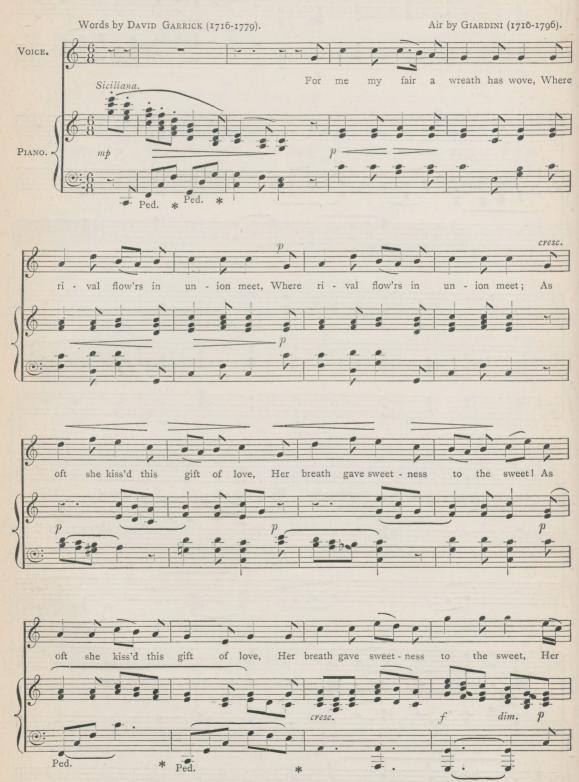
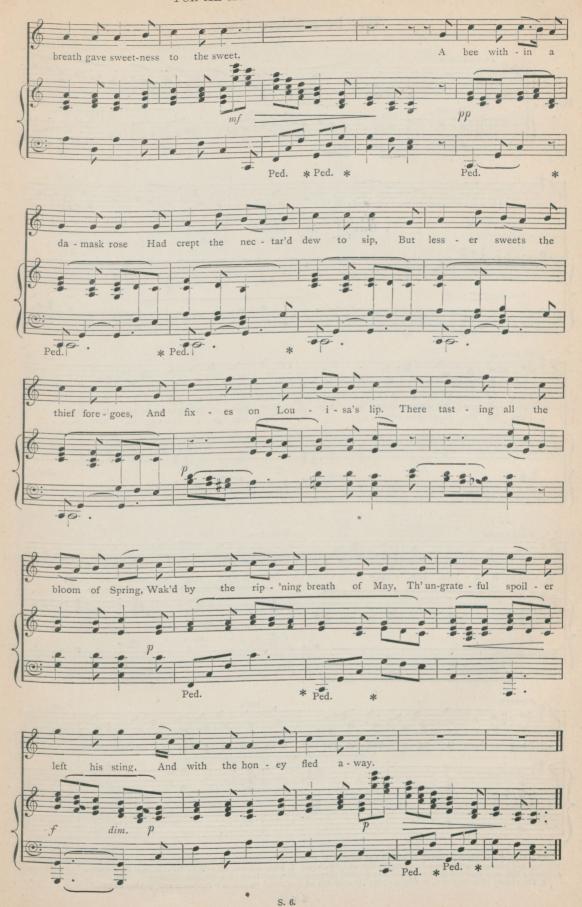
For me my fair a wreath has wove.



Though not born an Englishman, Giardini spent much of his time in England, acting first as leader, and afterwards as manager of the (London) Italian Opera (1752—1765). According to Burney no artist was ever so much applauded, excepting only David Garrick, the author of the above verses. Garrick's lines are imitated from a Spanish Madrigal from Twiss's Tour in Spain.



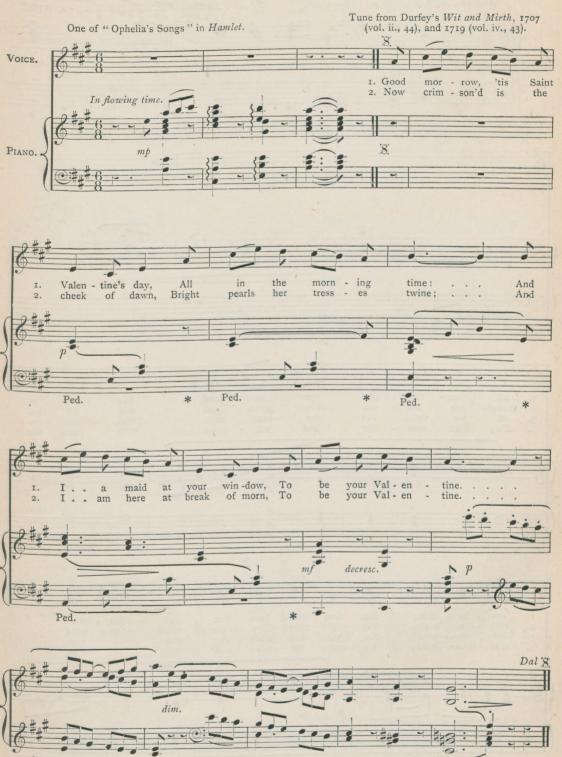
We be soldiers three.



The text of the melody, which is here given exactly, is from *Deuteromelia* (1609)* where it appears among the "Freemen's Songs." Another, but inferior reading may be found in *Wit* and *Mirth* (vol. 1, 1698, and vol. vi., p. 177 (1719). It may be mentioned that in many copies the 15th note (marked ⊕) is *natural.* The original three-part harmony is given in Hawkins' History.

† The phrase "Pardona moy, je vous an pree" is evidently an Anglicised version of "Pardonez moi, je vous en prie."

Good morrow, 'tis St. Valentine's Day.

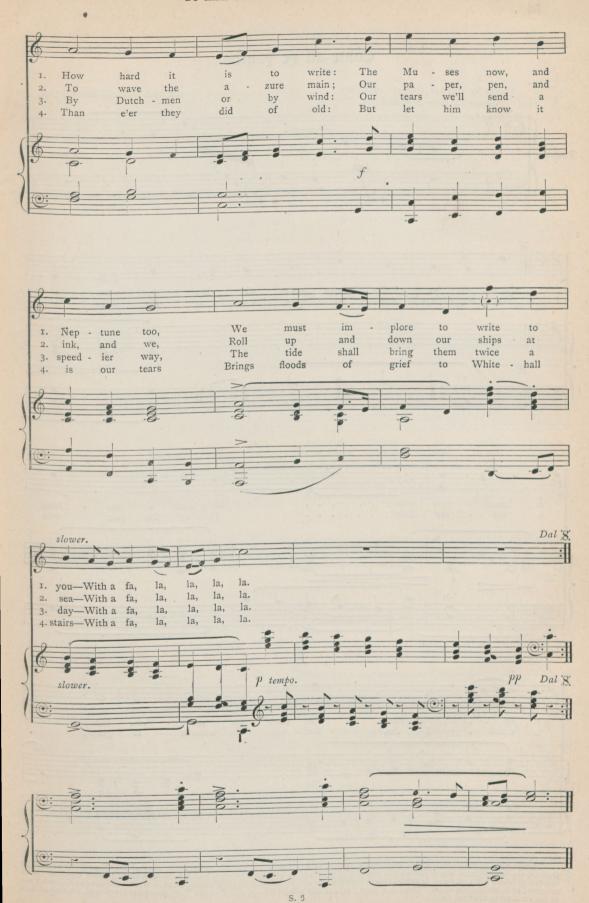


This exquisite little melody appears to have been evolved from one or even two older airs. "Who 'list to lead a soldier's life" from The Dancing Master of 1650, and "Lord Thomas and Fair Ellinor" from Sandys' Christmas Carols (1883), are both possible precursors of "To-morrow 'tis St. Valentine's day" which occurs in several Ballad Operas, as for example The Quaker's Opera (1728). The first stanza is from one of the most popular of "Ophelia's Songs" in Hanlet (Act 4, Scene 5); while the second stanza is an adaptation to prolong so delicious a strain. Durfey includes the air, set to the words beginning "Arise, arise, my Juggy, my Puggy," in Wit and Mirth (1707, vol. ii., p. 44, and in the edition of 1719, vol. iv., p. 43).

To all you ladies now at land.



Matthew Prior it was who originated, or at least, handed down the story that the Earl of Dorset wrote these verses at sea, on the night before a naval engagement, during the first Dutch war, 1664. Pepys' Diary, however, confutes this statement, by anticipating that event. Under Jan. 2, 1664-5, is the following entry:—"To my Lord Brouncker's, by appointment, in the Piazza, in Covent Garden; where I occasioned much mirth with a ballet I brought with me, made from the seamen at sea to their ladies in town; saying Sir W. Pen, Sir G. Ascue, and Sir J. Lawson made them. Here a most noble French dinner and banquet. The street full of footballs, it being a great frost." The ballet referred to was Earl Dorset's song. Durfey gives a bad copy of the air, in Wit and Mirth, vi., 272 (1720).



Come all ye youths.



Thomas Otway, the author of the above song, is said to have been the finest English tragic poet of the Classical School. The Orphan, the tragedy from which the song is taken, was produced in 1680, and at once won for Otway a distinguished position. Both words and music are contained in Wit and Mirth IV, 282 (1719) and in Ritson's English Songs, where it is stated that "the following are supposed to be the original notes. There is a later, but not much superior air, by Dr. Boyce." In the copies mentioned, the second half of the air is set in common time.



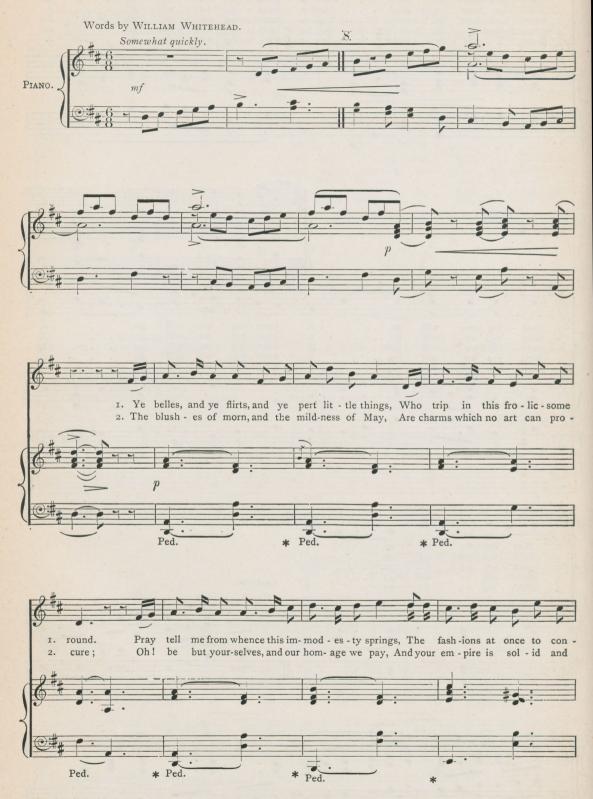
A bunting we will go.



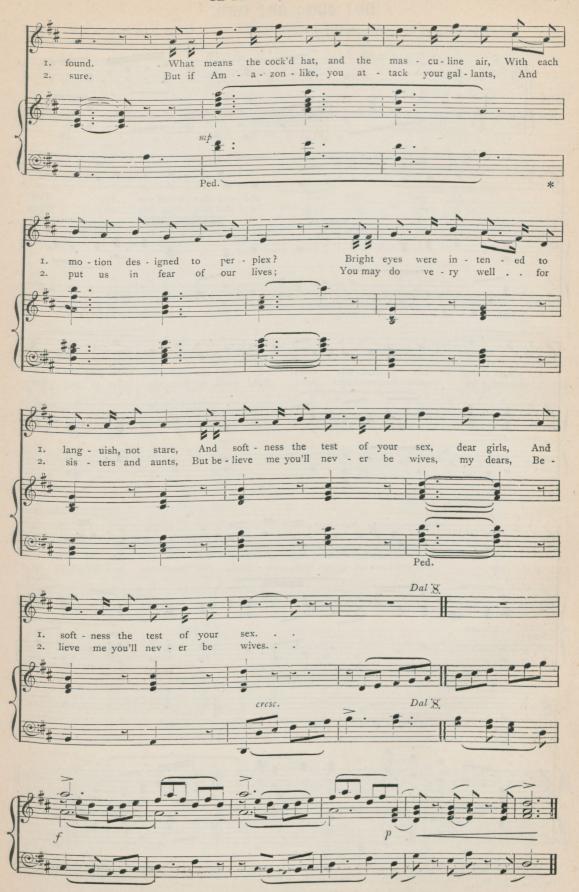
Fielding's Don Quixote in England (1734) contains the above verses, which were originally designed for the old air of "A begging we will go." But the present tune is now always associated with Fielding's picturesque words. It is found in broadsides, and in collections such as The Songster's Companion.



De belles, and ye flirts.



Both words and music are drawn from Ritson's English Songs (1783), where the heading is simply "For Ranelagh," whose celebrated gardens—now a part of the Chelsea Hospital garden—flourished in 1742, and for some sixty succeeding years.



Ab! stay; ab! turn.



"The Fair Penitent" (Congreve), from which the above song is taken, was supplied with incidental music by John Eccles, and published (1703). Another, and quite different setting is quoted, as by Eccles, in Wit and Mirth, vol. v., p. 234 (1719). Our copy is from Ritson's English Songs, 1783

Westron wynde.

From a manuscript in the British Museum.



This curious snatch of old English melody is extracted from an oblong Quarto manuscript of the early part of the sixteenth century. (See appendix to Royal MSS. 58 British Museum.) It has been often quoted, but not always correctly. The notes given above have been carefully copied from the original. The two stanzas of words are an adaptation from two old versions.



The ballad of *The Country Lass* was printed about 1620, and it appears likely that the above air was associated with it. In Durfey's Wit and Mirth, vol. iv., p. 152 (1719), The Country Lass is set to the air of Cold and raw, and in vol. ii., p. 240, of the same work, there is Salley's Answer to Sawney, a new song, beginning "As I gang'd o'er the Links of Leith," but without any music. Carey's own setting will be found on the next page.

Sally in our alley.



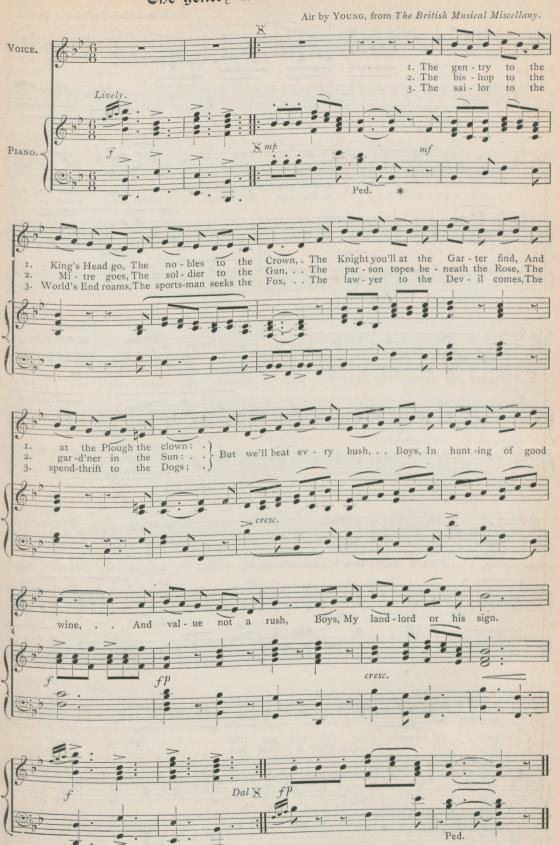
In a volume of folio half-sheet songs (H. 1601, British Museum), several versions of Carey's own setting of "Sally" may be found: one of these has a Flute part added at the end, and is entitled "The silent Flute, to the tune of Sally." There is also "Sally in our adley, to Billy in Piccadilly, with proper graces to the tune." Another version is in the Musical Century. ii., 32 (1740).

There's a health unto This Majesty.



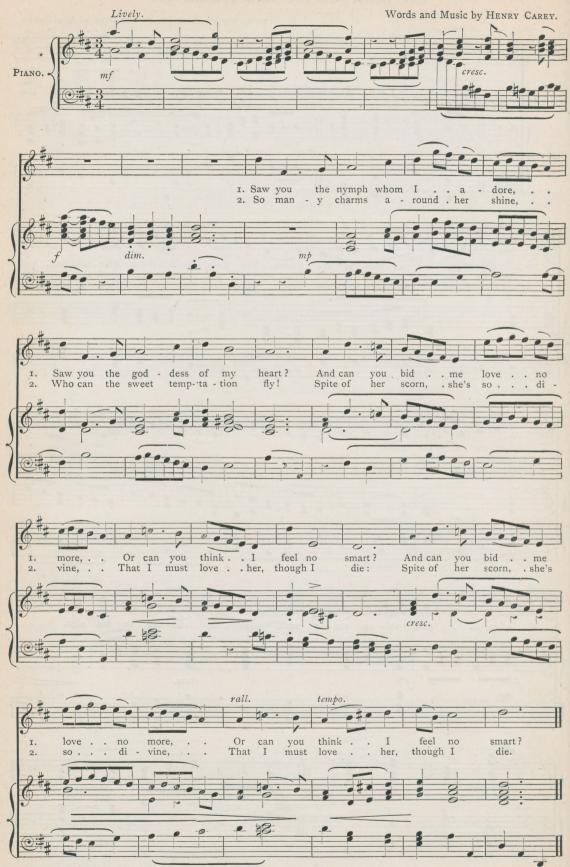
"Come let's all be musitioners, and all roar and sing; 'Here's a health unto His Majesty, With a fa, la, la, la, la, lero." [Thomas Shadwell's Epsom Wells (1673).] Both words and music are in Playford's Companion (1667). The air is perhaps derived from "Once I loved a maiden fair," from The Dancing Master (1650).

The gentry to the "king's "bead go.*

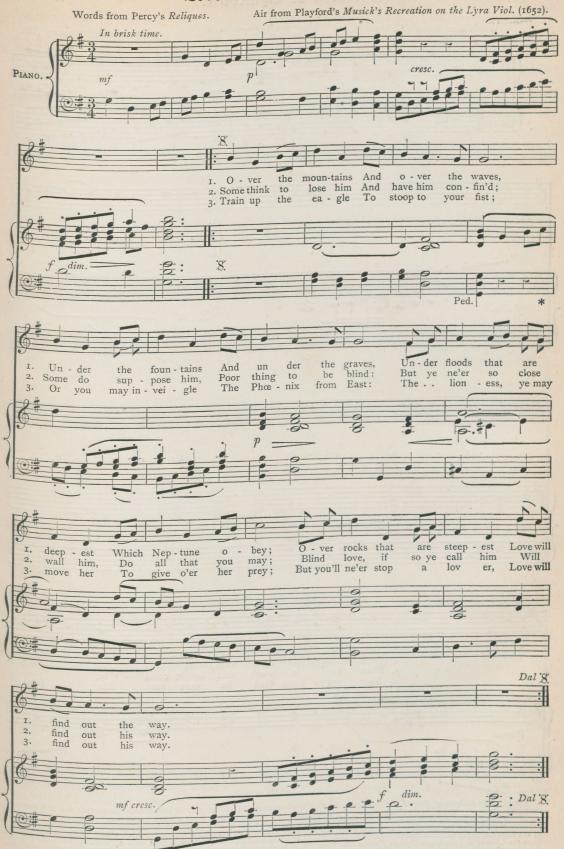


* Words adapted by the late John Hullah, and here inserted by the kind permission of Messrs. MacMillan & Co.

Saw you the nymph.

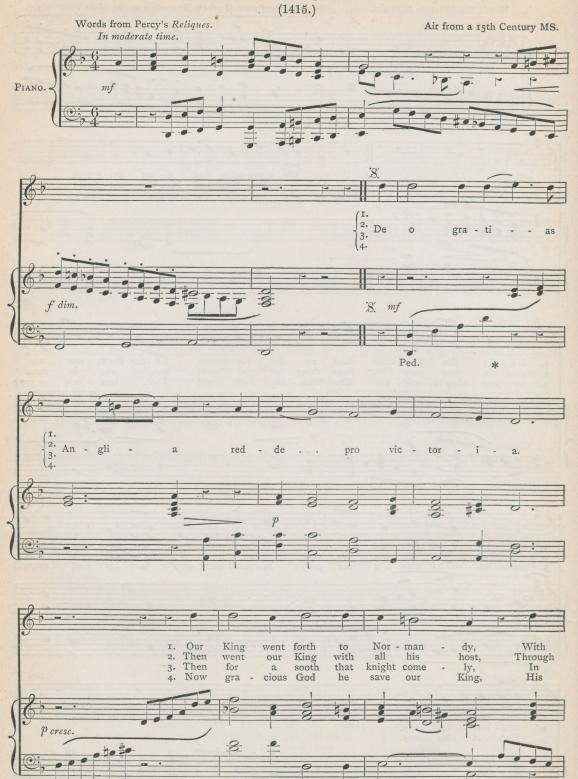


Love will find out the way.

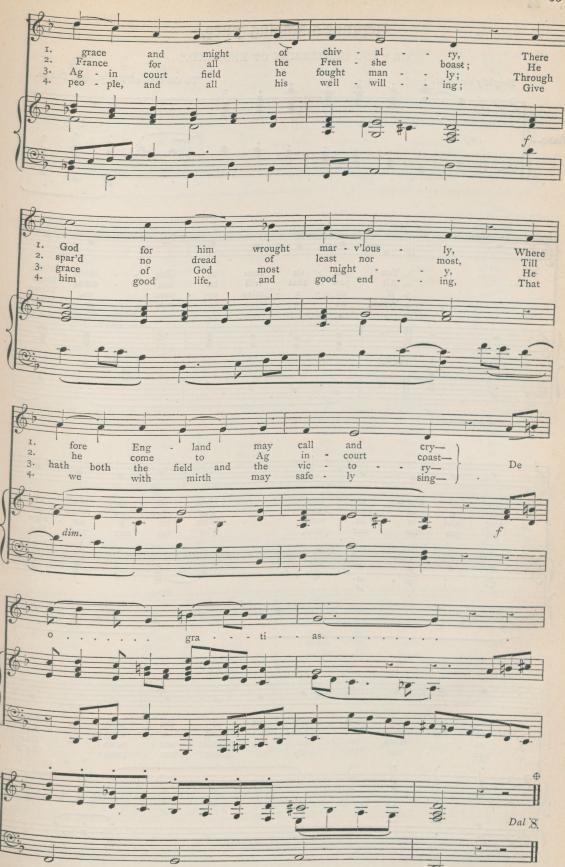


Percy gives two additional stanzas, while Ritson discovered no less than thirteen stanzas to exist in the black letter copies. A few redundant words are omitted to aid the singer.

Battle of Agincourt.



Percy, in the Reliques of Ancient English Poetry (ii., 26, 1839) introduces this old song of Agincourt with the remark that it is inserted merely as a curiosity, and adds that "our plain and martial ancestors could wield their swords much better than their pens." Warton, in the History of English Poetry (sect. 20) says that when Henry V. entered London after Agincourt "the gates and streets were hung with tapestry, representing the histories of ancient heroes; and children were placed in artificial turrets, singing verses." Some of the editions of the Reliques, as for example that above quoted, give the music of the song in old character, copied from a Pepysian MS. since missing from the Library of Magdalene College, Cambridge. The text of the music, here adopted, is from a MS. in Trinity College (Cambridge). Readers may be referred to an extremely interesting book edited by Mr. Fuller Maitland entitled English Carols of the 15th Century (Leadenhall Press) which deals fully with this subject.



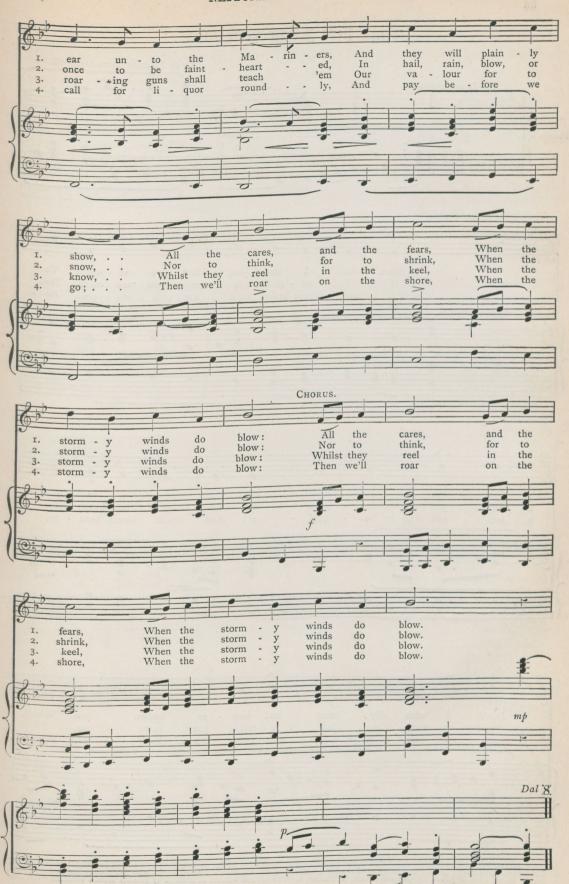
The MS. gives a few bars of three-part chorus; too hopelessly crude, however, for insertion in these pages.

Meptune's Raging Fury,

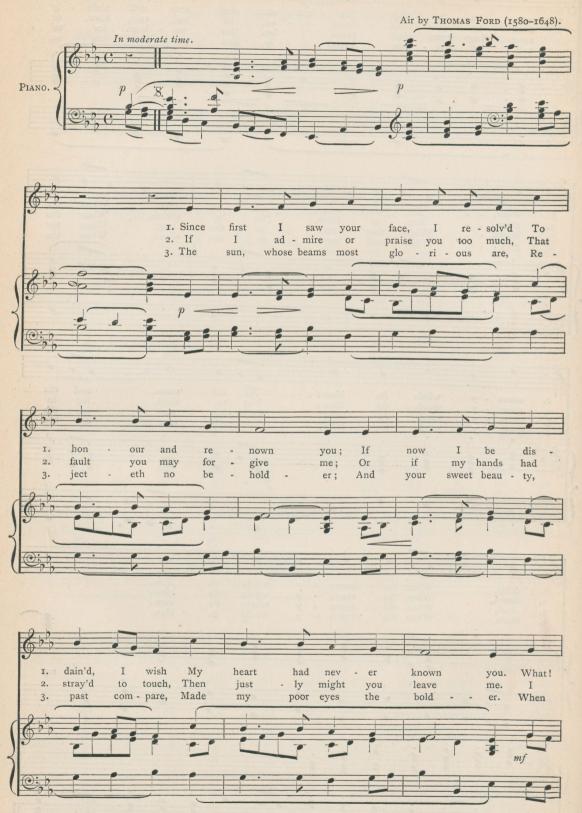
OR "YOU GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND."



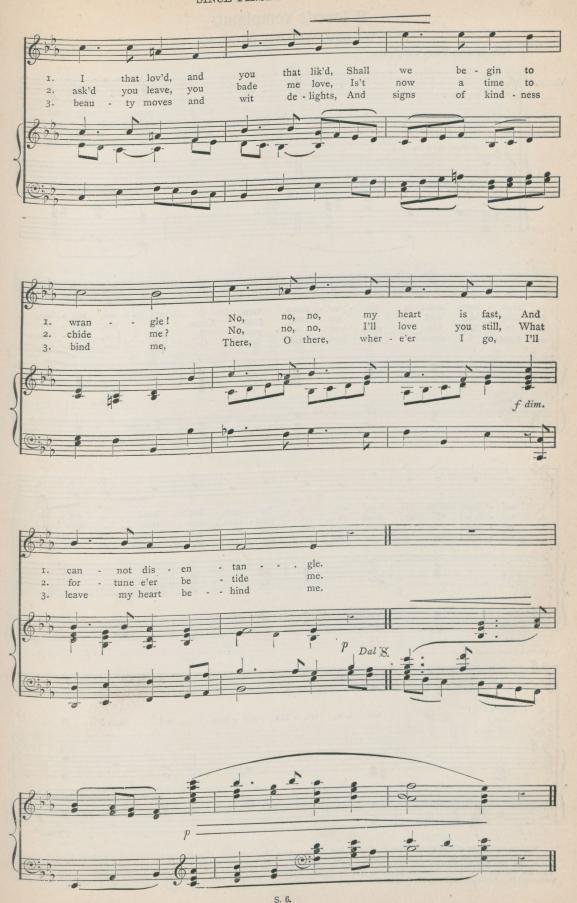
"The above is altered from an older ballad written by Martin Parker; an early printed copy of which, in black letter, under the title of Saylor's for my money, to the tune of the Joviall Cobler, is in the Pepysian library, at Magdalen College, Cambridge." [Ritson's English Songs (1783).] An early version of the air is in Loyal Songs (1686).



Since first 3 saw your face.



Ford's so-called 'Madrigal,' is to be found in *Musicke of Sundrie Kindes* (fol. 1607). It was written as a song for voice and lute, or for four voices without accompaniment. It is one of the few compositions that has survived its composer, who was a musician in the suite of Prince Henry (Son of James I.), and afterwards, to Charles I. The second volume of *Musicke of Sundrie Kindes* contains "Pavans, Galiards, Almaines, Toies, Jiggs, Thumps for two base viols. the liera-way," etc.

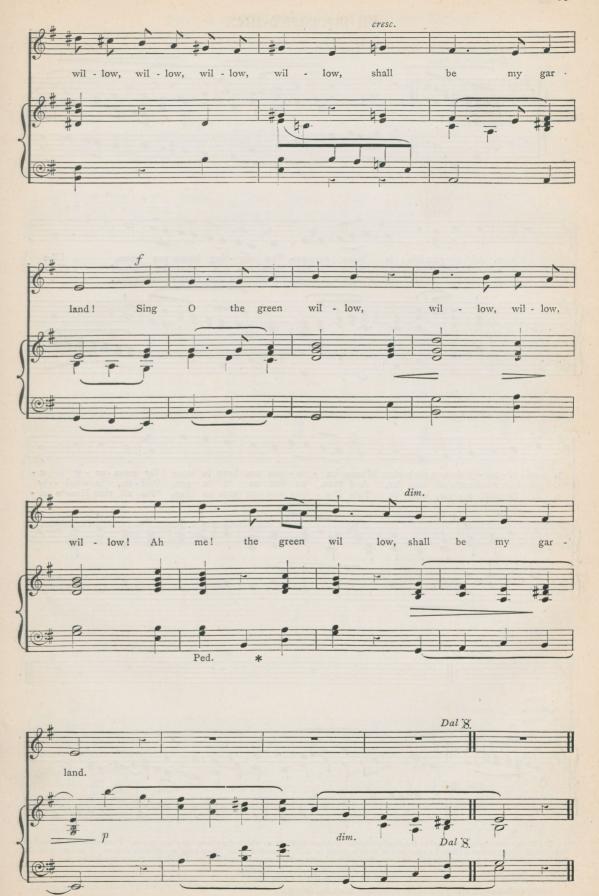


A lover's complaint.

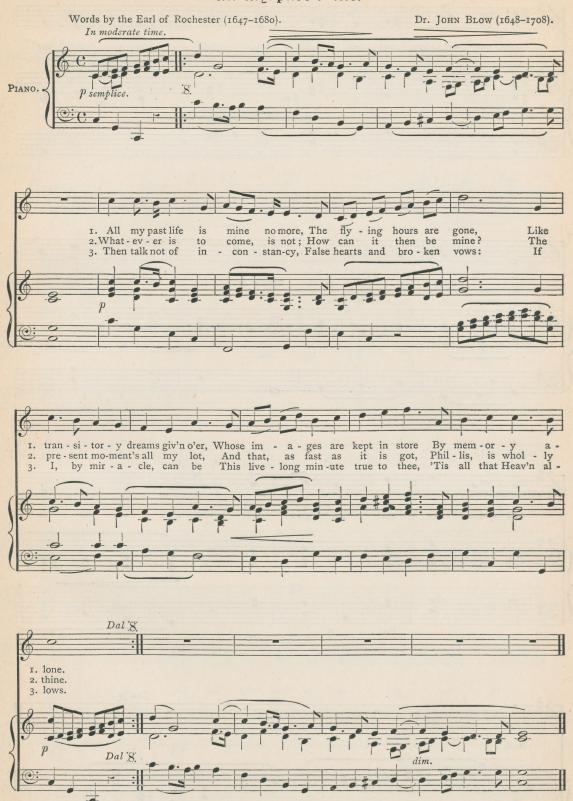
WILLOW, WILLOW, WILLOW.



Shakespeare's use of the above song in Othello, has given it an added interest. (Desdemona) "She had a song of Willow, an old thing 'twas, but it expressed her fortune; and she dyed singing it." The black-letter copy, in the Pepy's Collection, from which Percy has drawn his words, entitles the song "A lover's complaint, being forsaken of his love. To a pleasant tune." The tune is in Thomas Dallis's MS. Lute book (Library of Trinity College, Dublin), where it appears as All a greane willowe (1588). It is also contained in Additional MSS. 15117, British Museum.



All my pass'd life.



Dr. Blow's melody is preserved in Playford's *Theater of Music* (1685) from which the above copy was made. Blow preceded Purcell as Organist of Westminster Abbey, he also, on the latter's death in 1695, succeeded him. Blow held a Lambeth degree. The author of the words was that clever but reckless John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, whose epigram on Charles II. bids fair to become lasting:—

"He never said a foolish thing Nor ever did a wise one."