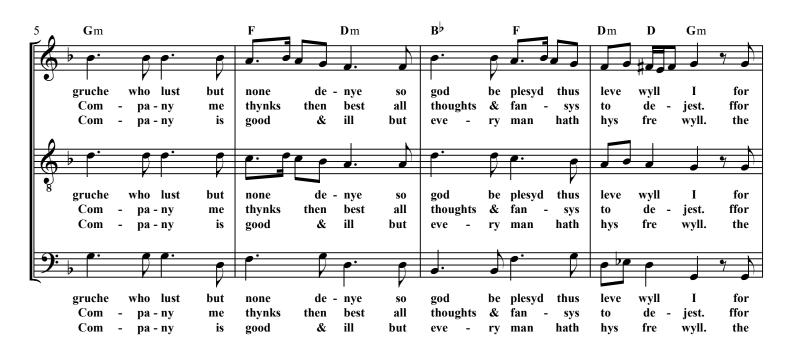


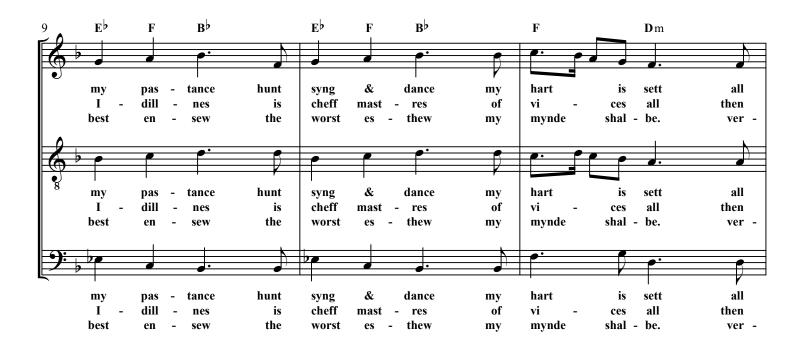


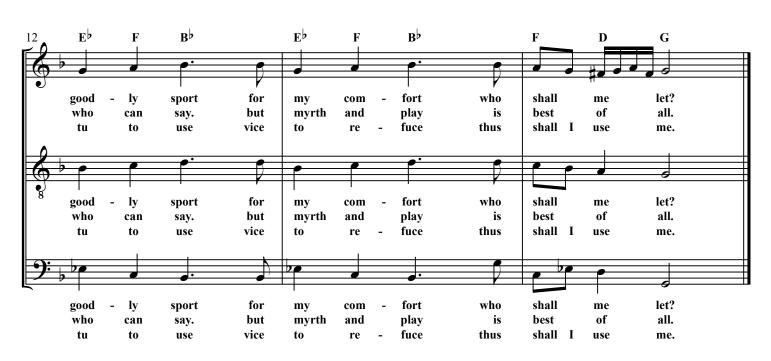
Pastyme with good companye

King Henry VIII (1491-1547) British Library Add MS 31922, c.1510-1520.











Notes

• "The Gowans are Gay" – The melody and lyrics are from **Songs and Fancies, to thre, foure, or five partes, both apt for voices and viols: with a briefe introduction of musick, as is taught in the musick-schule of Aberdene by T. D. Mr. of Musick.** Only the cantus book of this volume was published in 1662 by John Forbes (?-1675). "The gowans are gay" is believed to date from the 15th century or earlier. Included here are all 11 of the original verses, although I have used the first verse as a refrain.

The 4 part setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

```
gowans = daisies
jo = joy
spear = ask
sine = then
ware = expend
comfort was full meet = the bird song was pleasant
hour of prime = first canonical hour of the day, 6am to 9 am
while = until
pansing = reflecting, thinking (from the French penser)
```



•"The great Galleazzo" – The lyrics of this Spanish Armada song are by Thomas Deloney (fl.1583; d.1600) from a broadside ballad printed by John Wolfe for Edward White in 1588. On the broadsheet, it declares to be "A ioyful new Ballad, Declaring the happie obtaining of the great Galleazzo wherein Don Pedro de Valdez was the chiefe, through the mightie power and prouidence of God, being a speciall token of his gracious and fatherly goodnes towards vs., to the great encouragement of

all those that willingly fight in the defence of his gospel and our good Queene of England." The tune is "Mounsiers Almaine" based on the setting from *The First Booke of Consort Lessons*, 1599 & 1611, published by Thomas Morley (1558-1603). Included here are verses 1, half of 2, half of 3, 4, 5, 6 & 8 of the original 13.

The 4 part setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations based on Morley's broken consort setting.

```
descry = identify or cry out to
bulwarke = rampart or fortification
indue = endow
```

• "Greensleeves" – The anonymous lyrics are from *A Handefull of Pleasant Delites*, printed in 1584 by Richard Jones.

Jones was the first to license a Greensleeves ballad on September 3, 1580, called "A new Northern Dittye of the Ladye Greene Sleves." The same day, "the Ladie Greene Sleeves answere to Donkyn hir frende" was registered by Robert White.

All of Jones' original 18 verses are included here.

Greensleeves was a very popular tune for English ballads from 1580 to 1700, with the tune cited for 80 known broadsides.

The harmonic form of the piece is that of the passamezzo antico (I, VII, I, V, III, VII, I, V, I) for the lyrics and the Romanesca (III, VII, I, V, III, VII, I, V, I) for the refrain, although some versions have only a single strain or differ slightly in the harmonic pattern. The still-familiar tune survives in several lute



and virginal settings, although the melody varies in every instance. The version from the William Ballet lute book, Trinity College TCD MS 408, 1593, is the most well-known in the modern era and is the version I have adapted.

The Ensemble Edition provides a setting for a single voice with 3 instruments as well as a version for 4 voices. Either version works with the lute, Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts of the other editions.

For another song using a different version of Greensleeves, see "Yorke, Yorke for my monie" in *the Third Booke of Songs*.

The 4 part adaptions, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

```
kerchers = kerchiefs, woman's headwear
sendall = silky material
eke = also
pumps = slippers
harvest Queen = the girl chosen to be dressed and feted as part of the Harvest
Home festivities originating from Ceres the Roman goddess of agriculture and
crops
aglets = metal tags on the ends of laces, also known as points
brave = finely-dressed
```

•"Have I caught my heavenly jewel" is a song with lyrics by Sir Phillip Sydney (1554-1586) from his poem cycle *Astrophel and Stella*, first published in 1591. The anonymous setting for one voice and lute is from British Library Add. MS 15117, c.1614-1630. I have simplified the notes of measure 6 for the vocal setting. All 7 verses are included here.



The 4 part setting, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations based on the original lute song.

boy = Cupid

• "Have you seene but a Whyte Lillie grow" – This song has lyrics by Ben Jonson (1573-1637) and music by Robert Johnson (c. 1583-1633). Scholars disagree about the origin: it might have been written as a lute song for the play *The Devil is an Ass*, 1616, by Ben Jonson or for *Love's Cure*, 1607?, by Francis Beaumont(1584-1616) and John Fletcher (1579–

1625). The lute part used here is derived from the manuscript version in BL Add. MS 15117, c.1614-1630. The melody is an amalgam of those given in Drexel M. 4175 (titled "Songs vnto the violl and lute" and inscribed "Anne Twice, Her Booke") from 1620; British Library Add. Ms. 15117, dating from 1560s to 1620; and British Library Add. Ms. 29481 (inscribed "Richard Elliotts his Booke"), c.1630. In none of the manuscripts is any verse but the last underlaid. The spelling and lyrics to the third verse are generally from the British Library Add. Ms. 15117. The first 2 verses used here are from "The Triumph [of Charis]" by Ben Jonson.

The inner lines of the 4 part setting, lute adaptation, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

smucht = smudged nard = aromatic plant used to make ointments

• "A Health to all Good-Fellowes; OR The good Companions Arithmaticke" – The anonymous lyrics are from a ballad perhaps printed in London somewhere 1615 and 1640. Verses 1-6 of the original twelve are included here. The tune is "To drive the cold winter away" from *The English Dancing Master*, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686).

The 4 part setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

curmudgin = a miser snudging = being miserly small beare = weak beer a madding = going mad





• "How can the tree" is a consort song for 1 voice with 4 instruments with lyrics by Thomas, Lord Vaux (1509-1556) from his poem "No pleasure without some paine," from *The Paradise of Dainty Devices*, 1576. The music is from the partbooks compiled between 1581 and 1588 by Robert Dow (c.1554-1588), Christ Church, Oxford MSS 984-988. I have underlaid the lyrics on each part since they fit perfectly.

The lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

plaints = complaints

• "I am a lover" is originally a song for one voice, bass viol and lute from *Ayres*, 1609, by Alfonso Ferrabosco II (c.1575-1628). I have adapted it into a part song for 4 voices.

The 4 voice adaption, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

• "I Care not for these Ladies" by Thomas Campion (1567-1620) is from *A Booke of Ayres, set foorth to be song to the Lute, Orpharian, and Base Violl*, 1601, by Philip Rosseter (1567 or 8 - 1623). Originally for lute, bass viol and a single voice, I have adapted it as a part song for four voices.

The 4 voice adaption, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

•"I lothe that I did love" lyrics are by Thomas, Lord Vaux (1509-1556) from the poem "The aged lover renounceth love." The poem is from the British Museum Harleian MS, where it reads "A dyttye or sonnet made by the lord Vaus, in the time of the noble queen Marye, representing the image of Death."

The poem was also published in *Songes and* Sonnettes, written by the right honorable Lord Henry Howard, late Earle of Surrey, and others, 1557. The lute song used as the



basis for the setting here is from the British Museum Additional MS 4900, although the single verse is somewhat different from that of the poem. All 14 of the original verses are included here.

The 4 voice adaption, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

gust = guest behove = need not mete = not the goal, not by design steylling = stealing hedge = confine or limit clarke = clerk warke = work



• "I smile to see how you devise" – The lyrics are by John Lyly (1554?–1606) from *A Handefull of pleasant delites*, 1584. I have adapted a keyboard setting in the Mulliner Book, British Library Add MS 30513, 1545-1570?, to create a four voice part song. All five verses are included here.

The 4 voice adaption, lute, and Renaissance guitar parts are my creations. The keyboard part from Mulliner has been edited to remove stretches over an octave.

privie = private
winkes at boord = secret winks, not above-board
salamander in the fire = salamanders were believed to
appear from wood placed in fires, and to be able to
withstand fire
by course of kinde = as is his nature
bewraith = reveal

• "Iff I had wytt for to endyght" is an anonymous part song for three voices from the Henry VIII Manuscript, British Library Add MS 31922, c.1510-1520. In the original, the melody is in the middle line, here shown as top line, although the clefs still indicate it falls pitch-wise between the second and bass lines. I also have added an optional 3rd line. There are some differences in the text incorporated from the version in British Library MS Sch. 11498, Royal Appx. 58. Perhaps the most interesting difference in the two texts is that in verse 5, the Royal MS states "Learning it were for *young men* all unto their lovers true to be", rather than for *women* to learn to be true.

The optional 3rd voice, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

endyght = compose, write shall no man know her name for me = shall no other man experience (know) being her lover (her name for him) • "If my complaints could passions move" is a part song for four voices from *the First Booke of Songes or Ayres*, 1597, by John Dowland (1563-1626). The collection was a huge success and was reprinted four more times in Dowland's lifetime. The tune is originally from Dowland's lute solo "Captaine Digorie Piper his Galiard," one of several pieces written for Piper (d.1589 or 90), who, like Francis Drake, was one of Queen Elizabeth's officially sanctioned pirates. Dowland also set the galliard as an instrumental piece for five in *Lachrimae or seaven teares*, 1604.

The Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

contemn'd = despised



• "If she forsake me I must die" is a lute song by Philip Rosseter (1567 or 8 - 1623) from his *A Booke of Ayres, set foorth to be song to the Lute, Orpharian, and Base Violl,* 1601. I have adapted the lute part to create a four voice part song.

The 4 voice adaption, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.



• "If that you list, now merry be" is an anonymous blackletter ballad probably printed between 1561 and 1593. The broadside is subtitled "A merry new Song how a Bruer meant to make a Cooper cuckold, and how deere the Bruer paid for the bargaine." It calls for the tune "In somer time," but no version that fits these lyrics has survived. I have used "Loth to Depart" as set by Giles Farnaby (c.1563–1640) from Fitzwilliam Museum MU.MS.168, c.1562-1612, for the melody.

All of the original 23 verses are included here.

The 4 voice adaption, lute, and Renaissance guitar parts are my creations.

list = wish, want

• "If thou long'st so much" is from *The Third and Fourth Booke of Ayres* (c.1617) by Thomas Campion (1567-1620). Originally for a single voice with lute, I have adapted it into a part song for four voices.

The 4 voice adaption, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

hedge thee in = confine you salamander-like with fire = salamanders were believed to be able to live in fire

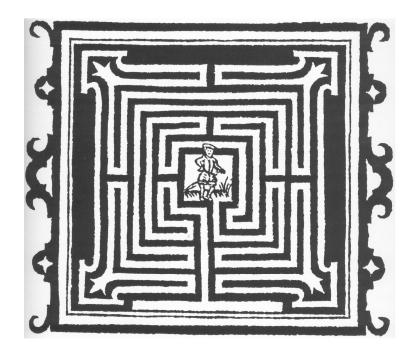
•"Ile lye alone no longer" is an anonymous broadside ballad perhaps from 1629. The original title is "A Batchelers Resolution./OR/Have among you now, Widowes or Maydes,/For I come a woing as Fancie perswades./I must have a Wife, be she Older or Younger,/For I cannot, nor will not lye alone any longer./To the tune of, The Blazing Torch." No tune by that name has survived, although the tune "Bransle de la Torche" as set by Michael Praetorius in **Terpsichore**, 1612, fits the lyrics well. Included are verses 1-8 of the original 18.

The 4 line adaption of Praetorius's 5 line setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

•"In a garden so green" is a song from *Cantus, Songs and Fancies*, 1662, printed by John Forbes, the first book of secular music printed in Scotland. Forbes printed the song as an unharmonized melody. I have presented it here as a part song for four voices.

The 4 voice setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

pleen = complain heght = promisedhours of prime = service of the first hour of day sprentis = springs wentis = turns danger = standoffishnessdead = deathfeid = foelangor = love-longing leed = songweir = doubtfare = goswyth = quickly kyth = showbetrase = betraylawtie = loyalty obliedge = pledged soverence = pledge so that = if so be that



ring = reign solace = the sport of love



• "In a grove most rich of shade" is transcribed from the lute song in Robert Dowland's *A Musicall Banquet*, 1610. The song has text under the treble and bass lines. In my part song setting, the two middle lines are derived from the lute part. Guillaume Tessier (fl. c. 1582) wrote the music originally as a setting for Ronsard's "Le petit enfant amour" in his *Primo libro dell'Arie...*, 1582. The lyrics are by Sir Phillip Sydney (1554-1586) from his love sonnet sequence *Astrophel and Stella*, 1591. *Astrophel* celebrates Sydney's love for Penelope Devereux, sister of Queen Elizabeth's favorite, Robert Devereaux, the Earl of Essex. She married Lord Rich in 1581, the year that Sydney began his

sonnets, and "In a Grove most rich of shade" begins with a play upon her new name, Penelope Rich. *Stella* is Latin for "star," while *Astrophel* is Greek for "star lover." I have underlaid verses 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 13, 17 and 18 of the original 18.

The 4 voice adaption, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

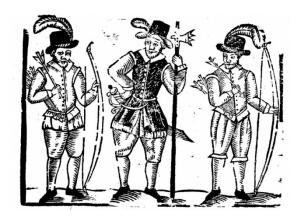
pide = varied or multi-colored lodestarre = guiding star

• "In a merry May morn" is a consort song for voice and 4 instruments by Richard Nicholson (fl. 1595-1639) from the manuscript GB-Lbl Add. 17797. I have adapted it for voice and 3 instruments.

The 4 part adaption, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

•"In Sherwood livde stout Robin Hood" is a lute song for a single voice, lute and bass viol by Robert Jones (fl.1597-1615) from *A Musical Dreame or the Fourth Booke of Ayres*, 1609. I have adapted it as a part song. All of the four original verses are included here.

The 4 voice adaption, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.



• "In Summer time when folks make Hay" is a broadside ballad of circa 1625(?) by Martin Parker (c.1600-c.1656). The tune is "The Spanish Pavan." The setting, originally instrumental, is "Pavane de Spaigne" by Michael Praetorius (c.1571-1621) from *Terpsichore*, 1612. Included here are verses 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18 and 19 of the original 19.

The lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

mace of Woodstreet = sergeant-at-arms at the Wood Street Compter, a prison go oer = go over to the other side, desert knocking = having sex dun = darkish brown color corne = barley lustick = merrily

• "It fell on a summers day" is by Thomas Campion (1567-1620) from Philip Rosseter's *A Booke of Ayres, set foorth to be song to the Lute, Orpharian, and Base Violl,* 1601. The original is for solo voice and lute. The part song presented here is created from the original voice and lute parts.

The 4 voice adaption, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

dumpe = reverie



• "It was a lover and his lasse" is from *the First Booke of Ayres*, 1600, by Thomas Morley (1558-1603). The lyrics are perhaps by William Shakespeare (1564-1616) from *As You Like It*, act V, scene 3. Morley's setting for voice, lute and bass viol is likely the original used in *As You Like It*, probably written in 1599 or 1600. The song is here adapted for four voices.

The 4 voice adaption, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

ring time = season for weddings

•"It was a time when silly Bees could speake" is a song for four voices and lute by John Dowland (1563-1626) from *The Third and Last Booke of Songs or Aires*, 1603. The lyrics are credited to Robert Devereaux, the second Earl of Essex (1565-1601), who commissioned Dowland to set several of his poems to music. These lyrics are from "The buzzing Bee's Complaint;" in the Ashmole MSS at Oxford. Only the first 3 stanzas from the poem, supposedly written by Essex when banished from the court of Elizabeth, are used in Dowland's song. There are several songs in Dowland's third book that refer to bees.

The Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

gan = began time = thyme or time sith = since plaint = complaint atomies = mites

• "Jack and Jone can think no ill" is a song for 3 voices and lute from *Two Bookes of Ayres, the FIRST Contayning Divine and Morall Songs*, 1613,



by Thomas Campion (1567-1620). This song is mentioned in "The little Barley-Corne" also included in this volume.

The added third line, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

lash out ... their silver penny = (?) playing Shove Ha'penny, a shuffleboard-like game played with coins
nappy ale = strong ale
crabs = crabapples
tutties = small floral bouquets
swaine = a rustic youth

•"John Tomson, and Jakaman his wife" is a broadside ballad registered by M.L. in 1586 and surviving in a later edition from circa 1635. The full title of the broadside is "A merry Jest of John Tomson, and Jakaman his Wife: Whose Jealousie was justly, the cause (of) all their strife. To the Tune of Pegge of Ramsey." The version used here of Peg A Ramsey is from the William Ballet lute book, Trinity College TCD MS 408, 1593.

Although yellow stockings were in style in the 16th century, the color yellow was associated with



jealousy. Verses 1-6 and 13-14 of the original 18 are included here.

The 4 voice setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

John hold my staffe = a servant or attendant



•"Jone is as good as my Lady" is a blackletter ballad from circa 1620. The tune called for, "What care I how faire she be," is given in the Leyden MS, 1639 (William Stirling's cantus partbook), in the National Library of Scotland. Verses 1-7 and 11 of the original 11 are included here

The 4 voice adaption, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

tutties = small floral bouquets
verture = green
barley-breake = a game played in a field
(hence Barley) with 3 couples, where one
couple tries to catch the others, who may
separate (hence break) if about to be
caught.

give the squeake = get away rigge = frolic or game shepheards swains = young shepherd boys or suitors

•"The Joviall Broome Man" is a blackletter ballad from circa 1633-1652. The complete title is "The Joviall Broome man:/OR,/A Kent street Souldiers exact relation,/Of all his Travels in Every Nation,/His famous acts are all shewne here,/As in this story doth appeare./ To the tune of slow men of London." The lyrics are by Richard Climsell/Crimsell (flourished c.1640). The tune listed, "slow men of London," is the same as "Jamaica" from *The English Dancing Master*, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686). All 11 verses of the broadside are included here. This song mentions Holland's Leaguer, the subject of "Newes from Hollands Leaguer," also included in this volume.

The 4 voice adaption, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.



Diogenes = stoic Greek philosopher

Tamberlaine = Central Asian emperor made famous in a play by Christopher Marlowe Ammonites = race related to Israelites

Tilbury Campe = where Queen Elizabeth roused troops for the Spanish Armada battle Hollands' Leaguer = a battle in Holland, as well as a famous London brothel Canary sacke = a light, sweet wine from the Canary islands

• "The Joviall Crew" is a broadside ballad from around 1661-1665. The complete title is "The Joviall Crew/OR, Beggers-Bush./In which a mad Maunder doth vapour and swagger:/With praiseing the Trade of a Bonny bold Begger/To the Tune of, From hunger and cold." *A Jovial Crew* was a play written by Richard Brome (c.1590-1653) and performed in 1641. The broadside is sung to the tune of "From hunger and cold," which was printed on another broadside ballad, "The Ballad of the Cloak: Or, The Cloaks Knavery" from circa 1680. Verses 1-6, 9 and 10 of the original 10 are included here.

The 4 voice setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

Beggers-Bush = to "go by beggar's bush" means to fall in fortunes; Beggar's Bush Yard is a place in Gravel Lane in London

Maunder = a grumbler or beggar

Vapour = boaster

Players = gamers, gamblers

Craver = "an insatiable asker," according to Samuel Johnson

Filer = one who shaves metal from gold and silver coins

Canter = a hypocrite

Pelfe = money, riches

Lifter = a thief

Tinker & Trull = his parents, a pot mender and a low woman

Jocond = cheerful

Bind them prentive = make them apprentices for 7 years

Toot = to it

Doot = do it

Pullet = a young hen

Conny = a rabbit

Capons = roosters

Mer-slayers = Baptisers, since immersion in water (mer-) indicated the death of one's former life

Billet = provide lodging

Shinkin ap Morgan = author of the popular song The Welsh doctor

Blew-Cap = song Blew Cap for Me

Tege = popular song Ho, Brother Teague

(Lilliburlero)

Hugh Peters = Puritan minister executed in 1660

Gowns Common Prayer = Church of England

Cloak Directory = Puritans

Sould = souled



•"Joy to the person of my Love" – The tune found in the Leyden MS of 1639 (William Stirling's cantus partbook), fol. 2v, in the National Library of Scotland, and in Forbes' *Cantus, Songs and Fancies*, 1662, No. 34. The lyrics are from an anonymous broadside ballad entitled "A Louer

forsaken, of his best Beloved. To an excellent new Court Tune." The ballad was "printed by the Assignes of Thomas Symcocke" circa 1625. All three of the original verses are included here. Near the end of the first verse, "But now alas, I must forgoe The treasure ..." has been changed to "But now alas, I must forgoe her face The treasure ..." which is from the version in Leyden.

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

plaint = complaint thawart = perverse choise = choice feid = feed



•"Lady Catherine Logy" - The text and tune used here are from *Pills to Purge Melancholy*, 1719-1720, published by Thomas D'urfey (1653-1723), where it is simply titled "A New Scotch SONG.". The tune is credited to Irish harper Rory dall O'Cahan, who spent most of his life in Scotland between 1601 and 1650 and was known to the court of King James. The tune "Kathren Oggie" appears in the Scottish *Panmure Manuscript*, c.1675. In the Appendix to the 7th edition of Playford's *Dancing Master* of 1686, it is named "Lady Catherine Ogle."

Lady Catherine Ogle (born c.1570) was the 8th Baroness of Ogle.

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

gin = if ken = knowaw = all

•"Leave lightie love, Ladies" is a broadside ballad with lyrics by Leonarde Gybson (fl.1555-1584?) from circa 1570. The full title is "Leave Lightie love Ladies, for feare of yll name:/And True love embrace ye, to purchace your Fame." The melody is a conflation of those versions in the Folger Library MS W.b.541 (Douce Scrapbook) and the William Ballet lute book, Trinity College TCD MS 408, 1593. Included here are verses 1, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 12 of the original 13.



The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

indite = write traces = tresses, braids nicyngs = disdain ticings = enticements

Thisbies = beloved of Pyramus, who lived next door but was not allowed to wed her, and could only communicate with her through a hole in the wall between their homes.

twincke = blink

crocodile = tears, weeping

list = to desire or want



• "A light hearts a Jewell" is a broadside ballad from the mid-1600s. The tune is "Jacke Pudding" from *The English Dancing Master*, printed in 1651 by John Playford (1623-1696). Of the original 16 verses, I have included 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 13-16.

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

vagary = whim, caprice, lifestyle
o'er-seene in bread = overrun with abundance of bread
roaring Boy = street bully
whiske = card player
lift = thief
decoy = swindler
petyfog = unethical lawyer
common-bayle = warrant officer
broaker = broker
inrouled = enrolled, written
canary = light, sweet wine from the Canary Islands
lists = cares

•"The little Barly-Corne/Whose properties and vertues here/Shall plainly to the world appeare/To make you merry all the yeere" is an anonymous broadside ballad from between 1618 and 1658. The tune is "Stingo or The oil of barley" from *The English Dancing Master*, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686). Included are verses 1-3 and 10, 11 and



16 of the original 16. Verse 11 references the song "Jone is as good as my Lady," also in this

volume. I have changed "Land" and "hand" in verse 2 to "Lande" and "hande" to match the other verses.

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

Porter = gate-keeper or door-keeper lubber = big, clumsy fellow

•"Lord WILLOUGHBY. OR, A true Relation of a Famous and Bloody Battel fought in Flanders, by the Noble / and valiant Lord Willoughby, with 1500 English, against 40000 Spaniards, / where the English obtained a Notable Victory; for the glory and Renown of / our Nation." is an anonymous broadside ballad printed circa 1624? based on the story of Peregrine Bertie, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, who

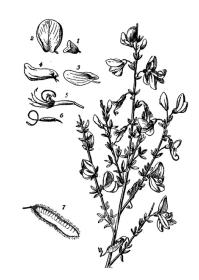


fought in the Netherlands between 1585 and 1590. The tune is from Adriaen Valerius's *Neder-Landtsche Gedenck-Clanck*, 1626, although it is preserved in many variants dating back as far as circa 1600. All 12 of the original verses are included here.

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

glistering = glistening, shining calliver = a hand gun similar to a musket but lighter

•"The lovely Northern Lasse" is an anonymous blackletter ballad from 1624-1680?. It was printed at London for Fr. Coules. The melody is "Broom, broom, the bonny, bonny broom" from *The English Dancing Master*, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686). There is a curious use of two different refrains, the first beginning "All maids" and the second beginning "O, the broome." The first verse uses both refrains, but subsequent verses use only one or the other. I have included verses 1, 4, 5, 7, 9 and 11-12.



The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

Liddersdale = region in southeast Scotland broome = a shrub with large yellow flowers Cowden knows = originally Coldenknollis, a Barony near the Scottish border Danby = a village and Parish in North Yorkshire knoes = hills, knolls fold ewes = to contain the ewes in a pen • "The lowest trees have tops" is a song for four voices and lute by John Dowland (1563-1626) from *The Third and Last Booke of Songs or Aires*, 1603. The lyrics are by Sir Edward Dyer (1543-1607).

The Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

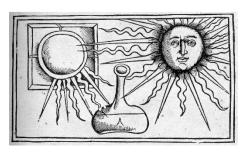
gall = bad behavior or bile spleene = spite, bad temper turtles = turtle doves, the image of devoted love

•"Maid, wil you marie" is a broadside ballad by Clement Robinson (fl. 1566-1584) from *A Handefull of pleasant delites*, 1584. The tune is "the Blacke Almayne" from Royal College of Music MS 1119, fol. 24. All six verses are included here.

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.



sped = succeeded, prospered
wight = person, sometimes implying an unhappy person
misleeke = dislike
Argus = Greek mythological giant with many eyes who never slept and was
designated watcher over Io
it is no boote = it is fruitless, no use
leek = like



• "Mark how the blushful morn" is a song by Nicholas Lanier (1588-1666) from British Library Add. Ms. 11608. The text is by Thomas Carew (1595-1640?), later published in *Poems*, 1640. I have underlaid lyrics to the bass and newly created inner lines in order to create a part song for four voices.

The inner lines, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

planet of the day = the sun

• "The Marriage of the Frogge and the Mouse" is a part song for four voices by Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635) from *Melismata*, 1611. Verses 1-2, and 4-7 of the original 13 are included here.

The lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

buckler = small round shield mill-pin = cheerful mill

• "Martin said to his man" is a part song for four voices by Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635). A ballad by this name was licensed to Thomas Orwin in 1588, although no copy has survived. This version is from *Deuteromelia*, 1609. All 6 verses are included here.

The lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

cup = the beer cup
can = the chamber pot
clowting = hobnailing
shoon = shoes
ring a hog = put a nose ring on a hog



• "Me, me and none but me" is a part song for four voices and lute by John Dowland (1563-1626) from *The Third and Last Booke of Songs or Aires*, 1603. The second verse, beginning "Like to the silver Swanne, before my death I sing" refers to the mistaken belief that swans utter a last call just before dying. This is the source of the phrase "swan song," as well as the subject of "The silver Swanne" by William Byrd.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

• The Merry Forrester" is a broadside from around 1630. It states:

Young men and maides, in Country or in City, I crave your aides with me to tune this Ditty,

Both new, and true it is, no harme in this is, But is composed of the word cald, kisses. Yet meant by none abroad loves to be gadding,

It goes unto the tune of: With a fadding.

The tune is called "Fading" in several early 17th century plays, including *The Winter's Tale* and *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*. It referenced a 16th century Irish country dance "Rince Fada." All verses of the broadside are included here.

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.



gadding = moving around aimlessly
Aeneas/Queen Dido = Trojan hero Aeneas loved Dido, queen of Carthage
Hero/Leander = Hero swam the Hellespont river every night to be with Hero
country Swaine = a young man from the country
court that cal'd the Commissary = supreme court for probate and divorce
girls that portions lacke = girls without dowries
three-score = 60
groat = coin worth 4 pennies
Cleopatra = last of Phillip II of Macedonia's seven wives, also called Eurydice
Olympias = Philip's fourth wife and mother of Alexander the Great, suspected of
instigating the murder of Philip at his wedding to Cleopatra

• "Merry Shrovetide" is from *2 Henry IV*, 1596-1599?, by William Shakespeare (1564-1616). It is sung by the increasingly tipsy Justice of the Peace Silence in act 5, scene 3. I have set the lyrics to the tune Dargason from Cambridge MS Dd.2.11, 1585-95. I also added an optional instrumental interlude.

Pausanias = a member of Philip's personal guards who assassinated Philip

Shrovetide = a time to feast just before Lent and fasting began leman = fiancée

• "The merry Miller of Mansfield" is an anonymous ballad from 1584-1627?, titled *A pleasant new Ballad of the mery Miller of Mansfield in Sherwood, and of King Henry the second, and how he was lodged in the Millers house, and of their pleasant communication. To the tune of the French Lavato.* Verses 1-7, 14-16, and 18-20 of the original 20 are included here.

The four voice version here is based on the keyboard setting of La Volta by William Byrd (1542-1623) in Fitzwilliam Museum MU.MS.168, c.1562-1612.



The adaptation, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

courtnoles = courtiers, slang for drunkards ywis = certainly lamps wool = lambs wool, a traditional drink of hot ale or cider

•"The mery miller's wooing of the Baker's daughter of Manchester" is an anonymous ballad that has survived in manuscript in the

Shirburn Ballads, Shirburn Castle MS. 119 D 44. This ballad may have been registered in 1581 as "The Millers daughter of Mannchester." The tune is "Nutmegs and Ginger" from the Cambridge Consort Books, c. 1585. It is basically the same melody as "Kemp's Jig," a tune about Will Kemp, the Shakespearian clown famous for his dancing. Included are verses 1-2, 8, 10 and 11 of the original 11.

The lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations, based on the Cambridge Consort Books setting.

best array = finest clothes
ringe = announce, speak loudly
daunce a downe = a popular dance, perhaps the hornpipe, which was originally
played on the instrument known as a hornpipe, especially by sailors, although here
also used as a euphemism
coy = flirtatiously shy or modest
loveth not to toye = doesn't like to flirt verbally
lown = low fellow
faigne = tell stories, exaggerate

• "The Milke-maids life" – The tune is "The merry, merry milkmaids" from *The English Dancing Master*, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686). The broadside lyrics are by Martin Parker (c.1600-c.1656) as originally published in 1634 by Thomas Lambert. Verses 1-5, 7 and 8 of the original 9 are included here.

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

jocundly = merrily, happily dulcid = dulcet, sweet and soothing pricking of clouts = sewing flouts = scorn



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green sickness = anemia
God speed the plow = a tune name
pence = pennies
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• "Mistake mee not, I am as cold as hott" is a lute song by Thomas Brewer (1611-c.1665) from the British Library, Add. Ms. 11608, c.1641-1659. In the original manuscript, only the melody and bass line are given. All four verses are included.

The inner lines of the 4 part setting, as well as the lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

• "Misteresse mine well may you fare" is from *the First Booke of Ayres*, 1600, by Thomas Morley (1558-1603). Originally a song for one voice, lute and bass viol, it is here presented as a part song for four voices.

The 4 voice part song adaptation, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

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Venus be your speede = may the goddess of love help you coll = hug clip = embrace
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•"Mistris since you so much desire" is a song for one voice, lute, and bass viol by Thomas Campion (1567-1620) from Philip Rosseter's *A Booke of Ayres, set foorth to be song to the Lute, Orpharian, and Base Violl,* 1601. I have adapted it as a part song for four voices.

Campion parodied this song later with "Beauty, Since You So Much Desire," published in *The Fourth Book*, 1617. In that song, he says that Cupid's fire resides "not in your toe, but a little higher."



The 4 voice part song adaptation, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

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woe = woo
where the rose and lilies meet = the nose
Cupids fire = love
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• "My bonny lass shee smyleth" is from *The first booke of balletts to five voyces*, 1595, by Thomas Morley (1558-1603).

The lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

• "My complaying is but faining" is a song for three voices and lute by Robert Jones (fl.1597-1615) from *A Musical Dreame or the Fourth Booke of Ayres*, 1609.

The optional third line, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

faining = pretending
Jason = captain of the Argo, of golden fleece fame

•"My fancie I did fixe" – The lyrics are from *A Handefull of pleasant delites*, 1584, by Clement Robinson (fl. 1566-1584). The first 2 stanzas are also in Bodleian MS Ashmole 48, which was compiled in 1566, so the song predates the lost 1566 edition of *Handefull*.

All verses except number 10 of the original 12 are included here. The melody named for the tune is "All in a Garden Green" from *The English Dancing Master*, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686).



The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

withal = with without the ring = outside the ring on the trace = on the outline weid = weighed larum bell = alarm bell

• "My little sweet darling" is a consort song for one voice and 4 viols from the Dow books (Christchurch Oxford MSS. 984-988) and the Wigthorpe books (BL Add MSS.17786-91), copied circa 1615. The setting in Wigthorpe has a lute part that is unrelated to the consort song, therefore I have not used it here.

The lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

• "My love hath vowed" is a song for a single voice, lute and bass viol by Thomas Campion (1567-1620) from Philip Rosseter's *A Booke of Ayres, set foorth to be song to the Lute, Orpharian, and Base Violl,* 1601. The inner lines in the four voice setting presented here are derived from the lute part. I have halved the length of measures 5 and 10, which seems to be the standard performance practice for this piece.

The inner lines, bass line underlay, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

sped = had, used, de-virginized a-maying = celebrating May Day feigned tongue = fibbing importune = urge, rush

• "My lytell prety one" – The music is transcribed and transposed from the anonymous lute song in British Library Additional MS 4900, which was copied in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. The first verse is from Add. MS 4900; other verses are from British Library Add MS 18752, which contains several songs from the 14th and 15th centuries. I have adapted it as a part song for three or four voices.



The part song adaptation, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

trowe = trust wolde = would avaunce = advance

• "My Mistres is as faire as fine" is also known as "The Servant of his mistress." It is a song in four parts by John Bennett (c.1575–after 1614) from *A Briefe Discourse Of the true (but neglected) use of Charact'ring the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution in Measurable Musicke, against the Common Practice and Custome of these Times, 1614, by Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635). The song was presented in the section labeled "Of Enamouring" as a consort song for a single alto voice (medius) and 3 viols. I have underlaid the lyrics to the viol lines to make it a part song, although the second line presented here is the actual treble line and is set higher than the melody.*



The lyric underlay, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

$$eyne = eyes$$

• "My mistress sings no other song" is a song for lute and four voices from *the First Booke of Songes & Ayres*, 1600, by Robert Jones (fl.1597-1615).

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

• "My sweetest Lesbia" is a song for one voice, lute, and bass viol by Thomas Campion (1567-1620) from Philip Rosseter's *A Booke of Ayres*, set foorth to be song to the Lute, Orpharian, and Base Violl, 1601.

The 4 voice adaptation, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

everduring = everlasting

• "My THING is my Own." is a song from *Wit and Mirth: or Pills to Purge Melancholy*, 1719-1720, published by Thomas D'urfey (1653-1723). The tune was first published without a title in Robert Carr's *The Delightful Companion*, 2nd edition, 1686, a John Playford publication. The next year, the tune was used for the political song "Lilli Burlero," which was published again by Playford in 8th edition of *The Dancing Master*, 1690. Included here are all 12 verses.

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

fee = valuables
warrant to make all appear = summons to court/request for undressing
non-suit him = dismiss his suit/undress him
greenbag and ink-horn = items associated with lawyers, judges and the like
flea in his ear = rebuffed
placket = a slit or pocket in a garment
bumpkin = awkward country fellow
to go thro' stitch = to follow through to completion, to finish
squire = country lad
to go down = to lie down
snap = something worth securing, a good job
trap = trickery



• "My true love hath my hart, and I have his" is a lute song with lyrics by Sir Philip Sidney (1554-86) from *The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*, 1590. Sydney intended the **Arcadia** as entertainment for his sister, Mary Herbert, the countess of Pembroke. He was revising the text when he died in 1586. Later it was published in several editions, some with portions of the unrevised earlier work. *Arcadia* was very influential; Shakespeare borrowed from it in *King Lear, Hamlet* and *The Winter's Tale*. This setting is adapted from an anonymous lute song setting in BL Add. MS 15117, c.1614-1630.

The inner instrumental lines, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

• "Neptunes raging fury" is a broadside ballad with lyrics from circa 1650 by Martin Parker (c.1600-c.1656). The tune is "The Valiant Sailor," printed circa 1735 (BM G.316.f [140], Harvard).

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

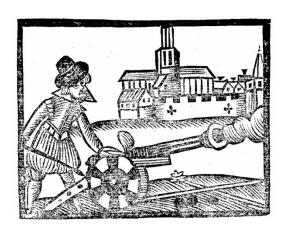
moyle = drudge, labor



• "Never weather-beaten Saile" is a song for four voices and lute from *Two Bookes of Ayres, the First Booke Contayning Divine and Morall Songs*, 1613, by Thomas Campion (1567-1620).

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

spright = spirit, soul



• "Newes from Hollands Leager: OR, Hollands Leager is lately up broken, This for a certaine is spoken." is a ballad by Lawrence Price from circa 1632. It refers to London's famous Holland's Leaguer brothel, run by Elizabeth Holland. A *leaguer* is a military encampment, although by 1630 had become common slang for a brothel. The two pieces of art originally printed with the ballad, depicting a cannon and a town beleaguered by cannon fire, are clearly about the battle of Holland's Leaguer, while the lyrics are artfully double meaning. In 1632, the brothel, which was more of a fortified estate than a

simple building, was besieged by soldiers ordered to close it down. I have changed "thought" in verse 3 to "though it," which fits the music and is clearly intended in the text. Included are verses 1-4 and 9-14 of the original 14. The tune called for by the broadside is "Canons are roaring," which survives in Forbe's *Cantus* of 1662. Holland's Leaguer is also referenced in "The Jovial Broome Man" with similar double meaning.

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

sconce = small fort or earthwork for defense Bewdly = street in London's Islington • "No more shall meads be deck'd with flow'rs" is a lute song by Nicholas Lanier (1588-1666). It is from *Select Ayres and Dialogues, the Second Book*, 1669, by John Playford (1623-1686). Lyrics are by Thomas Carew (1594?-1640). The song is a *passacaglia*, from Spanish *passacalle*, meaning "street song." The passacaglia is a musical form (as well as a courtly dance) of variations in triple meter over a ground bass. The ground bass has slight variations in this instance, allowing some harmonic variations in each of the four verses. I have converted it into a part song for four voices.

The 4 voice part song adaptation, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

meads = meadows (at that time, it would have been pronounced like the modern "maids") Lethe = river in Hades whose waters bring forgetfulness when drank



• "The Northern Lasses lamentation" is a broadside ballad with lyrics by Martin Parker (c.1600-c.1656). The full title is:

The Northern Lasses lamentation, OR

The unhappy Maids Misfortune
Since she did from her freinds depart
No earthly thing can cheer her heart
But still she doth her case Lament,
Being always filld with discontent,
Resolving to do nought but mourn,
Till to the North she doth return

The lyrics used here were printed in 1675 and only differ slightly from an earlier version probably printed during Parker's lifetime. The tune indicated is "I would I were in my own Country." I used the version known as "Goddesses" from *The English Dancing Master*, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686).

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

Selengers round = an English Country dance Westmorland = area in Cumbria, in northwest England hard hap = unfortunate happening, bad luck

• "Now Cupid look about thee" is "a song to the cittern" by Thomas Robinson (fl. 1589-1609) from *New Citharen Lessons*, 1609. It is originally for soprano and bass voices with cittern accompaniment. I have added two inner voices to make a part song in four voices. I also added a repeat of the last 5 measures. Since the song is so short, I added a second verse from Sir Walter Ralegh's poem "Farewell", Bodleian MS Rawl. Poet. 212, fols. 88r-90r.

The 2 inner lines, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

• "Now hath Flora rob'd her bowers" is part song for 3 voices by Thomas Campion (1567-1620), composed for a masque celebrating the wedding of Lord Hayes on Jan. 5, 1607. It was published in *The Discription of a Maske* ..., 1607. The bass line does not have the text underlaid in the original. I have added an optional alto voice.

The optional second line, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.



•"Now is the month of Maying" is a part song for 5 from *The first booke of balletts to five voyces*, 1595, by Thomas Morley (1558-1603).

The lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

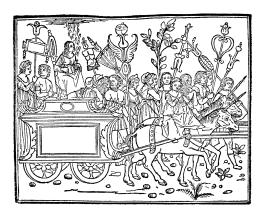
maying = participating in May Day celebrations
Barleybreake = is a game of chase for 3 couples
- see "Jone is as good as my Lady" notes above

• "Now, O now, I needs must part" is a song for 4 voices and lute from *the First Booke of Songes or Ayres*, 1597, by John Dowland (1563-1626). The tune is also known as "The Frog Galliard." I have used the spellings and hyphenation from the 1613 printing.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

• "Now winter nights enlarge" is a song for a single voice, lute and bass from *The Third and Fourth Booke of Ayres*, c.1617, by Thomas Campion (1567-1620). I have converted it to a part song for 4 voices.

The alto and tenor lines, bass underlay, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.



• "O griefe even on the Bud" is a part song for 5 voices by Thomas Morley (1558-1603) from *Canzonets or Little Short Airs*, 1597.

The lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

•"O lusty May" is one of the earliest Scottish part songs, being mentioned in *The Complaynt of Scotland*, 1548, and was popular for a long time. It appears in the manuscript titled *Ane buik of roundells*, 1612, "collected and notted" by David Melvil (fl.1600-1612).

The lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

Phebus schene = sunshine,
Phoebus = Apollo
Helios = the sun
pelluciand = clear
Esperus = Hesperus, the evening star
bray = bank of a river or lake or sea
schurs = shores
sched = cut
firth = a wooded area
mair = more
glistering = shining, glistening



• "O Mistris mine" – The song setting here is based on the keyboard setting by William Byrd. There are 3 versions of the melody surviving by Morley, William Byrd and John Gamble, each with different numbers of measures. None of these versions perfectly fits the lyrics from *Twelfth Night* 2.3, c.1601-2, by William Shakespeare (1564-1616). Spellings are from the First Folio, 1623. I have included a galliard version based on the broken consort setting in *The First Booke of Consort Lessons*, 1599 & 1611, by Thomas Morley (1558-1603).

The adaptation, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

Sweet and twentie = sweet and twenty times more sweet



• "O, waly waly" is an English song with a long and complicated history. The lyrics used here are of the song "Waly, Waly, Gin Love Be Bonny" from The Tea Table Miscellany, 1726, by Allan Ramsey (1686-1758). Ramsay indicated that the song was an old one at that time; in fact, a variation of one verse can be found in a manuscript from the 1620s. A corresponding tune was printed in 1725 in William Thomson's Orpheus Caledonius, or a Collection of the best Scotch Songs, where it was called "Wale' Wale' up yon Bank." The tune used here was printed by Cecil Sharp and Charles Marson in 1906 in Folk Songs From Somerset, Third Series. While beginning similarly to the older tune, it is different after the first few notes.

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

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Waly = expression of sorrow such as "woe is me"

Brae = bank of a river or lake or sea

Burn-side = bank of a brook or stream
gae = go
aik = oak
syne = then
busk = prepare, get ready
kame = comb

Martinmas = a celebration of the feast of St. Martin, November 11

Arthur's seat = a hill in Holyrood Park in Edinburgh, Scotland
Saint Anton's Well = Saint Anthony's Well, a natural spring in Holyrood Park
cramasia = crimson
had I wist = had I known
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• "Of all the birds that ever I see" is a part song for 3 voices by Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635), from *Deuteromelia*, 1609.

The lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

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birds = girls, women
sinamont (cinnamon), ginger, nutmegs, cloves = spices believed to help get an erection
nose = penis
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• "Of all the birds that I doe know" is a song for four voices, bass viol and lute by John Bartlet (fl. 1606-1610) from *A Booke of Ayres with a triplicitie of musicke, where of the first part is for the lute or orpharion, and the viole de gambo and 4 partes to sing, the second part is for 2 trebles to sing to the lute and viole, the third part is for the lute and one voyce, and the viole de gambo, 1606. The lyrics are by George Gascoigne (c.1535-1577) from <i>A Hundreth Sundrie Flowres*, 1573. The song was dedicated to a "gentlewoman whose name was Philip." Of course, it is not really about a bird, but rather about sex. Every word with a modern double meaning, such as "prick," had the same meaning in 1606.



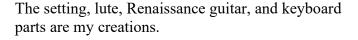
The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

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list = wants
laies on load = ? goes to it
fend cut phippe = parry a thrust, Philip
peate = pet
by the rood = by the rod, a phrase used in swearing
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• "Oft have I sigh'd" is from *The Third and Fourth Booke of Ayers*, c.1617, by Thomas Campion (1567-1620). Originally it was for a single voice, lute and bass viol.

The inner lines, bass lyric underlay, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

• "Once I loved a Maiden faire" is a tune printed by John Playford (1623-1686) in *The English Dancing Master*, 1651, and subsequent editions. The song lyrics are from an anonymous broadside ballad, 1619-1629?, where the title is given as "The Revolted Louer. / OR / A young Maiden is apt to be wonne, / Approved by what this Damsell hath done." I have included verses 1-8, and 10-12 of the original 12 verses.





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the boy = Cupid
they will be gad = they will wander about looking for pleasure
sped = loyal
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• "The panges of Loue and lovers fittes" is a broadside ballad from 1559 with lyrics by William Elderton (d.1592 or before). Included of the original 9 verses are numbers 1-4, 6 and 9. The tune is "King Solomon."

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

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paragon = a person who is a perfect example of a quality glistered = glistened
Paris / Helena = the couple that caused the Trojan War
Troylus / Cresseda = a doomed couple from the Trojan Wars
Leander = he swam the Hellespont river each night to see his love Hero exuperate = overcome, rise above
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• "The Parting Glass" - Though "The Parting Glass" has sometimes been attributed to Scottish poet Sir Alex Boswell (1775-1822), a version of the song was documented earlier in the Skene Manuscript, a collection of 117 musical notations compiled by John Skene in the early 1600s. Written by, or for, John Skene (d.1644) of Hallyards, Lothian, or his son William. It was presented in tablature for the mandore, a kind of small lute.

It was the most popular song for parting with company until Robert Burns wrote "Auld Lang Syne."

I have provided a setting for four voices, as well a setting as for a single voice and 3 instruments.

The setting, lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

• "Pastyme with good companye" is a part song for three voices from the Henry VIII Manuscript, British Library Add MS 31922, c.1510-1520.

The lute, Renaissance guitar, and keyboard parts are my creations.

gruche = grudge, begrudge dejest = digest esthew = eschew







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