

The Third Booke of English Songs

for Voice & Ensemble,

Gathered from amongst the finest songs, ballads and ayres devised by sundrie authors in our faire ilande of

England

by Steve Hendricks.



Iames the King





This book and the accompanying volumes present a number of songs predominantly from the British isles of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The songs are mostly homophonic, although there is limited polyphony in the handful of madrigals. 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. The associated lute editions of these books will present the original lute parts for the lute songs and part songs where available, as well as new lute parts where none existed before.

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 the liberties I have taken will please and not offend.

Chords have been added for the melodies, although they appear as such in none of the original pieces.

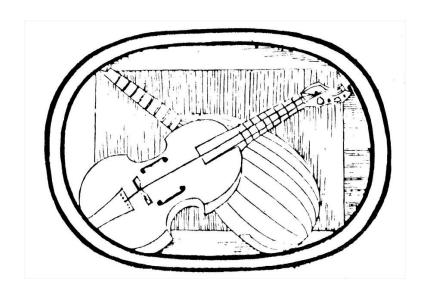
The original spellings and punctuation have been preserved where possible. If a word is not immediately identifiable, try sounding it out. Most of these songs predate dictionaries and standardized spelling.



The Third Booke of English Songs

Vocal Edition

Steve Hendricks



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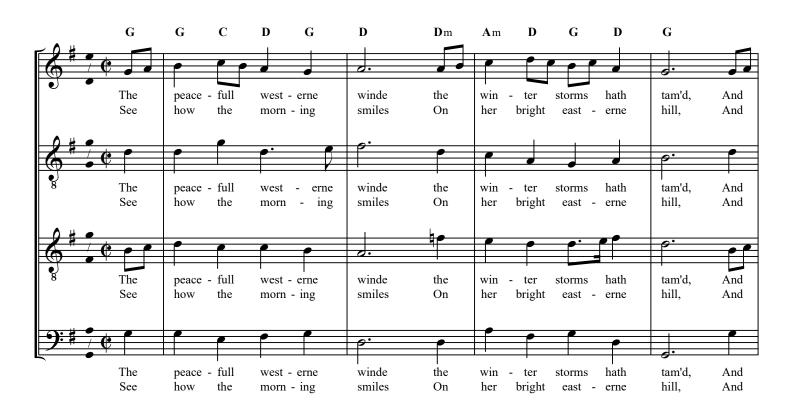
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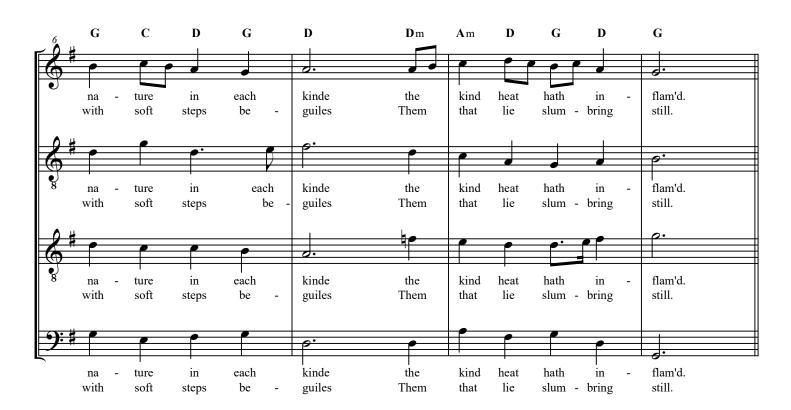


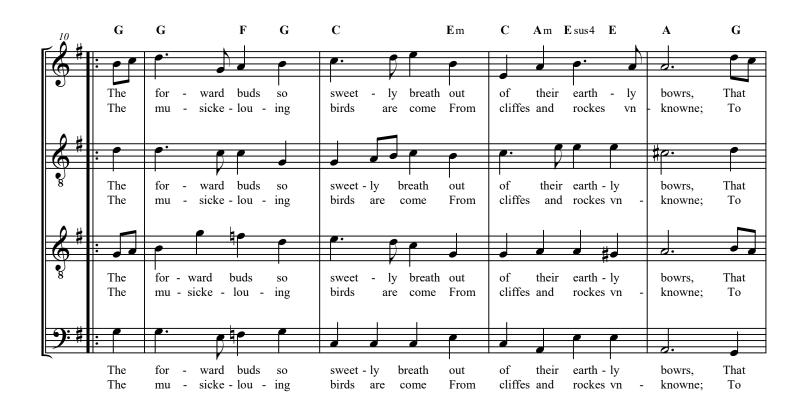
The peacefull westerne winde

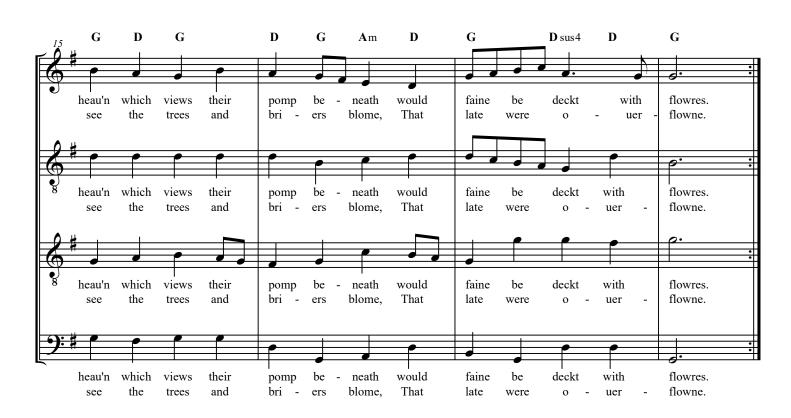
verses I-2

Thomas Campion





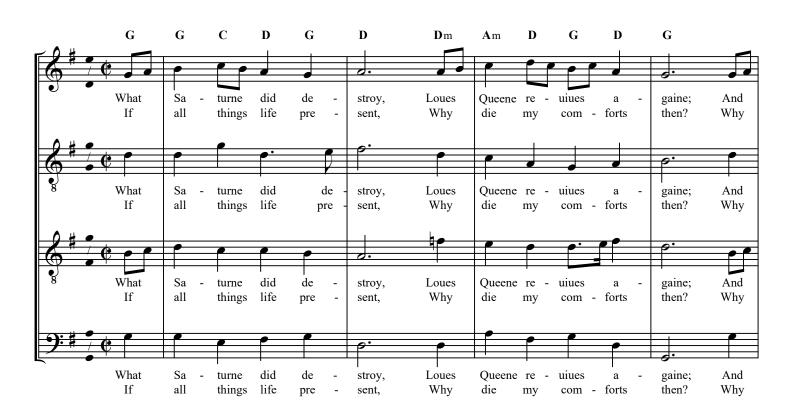


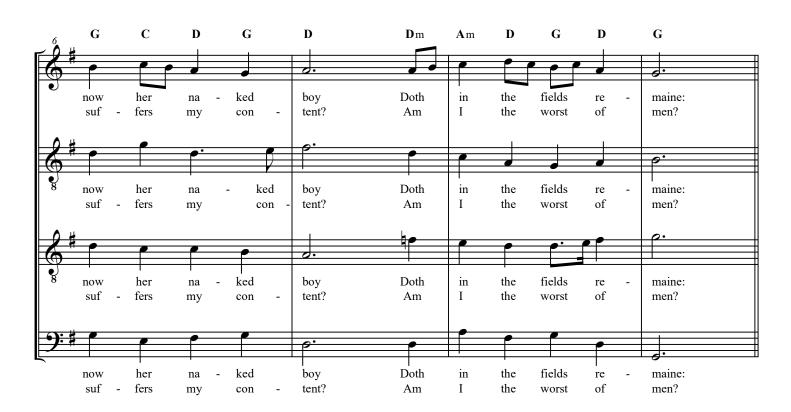


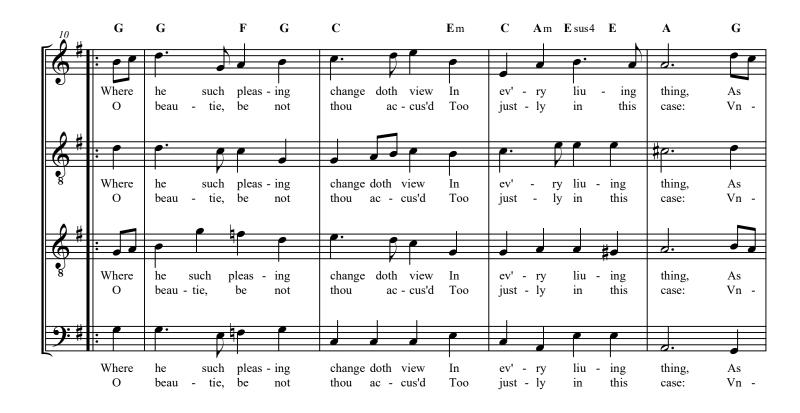
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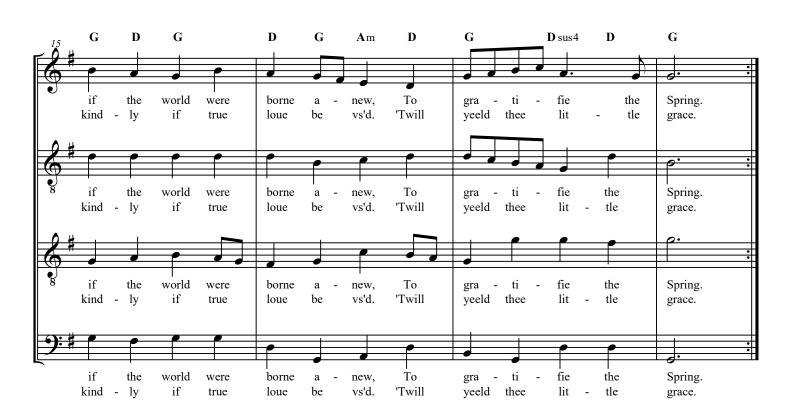
verses 3-4

Thomas Campion





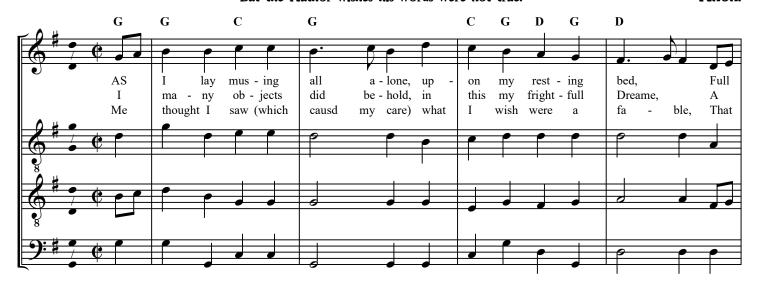


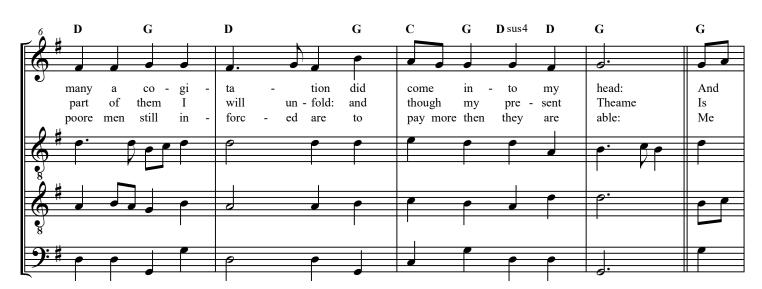


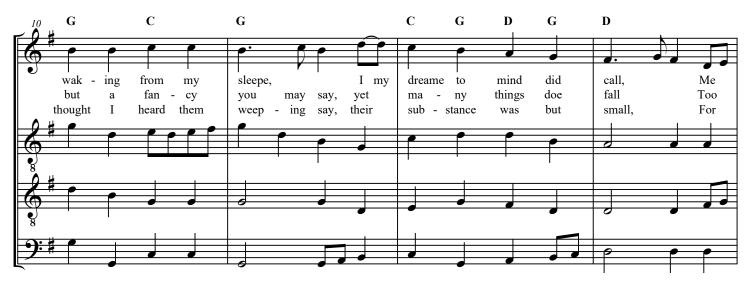
The poore man pays for all. This is but a dreame which here shall insue:

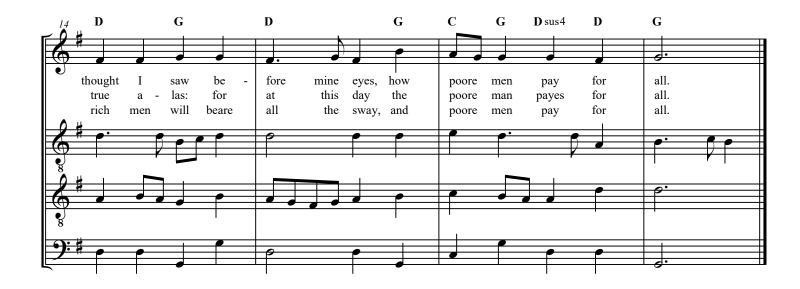
But the Author wishes his words were not true.

Anon.









Me thought I saw how wealthy men did grind the poore mens faces,
And greedily did prey on them,
not pittying their cases:
They make them toyle and labour sore for wages too too small:
The rich men in the Tavernes rore:
but poore men pay for all.

Me thought I saw an Usurer old, walke in his Fox-fur'd gowne,
Whose wealth and eminence controld the most men in the Towne:
His wealth he by extortion got, and rose by others fall,
He had what his hands earned not, but poore men pay for all.

Me thought I saw a Courtier proud goe swaggering along, That unto any scarce allow'd the office of his tongue: Me thought, wert not for bribery, his Peacocks plumes would fail, He ruffles out in bravery, but poore men pay for all.

Me thought I met (sore discontent) some poore men on the way, I asked one whither he went so fast and could not stay? Quoth he, I must goe take my Lease, or else another shall:

My Landlords riches doe increase, but poore men pay for all.

Me thought I saw most stately wives, goe jetting on the way,
That live delightfull idle lives, and go in garments gay,
That with the moon their shapes doe change or else thei'l chide and brawle,
Thus women goe like monsters strange, and poore men pay for all.

Me thought I was i'th Countrey,
where poore men take great paines,
And labour hard continually,
onely for rich mens gaines,
Like th'Israelites in Egypt,
the poore are kept in thrall:
The task-masters are playing kept.
but poore men pay for all.

Me thought I saw poore Tradesmen ith' City and else-where,
Whom rich men keepe as beads-men, in bondage care and feare:
Thei'l have them worke for what they list, thus weakest goe to the wall,
The rich men eate and drinke the best, but poore men pay for all.

Me thought I saw two Lawyers base one to another say.

We have had in hand this poore mans Case, a twelve-month and a day.

And yet weel not contented be to let the matter fall,

Beare thou with me & Ile beare with thee, while poore men pay for all.

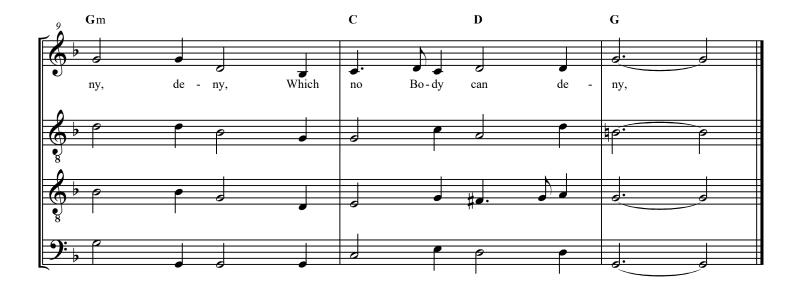
Me thought I saw a red-nose Oast, as fat as he could wallow,
Whose carkasse, if it should be roast, would drop seven stone of tallow,
He growes rich out of measure, with filling measure small,
He lives in mirth and pleasure, but poore men pay for all.

And so likewise the Brewer stout, the Chandler and the Baker,
The Mault-man also without doubt, and the Tobacco-taker,
Though they be proud and stately growne, and beare themselves so tall,
Yet to the world it is well knowne, that poore men pay for all.

Even as the mighty Fishes still, doe feed upon the lesse;
So rich men, might they have their will, would on the poore men ceaze:
It is a proverbe old and true, that weakest goe toth' wall,
Rich men can drinke till th' sky looke blue, but poore men pay for all.

But now, as I before did say,
this is but a Dreame indeed,
Though all dreames prove not true, some may
hap right as I doe reade.
And if that any come to passe,
I doubt this my Dreame shall:
For still tis found too true a case,
that poore men pay for all.





Here's Lambeth Ale to cool the Maw, And Beer as spruce as e'er you saw, But Mum as good as Man can draw, Which no Body, &c.

If Reins be loose as some Mens Lives, Whereat the Purling Female grieves, Here's stitch-Back that will please your Wives, Which no Body, &c.

Here's Cyder too, ye little wot, How oft 'twill make ye go to Pot, 'Tis Red-streak all, or it is not, Which no Body, &c.

Here's Scholar that has doft his Gown, And donn'd his Cloak and come to Town, 'Till all's up drink his College down, Which no Body, &c.

Here's North-down, which in many a Case, Pulls all the Blood into the Face, Which blushing is a sign of Grace, Which no Body, &c.

If Belly full of Ale doth grow, And Women runs in Head you know, Old Pharoah will not let you go, Which no Body can deny.

Here's that by some bold Brandy hight, Which Dutch-men use in Case of fright, Will make a Coward for to Fight, Which no Body, &c. Here's China Ale surpasseth far, What Munden vents at Temple-bar, Tis good for Lords and Ladies Ware, Which no Body, &c.

Here's of Epsom will not Fox You, more than what's drawn out of Cocks Of Middleton, yet cures the Pox, Which no Body, &c.

For ease of Heart, here's that will do't, A Liquor you may have to boot, Invites you or the Devil to't, Which no Body, &c.

For Bottle Ale, though it be windy,
Whereof I cannot chuse but mind ye,
I would not have it left behind ye,
Which no Body, &c.

Take Scurvy-Grass, or Radish Ale,
'Twill make you like a Horse to Stale,
And cures whatsoever you Ail,
Which no Body, &c.

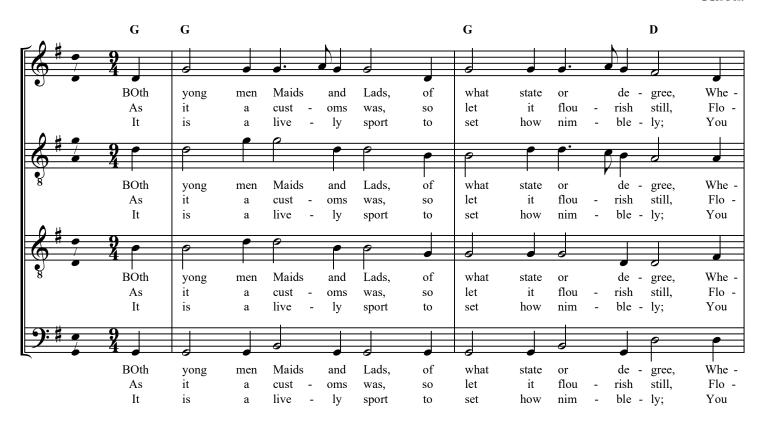
For Country Ales, as that of Chess, Or of Darby you'll confess, The more you Drink, you'll need the less, Which no Body, &c.

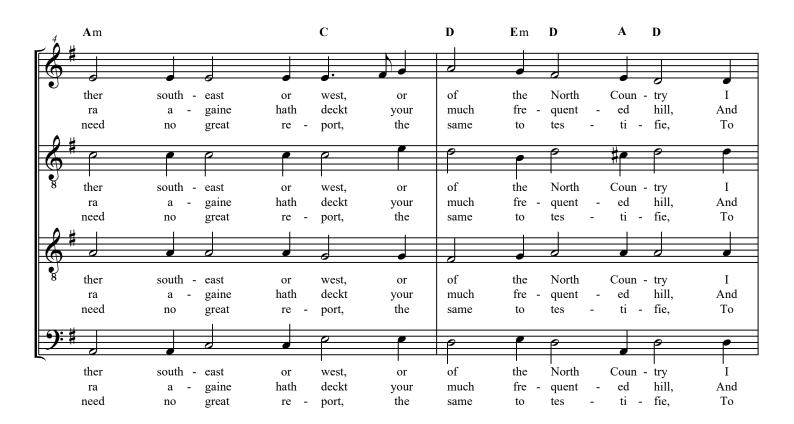
But one thing must be thought upon,
For Morning-Draught when all is done,
A Pot of Purl for Harrison,
Which no Body can deny.

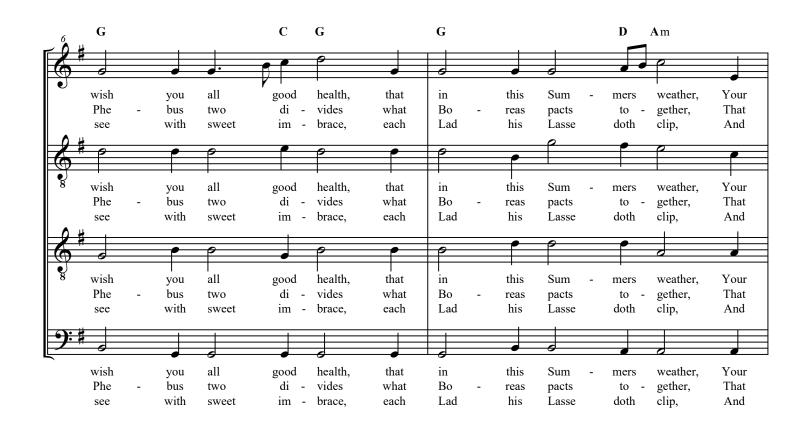
The praise of our Country Barley-Brake

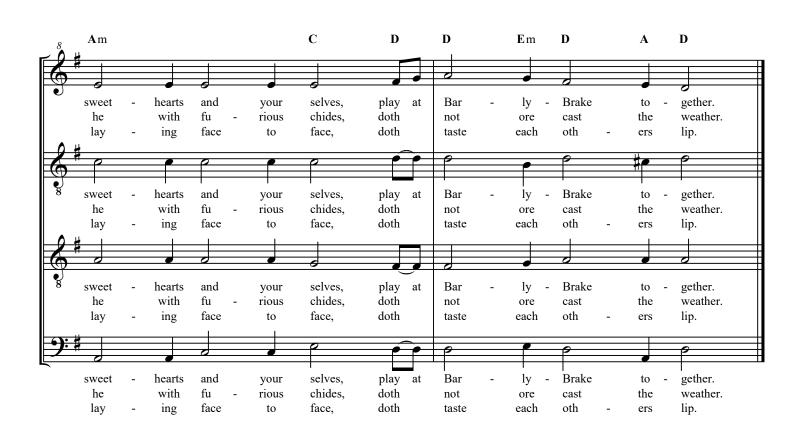
verses 1-3

Anon.





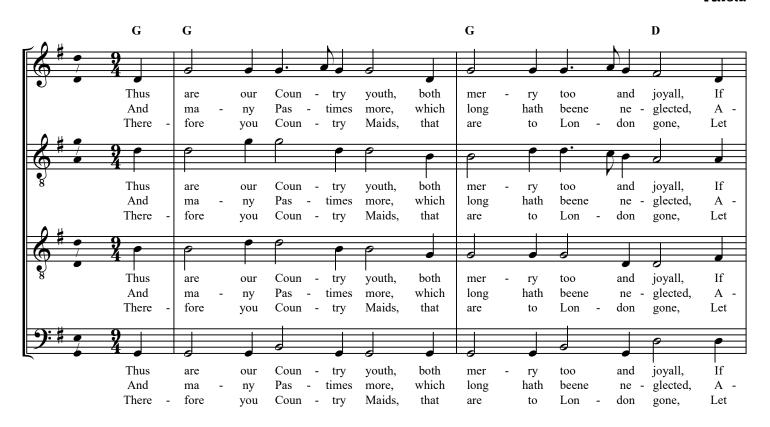


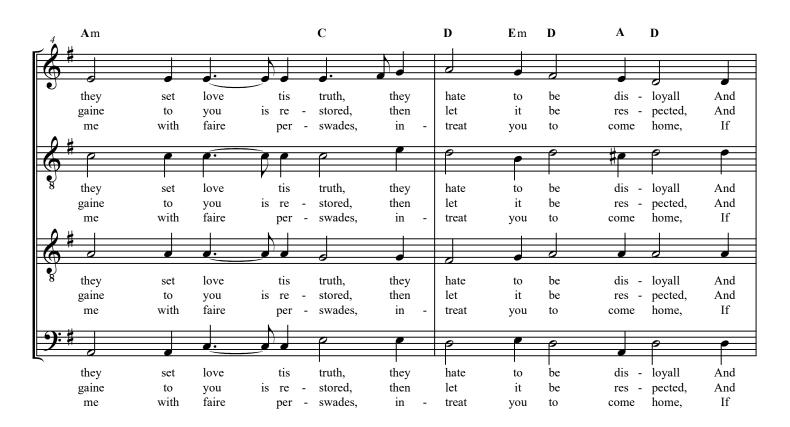


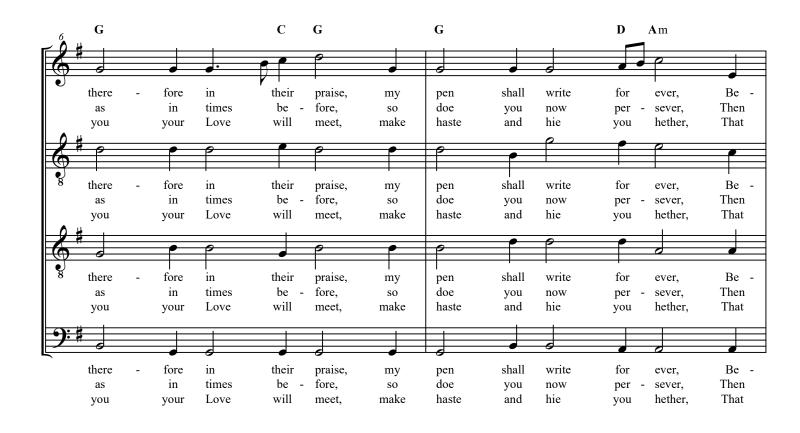
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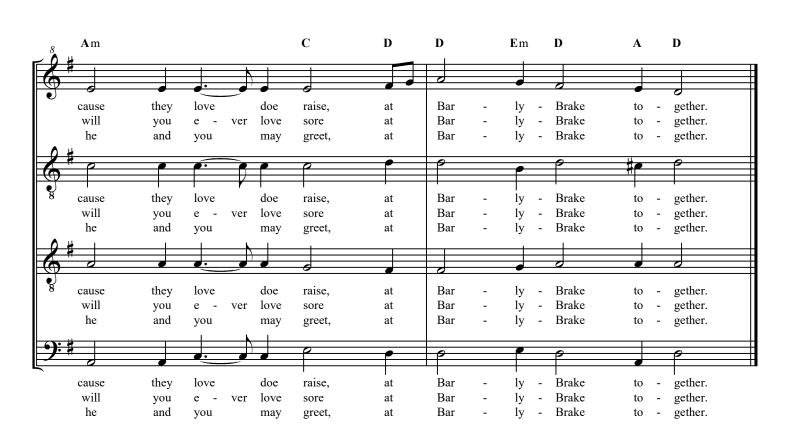
verses 4-6

Anon.

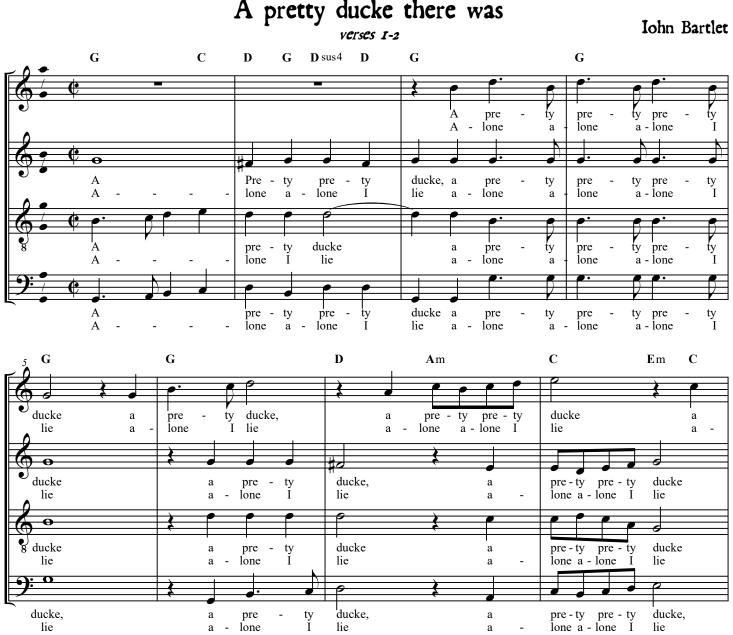


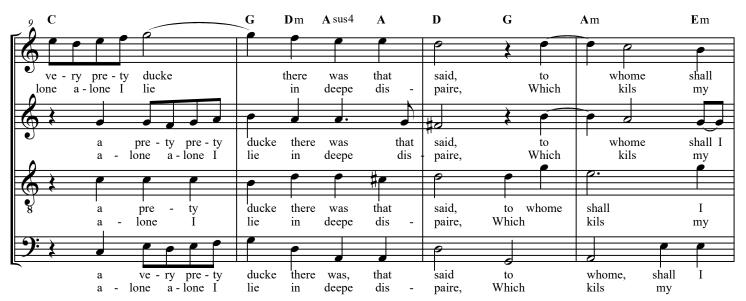






A pretty ducke there was



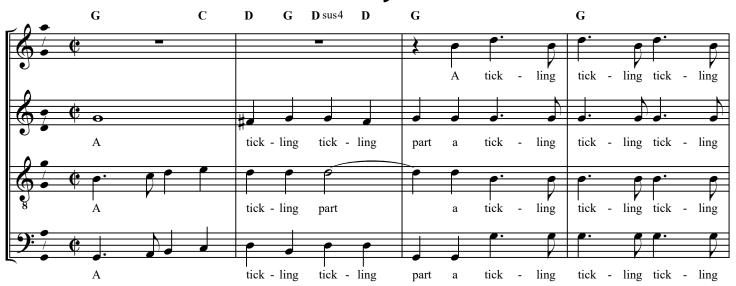


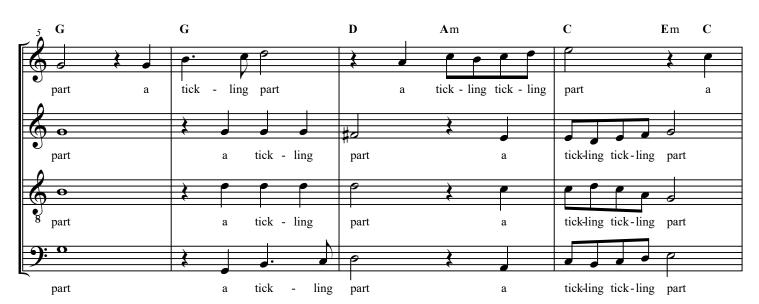


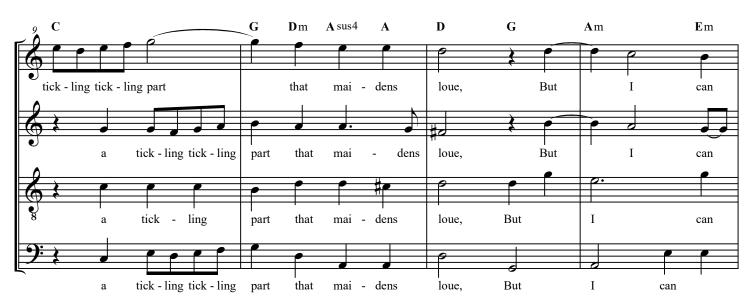
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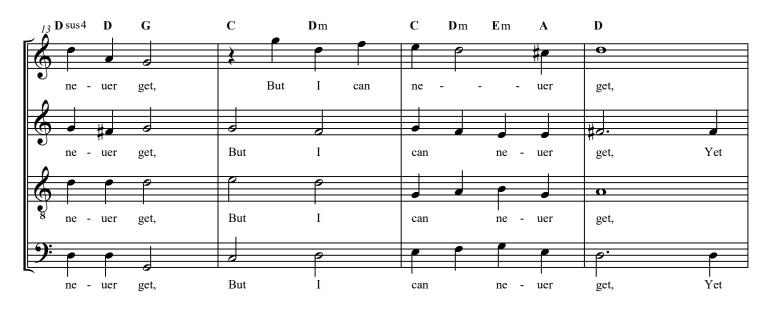
verse 3

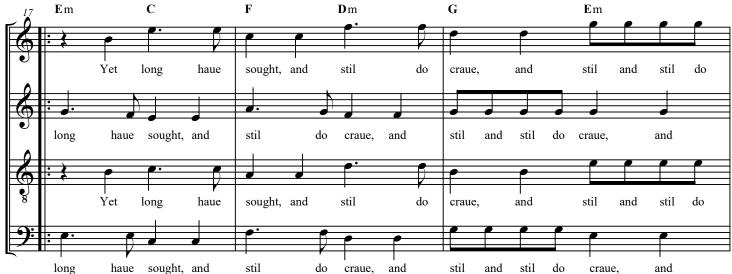
Iohn Bartlet

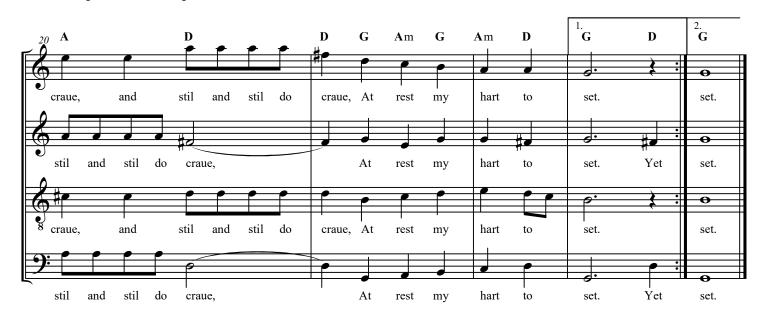






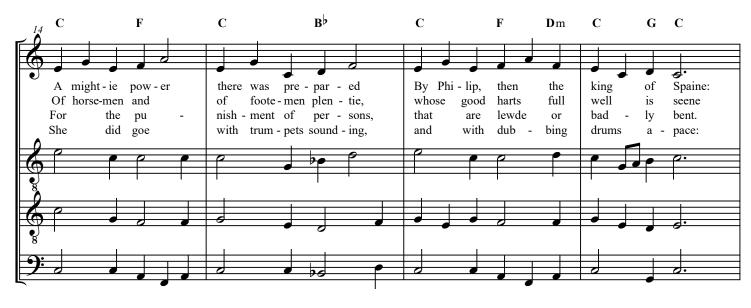


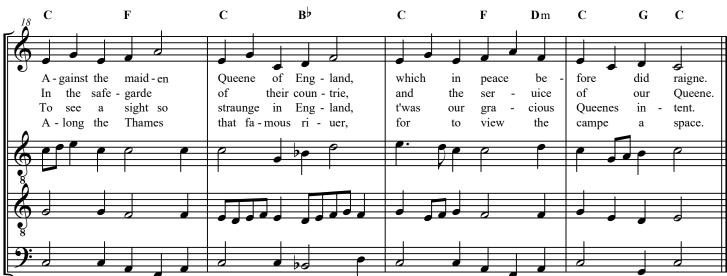




The Queenes vifiting of the Campe at Tilsburie







When she as farre as Grauesend came, right ouer against that prettie towne: Her royall grace with all her traine, was landed there with great renowne. The Lords and Captaines of her forces, mounted on their gallant horses, Readie stood to entertaine her, like martiall men of courage bold: Welcome to the campe dread soueraigne, thus they said both yong and old.

The Bulworkes strong that stood thereby, well garded with sufficient men:
Their flags were spred couragiously, their cannons were discharged then.
Each Gunner did declare his cunning, for ioy conceiued of her coming.
All the way her Grace was riding, on each side stood armed men:
With Muskets, Pikes, and good Caleeuers, for her Graces safegarde then.

The Lord generall of the field,
had there his bloudie auncient borne:
The Lord marshals coulors eke,
were carried there all rent and torne.
The which with bullets was so burned,
when in Flaunders he soiourned.
Thus in warlike wise they martched
euen as soft as foote could fall:
Because her Grace was fully minded,
perfectly to view them all.

Her faithfull souldiers great and small, as each one stood within his place:

Vpon their knees began to fall, desiring God to saue her Grace.

For ioy whereof her eyes was filled, that the water downe distilled.

Lord blesse you all my friendes (she said) but doe not kneele so much to me:

Then sent she warning to the rest, they should not let such reuerence be.

Then casting vp her Princely eyes, vnto the hill with perfect sight:
The ground all couered, she espyes, with feet of armed souldiers bright.
Whereat her royall hart so leaped, on her feet vpright she stepped.
Tossing vp her plume of feathers, to them all as they did stand:
Chearfully her body bending, wauing of her royall hand.

And then bespake our noble Queene, my louing friends and countriemen:

I hope this day the worst is seen, that in our wars ye shall sustain.

But if our enimies do assaile you, neuer let your stomackes falle you.

For in the midst of all your troupe, we our selues will be in place:

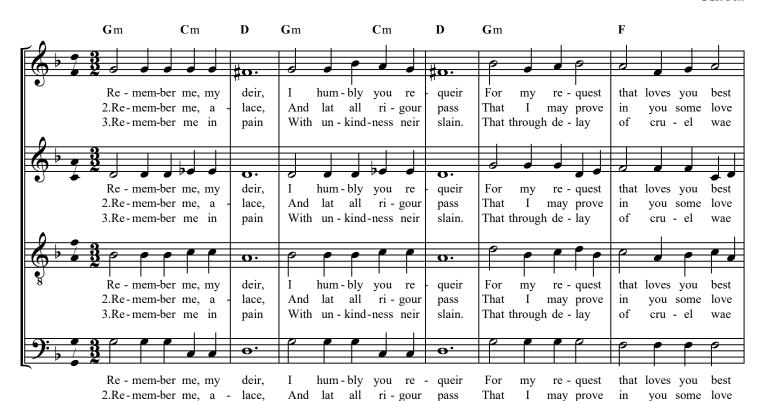
To be your ioy, your guide and comfort, euen before your enimies face.

Remember me, my deir

Anon.

cru - el

wae



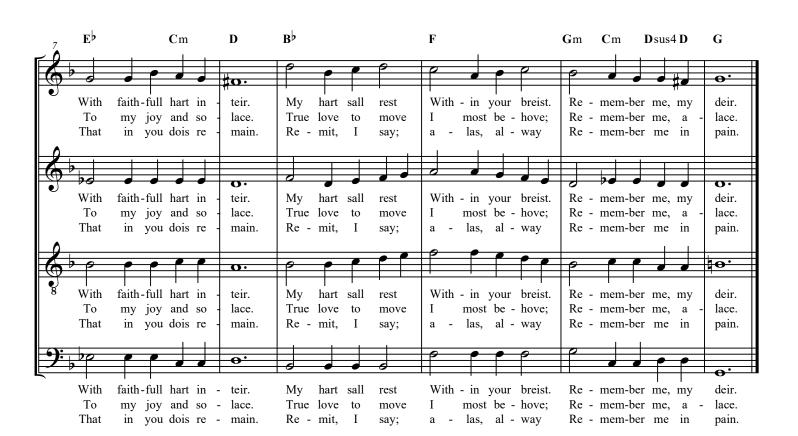
With un - kind-ness neir

slain.

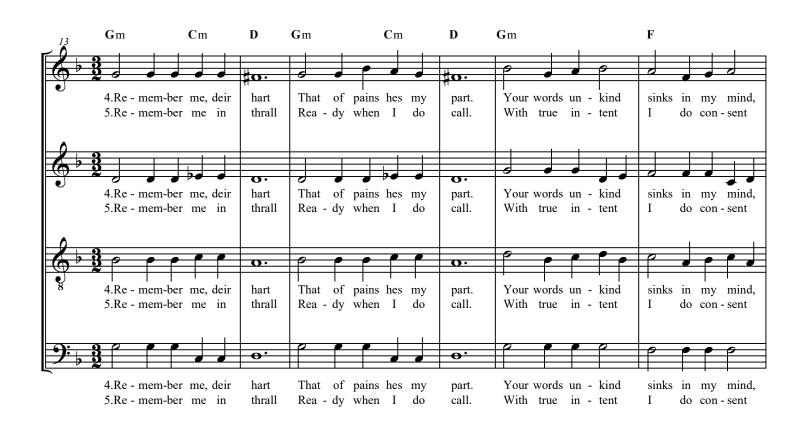
That through de - lay

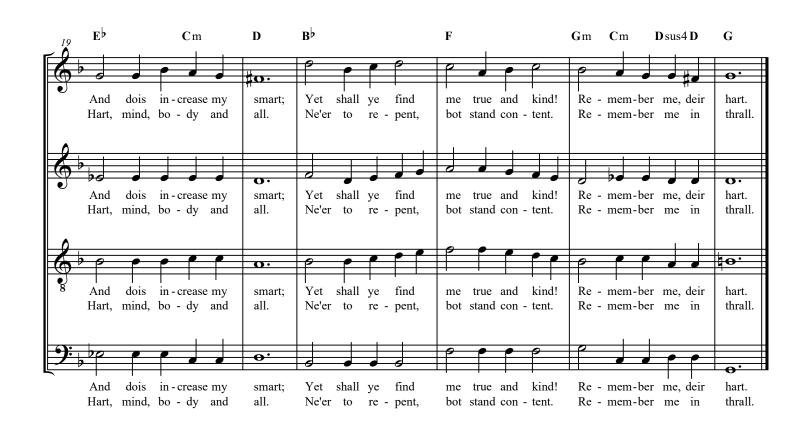
3.Re-mem-ber me in

pain



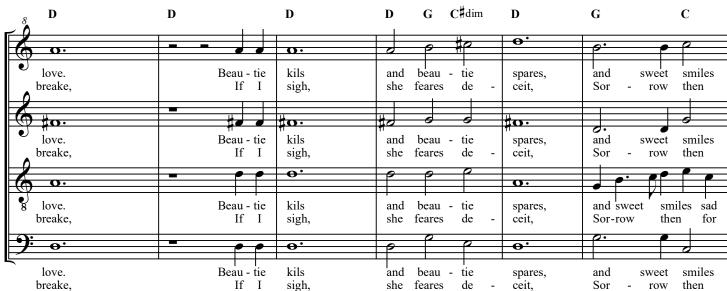
the lover's answer

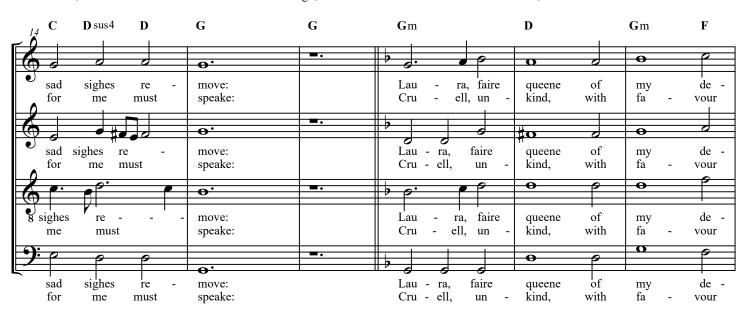




Rest a while, you cruell cares





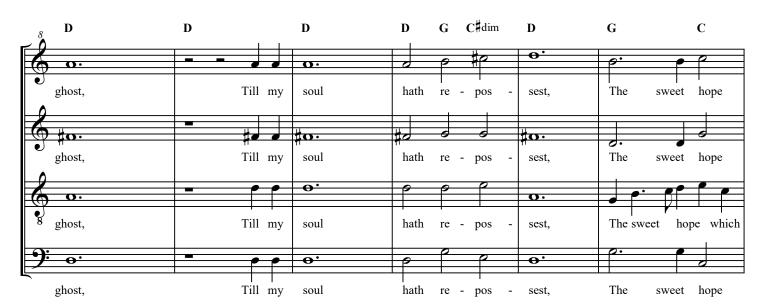


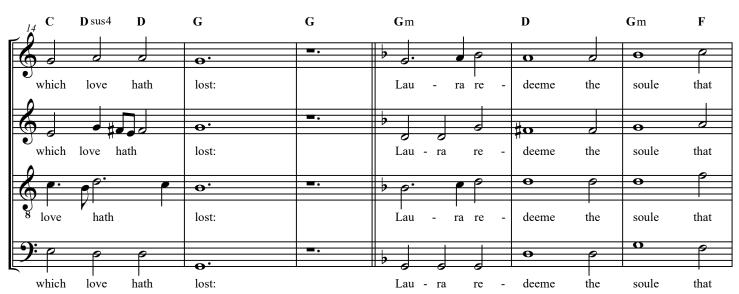


Rest a while, you cruell cares

Iohn Dowland





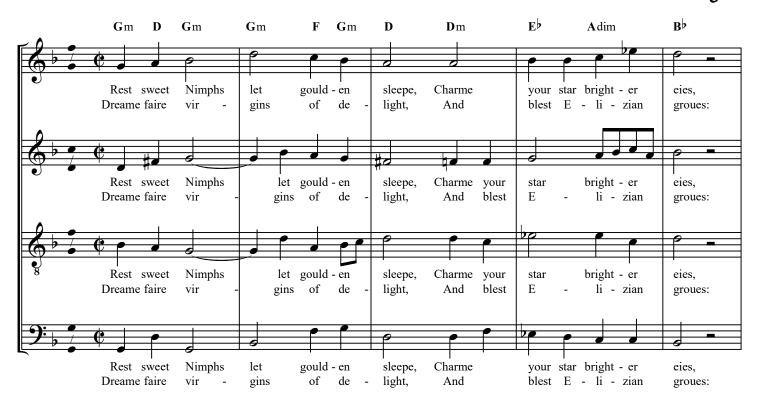


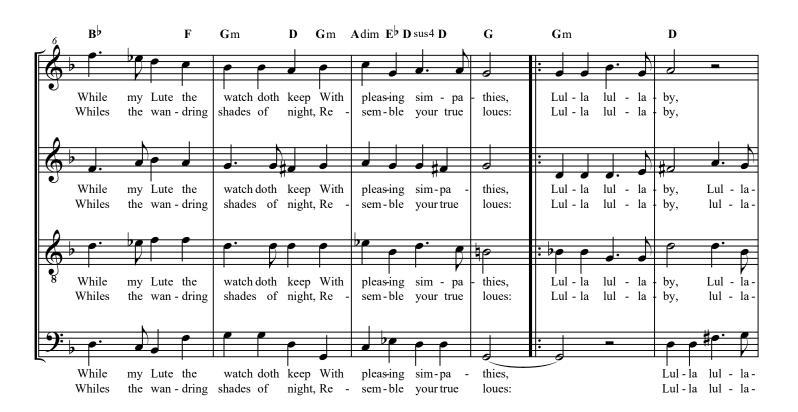


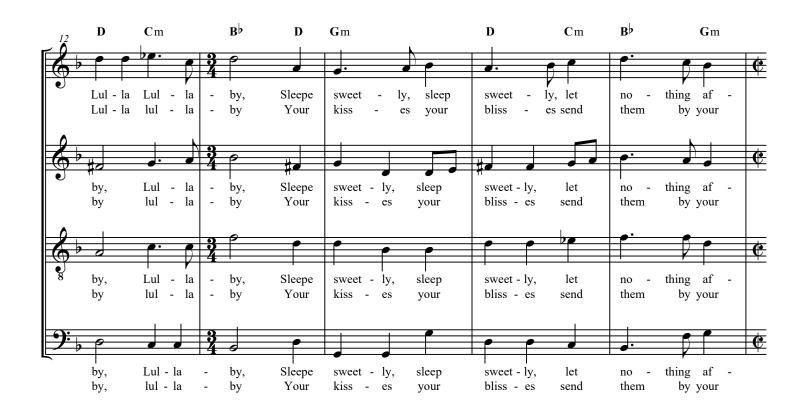
Rest sweet Nimphs let goulden sleepe

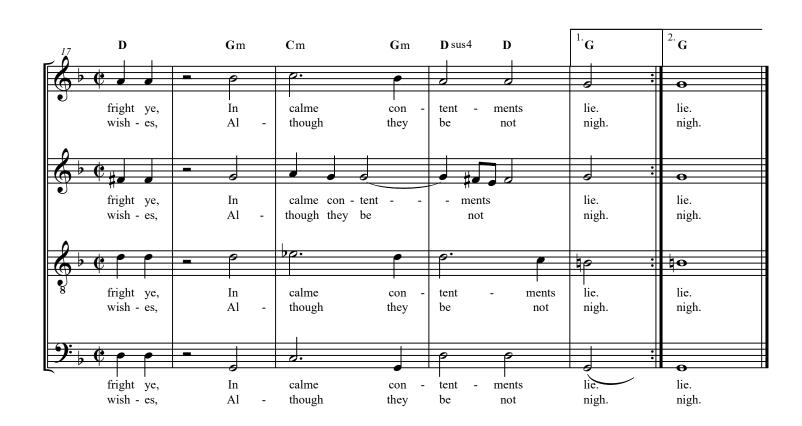
verses I-2

Francis Pilkington



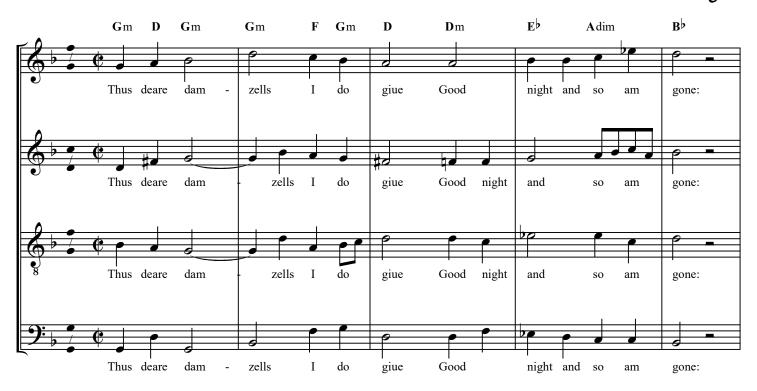


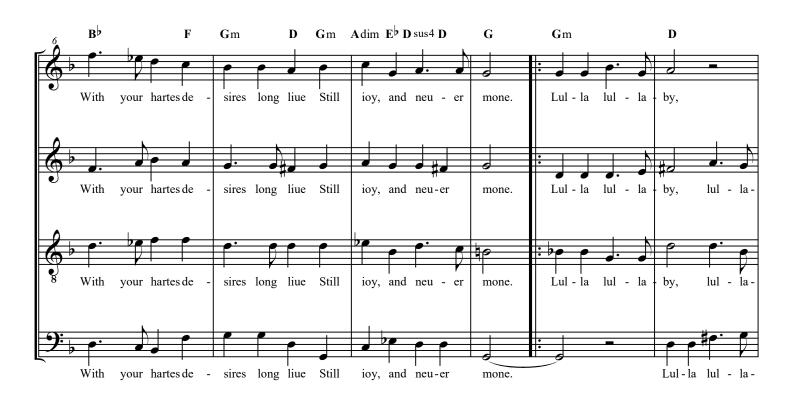


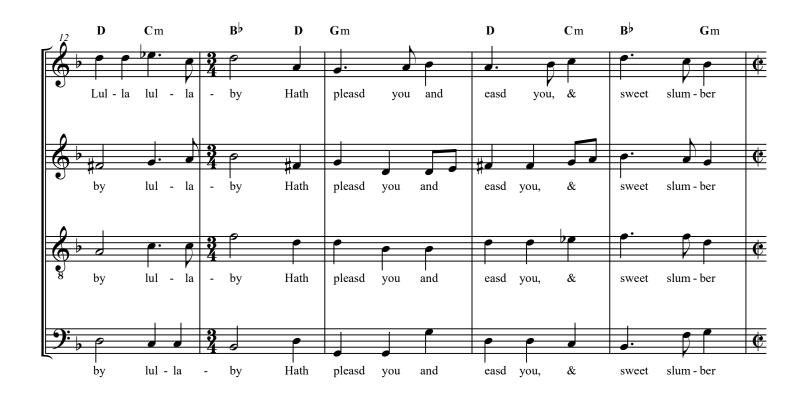


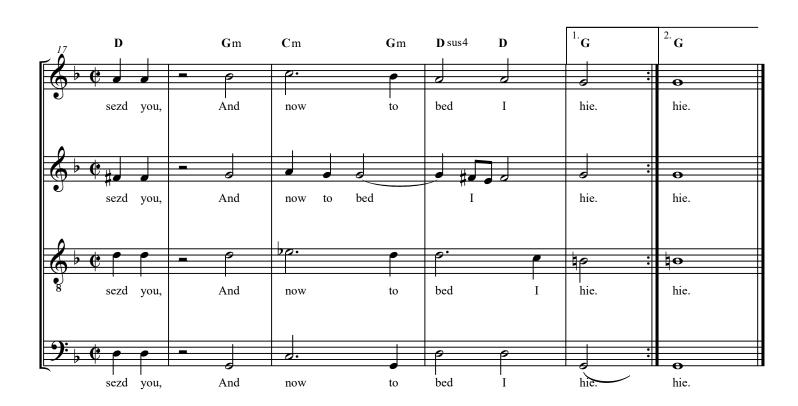
Rest sweet Nimphs let goulden sleepe

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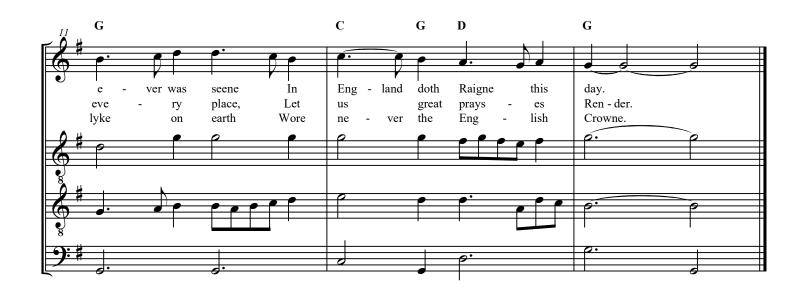




Ring out your bels

Anon.





To the glory of god she hath made a Rod Hir enemies to subdue; And banisht away all Papisticall play And maintaynes the Ghospell true.

Such ships for the Seas, her foes to feaze, She hath made as never was seene; With powder and shot and Cannon so hot, As never did any Queene.

Such Armor of proofe, with picks all a-loofe (Her enemyes to with-stande), She hath filled the tower so full, at this howre, As never was in this land.

Her stately Bowers, her Castles and Towres, She hath kept them up everye one; That none doe decay, but stand goodlye and gay, Repayred with lyme and stone. The custome-howse keyes, the fortes by the seas, The blocke-howses everye one, Were never so stronge, continuing soe long; For cost she hath spared none.

Those Rebels Route, that were so stoute, She hath quickly made them quaile. By Sea and by lande, she hath strength at hand, To make them stricke their sayle.

The Muscovite
with many a knight,
The Swesians and Denmarke kinge,
To her good grace
send hither, a-pace,
For many a needfull thing.

The Scots can tell, the Spaniards knowe well, The Frenchmen cannot denye, But her good grace, toward every place Doth carry a gratious eye. Now let us take heede, seinge well we speede, That our synnes do not annoy Our blessed joy, and chyefest staye, Because we have deserved it so.

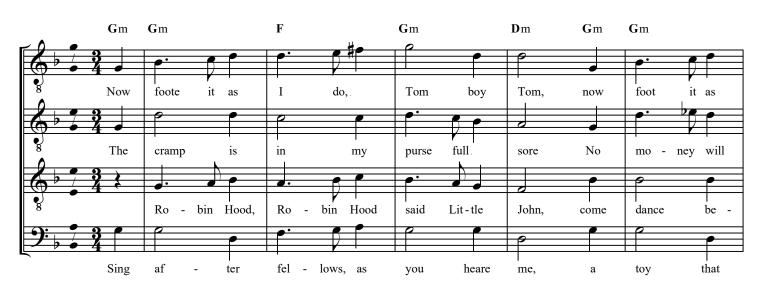
Yet god, that doth see
her majestye
His servaunt in all assayes,
His grace will give
that she may lyve
Many prosperous yeares and dayes.

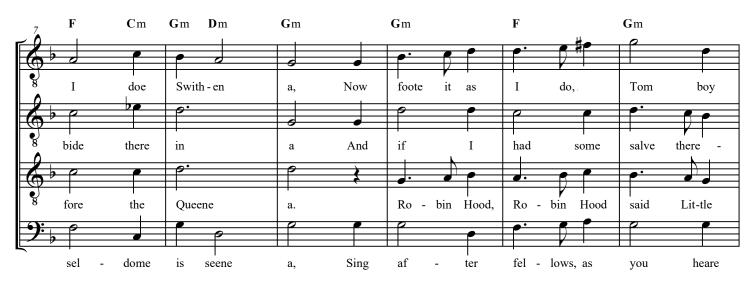
All yow that give eare this song to heare, With dilligent dutye all praye That long upon earth Elizabeth Our Queene continue maye.

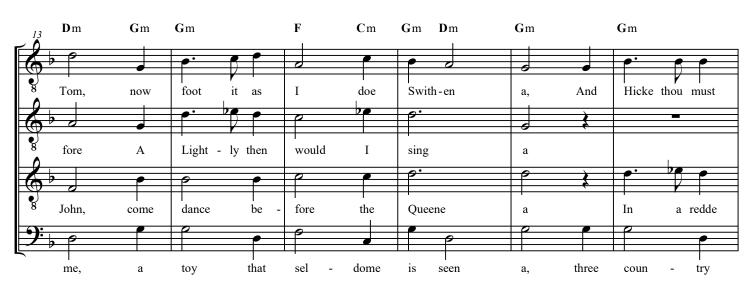
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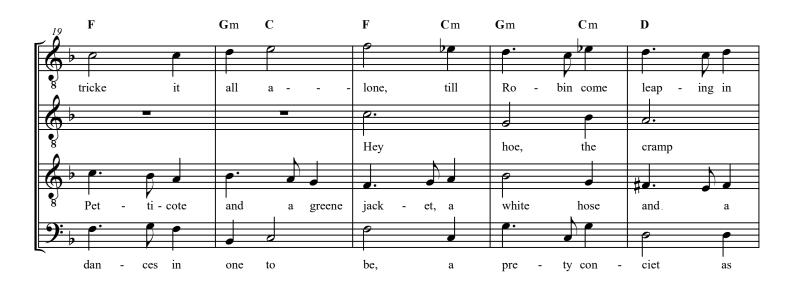
A Round of three Country dances in one.

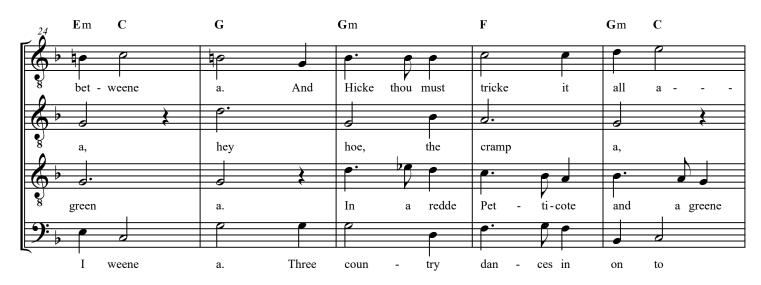
Thomas Ravenscroft

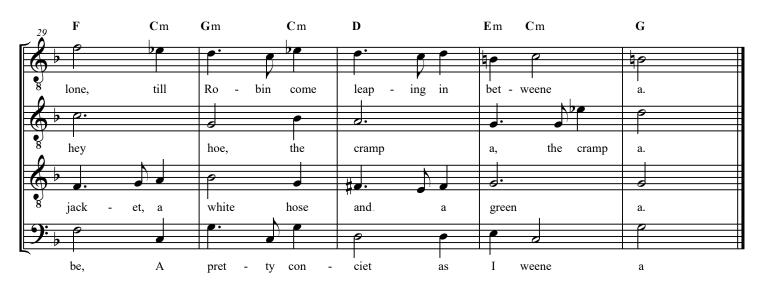






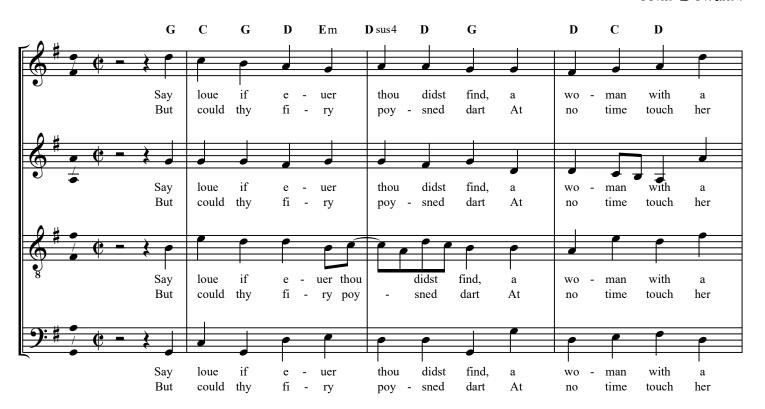


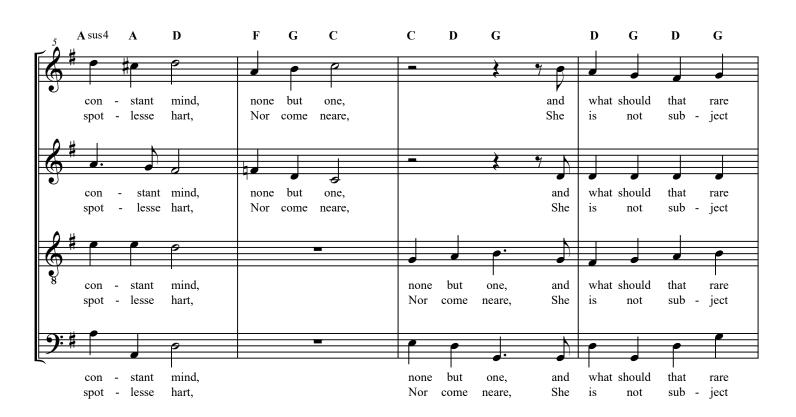


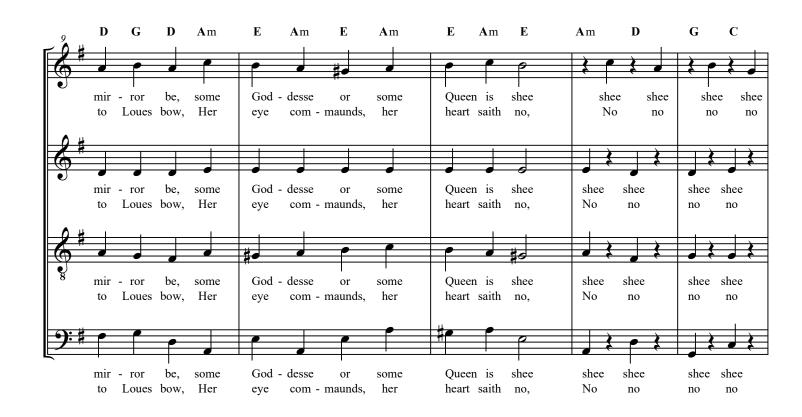


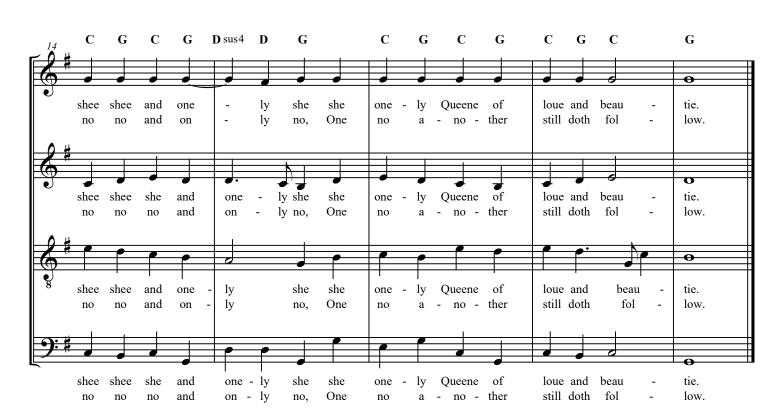
Say loue if euer thou didst find

verses I-2



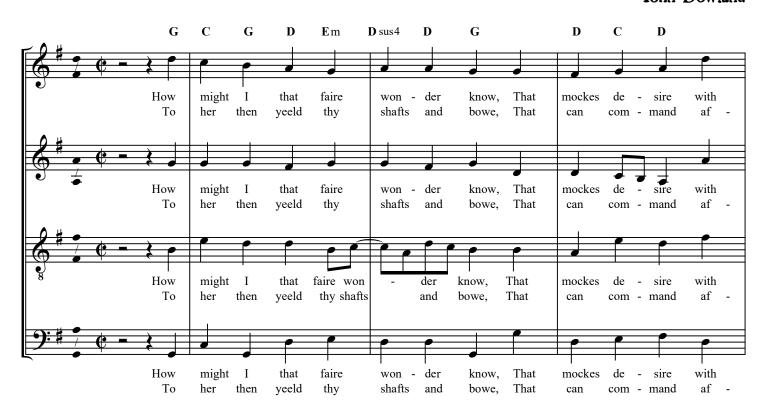


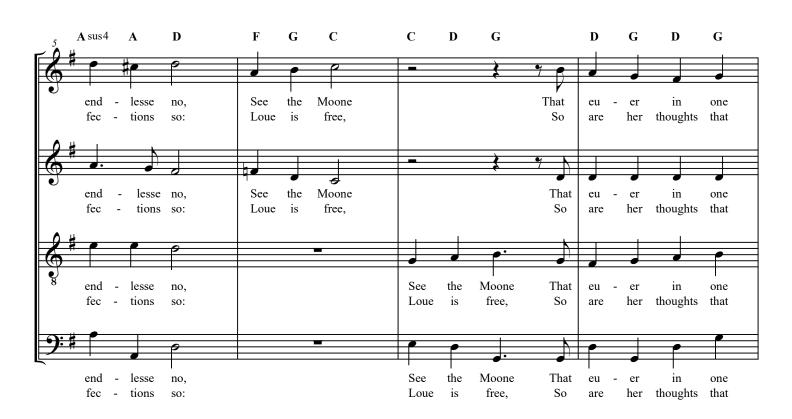


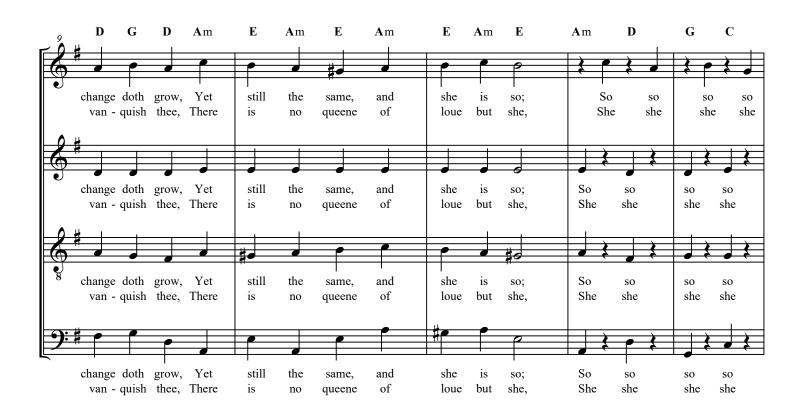


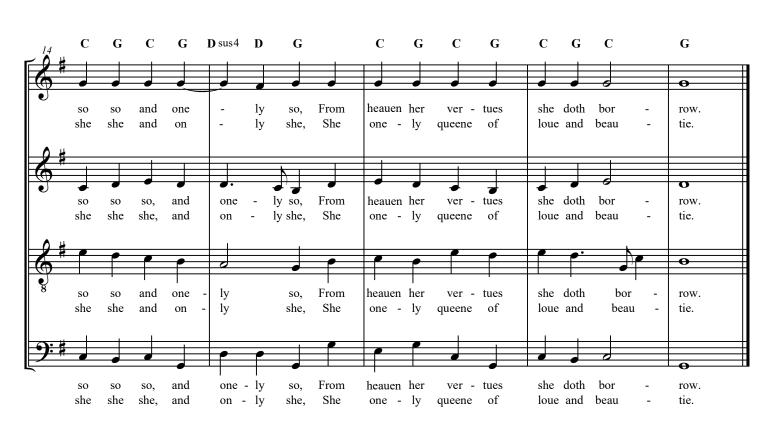
Say loue if euer thou didst find

verses 3-4

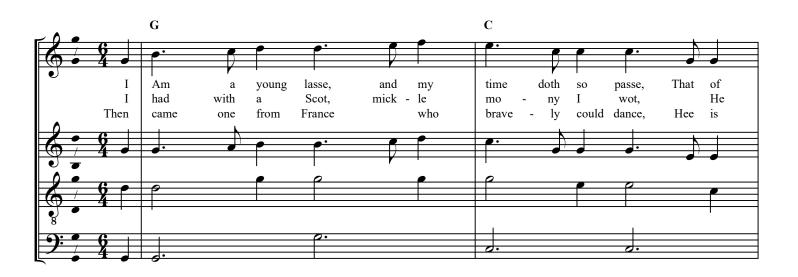


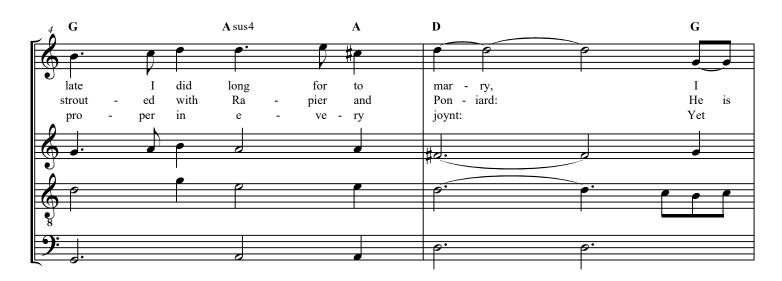


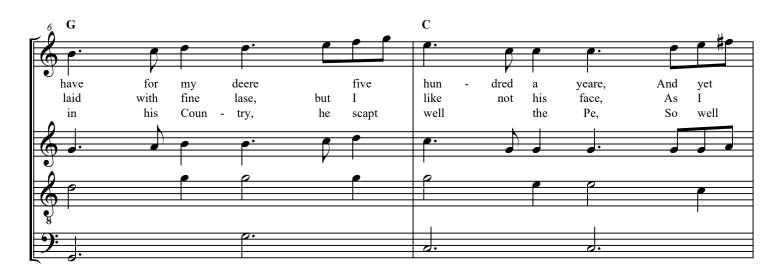


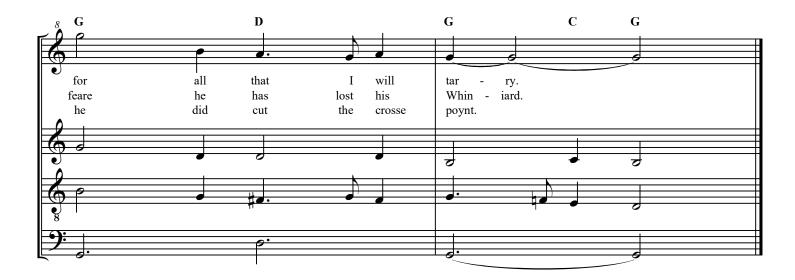


A merry Ballad of a rich Maid that had 18. severall Suitors of severall Countries: otherwise called the Scornefull Maid Anon.









A Signiour Spaniore, is late came ore, And he thinkes that he hath no fellow, As is hot in the Reyne, and hath got a straine, By dancing in a Bandello.

Then came a Duch-man can touse well the can, Till his head be as light as a feather: The Spaniard had's Punck, & the Dutch-man was drunk, And so they went both together.

An Italian came post, and full well he can host, But I like no such fond fellowes: If I were his wife he should lead an ill life, For I doe like none so jealous.

From Rome one came to me, who daily did wo me He fasted three dayes in the weeke, But when prayer is done, if he spie a faire Nun, His stomacke is wonderfull quick.

A troublesome Turke, did make hasty worke, But his suite it was quickly ended: I scornd his beliefe, and so to be briefe, He did returne home offended.

Then next a brave Dane, came marching amaine, But I answered him as the rest, That he could not prevaile, so he hoyst up his saile, For his nose could abide no jest.

From Ireland I had, a lusty brave lad, Each Limbe was proportioned mighty: (Truth was he was poore) yet I gave him o're, Cause his breath stunke of Aquavity. From Swethland resorted, a man well reported And he made a proffer to woe me: His neck was so bigge, and so small was his legge, That since he would never come to me.

From Rushia likewise, in antick disguise,
One came which did thinke to obtaine me:
But his hayre & his hood, against my minde stood
Therefore he shall never gaine me.

A Gentleman of wales did tell her fine tales, That her had a house built on a hill, Had Pig and had Goat, and greene leek in the pot, And could eat good Couse bobby her fill.

He would keep me so brave, if I would him have, He would buy me a hood and a hat: He would buy me fine hose, with garters and rose, And sweet heart how like you of that.

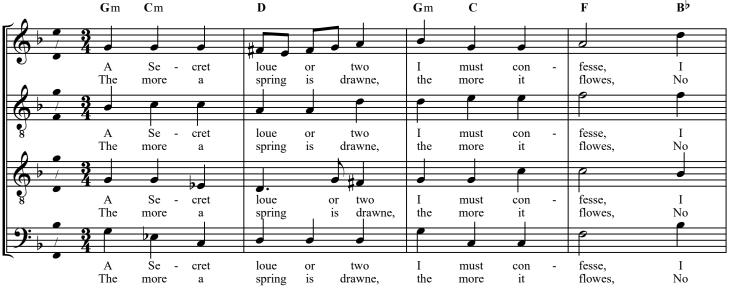
A Englishman came, but I know not his name, And he bravely could quaffe it an quarrell: Hee'le drinke till he dye, some sayes, but not I, And sell all his lands for apparrell.

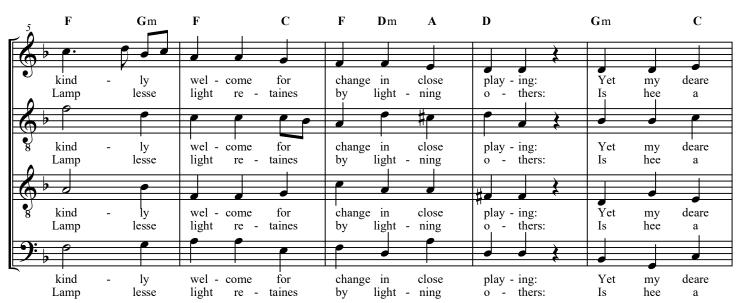
If I would be his wife, he swore by his life,
Ere long he would make me a Lady:
He would sell his auld manners to buy him new honors,
And thats but the trick of a baby.

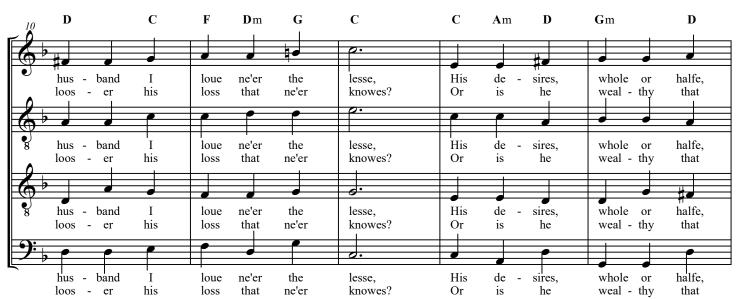
Now which should I have, your councels I crave, If you can but finde one will fit me:
The best I will take, and amends Ile you make, If Cupid ere then doe not hit me.

A Secret loue or two

Thomas Campion verses I-2 Βþ C F \mathbf{G} m Ι Ι or two must con fesse,







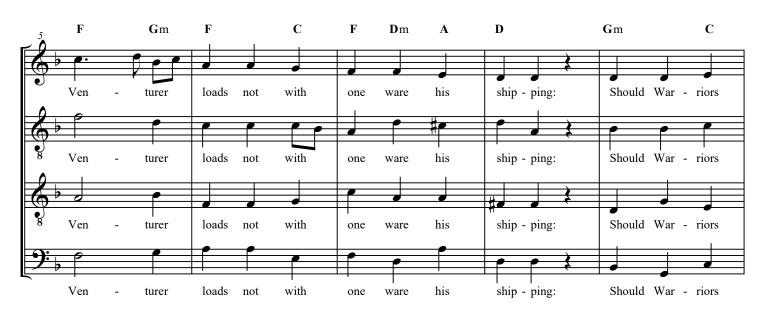


A Secret loue or two



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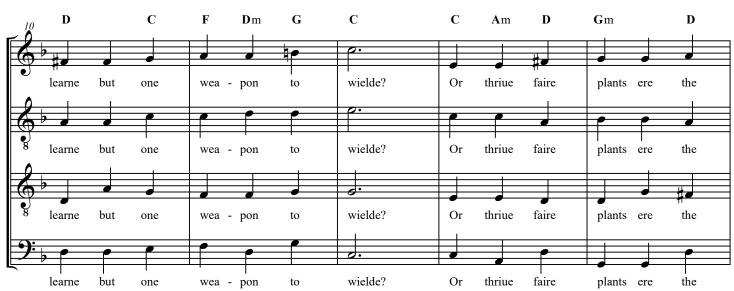


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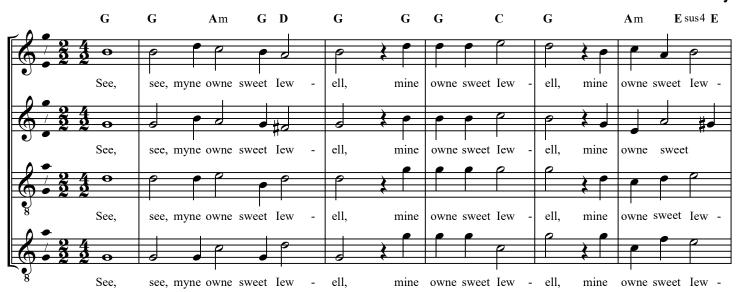
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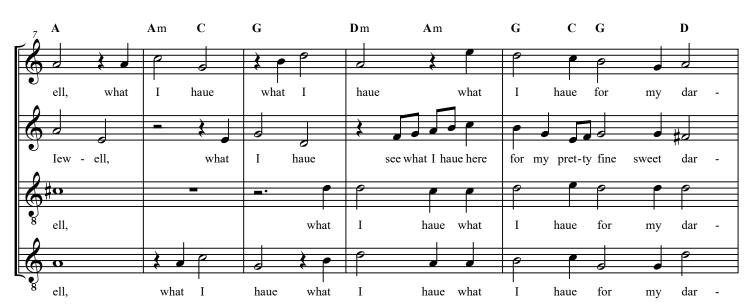
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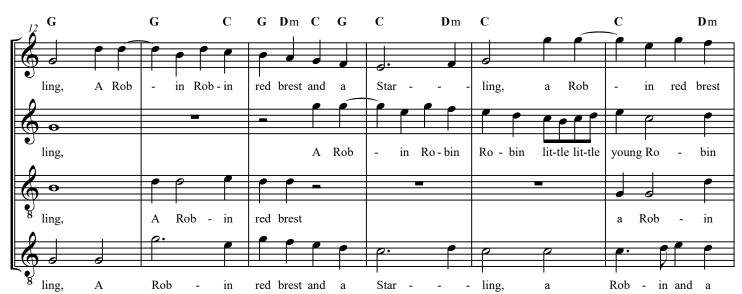


See, see, myne owne sweet Iewell

Thomas Morley



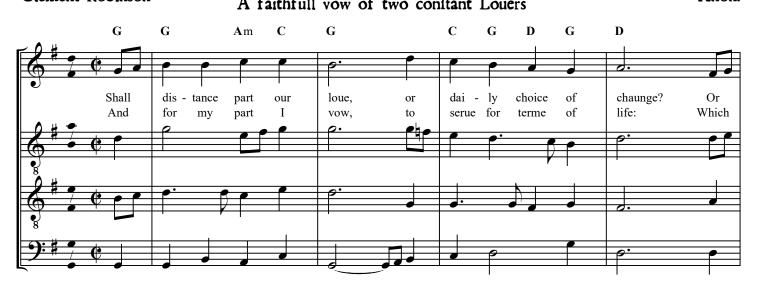


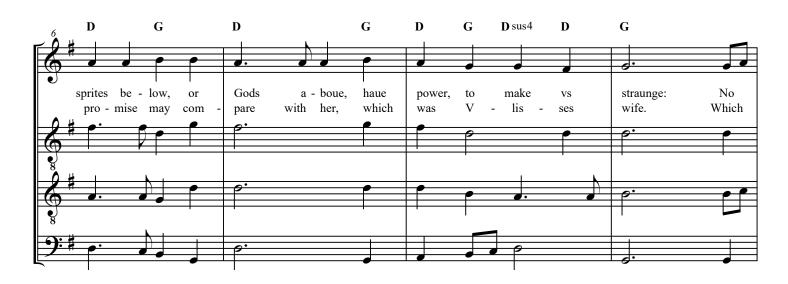


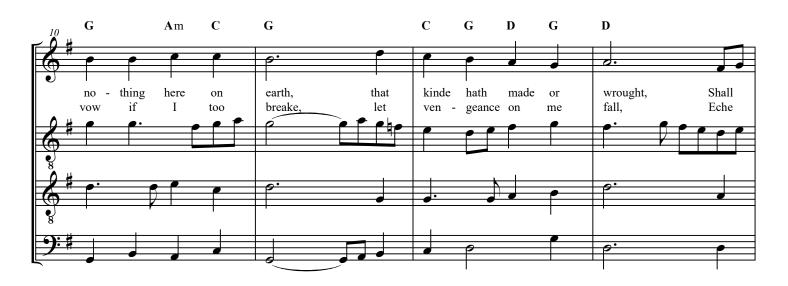


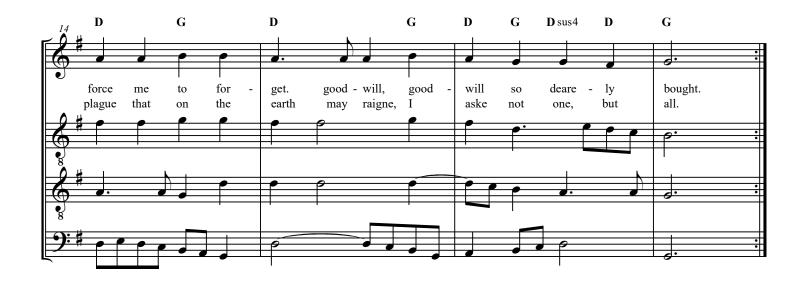
Clement Robinson

Shall distance part our loue A faithfull vow of two constant Louers









Though time may breede suspect,
to fill your hart with toyes:
And absence may a mischefe breede,
to let your wished ioyes:
Yet thinke I haue a troth,
and honesty to keepe:
And weigh the time your loue hath dwelt,
within my hart so deep.

And peise the words I spake,
and marke my countenance then:
And let not slip no earnest sigh,
if thou remember can.
At least forget no teares,
that trickled downe my face:
And marke howe off I wroong your hand,
and blushed all the space.

Remember how I sware, and strook there with my brest: In witnesse when thou partst me fro, my heart with thee should rest. Thinke on the eger lookes, full loth to leaue thy sight, That made the signes when that she list, to like no other wight. If this be out of thought,
yet call to minde againe,
The busie sute, the much adoe,
the labour and the paine,
That at the first I had,
ere thy good will I gate:
And think how for thy loue alone,
I purchase partly hate.

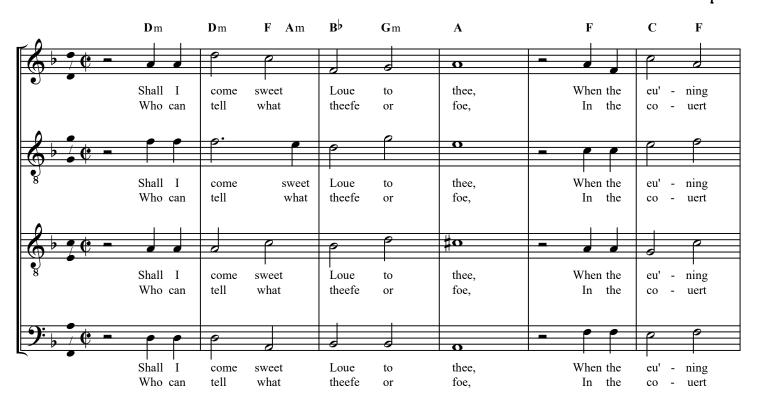
But all is one with me, my heart so setled is: No friend, nor foe, nor want of wealth, shall neuer hurt in this. Be constant now therefore, and faithfull to the end? Be carefull how we both may do, to be ech others friend.

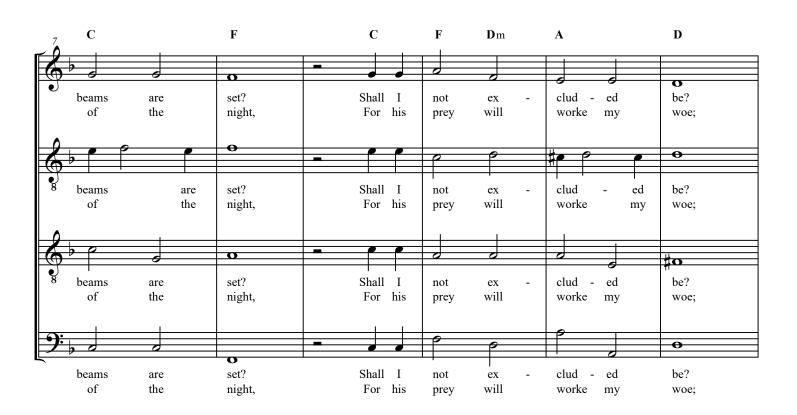
With free and cleane consent, two hearts in one I knit: Which for my part, I vow to keep, and promise not to flit, Now let this vow be kept, exchange thy heart for mine: So shal two harts be in one breast, and both of them be thine.

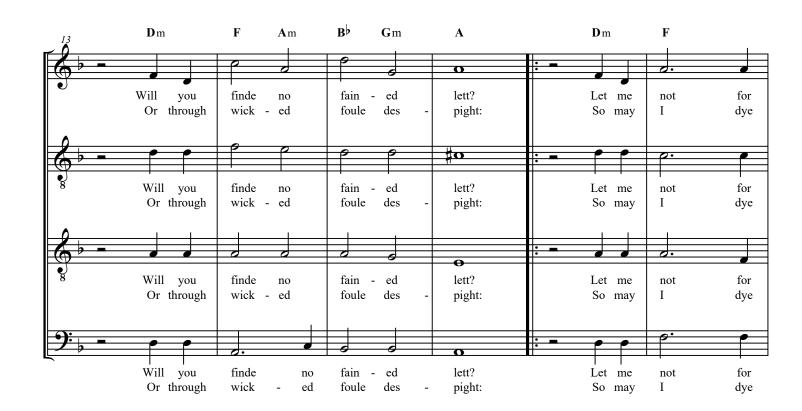
Shall I come sweet loue?

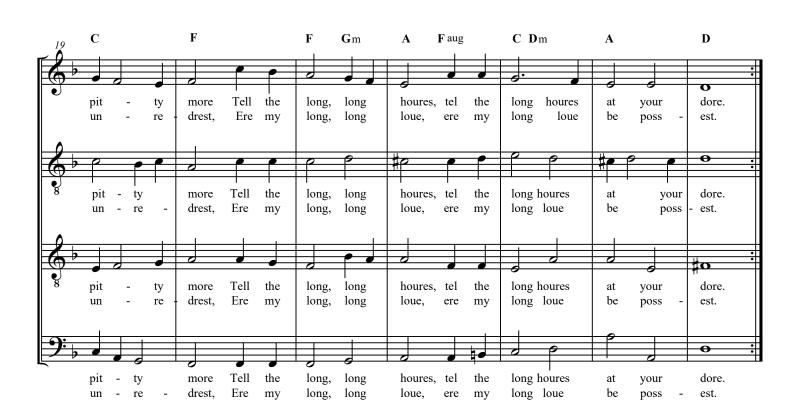
verses I-2

Thomas Campion





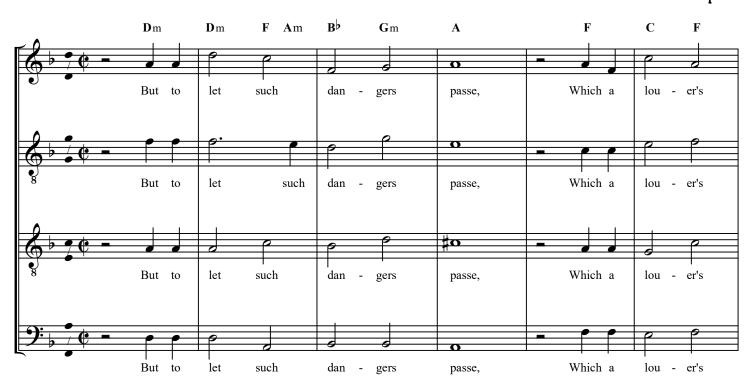


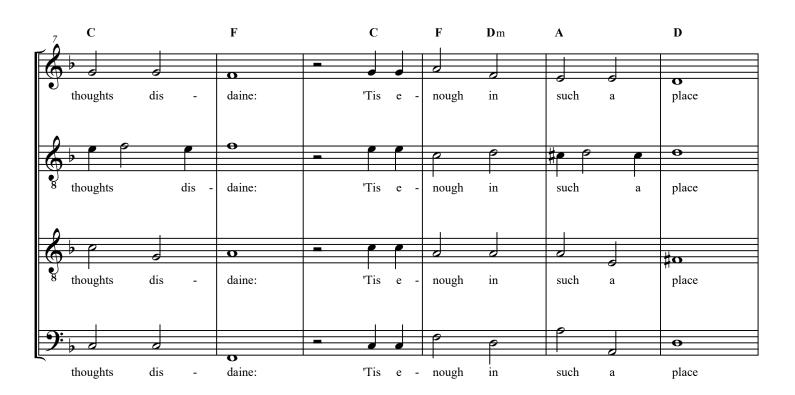


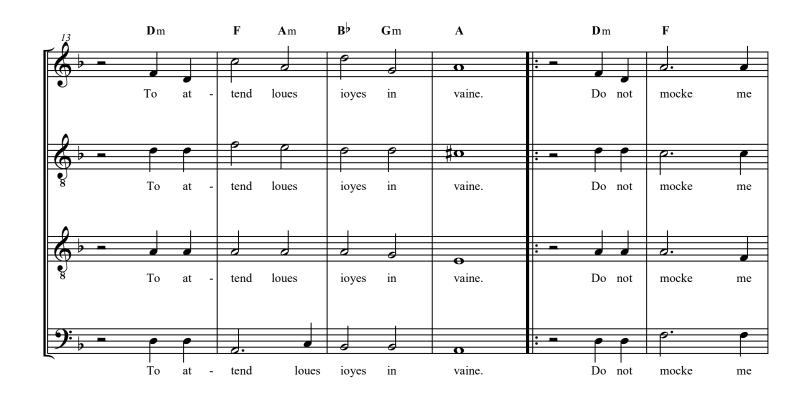
Shall I come sweet loue?

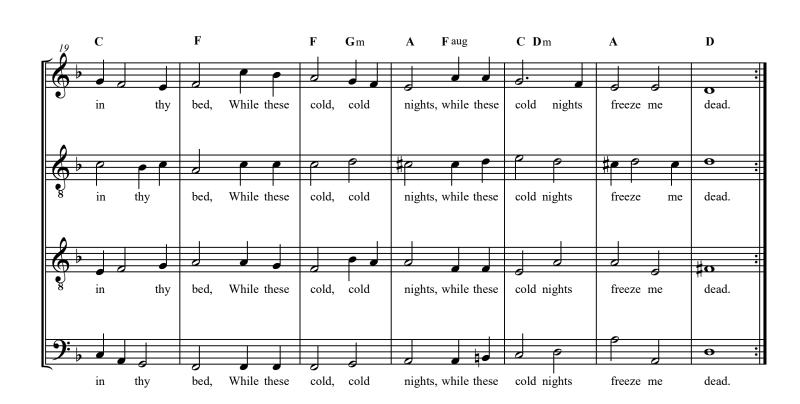
verse 3

Thomas Campion



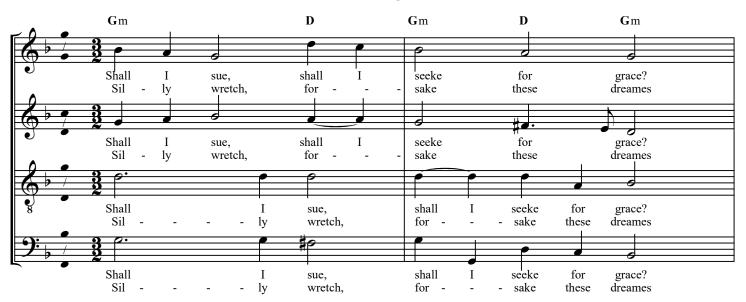


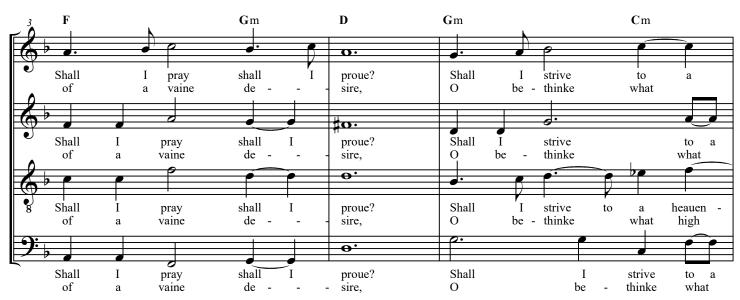


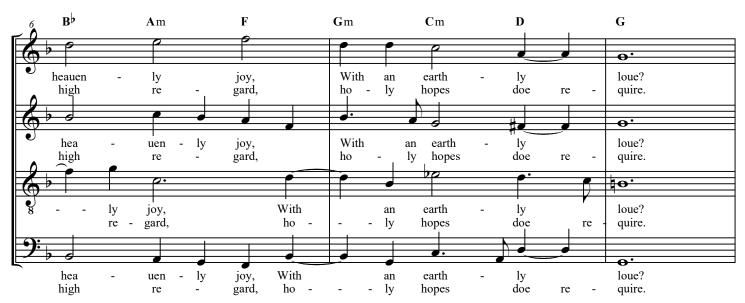


Shall I sue, shall I seeke for grace

verses I-2



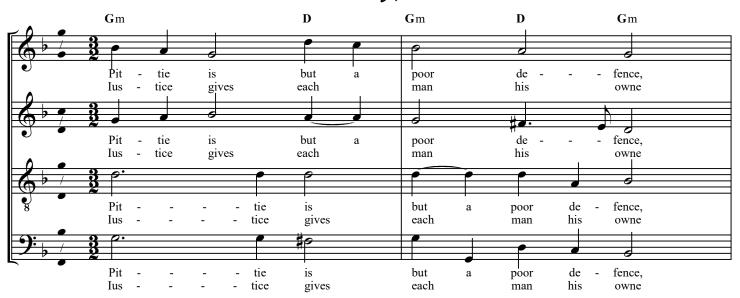


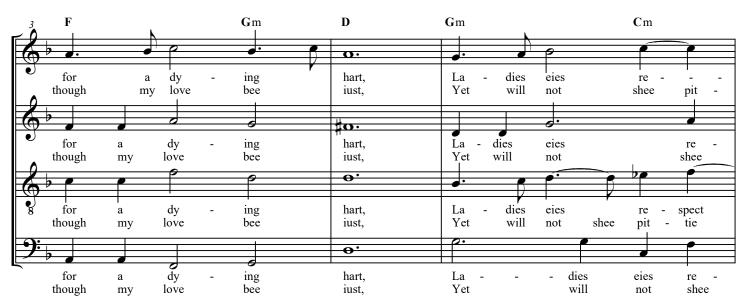


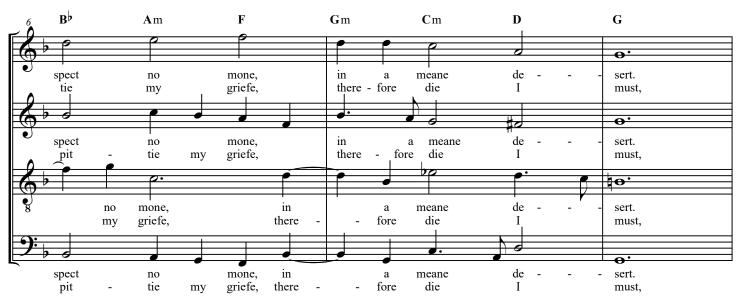


Shall I sue, shall I seeke for grace

verses 3-4



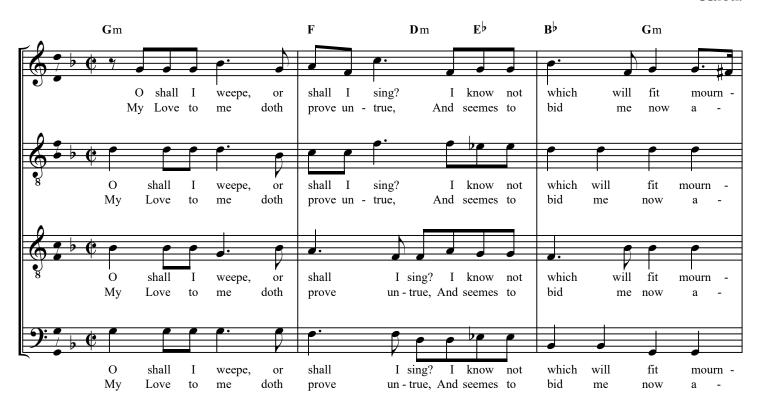


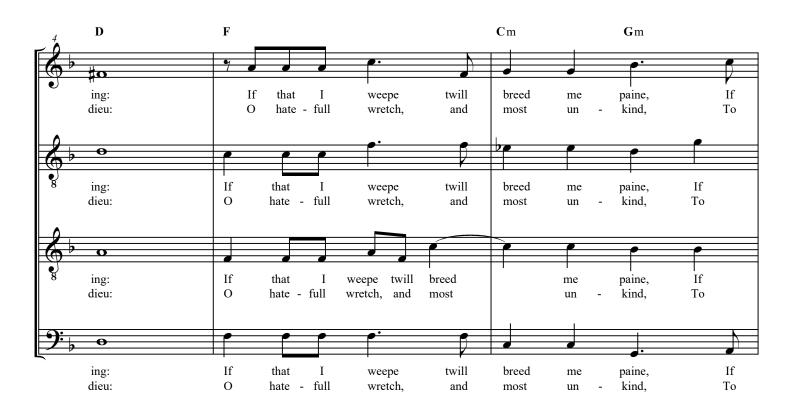


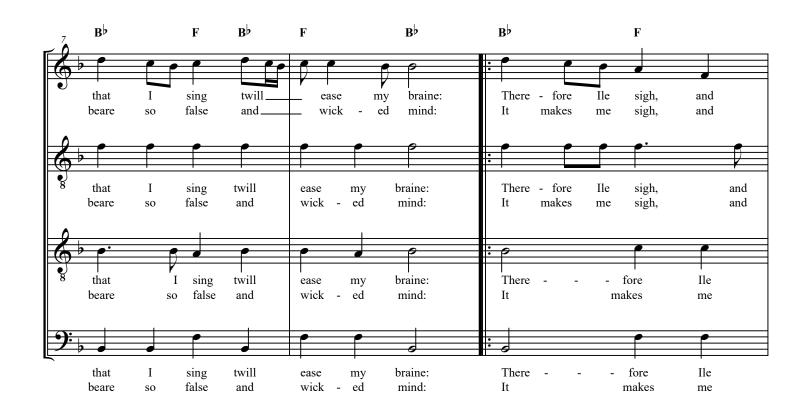


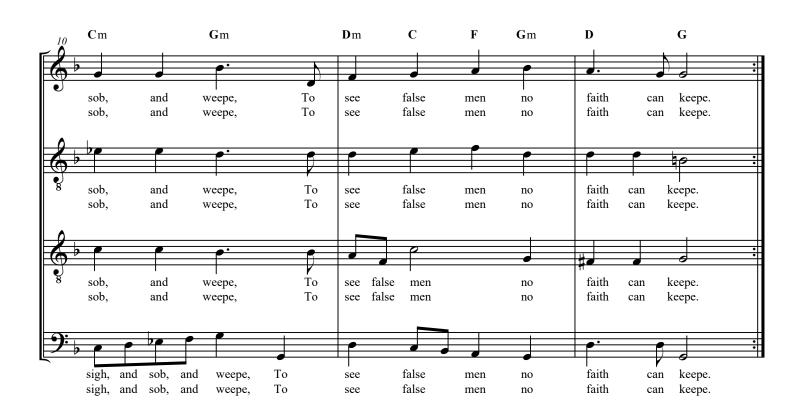
Shall I weepe, or shall I sing?

verses I-2



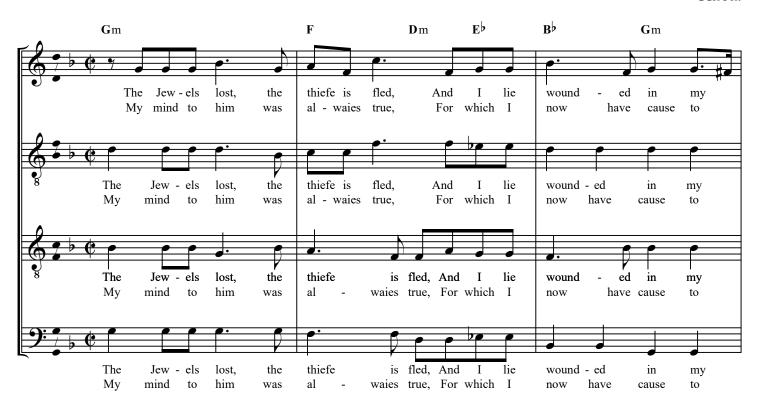


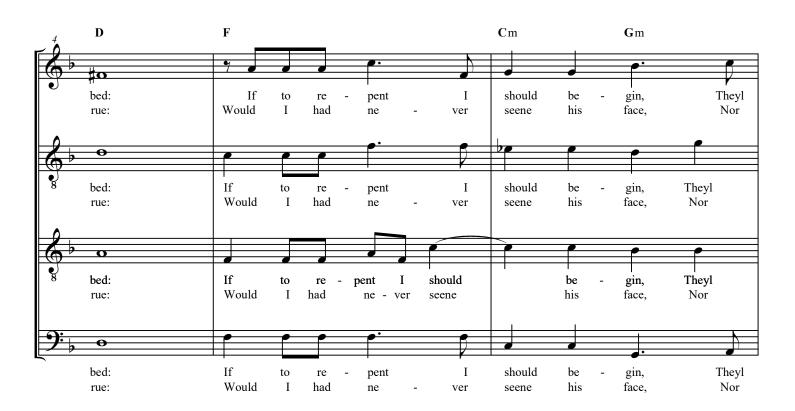


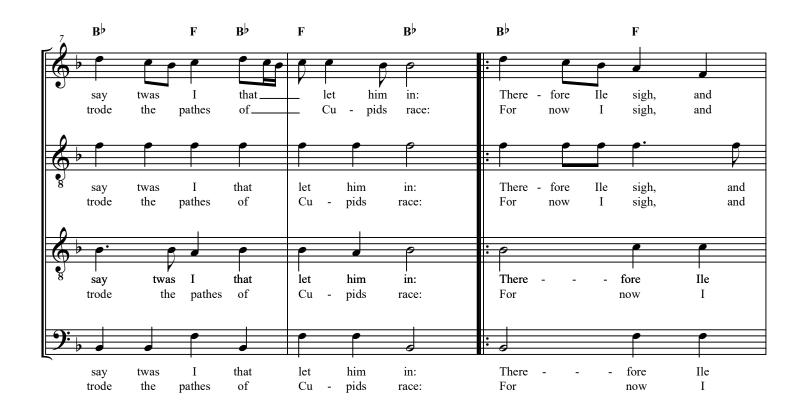


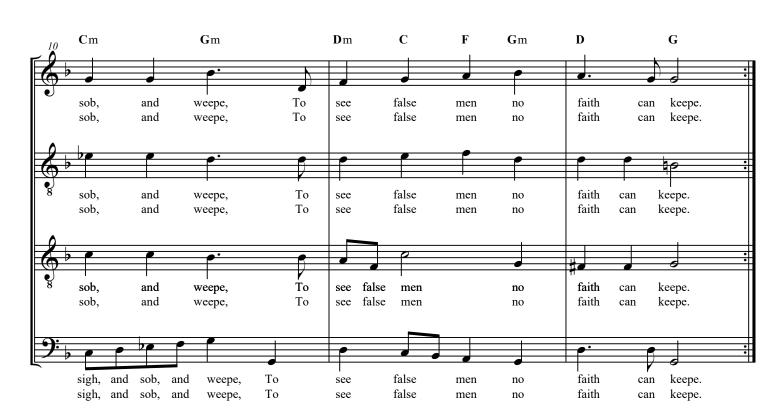
Shall I weepe, or shall I sing?

verses 3-4









A Sheperd in a shade his plaining made



If

thee,

I

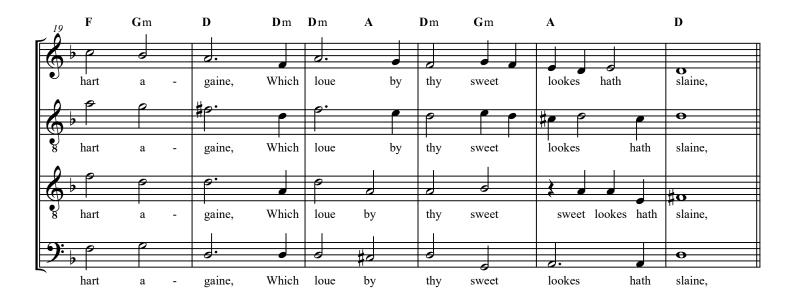
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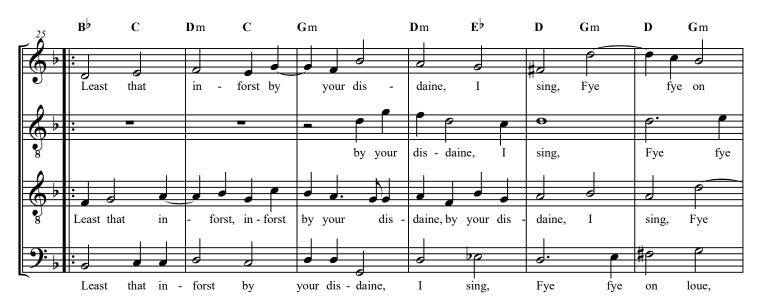
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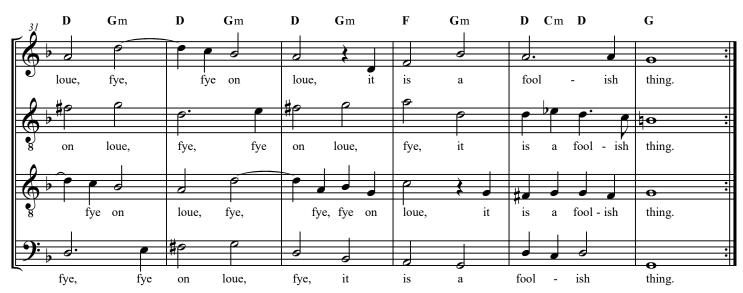
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A Sheperd in a shade his plaining made



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O let

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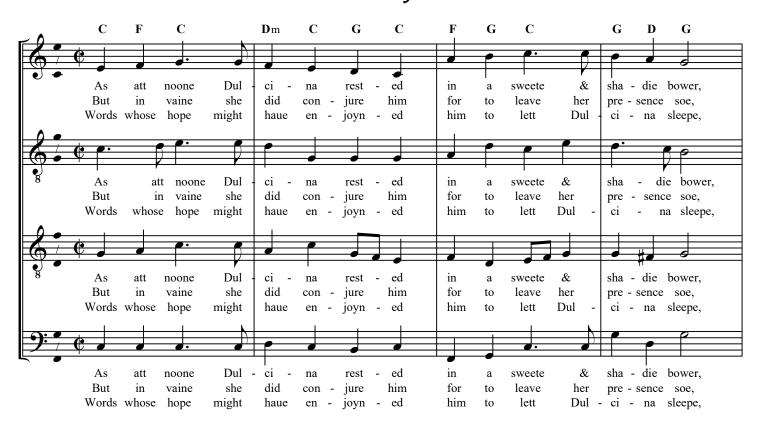
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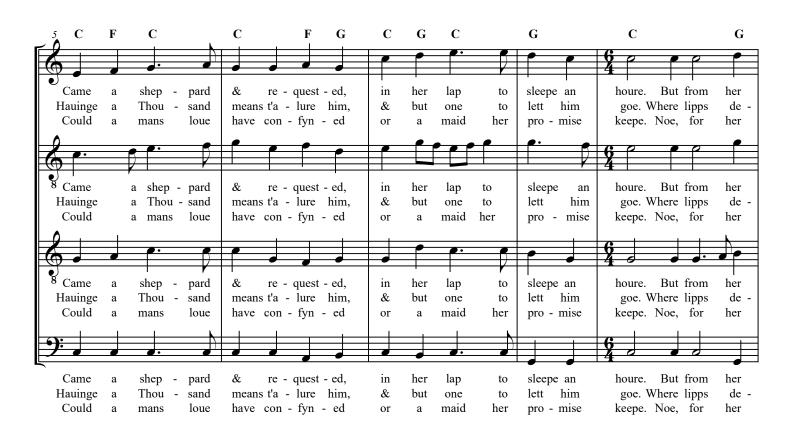
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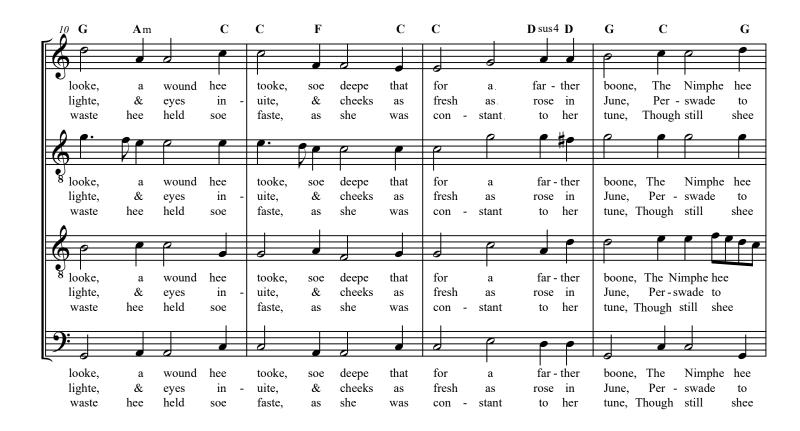


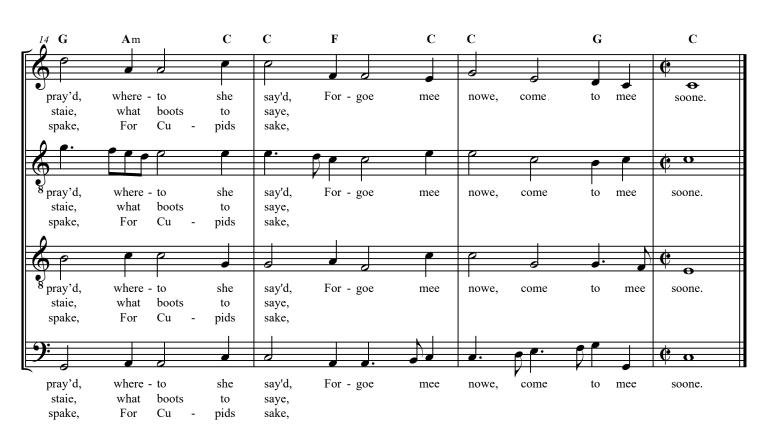
An excellent ditty called the Shepherds wooing Dulcina

verses 1-3



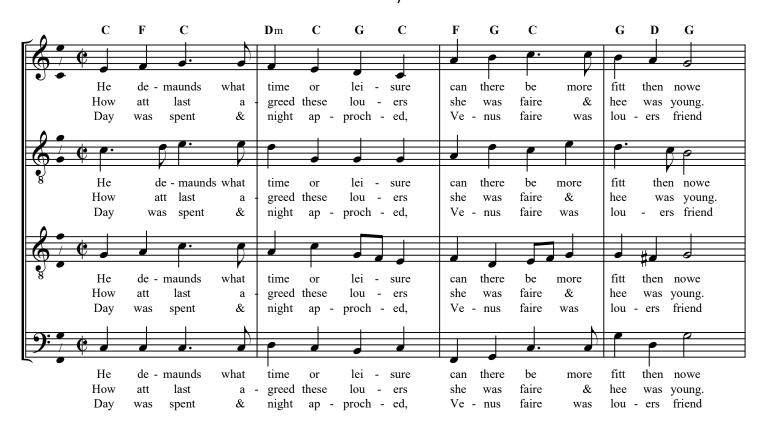


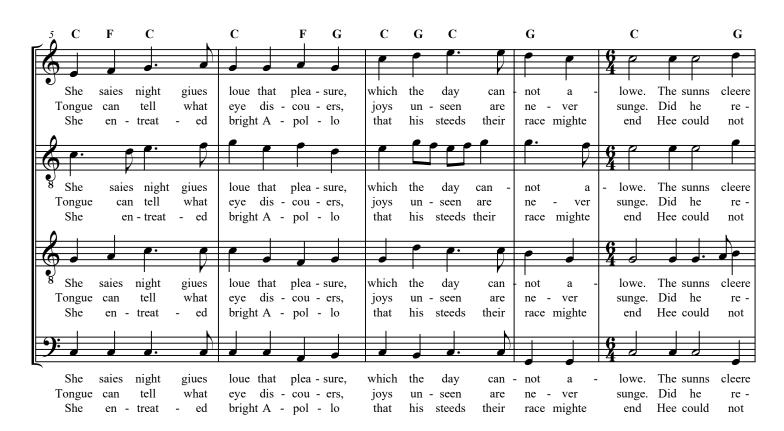


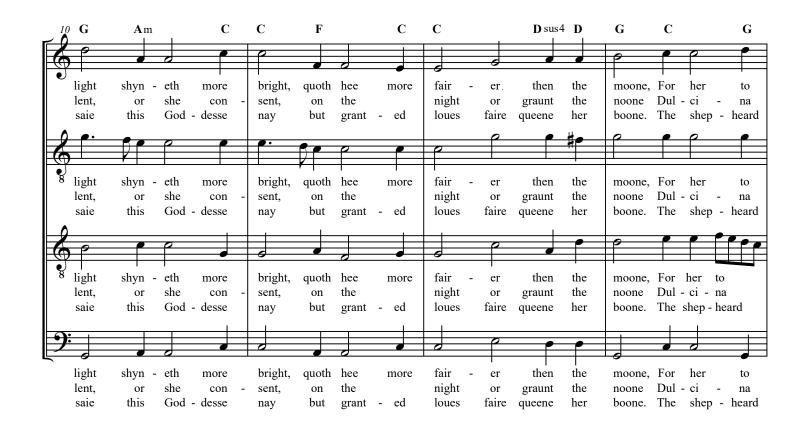


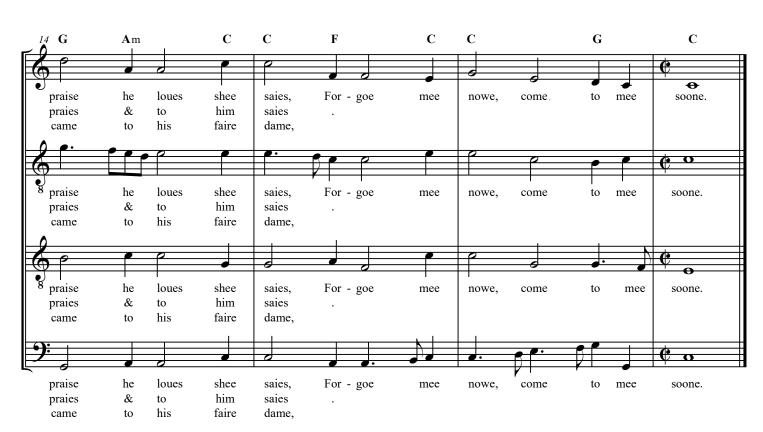
An excellent ditty called the Shepherds wooing Dulcina

verses 4-6



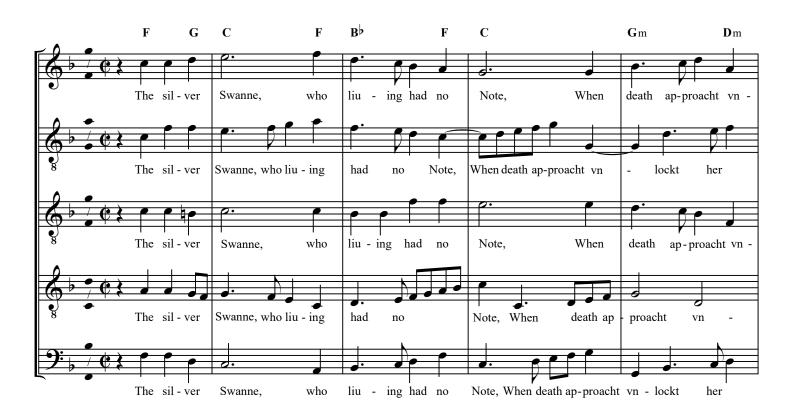


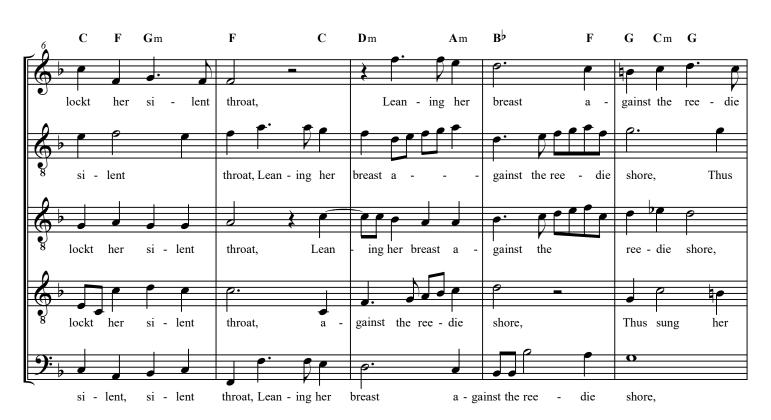


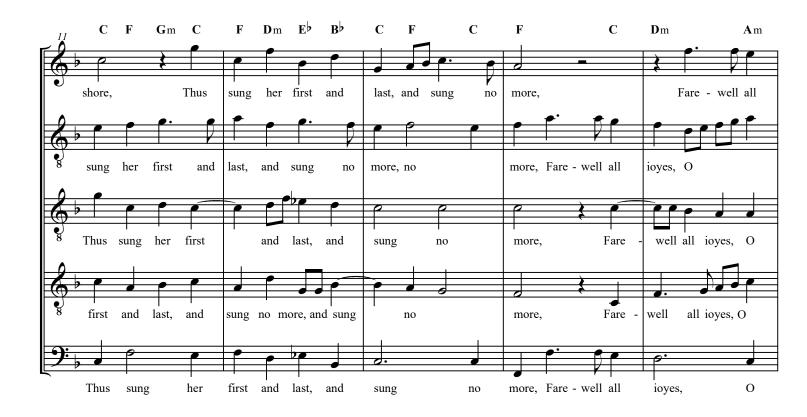


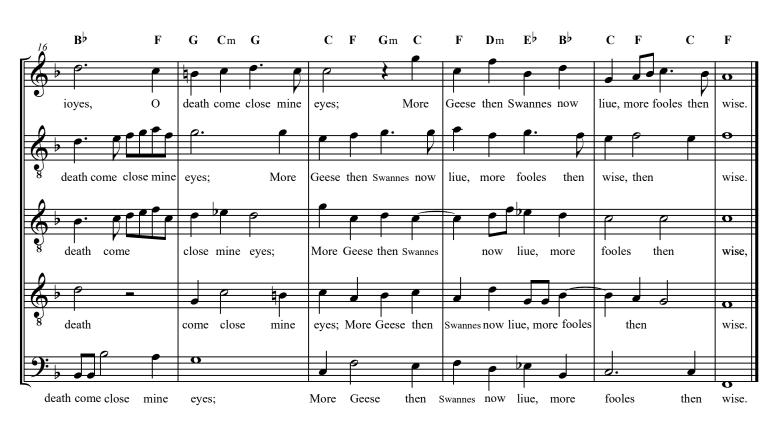
The filver Swanne

Orlando Gibbons





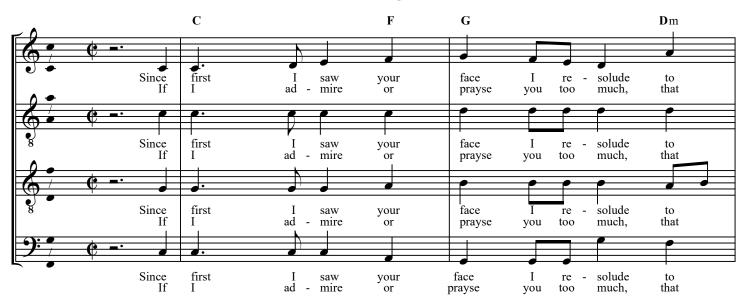


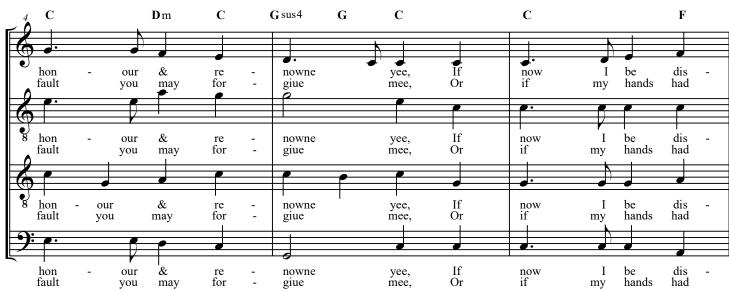


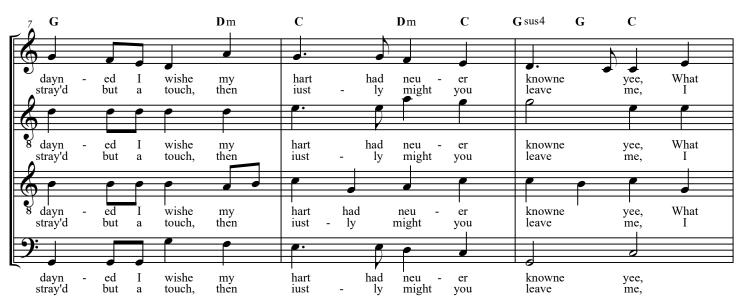
Since first I saw your face

verses I-2

Thomas Ford









Since first I saw your face

Thomas Ford verses 3 \mathbf{C} F G \mathbf{D} m The Sunne whose beames glo ri ous are, most re The Sunne whose beames most glo ri - ous are, re The Sunne whose beames most glo ri - ous are, re

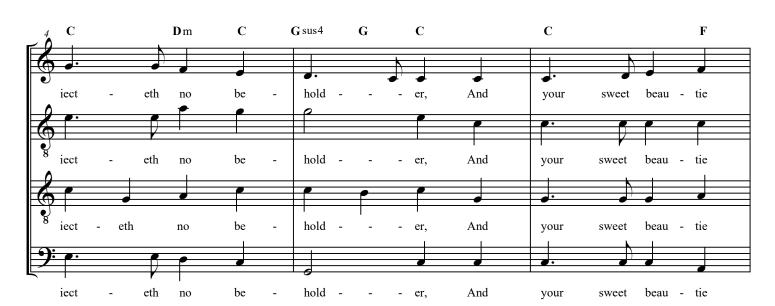
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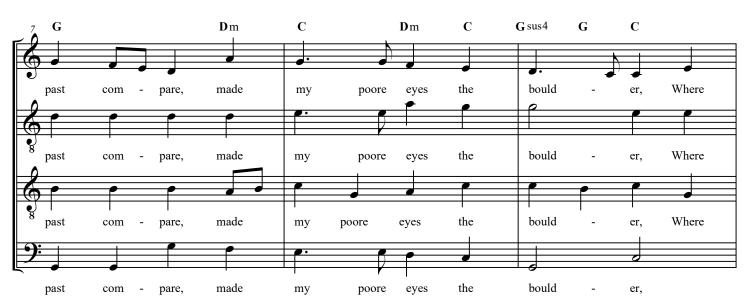


The

Sunne

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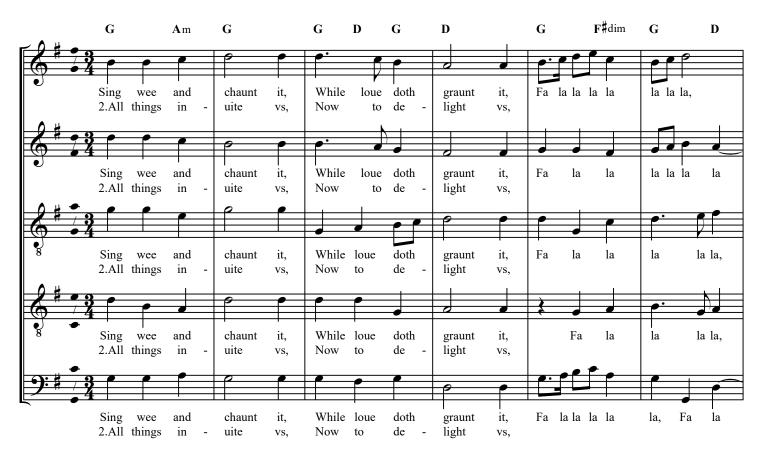
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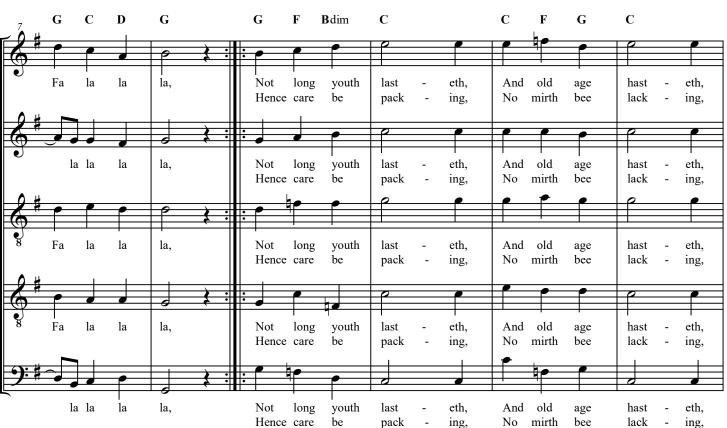


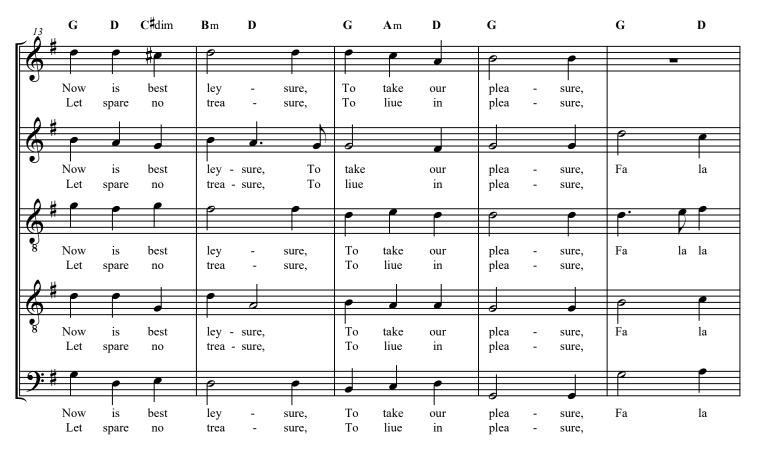


Sing wee and chaunt it

Thomas Morley





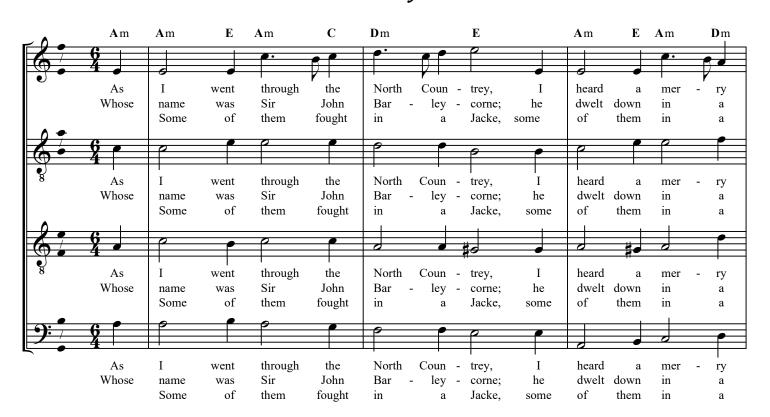


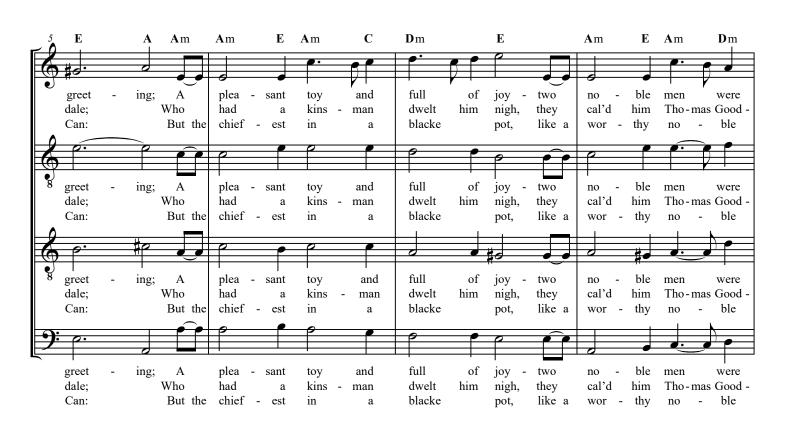


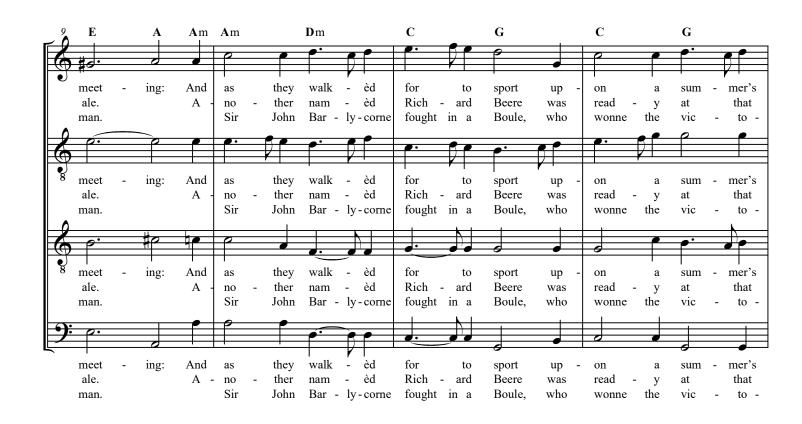
A pleasant new Ballad to fing both Euen and Morne, Of the bloody murther of

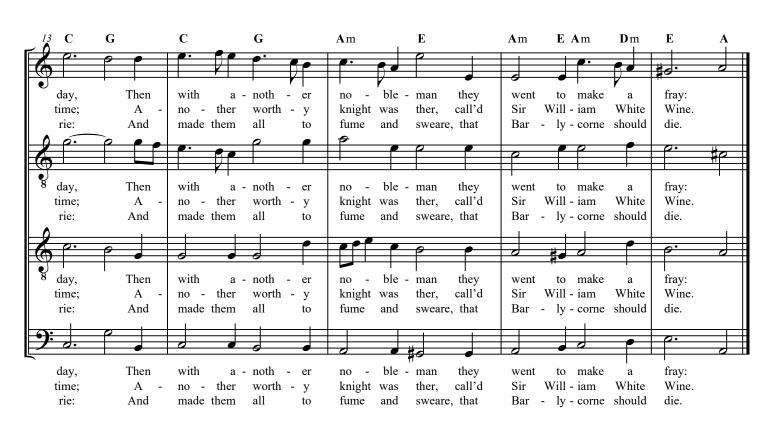
Sir Iohn Barley-corne

verses 1-3





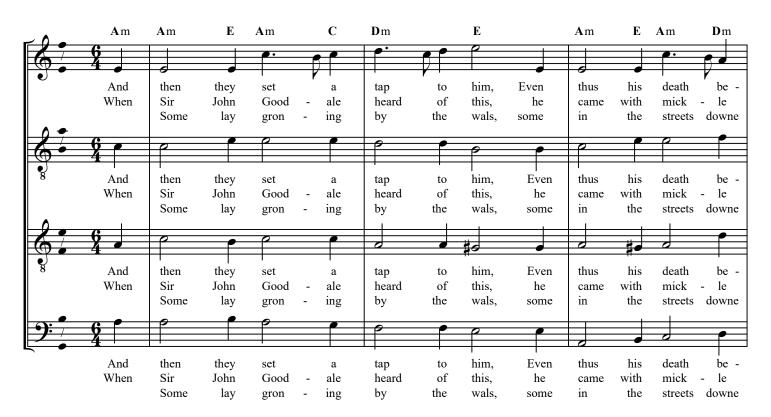


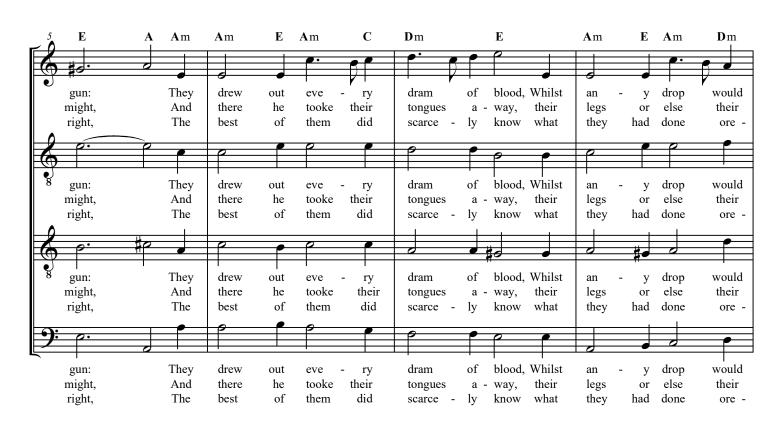


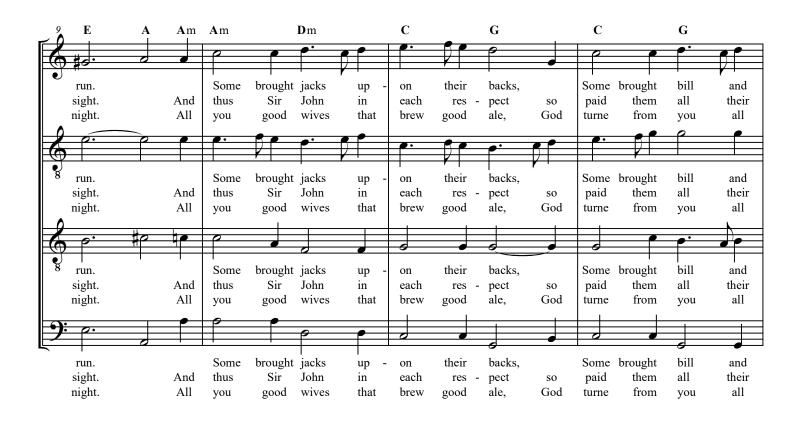
A pleasant new Ballad to fing both Euen and Morne, Of the bloody murther of

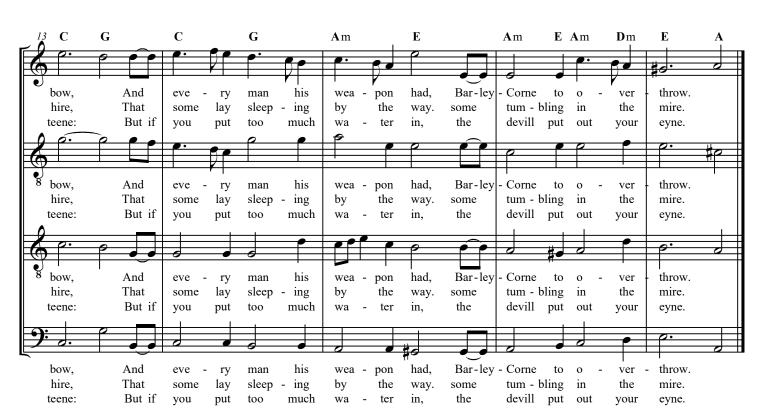
Sir Iohn Barley-corne

verses 4-6



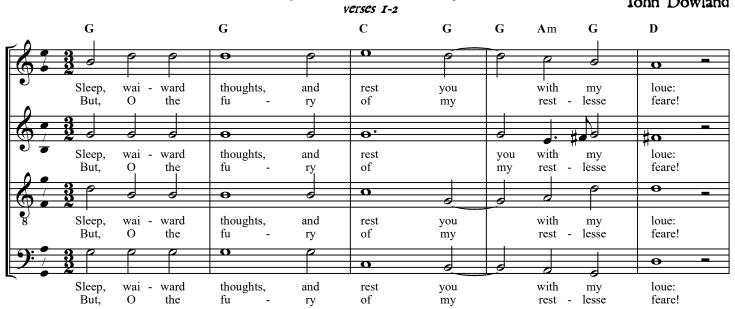


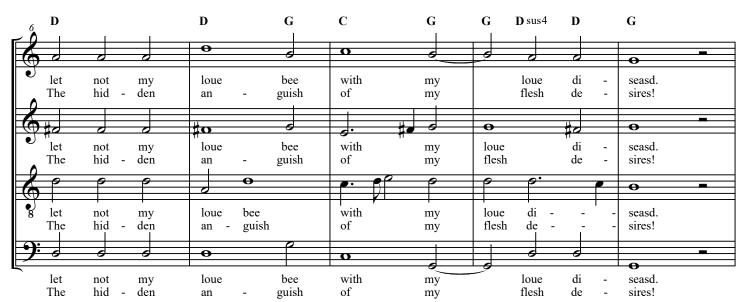


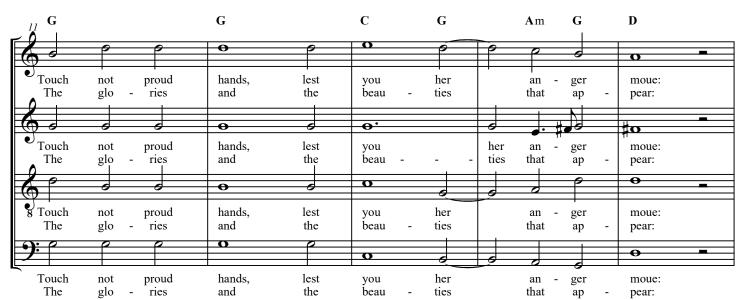


Sleepe wayward thoughts

Iohn Dowland





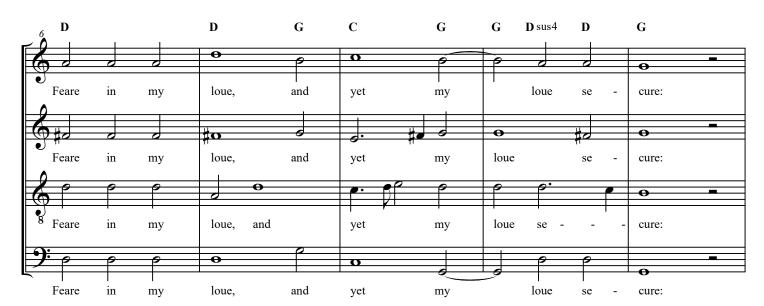


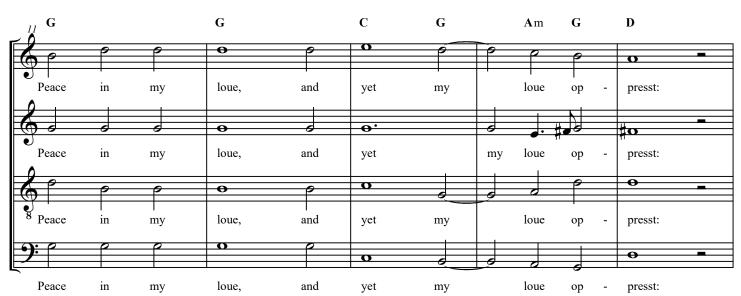


Sleepe wayward thoughts

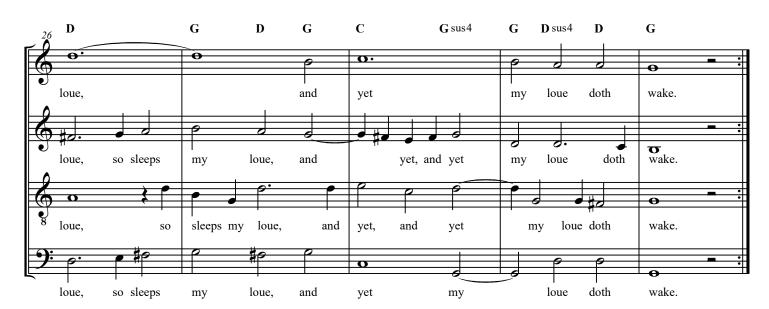
John Dowland







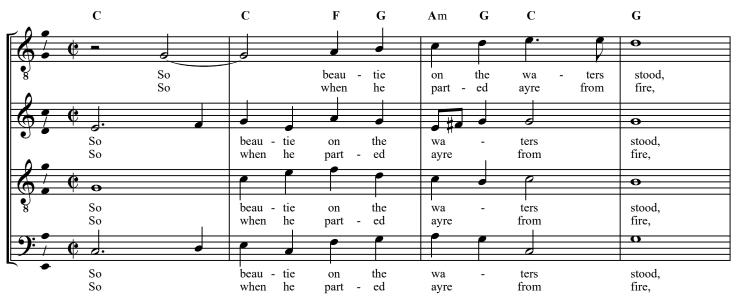


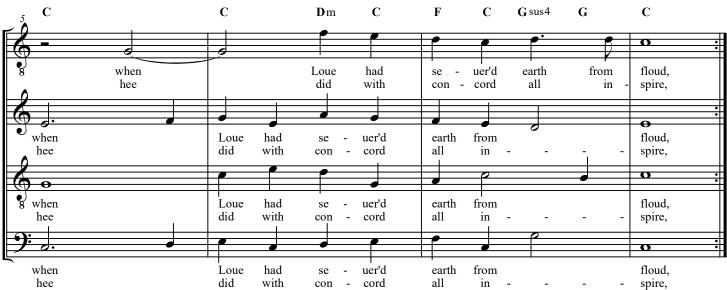


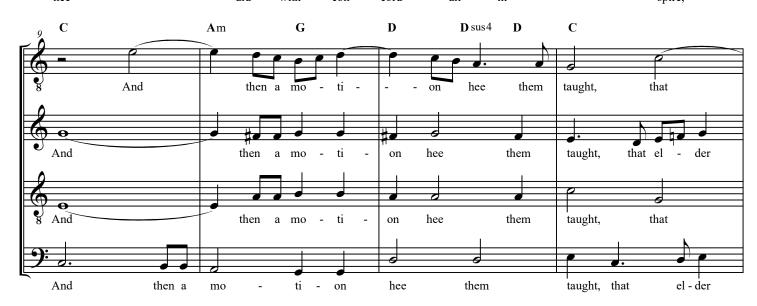
So beautie on the waters stood

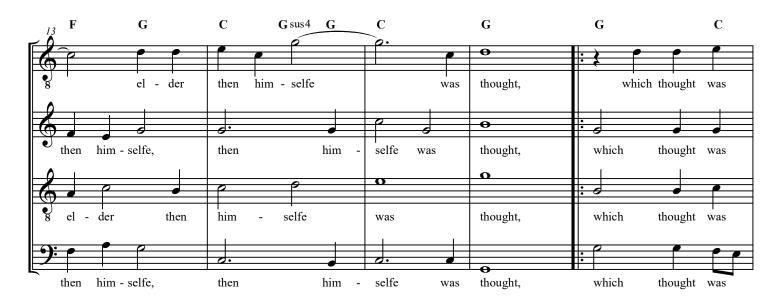
Ben Ionson

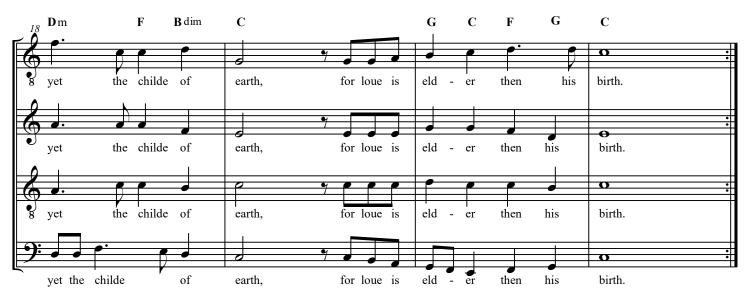
Alfonso Ferrabosco II





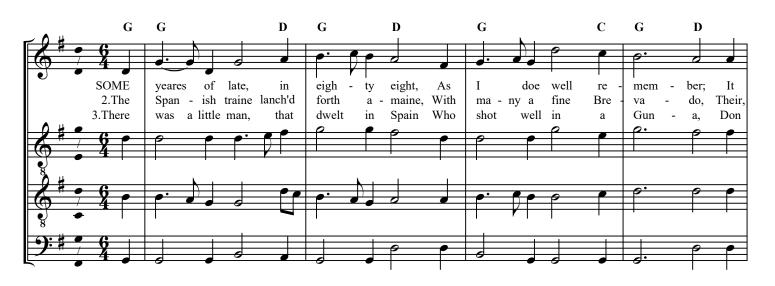


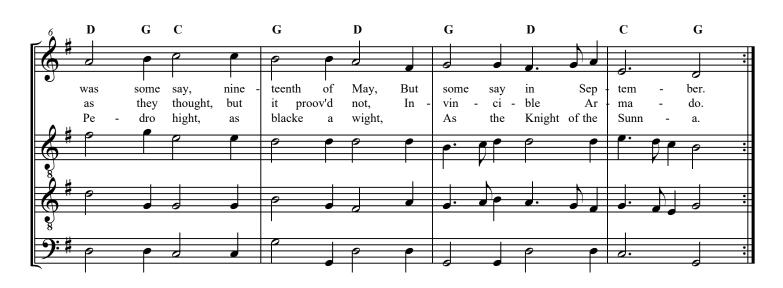


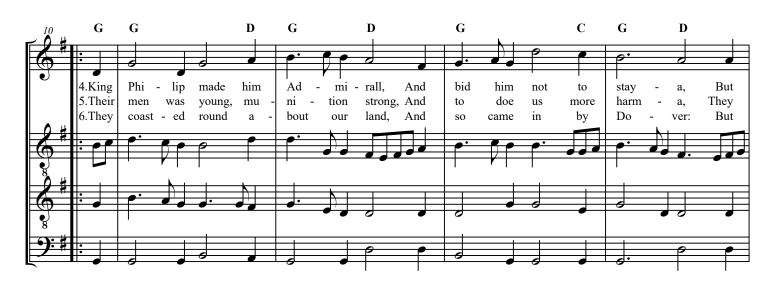


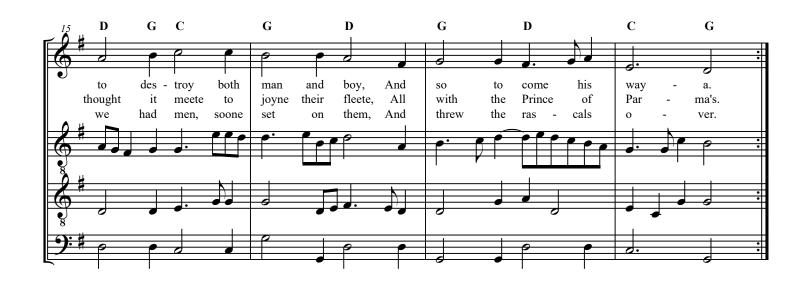


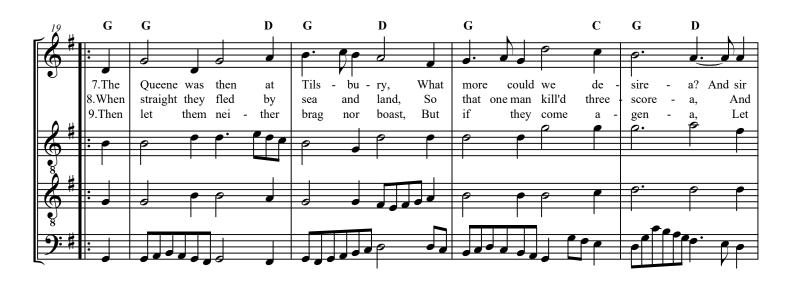
Some yeares of late in eighty eight

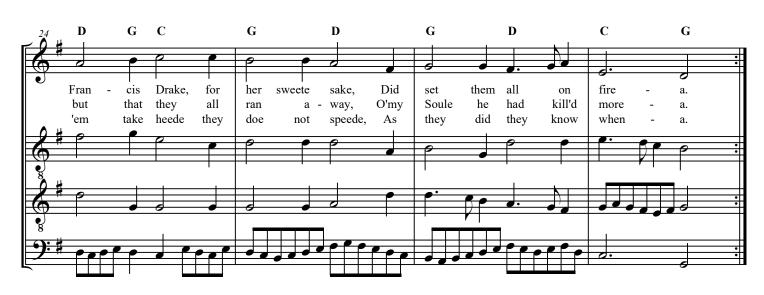






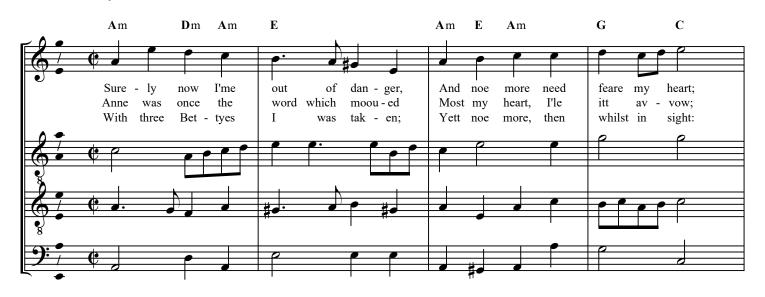


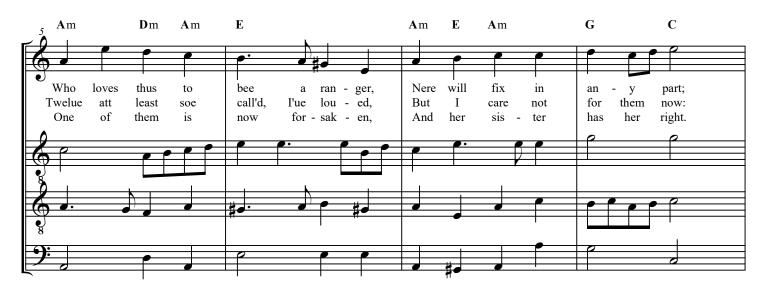


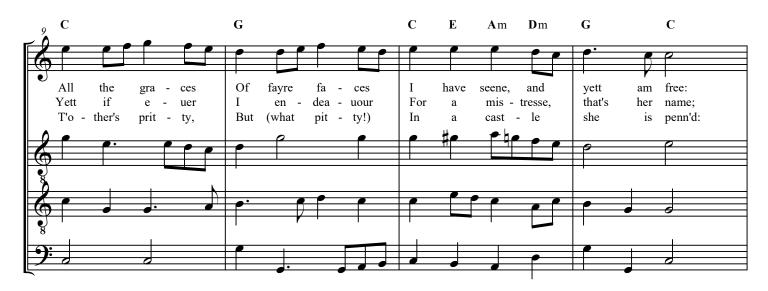


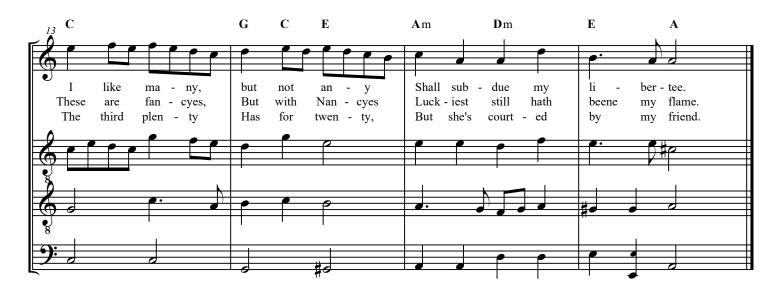
Surely now I'me out of danger

Patrick Cary









Lucyes there are two; for beauty,
Vertue, witt, beyond compare:
Th' one's too high for loue, in duety
I respect, but noe more dare:
As for t'other, Though a mother
(As I take't) to halfe a score;
Had she tarryed To bee marryed,
Shee'd have had one suitour more.

I know two, and each a Mary,
One's the greatest of this land:
Th' Oxford-vintner made mee wary
Least I should a gazing stand.
Though I like her, Most unlike her
Is the secound; and I sweare,
Had her portion Some proportion
With my wants, I'de marry there.

Katherne has a lippe that's ruddy,
Swelling soe, itt seemes to poute;
How to kisse her I did studdy,
But could neuer bring't about.
Beauteous Frances Loues romances,
But (alasse!) shee's now a wife;
She makes uerses, And reherses
With great grace Primaleon's life.

Doll has purest brests, much whiter
Then their milck, but naked still;
That's the reason why I slight her,
For I'ue seene them to my fill.
Jane is slender, But God send her
Lesse opinion of her race!
Nell's soe spotted That sh' has blotted
Allmost out, her little face.

Peg is blith; but O she tattles;
Nothing's soe demure as Ruth.
Susan's head is full of rattles,
Rachell preacheth well in truth.
Were not Tolly Melancholly,
She hath parts I most could prize:
Amorous Sophy Reares noe trophy
On my heart, with her gray eyes.

Thus I still find somewhat wanting,
Allways full of iffs, or ands;
Where there's beauty, money's scanting;
Something still my choice withstands.
'Tis my fortune, I'le importune
With noe my prayers my destiny:
If I'me scorned, I'me not horned;
That's some joy in misery.

Chestnut (or Doves Figary)

Longwayes for six

Sobolis

Leade up all 2 D. and back:

Men fall back, and We. 2t the same time, change places each with his owne, men hands round, to your places, and We. at the same time, men being on the We. side, and We on the mens side.

Back againe to your places.

Armes all. That again:

Fall back and change places as before, men the Hey, and We, at the same time, the first Cu. staying in the last place. This back againe:

Sides all. That again:

Fall back and change places as before, the first man leade downe his Wo. the rest following him, stay in the last place. This back againe, but cast off instead of leading betweene the rest.

Sweete come againe

Philip Rosseter





Sweete come againe

verses 3-4

Philip Rosseter

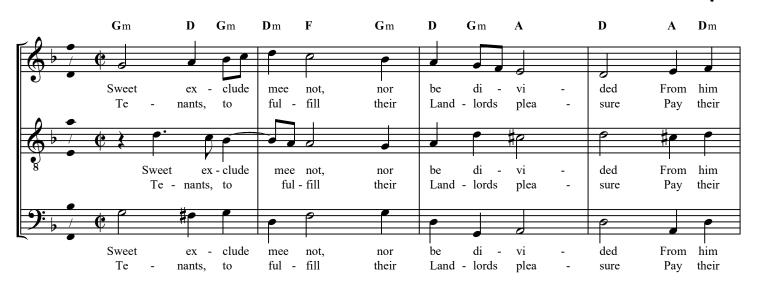


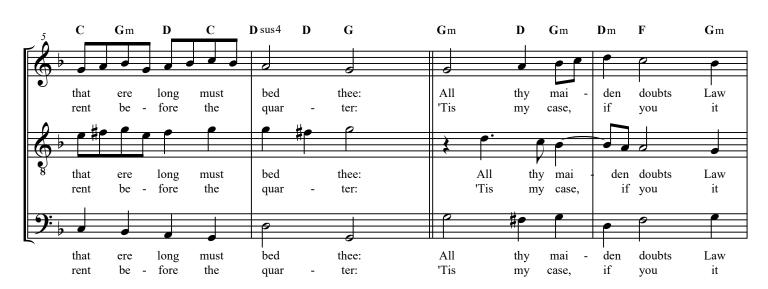


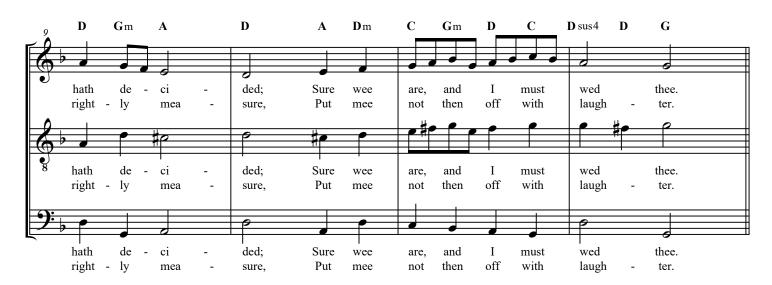
Sweet exclude mee not

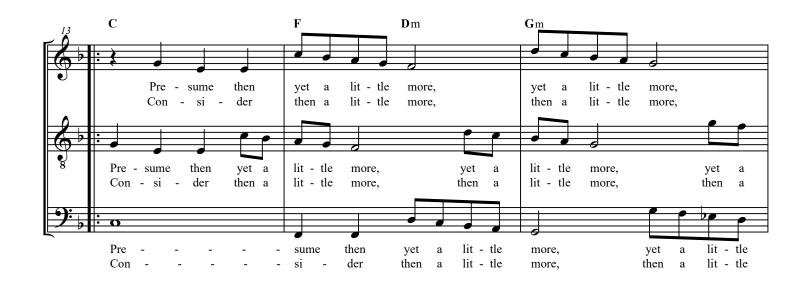
verses I-2

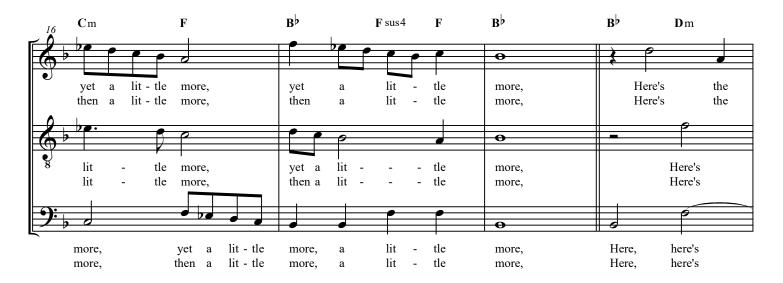
Thomas Campion

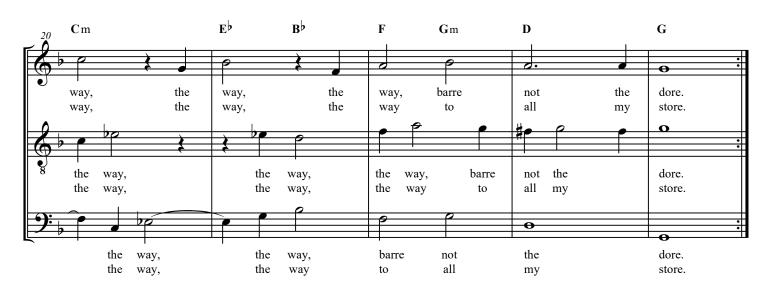








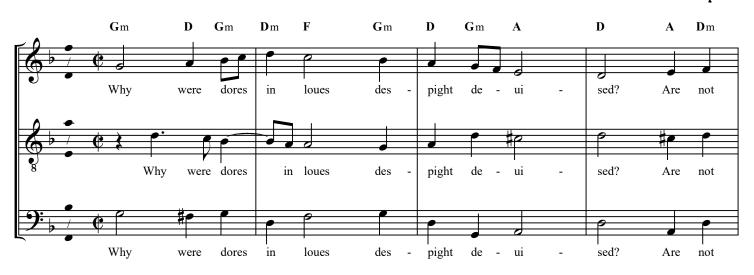


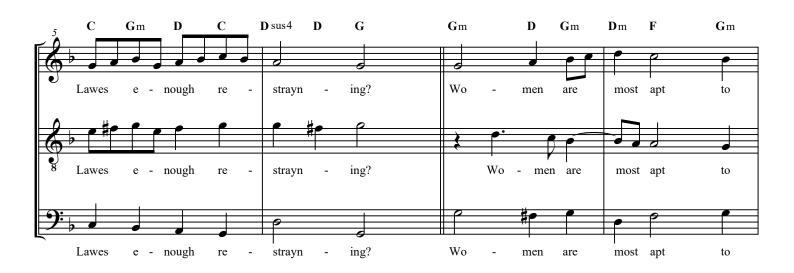


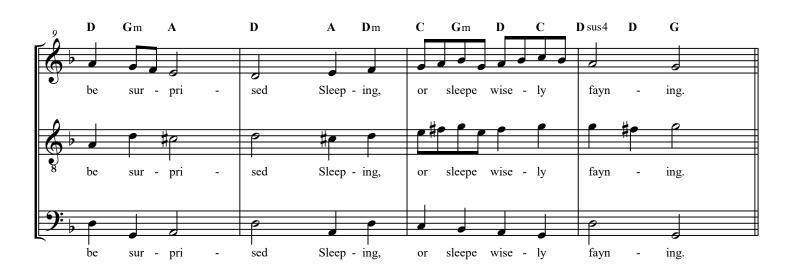
Sweet exclude mee not

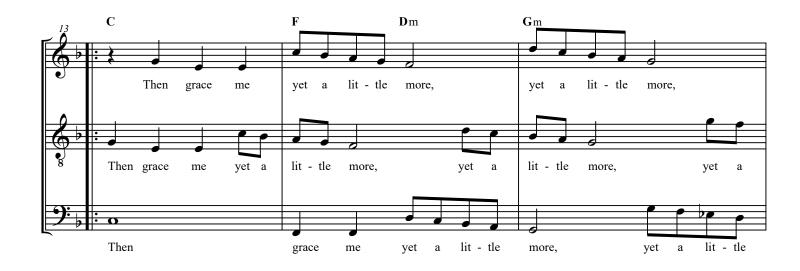
verse 3

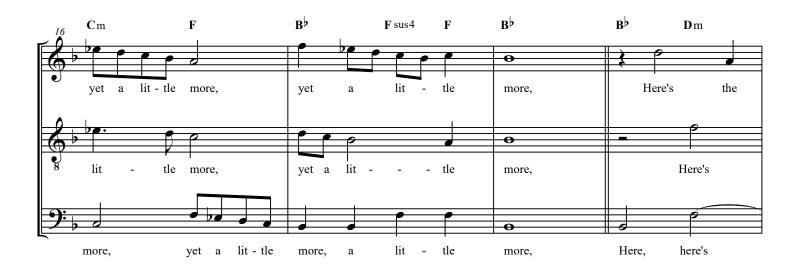
Thomas Campion

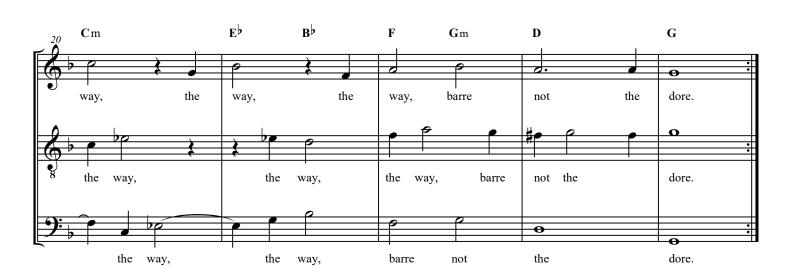




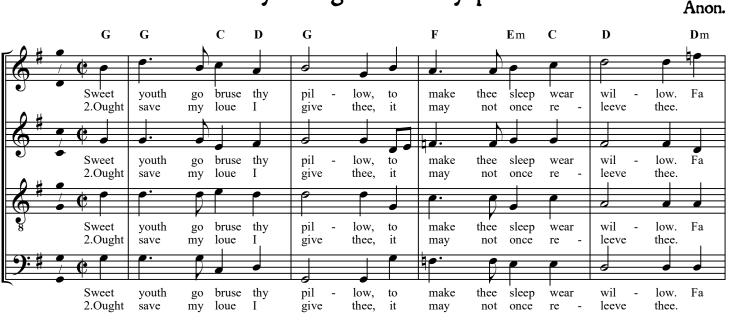




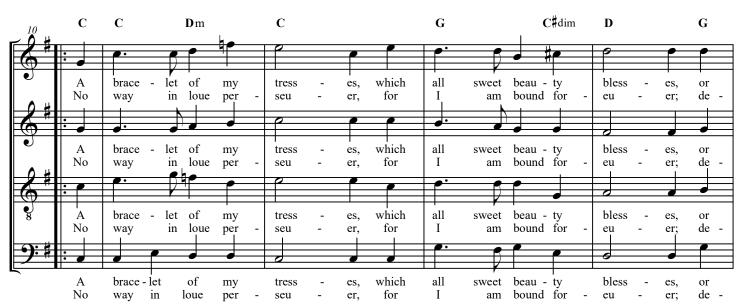




Sweet youth go bruse thy pillow





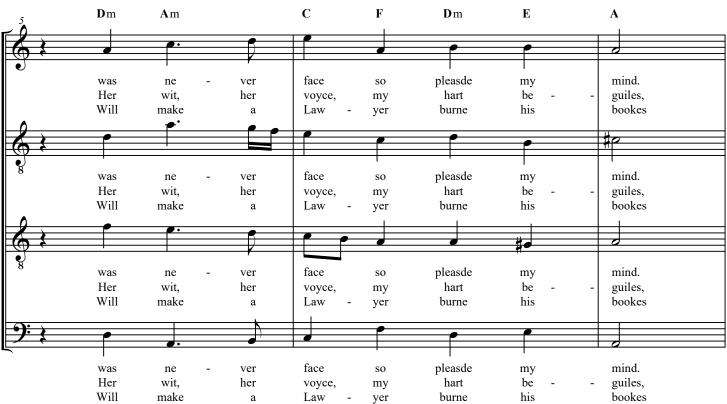




There is a Ladie

Thomas Ford



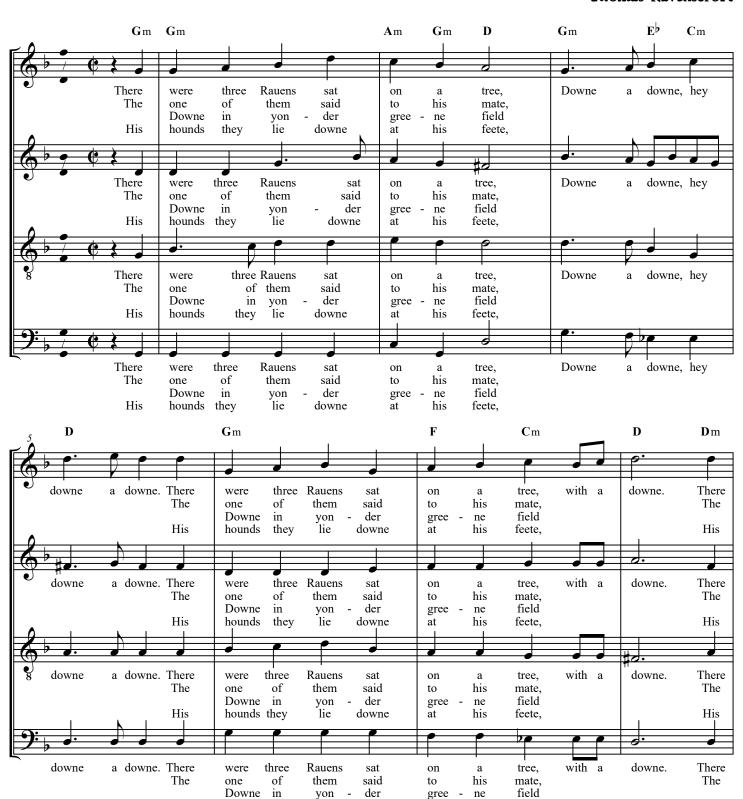




There were three Rauens

Thomas Ravenscroft

His



downe

his

at

feete,

His

hounds they

lie



His Haukes they flie so eagerly, There's no fowle dare him come nie,

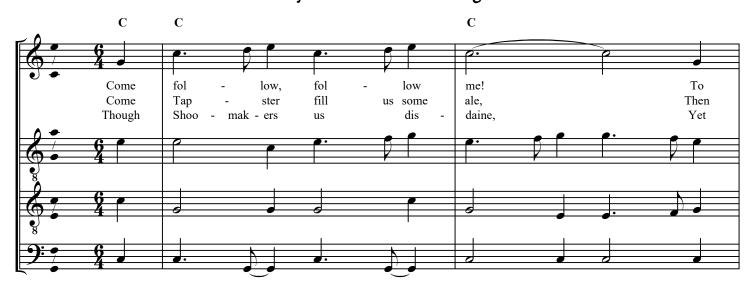
She lift up his bloudy hed, And kist his wounds that were so red, She buried him before the prime, She was dead her selfe ere euen-song time

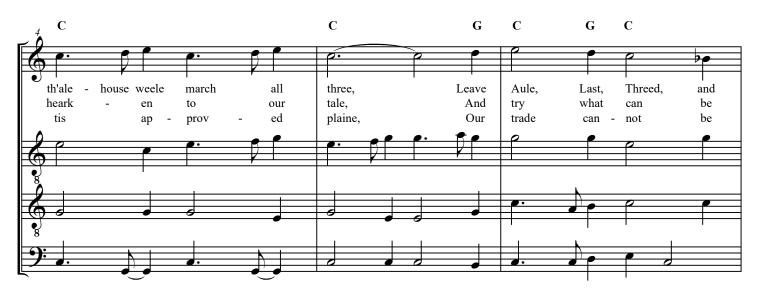
Downe there comes a fallow Doe As great with young as she might goe, She got him up upon her backe, And carried him to earthen lake, God send every gentleman Such haukes, such hounds, and such a Leman,

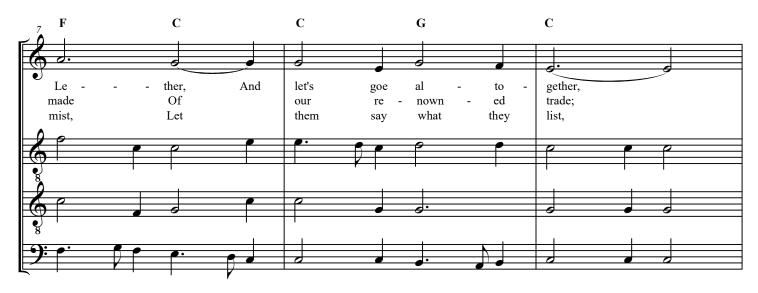
The three merry Coblers. Who tell how the case with them doth stand,

How they are still on the mending hand.

Anon.







Martin Parker



When Shoomakers are decayed
Then doe they fall to our trade,
And glad their mindes they give
By mending Shooes to live,
When in necessity they stand,
They strive to be on the mending hand.

Although theres but few of us rich,
Yet bravely we go thorow stich.
Weret not for this barley broth
(Which is meat, drinke, and cloth)
We sure should purchase house and land,
At worst we are still on the mending hand.

We deale most uprightly,
Our neighbours that goe awry
We easily set upright,
The broken we unite,
When all men out of order stand;
Then we are most on the mending hand:

We cannot dissemble for treasure,
But give every one just measure,
If Bakers kept size like us,
They need not be frighted thus,
We feare not to have our doings scannd,
For we are still on the mending hand.

What ever we doe intend
We bring to a perfect end.
If any offence be past,
We make all well at last,
We sit at worke when others stand,
And still we are on the mending hand.

We bristle as well as the best,
All knavery we doe detest,
What we have promised
Weele doe unto a thred,
We use waxe, but to seale no Band,
And still we are on the mending hand.

Our wives doe sit at the wheele,
They spin, and we doe reele,
Although we take no Farmes,
Yet we can show our armes,
And spread them at our owne command.
Thus still we are on the mending hand.

Poore weather-beaten Soles,
Whose case the body condoles,
We for a little gaine
Can set on foot againe,
We make the falling stedfast stand,
And still we are on the mending hand.

Youd thinke we were past sence,
For we give pieces for pence,
Judge, ist not very strange
We should make such exchange,
Yet so weele doe at your command,
And yet weele be on the mending hand.

Our hands doe show that we Live not by taking a Fee, We pull a living forth Of things but little worth, Our worke doth th owners understand, Thus still we are on the mending hand. All day we merrily sing,
And Customers doe bring,
Or unto us doe send,
Their Boots and Shooes to mend,
We have our money at first demand,
Thus still we are on the mending hand.

When all our money is spent,
We are not discontent,
For we can worke for more,
And then pay off our score,
We drinke without either bill or band,
Because we are still on the mending hand.

While other Callings great,
For fraud and foule deceit,
Are lookt unto by Law,
We need not weight a straw,
Our honesty spreads through the land,
For we are still on the mending hand.

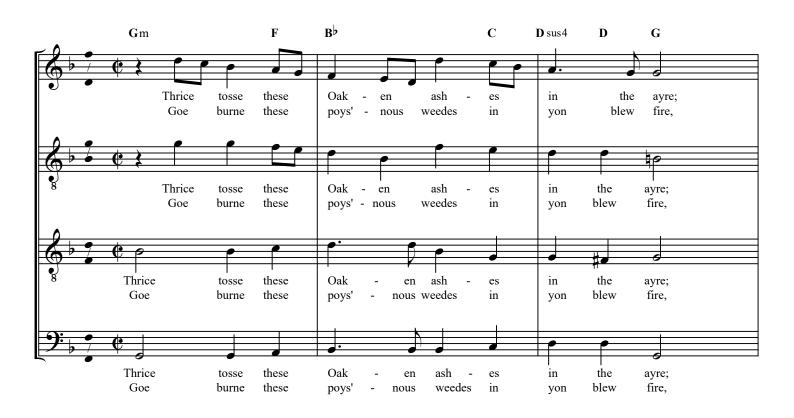
Therefore lets be of good cheere,
Though Lether be something deare,
The Law some course will take
Amends for all to make,
And by their care we understand,
the world is now on the mending hand,

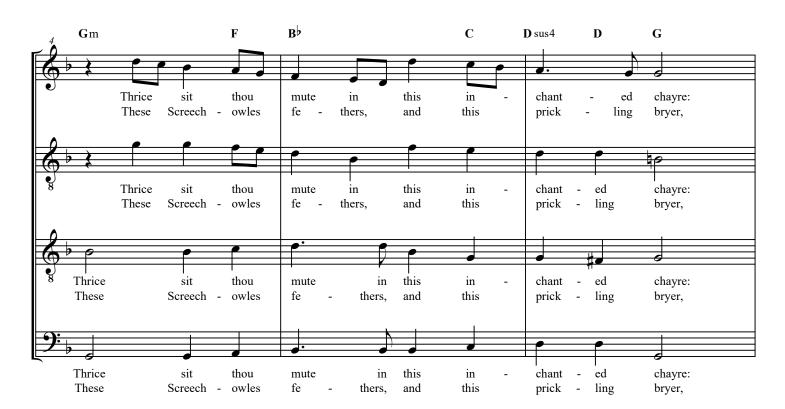
We pray for durty weather,
And money to pay for Lether,
Which if we have, and health,
A fig for worldly wealth,
Till men upon their heads doe stand,
We shall be still on the mending hand.

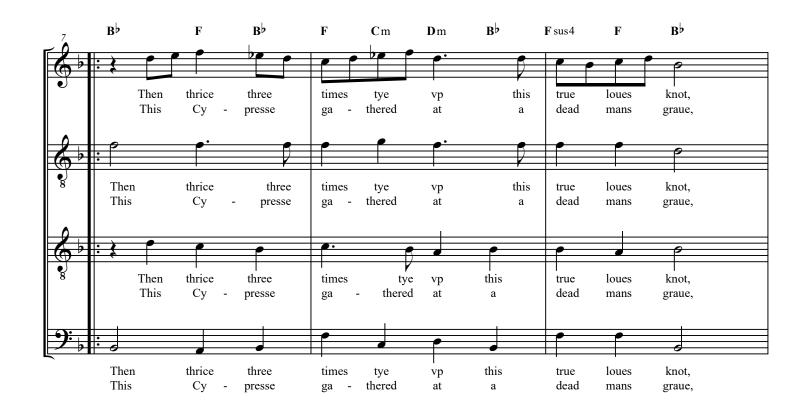
Thrice tosse these Oaken ashes in the ayre

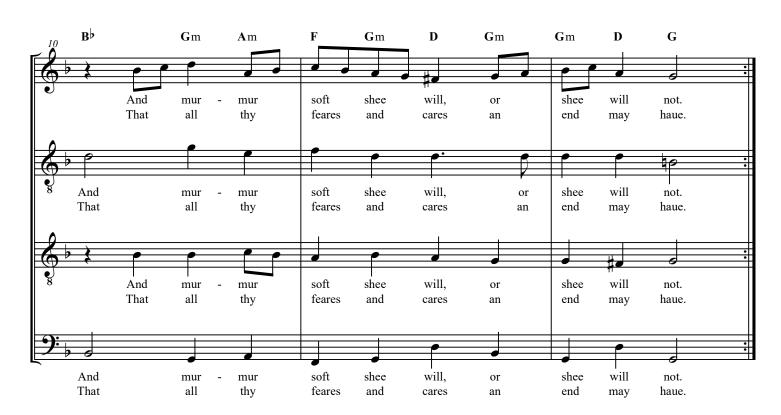
verses I-2

Thomas Campion





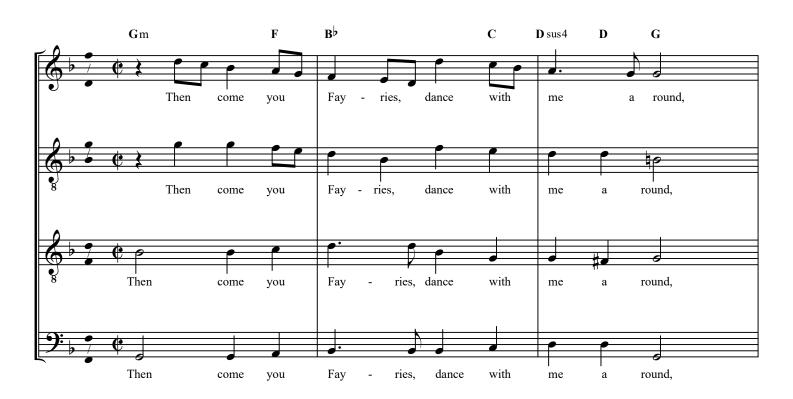


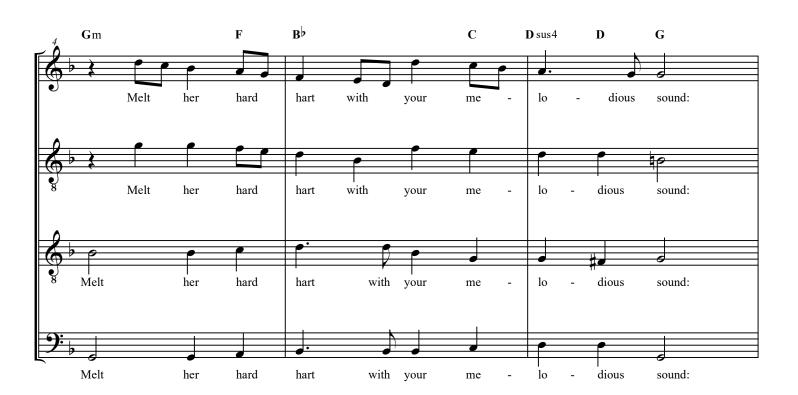


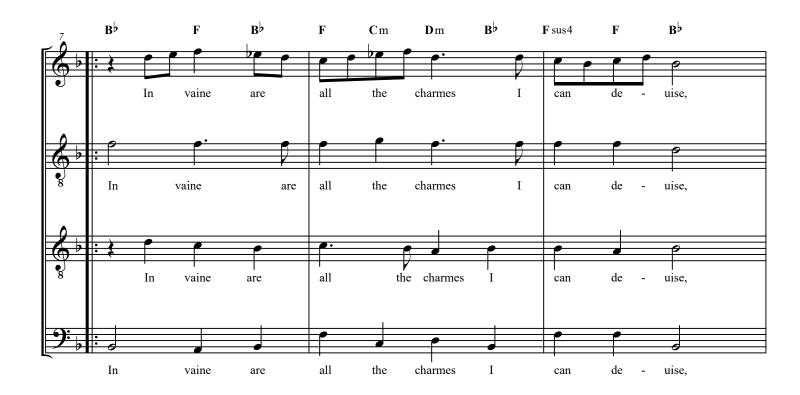
Thrice tosse these Oaken ashes in the ayre

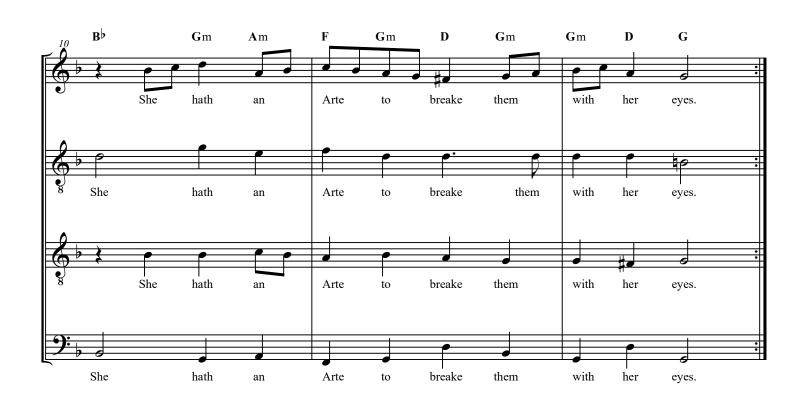
verse 3

Thomas Campion









Time stands still

Iohn Dowland

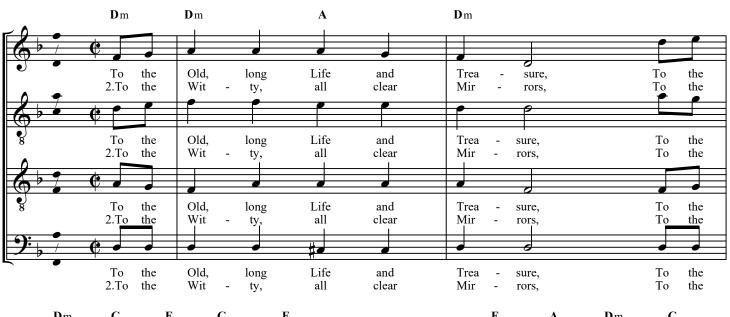


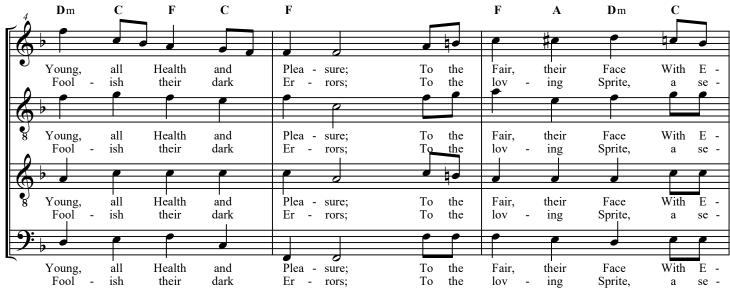


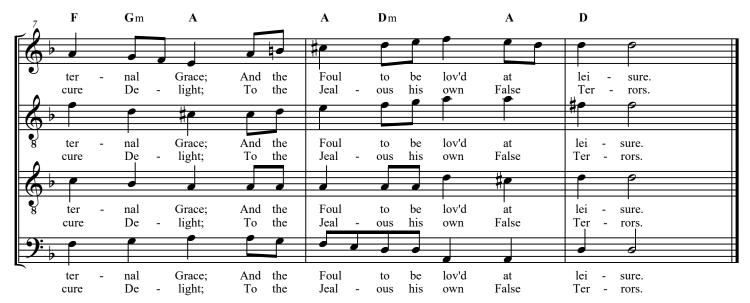
To the Old, long Life and Treasure

Ben Ionson

Nicholas Lanier

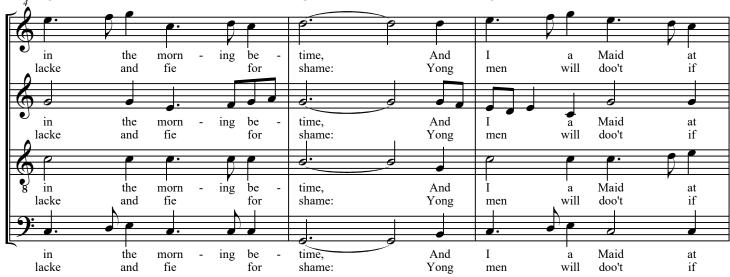


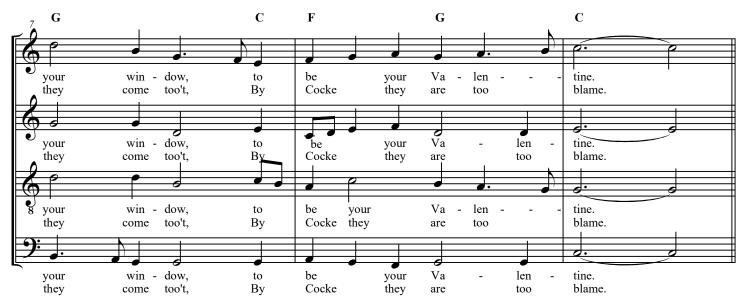










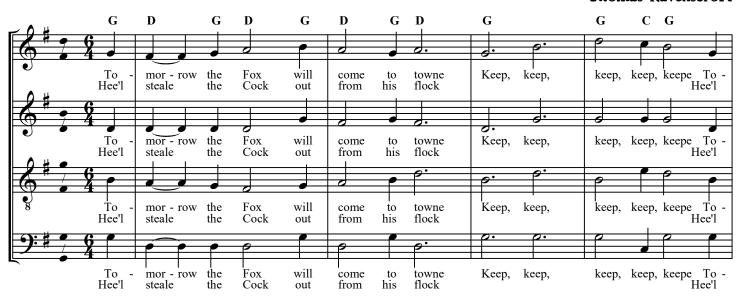


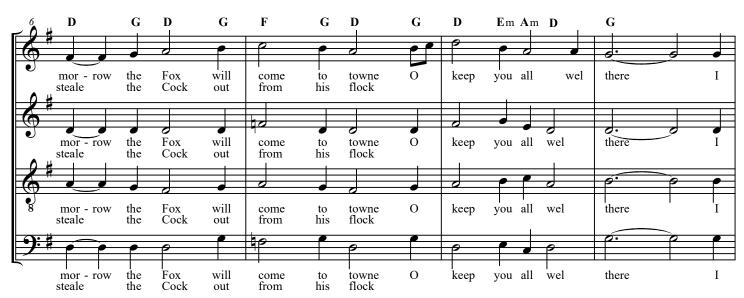
Setting by Steve Hendricks

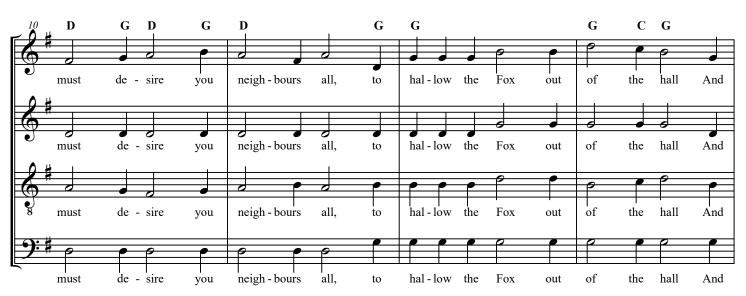


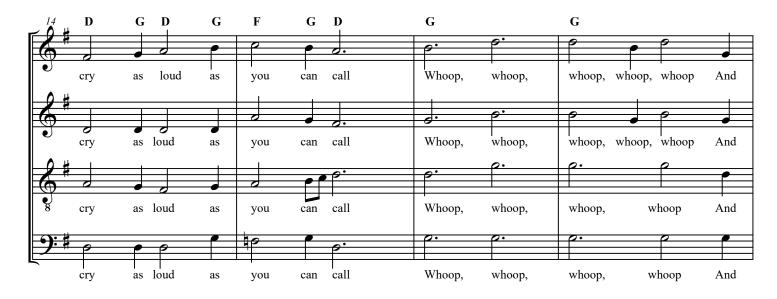
Tomorrow the Fox will come to towne

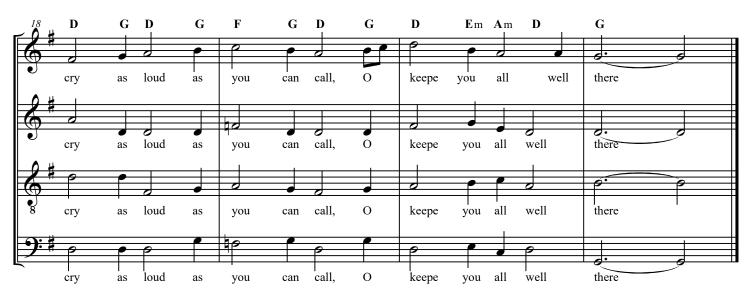
Thomas Ravenscroft











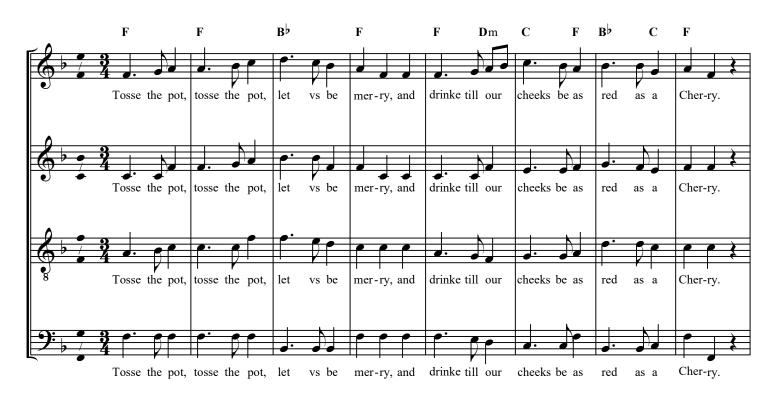
- 3. Hee'l steale the Hen out of the pen
- 4. Hee'l steale the Duck out of the brook
- 5. Hee'l steale the Lamb euen from his dam

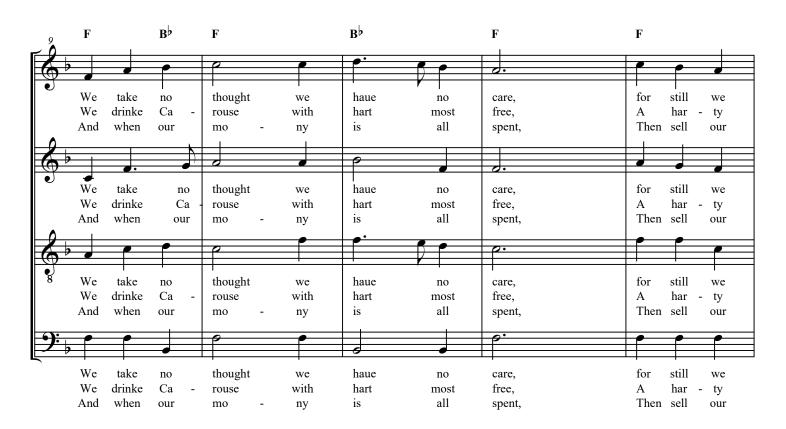


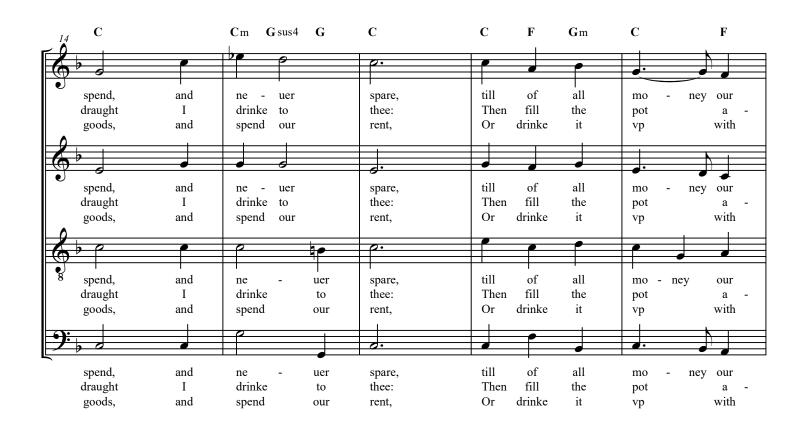
Tosse the pot

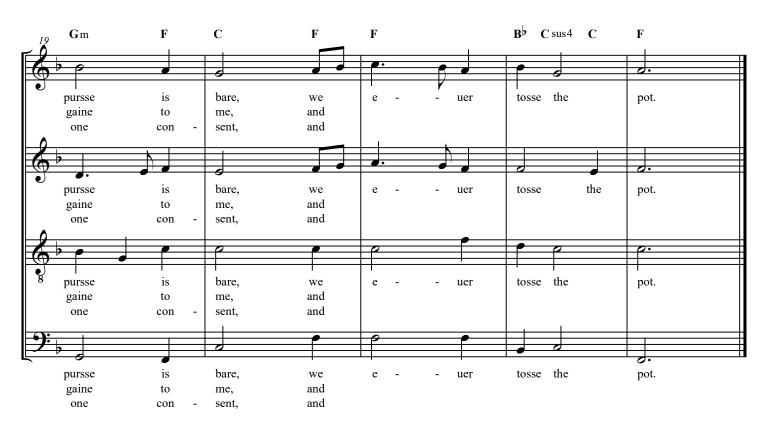
Drinking Of Ale verses 1-3

Thomas Ravenscroft





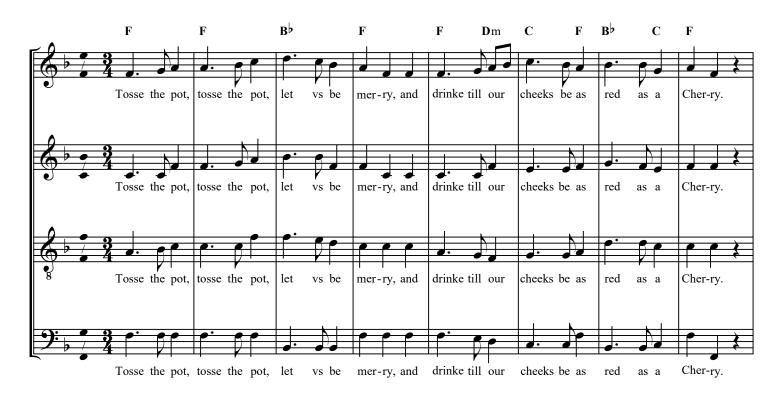


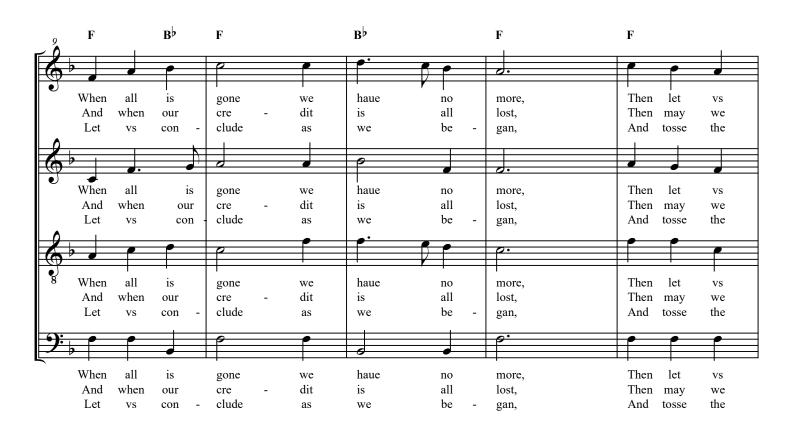


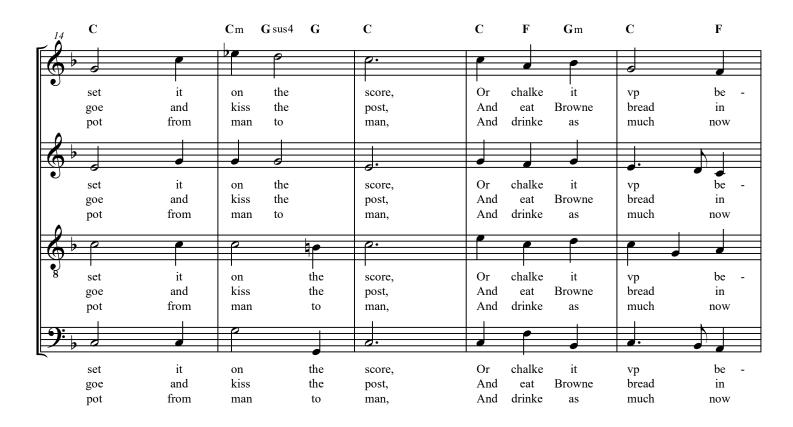
Tosse the pot

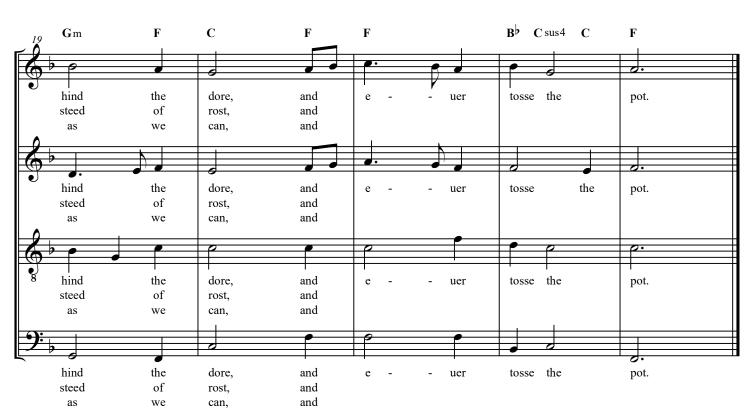
Drinking Of Ale verses 4-6

Thomas Ravenscroft





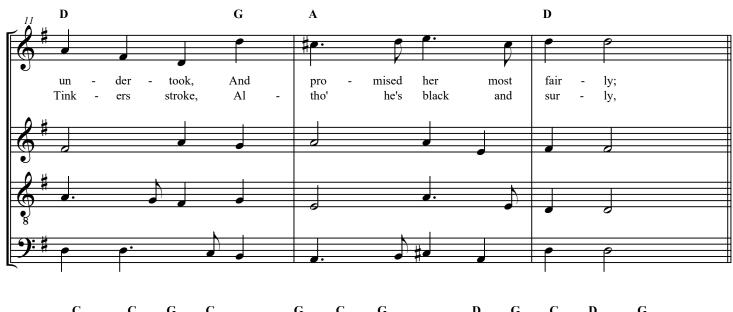


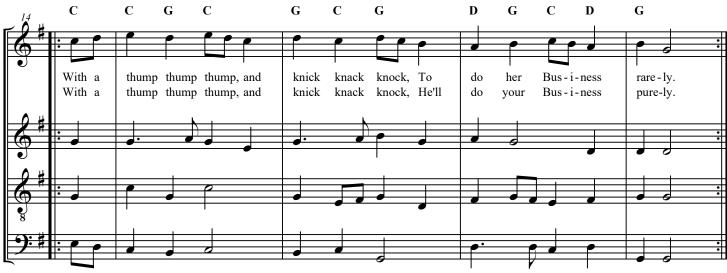


The travelling Tinker and the Country Ale-Wife:

Or, the lucky Mending of the leaky Copper.







The Man of Mettle open'd wide,
His Budget's mouth to please her,
Says he this Tool we oft employ'd,
About such Jobbs as these are:
With that the Jolly Tinker took,
A Stroke or two most kindly;
With a thump thump thump, and knick knack knock,
He did her Business finely.

As soon as Crock had done the Feat,
He cry'd 'tis very hot ho;
This thrifty Labour makes me Sweat,
Here, gi's a cooling Pot ho:
Says she bestow the other Stroke,
Before you take your Farewel;
With a thump thump thump, and knick knack knock,
And you may drink a Barrel.

Trudge away quickly

Drinking Of Beere Thomas Ravenscroft verses 1-3 G D \mathbf{G} G $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{m}$ Trudge quick - ly fill de a - way and the black Bole. uout Trudge quick - ly and fill the black Bole, de uout - ly a - way Trudge and quick - ly fill the black Bole, de uout - ly a - way as $\widehat{}$

fill

the

black

Bole,

de

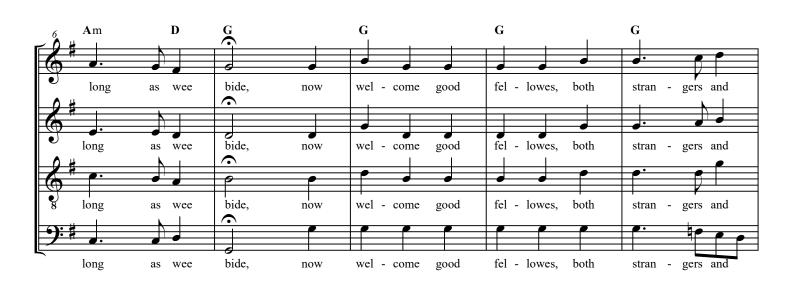
uout - ly

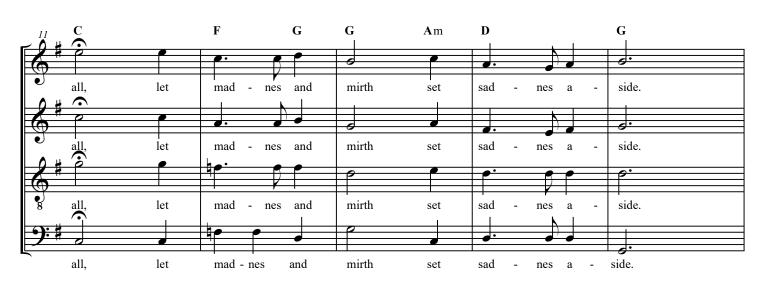
as

quick - ly

a - way

Trudge

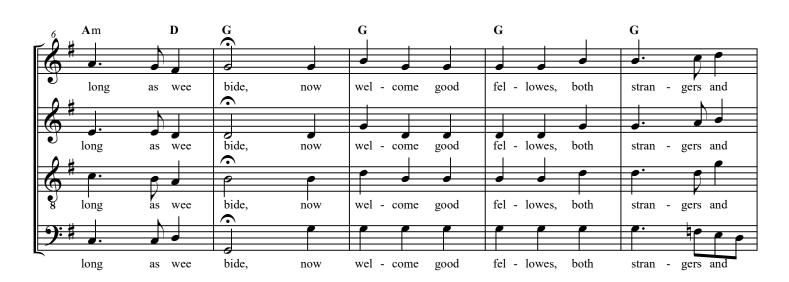






Trudge away quickly

Drinking Of Beere Thomas Ravenscroft verses 4-5 G D \mathbf{G} \mathbf{G} $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{m}$ Trudge quick - ly fill a - way and the black Bole, uout Trudge quick - ly and fill the black Bole, de uout - ly a - way Trudge fill quick - ly the black Bole, de uout - ly and a - way as



fill

and

the

black

Bole,

de

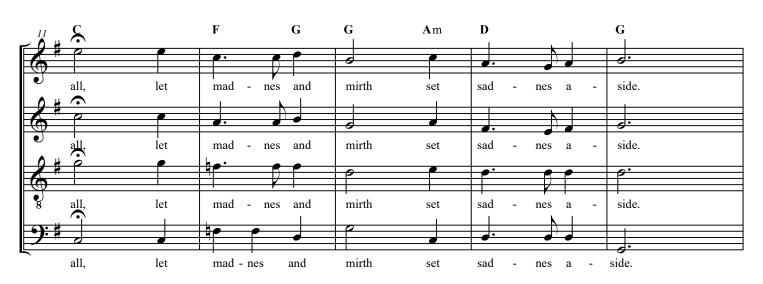
uout - ly

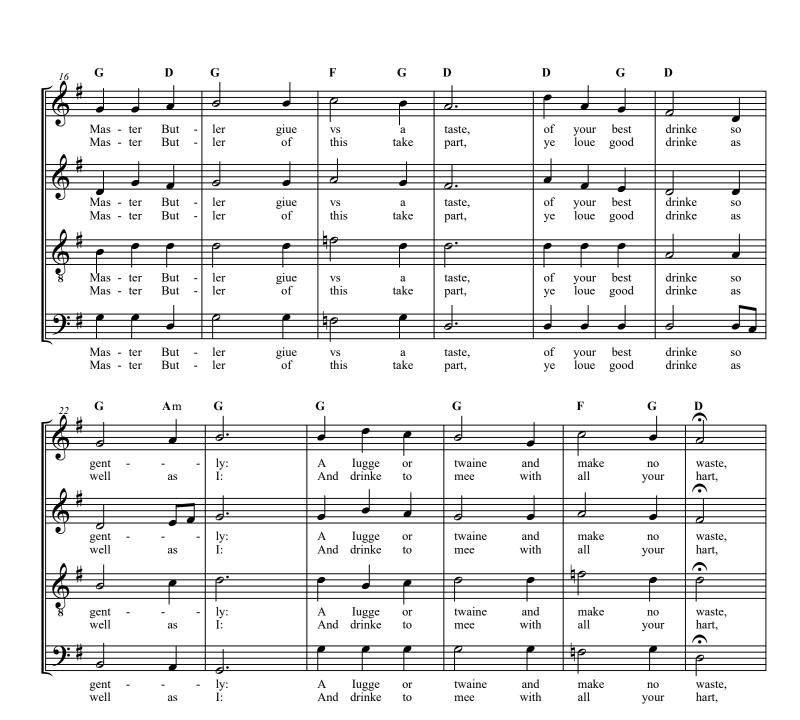
as

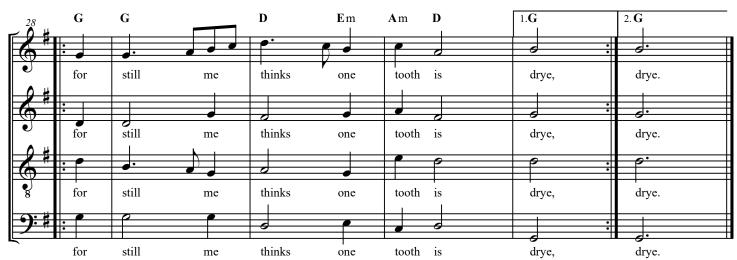
quick - ly

a - way

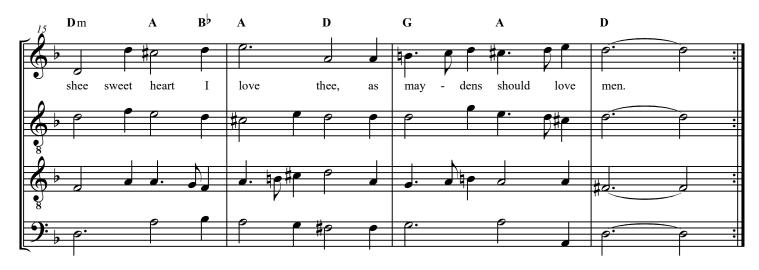
Trudge











The young-man he replyed, and not her love denyed,
Quoth hee I am affyed:
in constancy to thee,
The cast all sorrowes from thee:
for I will never wrong thee,
Sweet pleasures shall o'rethrong thee so thou bee true to me.
For under and over, over and under, under, and over agen,
I meane sweete heart to love thee,

as mayds are lov'd of men.

(Quoth she) my onely sweeting, men fayle oft in their meeting,
Let me have faithfull greeting, or else depart for aye:
O say not so my Jewell, for then you are to cruell,
Yeeld Cupid's fixe more fewell, let not true love decay.
For under and over, over and under, under, and over agen,
I love thee mine owne sweeting, as maydes are lov'd of men.

Sayd shee, you men can flatter,
 (quoth he) sweete no such matter,
With that amaine flung at her:
 and then began to play,
Such kisses sweete he gave her,
 and often time did crave her,
That he in love might have her:
 to sport with him all day.
At under and over, over and under,
 under, and over agen,
yeeld thou to sport with me sweet
 as mayds doe sport with men.

He by the white hand tooke her, and then in kindnesse shooke her, Swearing he had mistooke her: if now she prov'd unkind,
Oh, yeeld my sweete unto me, or else you will undoe me,
If thou no love wilt show me, to griefe I am assign'd.
Then under and over, over and under, under, and over agen, come sport with me my sweeting, as mayds doe sport with men.

At length this Lasse consented, they both were well contented,
And often times frequented, that lovely meadow greene,
To gather lovely dazies, or sport in Cupid's mazes,
I speake it to their praises: they merry there have beene.
With under and over, over and under, under, and over agen,
These two did sport together, as women sport with men.

Ere fortie weekes expired,
this bonny Lasse was tyred,
Her heart with love was fired:
and growne so round before,
This young man from her wanders,
to France or else to Flaunders:
Thus was she served with slanders,
her heart then waxed sore.
With under and over, over and under,
under, and over agen,
this mayd was wrong'd in earnest
as mayds are wrong'd by men.

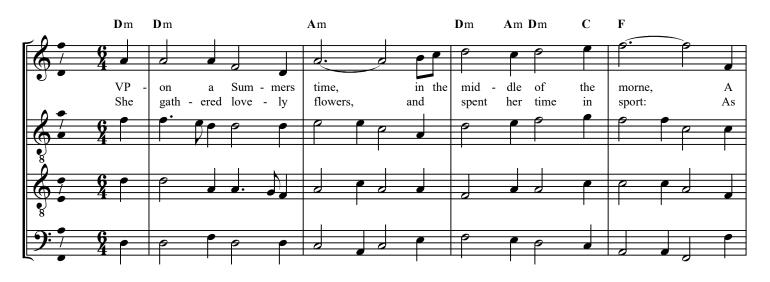
In briefe she was delivered, the Carryer he was hyred.
And she from thence was carryed to London with all speed:
No one could be demurer, nor seeme a Virgin purer,
Her carryage now did sure her, to bee a mayd indeed.
With under and over, over and under, under, and over agen, shee vowes never to sport that way, that maydens use with men.

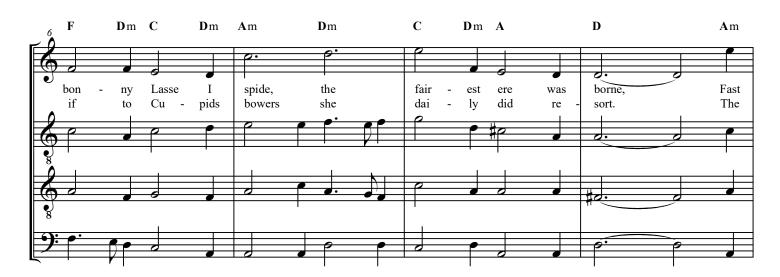
Then in short time came to her.
a Taylor and did woo her,
He never could part fro her,
till she was made his wife:
He for a mayd did take her,
and vowd ne're to forsake her
But still be her partaker,
And love her as his life.
With under and over, over and under,
under, and over agen,
She vow'd ever to love him still,
as women doe love men.

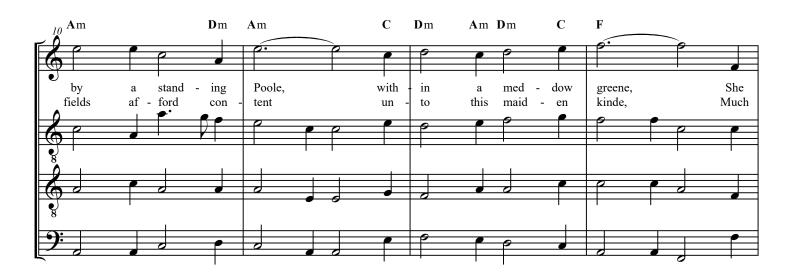
Thus were her griefes converted, and she was now light hearted, Being so well supported, by her new wedded mate, She now was freed from mourning, her griefe to joyes were turning, She now liv'd voyd of scorning, dissension and debate.

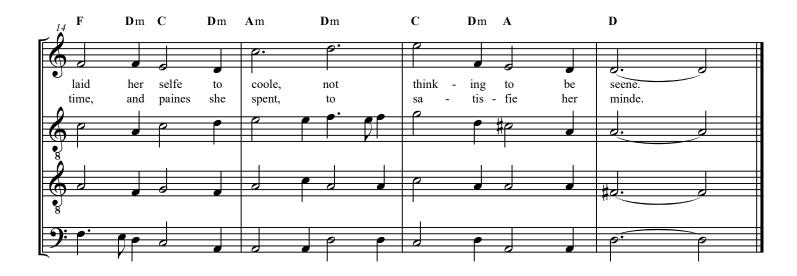
With under and over, over and under, under, and over agen, shee vow'd ever to love him still, as women doe love men.

Vpon a Summers time









The Cowslip there she cropt, the Daffadill and Dazie:
The Primrose lookt so trim, she scorned to be lazie,
And ever as she did, these pretty posies pull,
She rose and fetcht a sigh, and wisht her apron full.

I hearing of her wish,
made bold to step unto her:
Thinking her love to winne,
I thus began to wooe her,
Faire maide, be not so coy,
to kisse thee I am bent:
O fie, she cride, away
yet smiling gave consent.

Then did I helpe to plucke of every flower that grew, No herbe nor flower I mist, but onely Time and Rue. Both she and I tooke paines to gather flowers store, Untill this maiden said, kind sir, Ile have no more. Yet still my loving heare did proffer more to pull,
No sir, quoth she, ile part,
because mine aprons full.
So sir, ile take my leave,
till next we meet againe:
Rewards me with a kisse,
and thankes me for my paine.

It was my chance of late, to walke the pleasant fields: Where sweet tund chirping birds, harmonious musicke yeelds. I lent a listening eare unto their musicke rare: At last mine eye did glance upon a Damsell faire.

I stept me close aside, under a Hawthorne bryer: Her passions laid her downe, ore-ruld with fond desire. Alacke fond maide she cride, and straight fell a weeping, Why sufferest thou thy heart, within a false ones keeping?

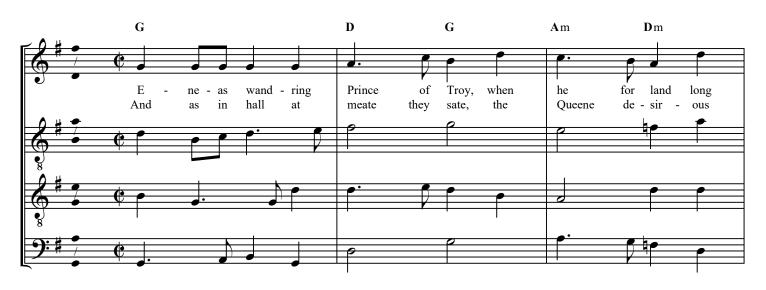
Wherefore is Venus Queene, whom maids adore in mind, Obdurate to our prayers, or like her fondling blinde: When we doe spend our loves, whose fond expence is vaine: For men are growne so false, they cannot love againe.

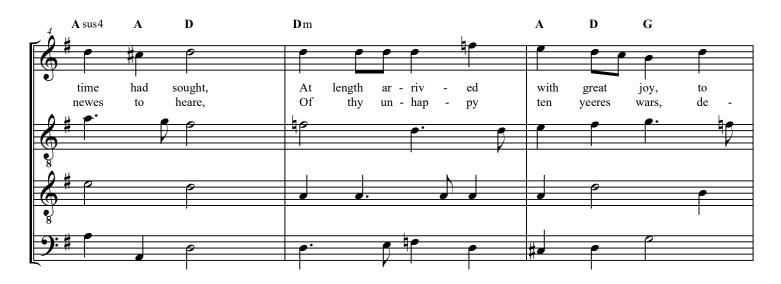
The Queene of love doth know, best how the matter stands,
And Hymen knowes, I long to come within her hands.
My love best knowes my love, and love repaies with hate,
Was ever virgins love, so much unfortunate?

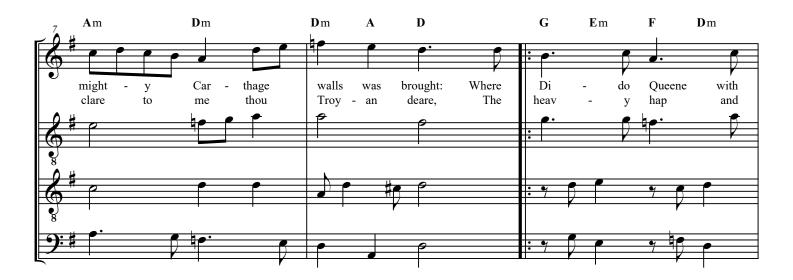
Did my love fickle prove then had he cause to flye: But Ile be judgd by love. I lovd him constantly. I hearing of her vowes, set bashfulnesse a part, And strivd with all my skill, to cheere this maidens heart.

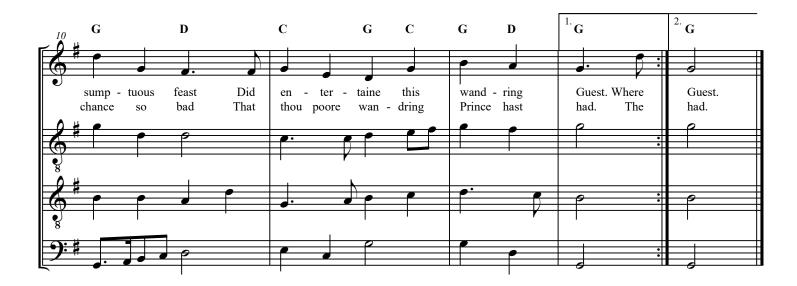
I did instruct her love,
where love might be repaid:
Could I, quoth she, find love,
I were an happy maid.
I straight in love replide,
in me thou Love shalt finde:
So made the bargaine sure,
and easd the Maidens minde.

The wandring Prince of Troy









And then anon this comely Knight, with words demure as he could well, Of his unhappy ten yeeres wars so true a tale began to tell, With words so sweet and sighes so deepe, That oft he made them all to weepe.

The darkesome night apace grew on, and twinkling stars in Skies were spred, And he his dolefull tale had told, and every one was laid in bed, Where they full sweetly tooke their rest Save onely Didoes boyling brest.

And thus in griefe she spent the night, till twinkling stars from Sky were fled, And Phoebus with his glittring beames through misty cloudes appeared red, Then tidings came to her anon, That all the Troyan ships were gone.

And then the Queene with bloody knife, did arme her heart as hard as stone, Yet somewhat loth to lose her life, in wofull wise she made her moane, Is he then gone and passed by, O heart prepare thy selfe to dye.

Though reason would thou shouldst forbeare and stay thy hand from bloody stroak, Yet fancy sayes thou shouldst not feare, whom fettereth thee in Cupids yoake:

Come death (quoth she) resolve my smart

And with these words she piere'd her heart.

Then was Eneas in an Ile
in Grecia, where he liv'd long space,
Whereas her Sister in the short while
writ to him to his vile disgrace,
In phrase of Letters to her minde,
She told him plaine he was unkinde.

When he these lines full fraught with gall, perused had and weigh'd them well, His lofty courage then did faile, and straight appeared in his sight, Queene Didoes Ghost both grim and pale, Which made this gallant Souldier quaile.

Eneas (quoth this grisly Ghost)
my whole delight while I did live,
Thee of all men I loved most,
my fancy and my will did give,
For entertainment I thee gave,
Unthankfully thou digst my grave.

Wherefore prepare thy fliting soule to wonder with me in the ayre, Where deadly griefe shall make it houle because of me thou tookst no care: Delay no time, the Glasse run, Thy date is past, and death is come.

And like one being in a trance, a multitude of ugly Fiends, About this woefull Prince did dance, no helpe he had of any friends, His body then they tooke away, And no man knew his dying day.

Watkins ale

verses 1-4





Watkins ale

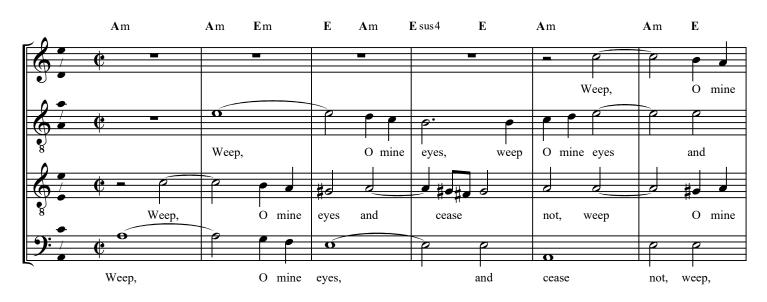
verses 5-8

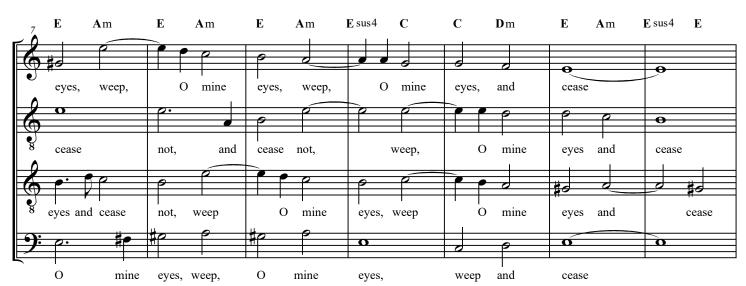


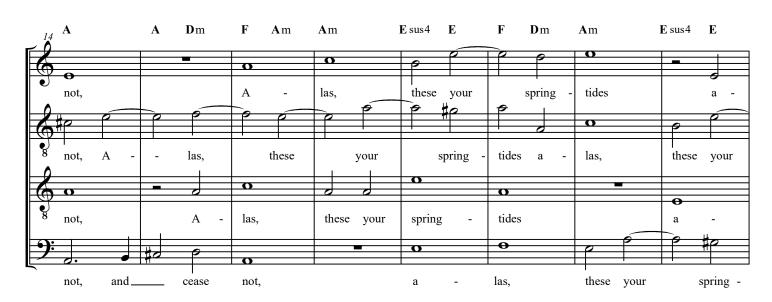


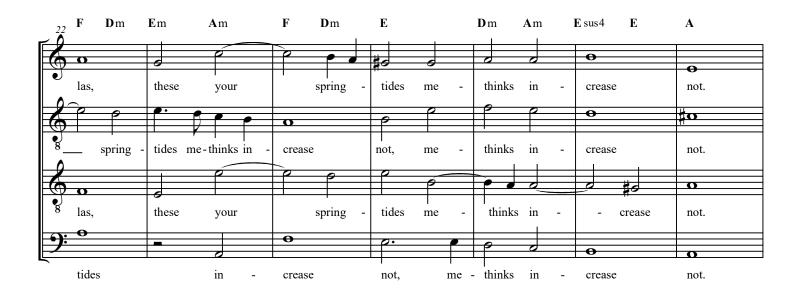
Weep O mine eyes

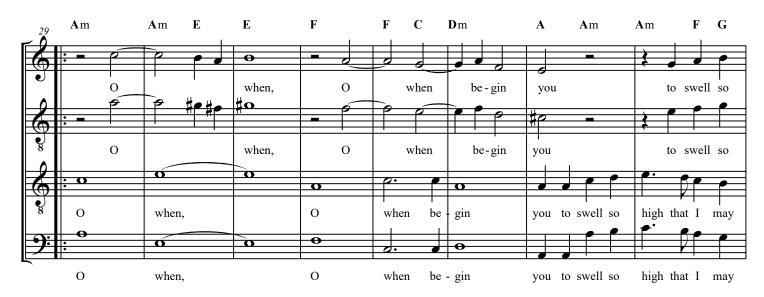
Iohn Bennet

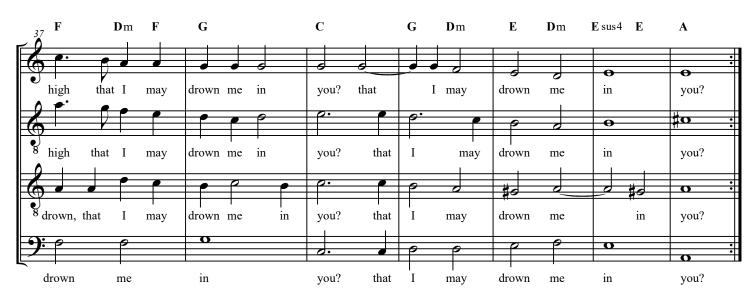








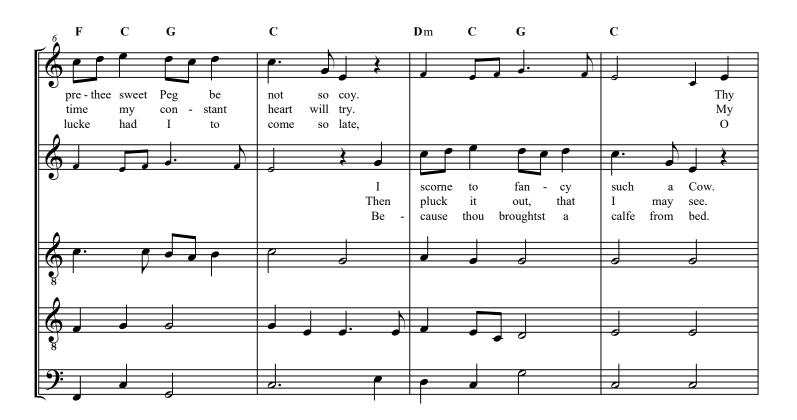


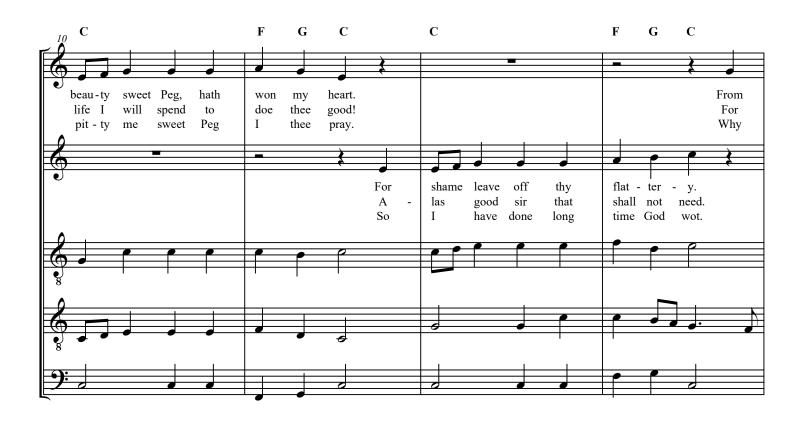


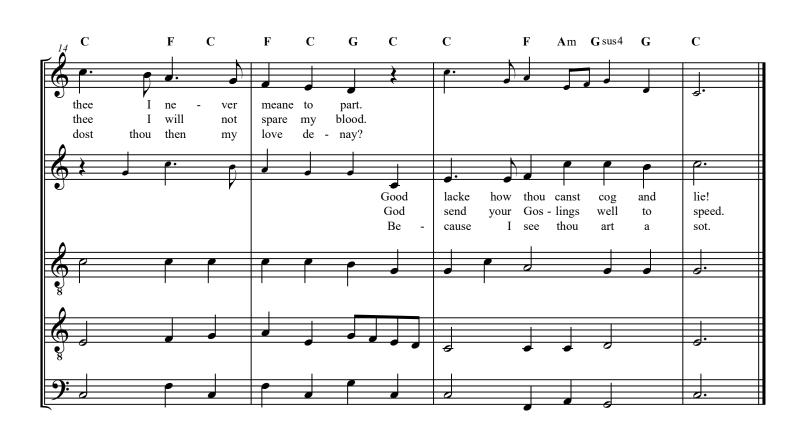
Well met faire Maid

Or, the pleasant wooing betwixt Kit and Pegge



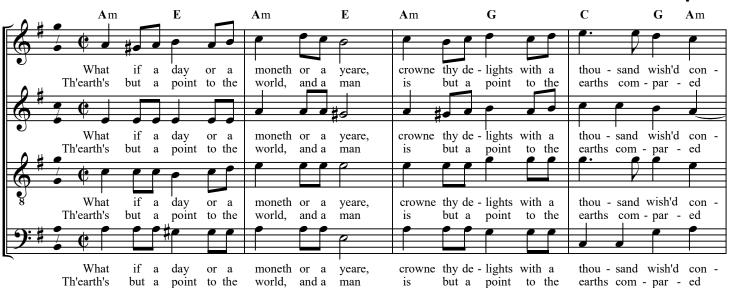


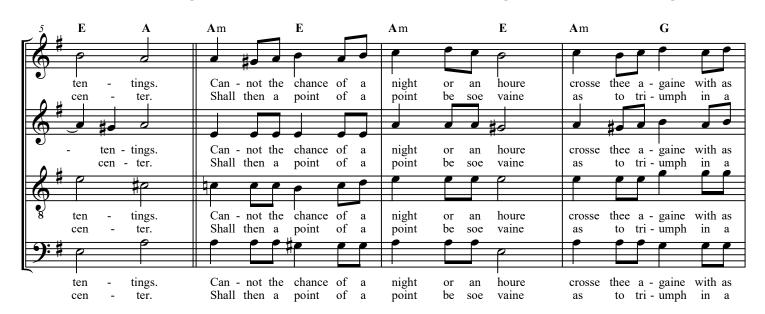


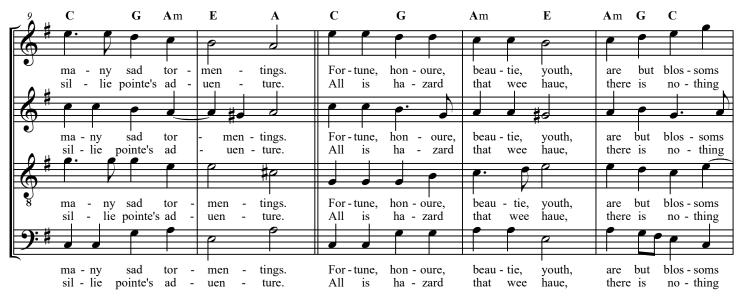


What if a day or a moneth or a yeare

Thomas Campion ?







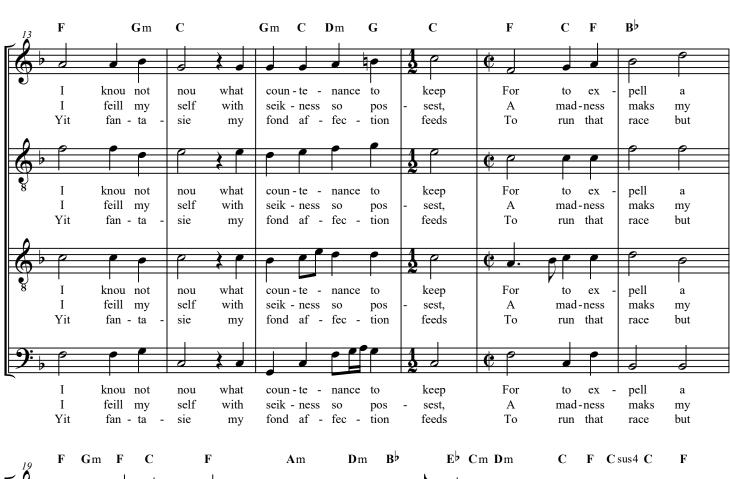


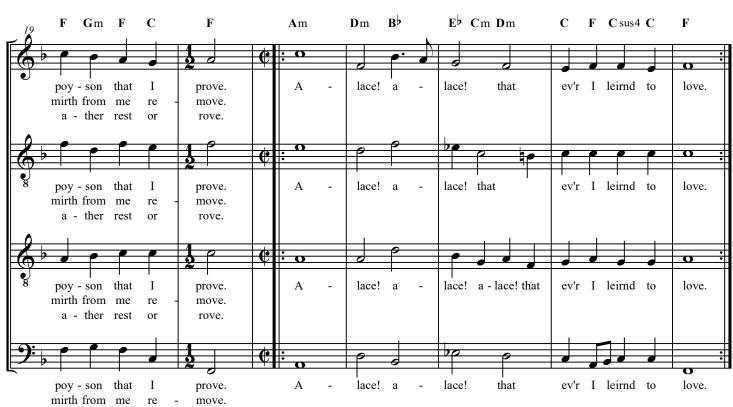
What mightie motion

verses 1-3

Alexander Montgomerie







a - ther rest

or

rove.

What mightie motion verses 4-6

Alexander Montgomerie



For,

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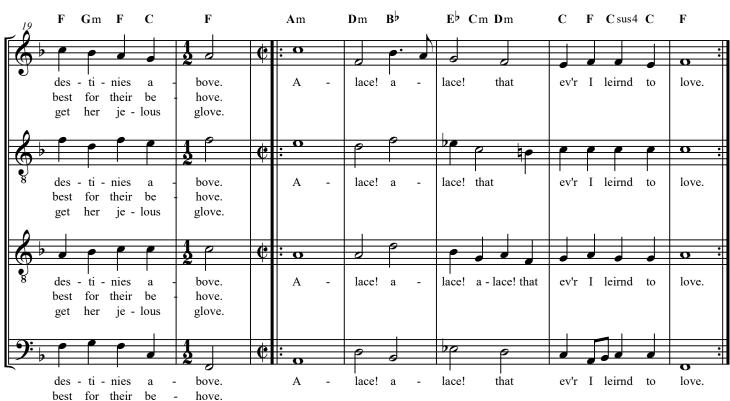
ou'r ex - pert,

Whill

I be - came a

pren-tise





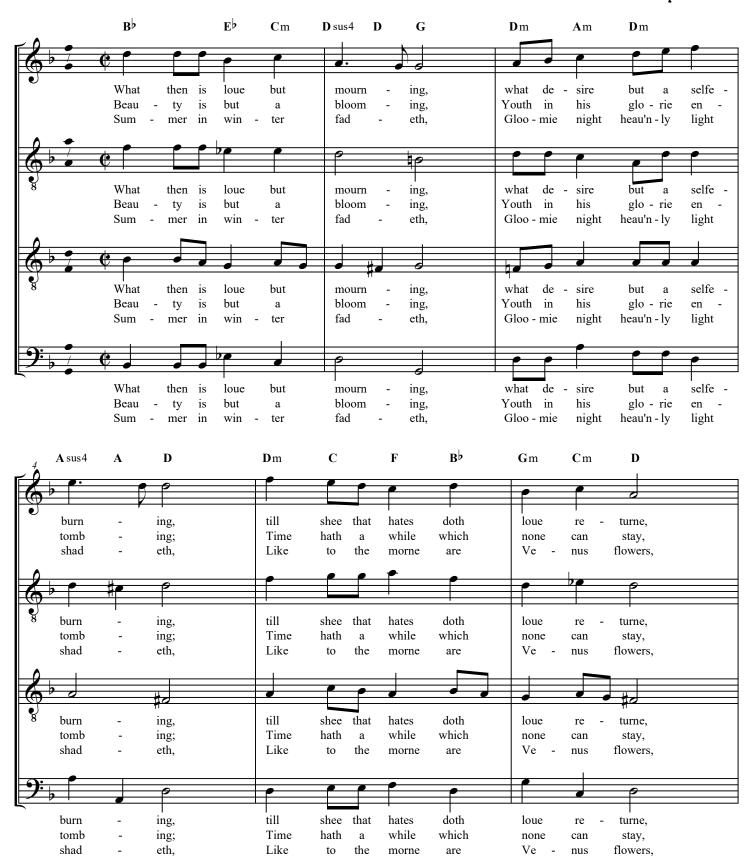
get her

je - lous

glove.

What then is loue but mourning?

Philip Rosseter

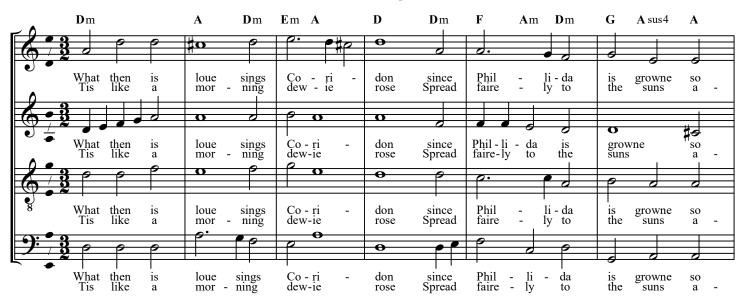


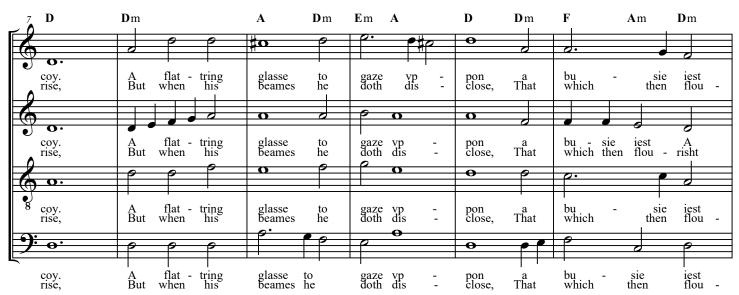


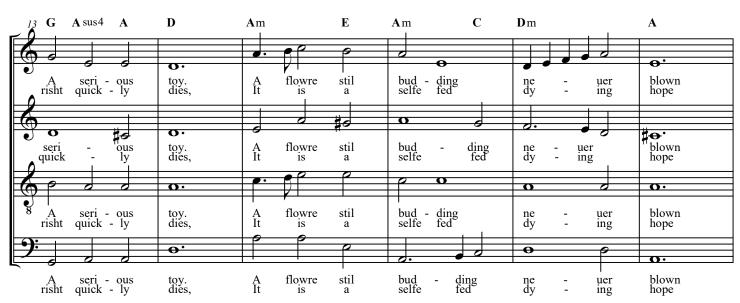
What then is loue sings Coridon

verses I-2

Thomas Ford



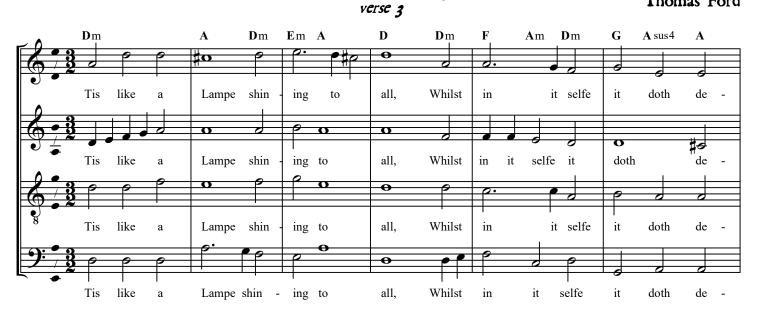


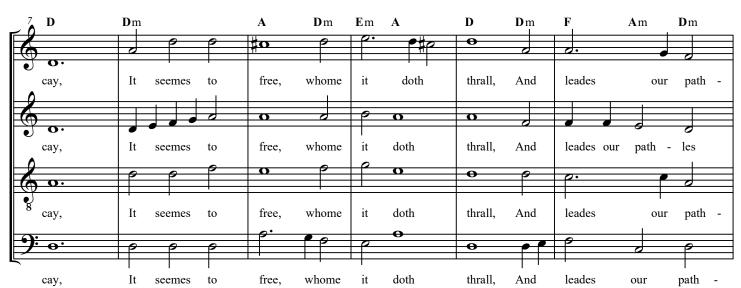


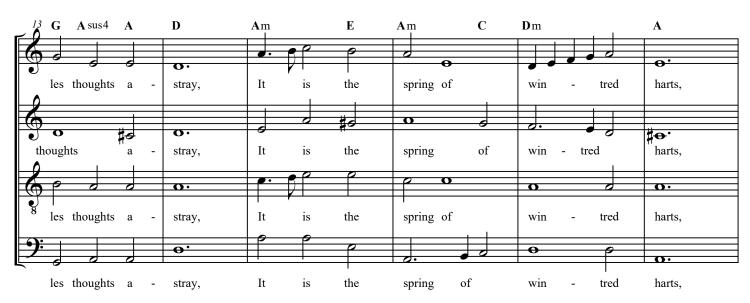


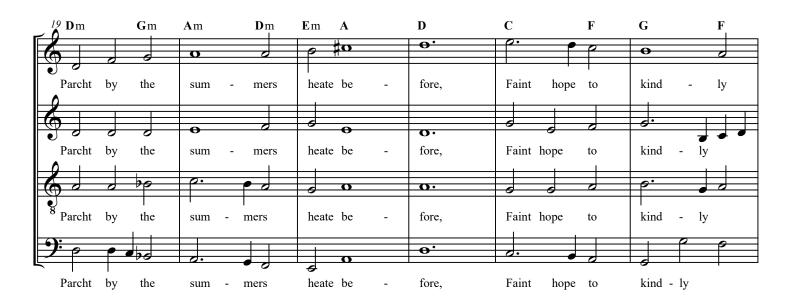
What then is loue sings Coridon

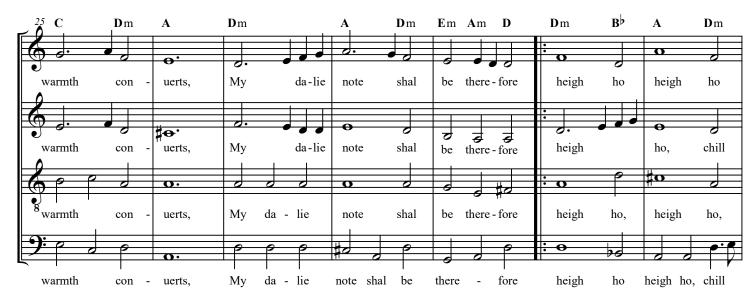
Thomas Ford

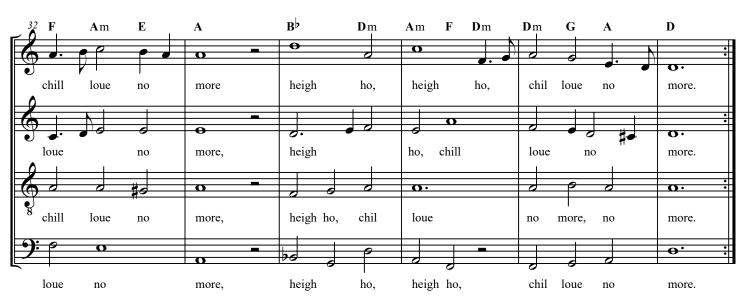




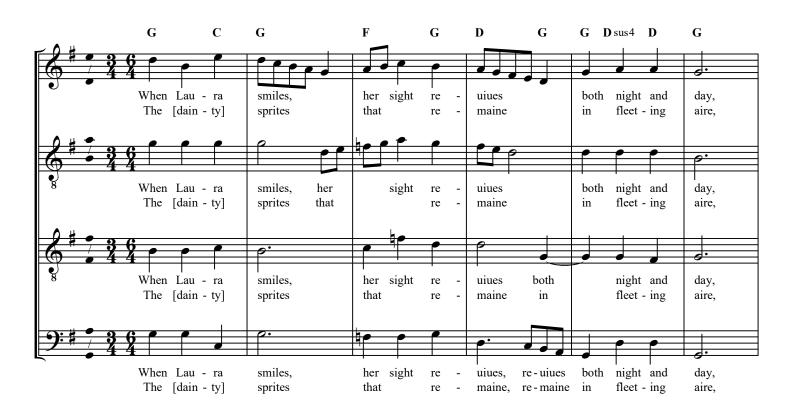


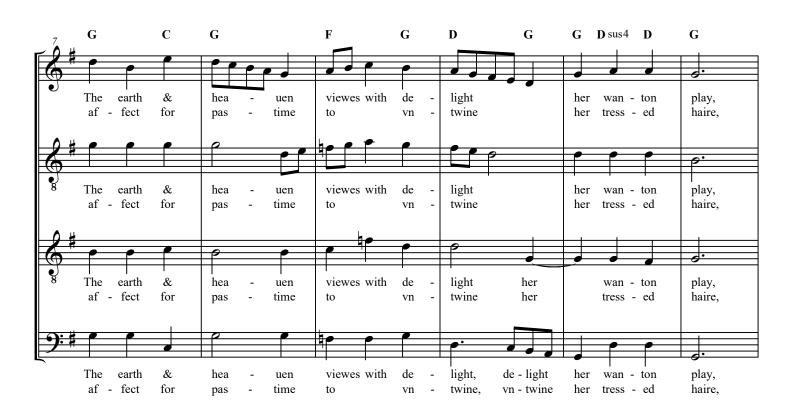


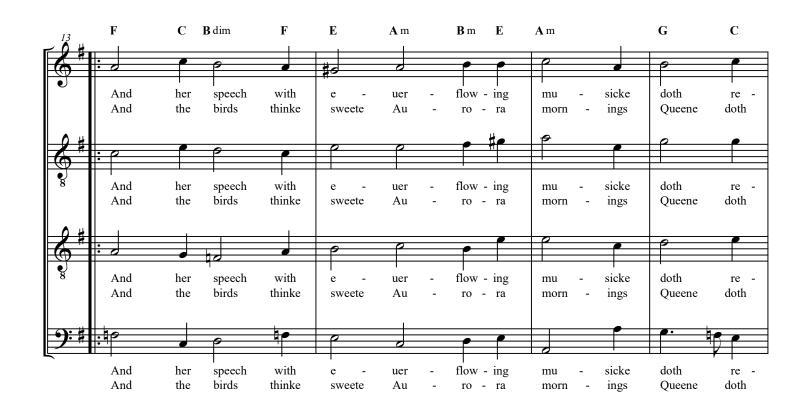


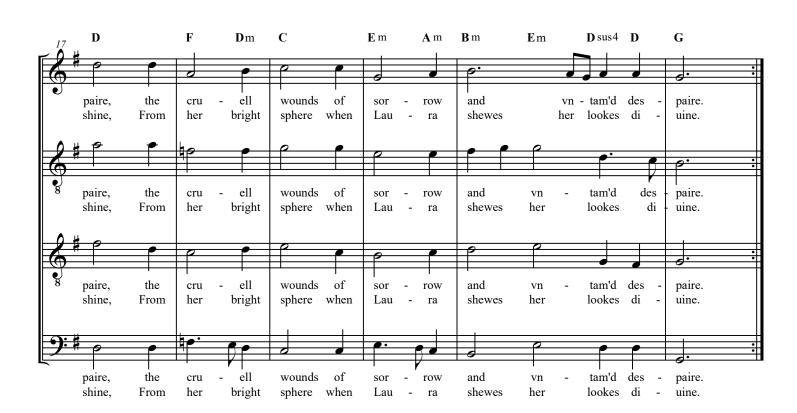


verses I-2

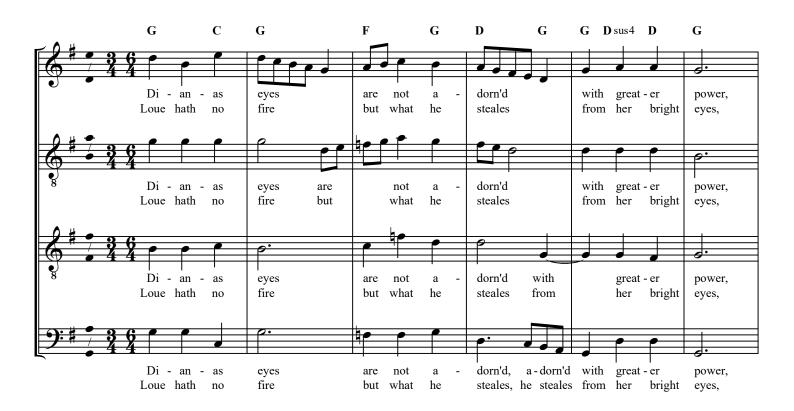


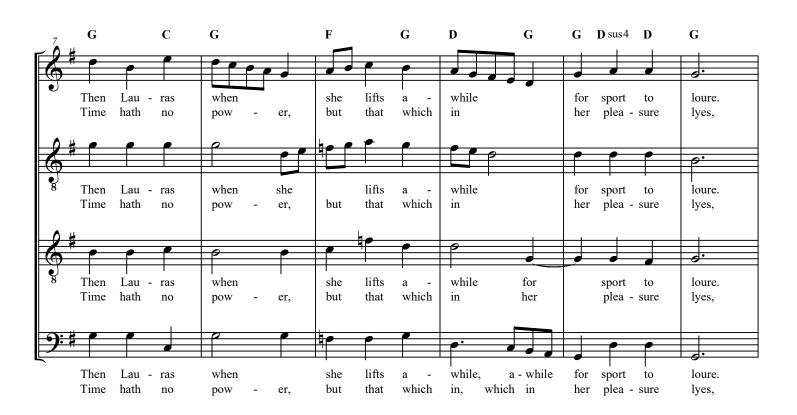


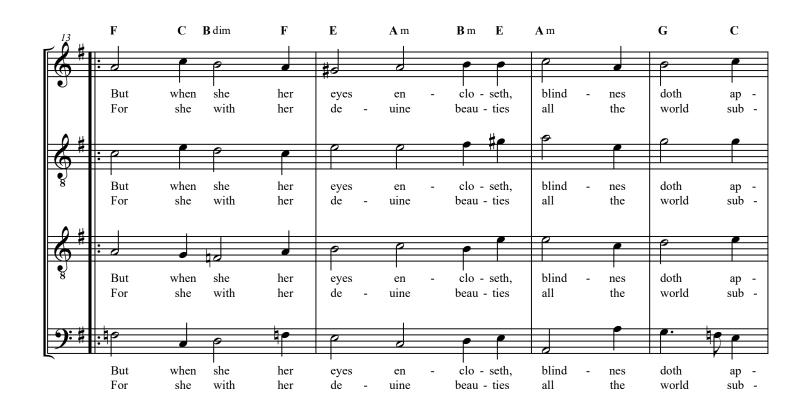


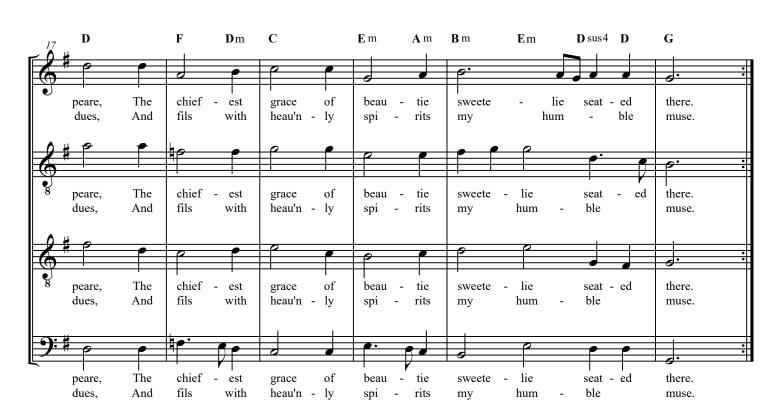


verses 3-4









When Phoebus first did Daphne loue



158



When Phoebus first did Daphne loue



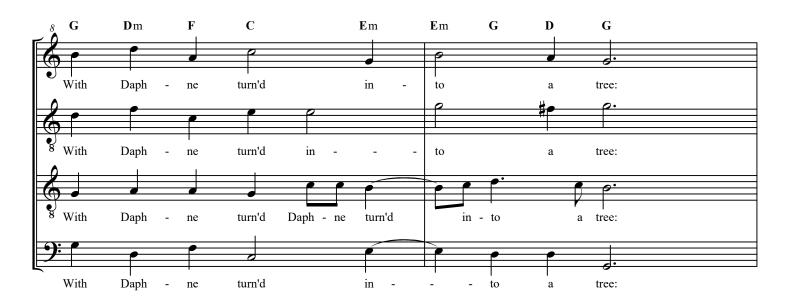
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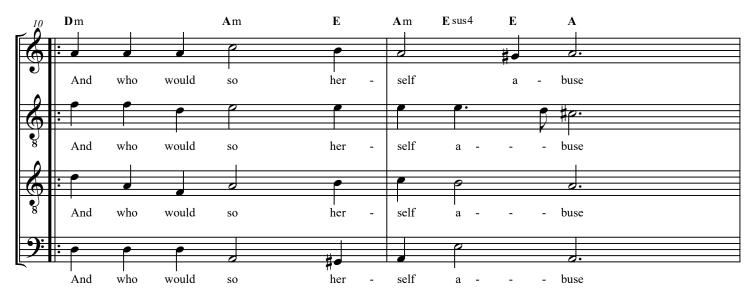
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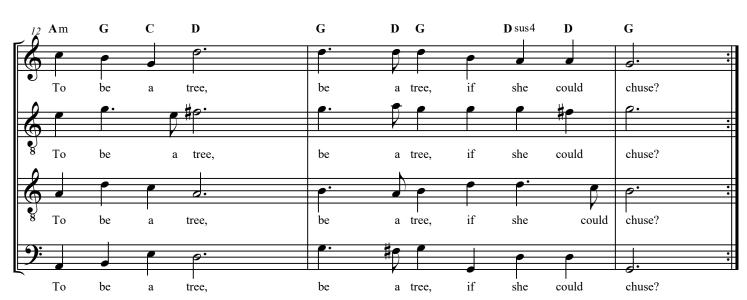
be

for

fear





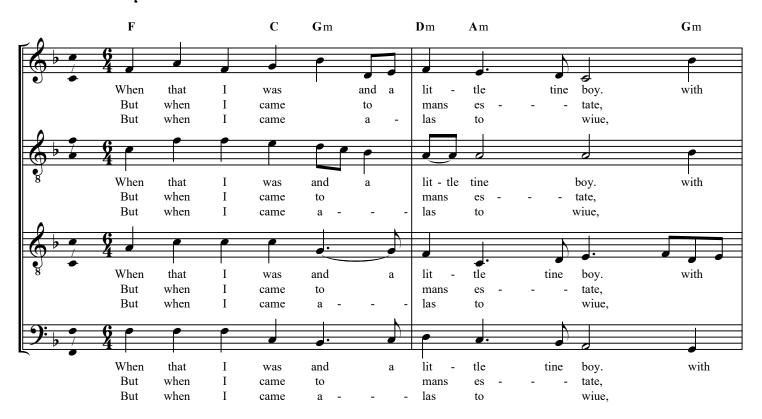


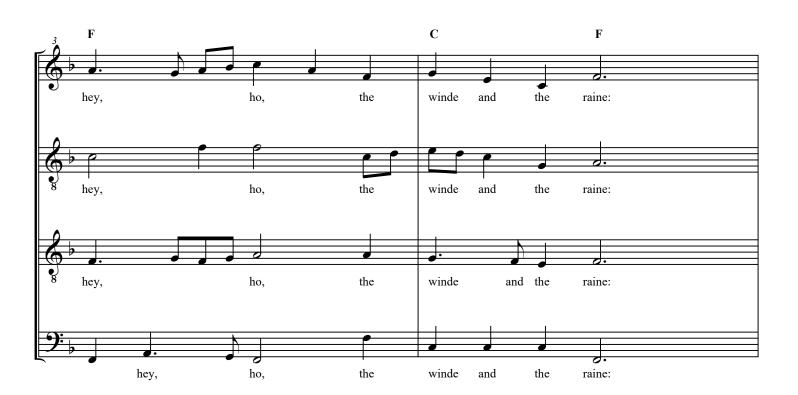
When that I was and a little tyne boy

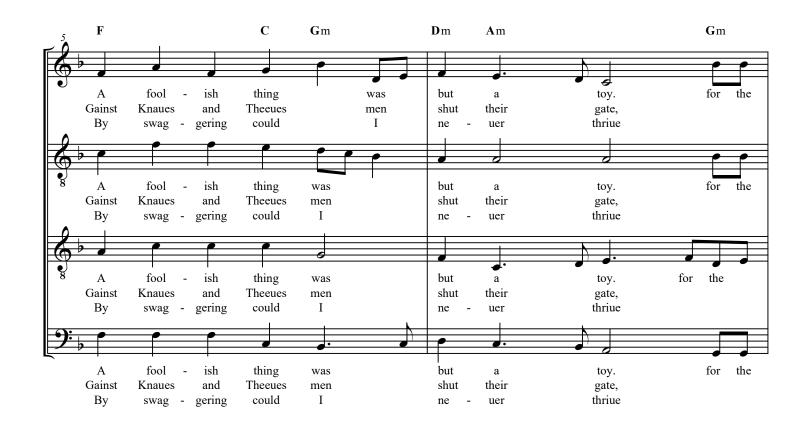
verses 1-3

William Shakespeare

Anon







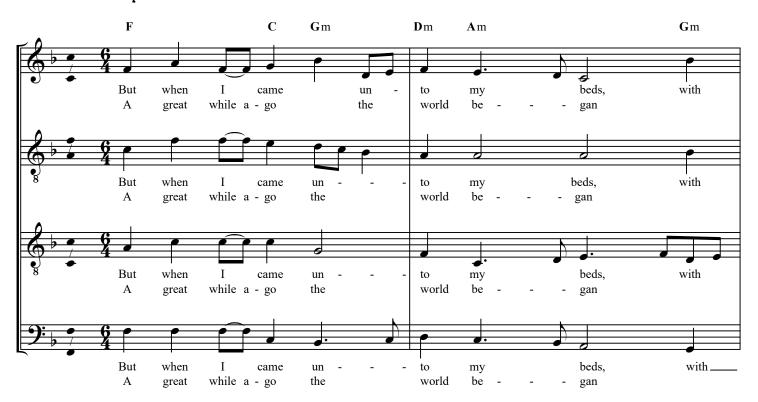


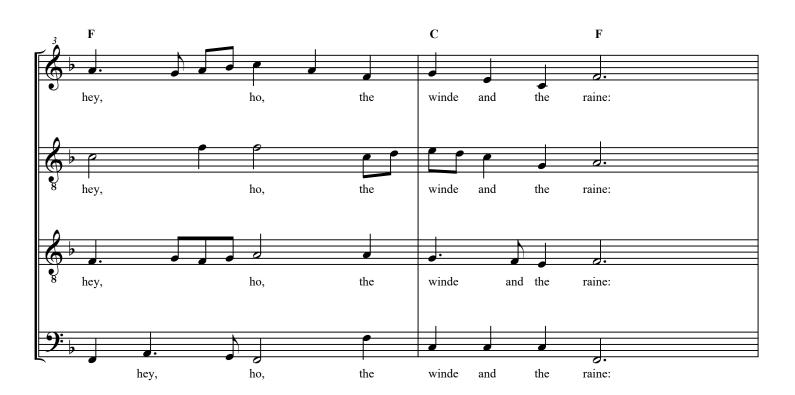
When that I was and a little tyne boy

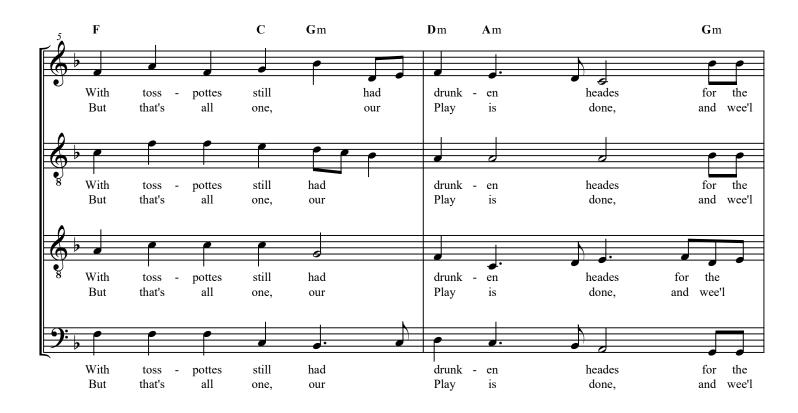
verses 4-5

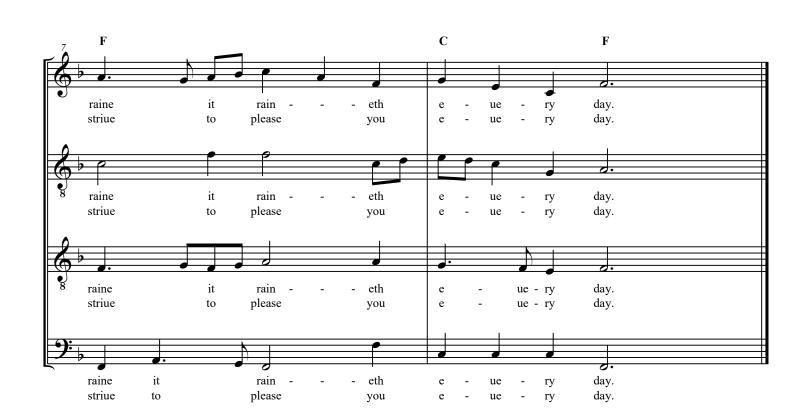
William Shakespeare

Anon



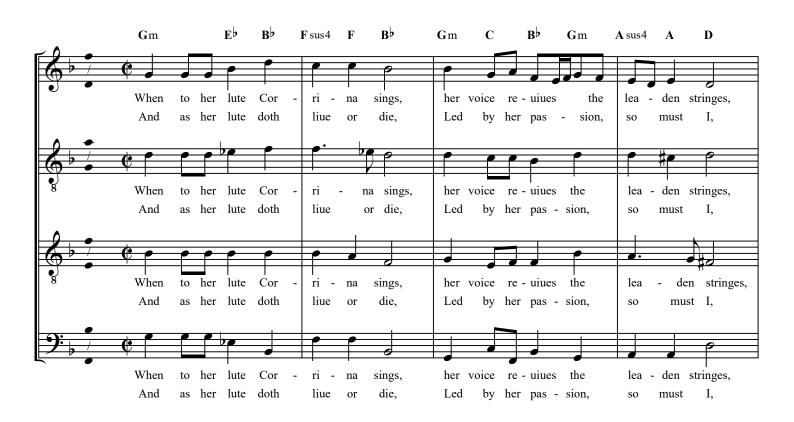


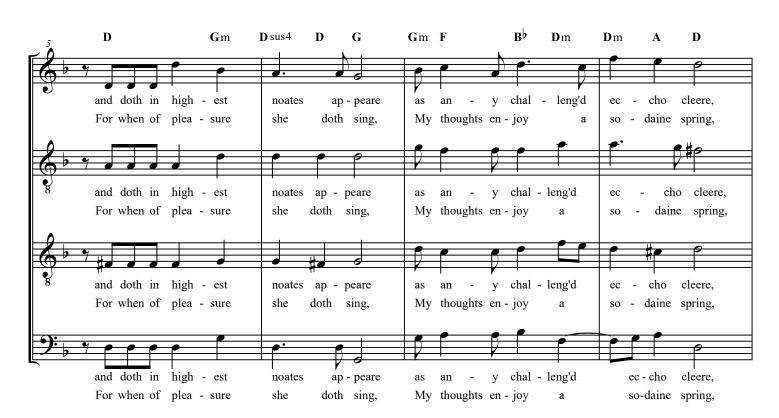


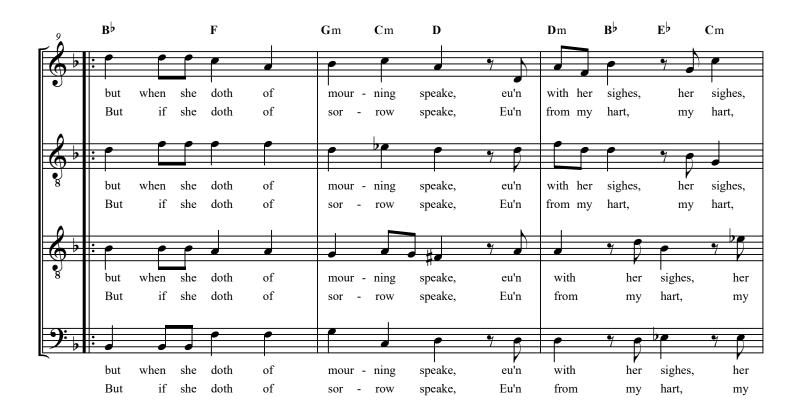


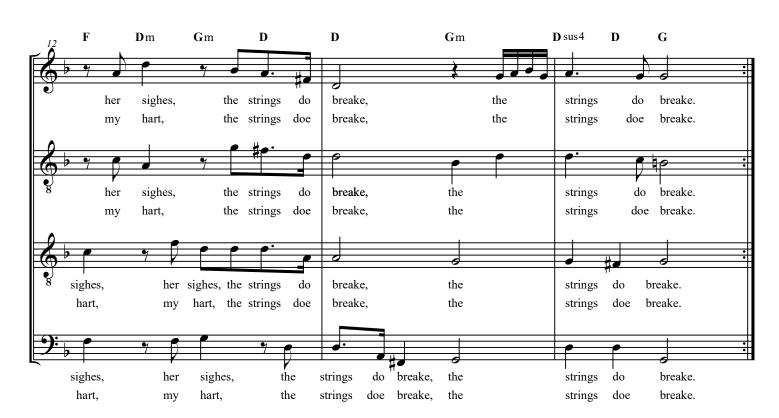
When to her lute Corrina fings

Thomas Campion





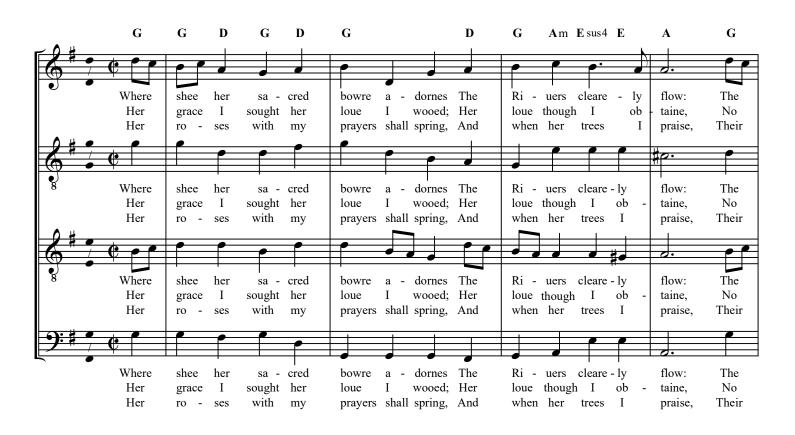


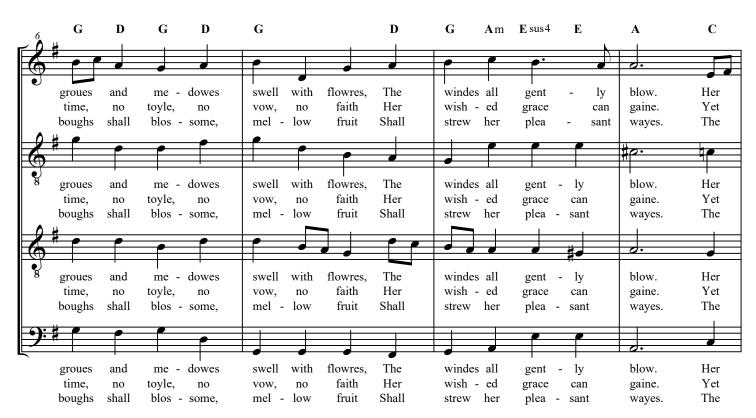


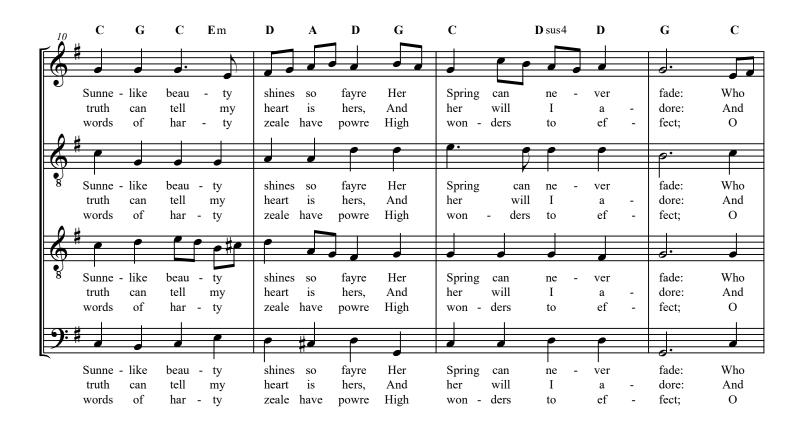
Where shee her sacred bowre adornes

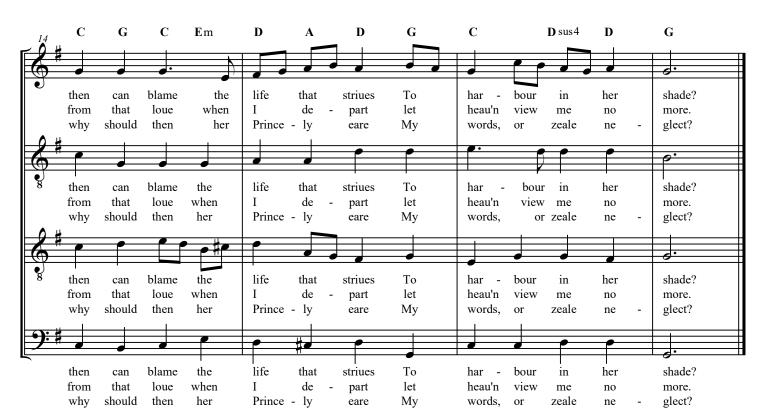
verses 1-3

Thomas Campion





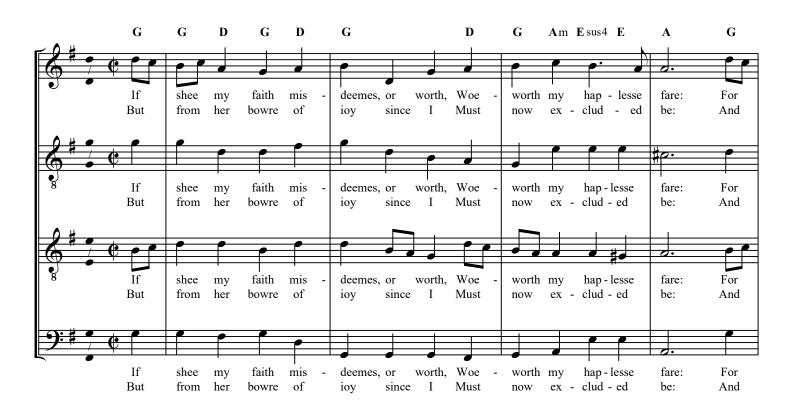


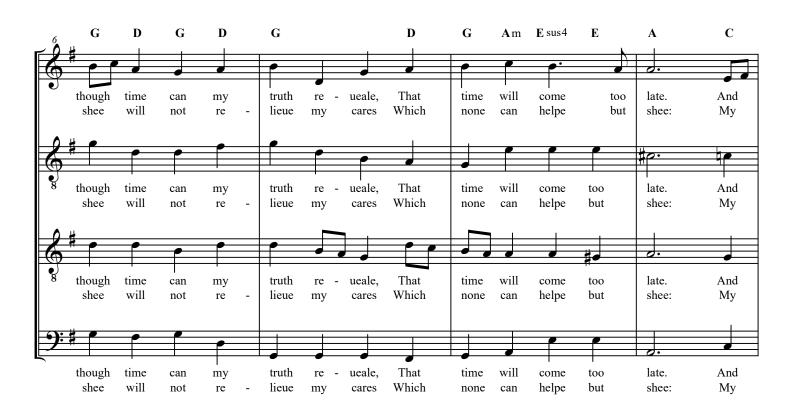


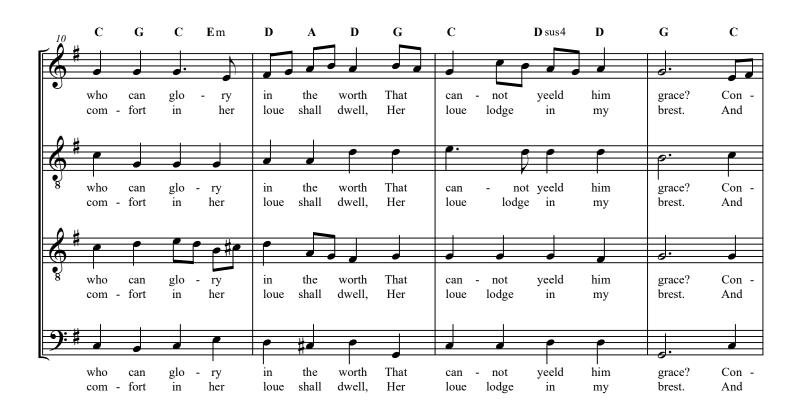
Where shee her sacred bowre adornes

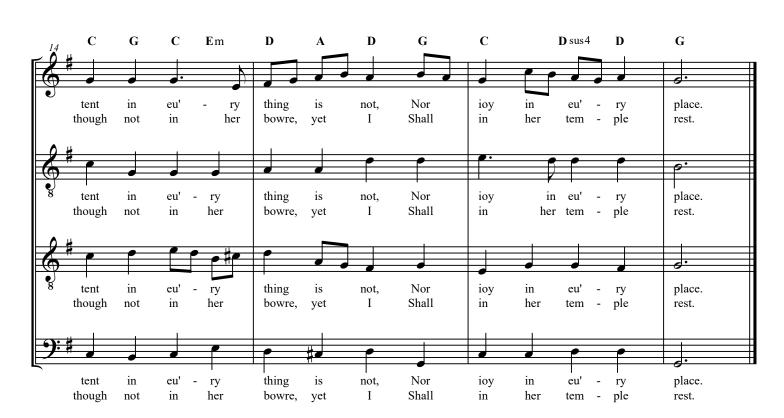
verses 4-5

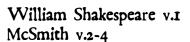
Thomas Campion







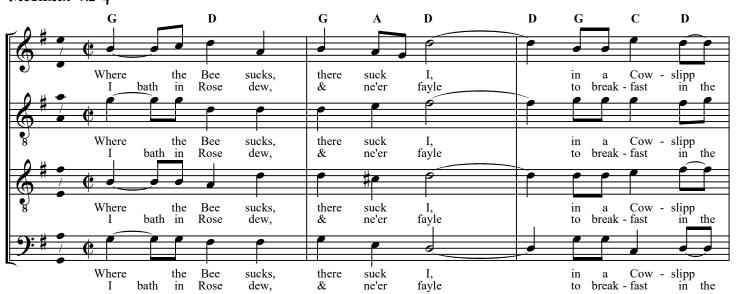


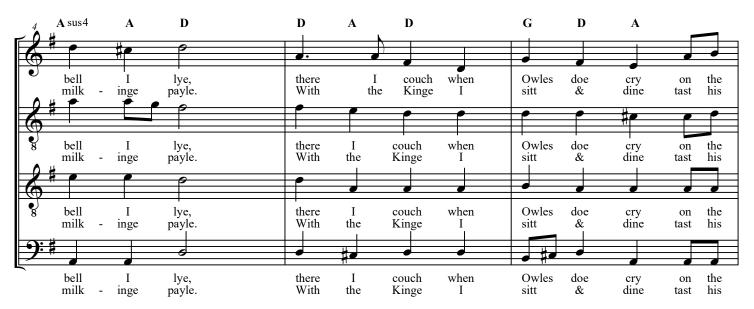


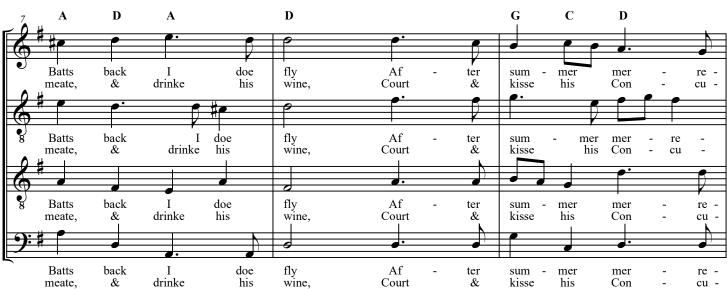
Where the bee sucks

Robert Iohnson

verses I-2





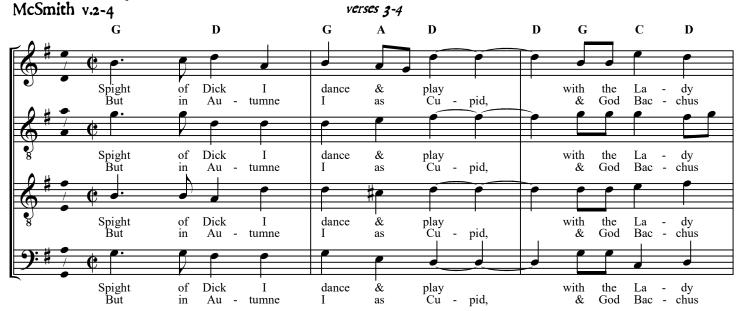


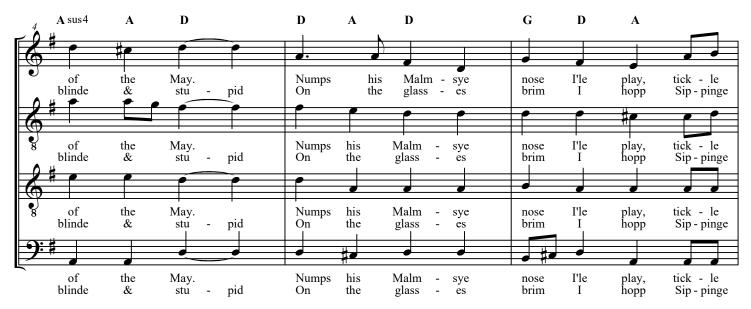


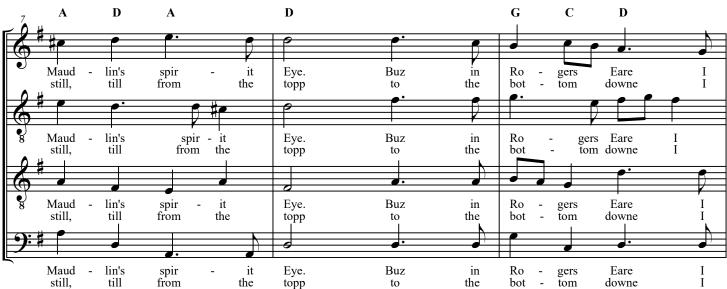
William Shakespeare v.1

Where the bee sucks

Robert Iohnson



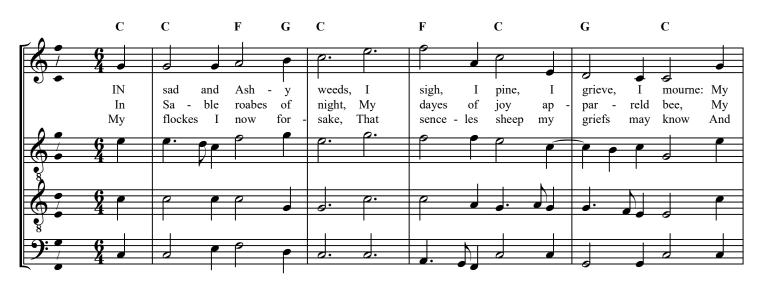


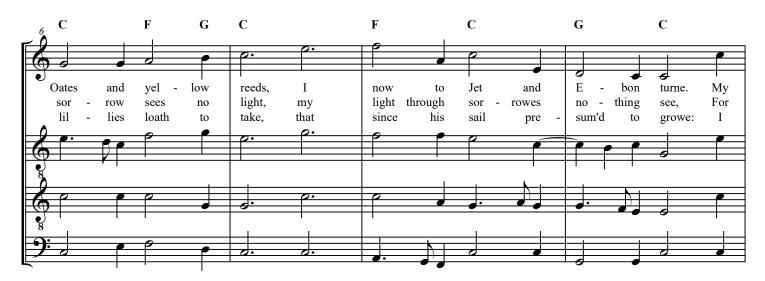


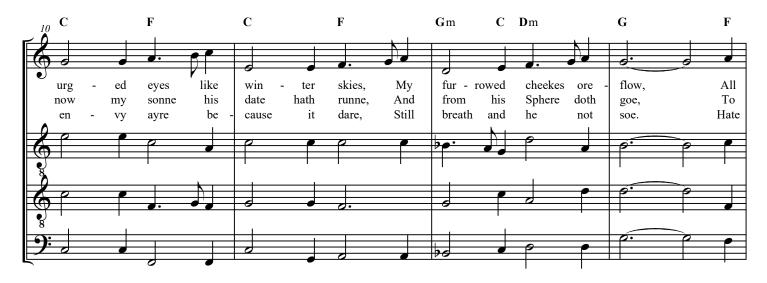


Who can blame my woe
The good Shepherds sorrow for the death of his beloved Sonne

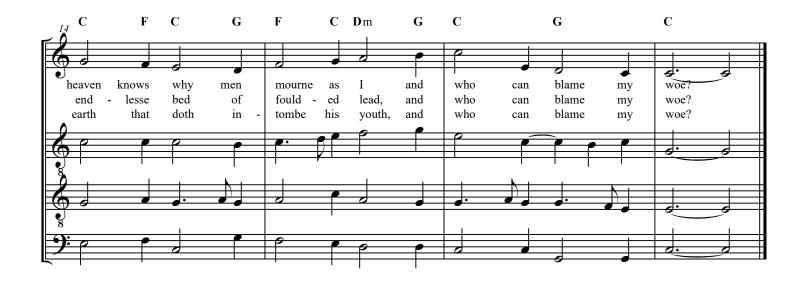
Anon.







Richard Iohnson?



The Second Part of the good Shepheard, or Coridons Comfort.

Peace Shepheard cease to mone, in vaine is all this greefe and woe, For him thats from us gone, and can (alack) returne no mo:
And yet indeede,
The Oaten Reede,
and mirth thou late didst know:
I blame thee not,
If now forgot,
for who can blame thy woe?

Too well I know thy sheepe, at randome graze uppon the plaine: Greefe luls thee now asleepe, and now thou wakst to grieve againe Asleepe, awake For his deere sake, some signe thy sorrowes show: No bed of rest, Can ease thy brest, and who can blame thy woe?

No man, (the man that knew for whome our fainting bodies were These robes of sadest hue, and woes more black imbrested bere) Can well forbeare, To shed a teare, griefes tide will overflow:
Pale sorrwes course,
Hath still some force: then who can blame thy woe.

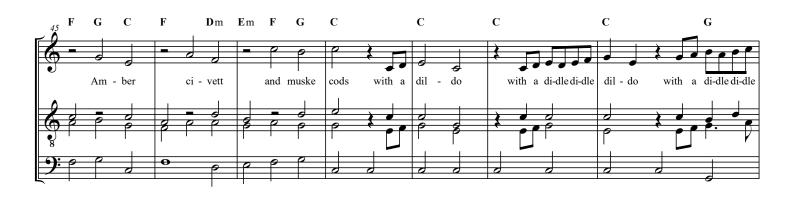
Will you buy a fine dogg

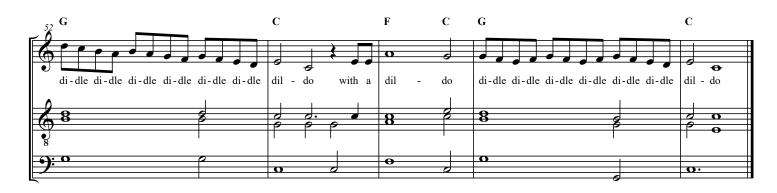
Thomas Morley







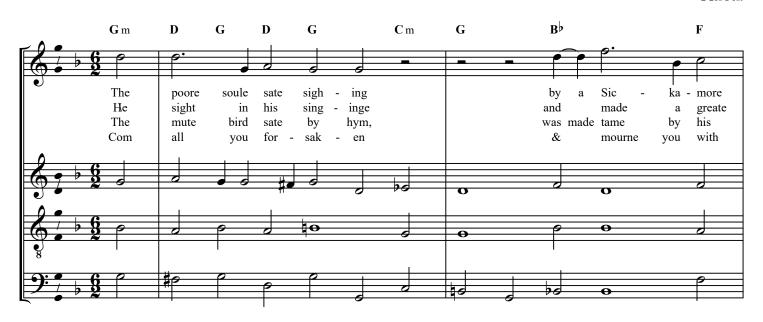


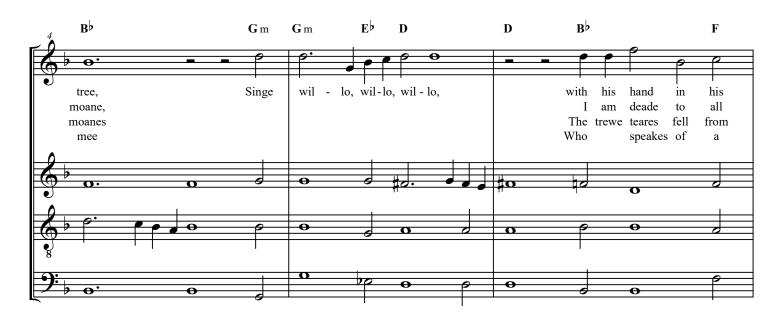


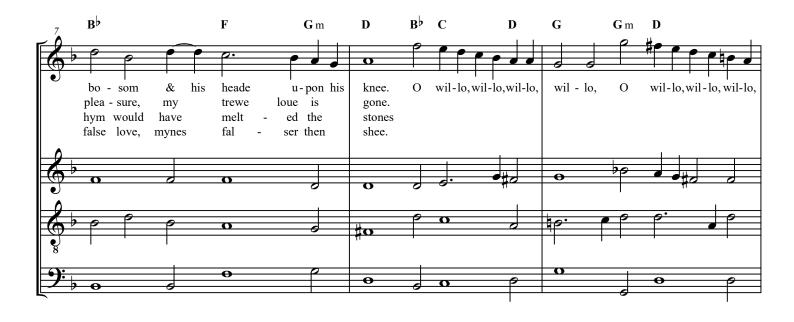
Willo, willo

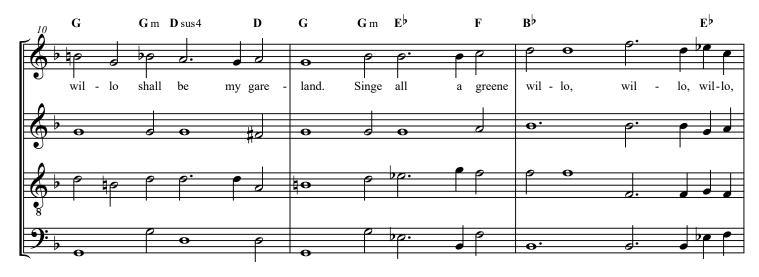
verses 1-4

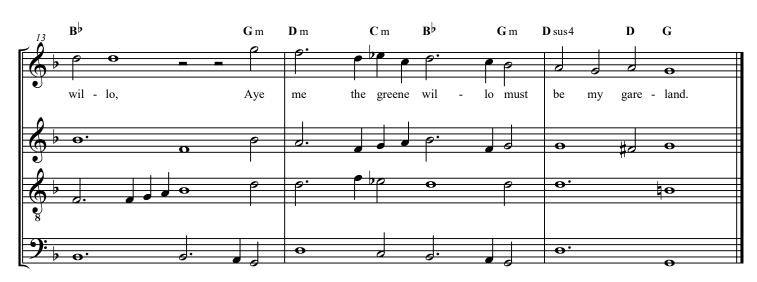
Anon.





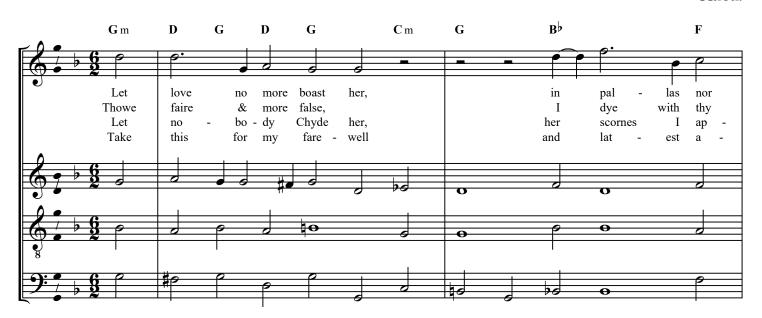


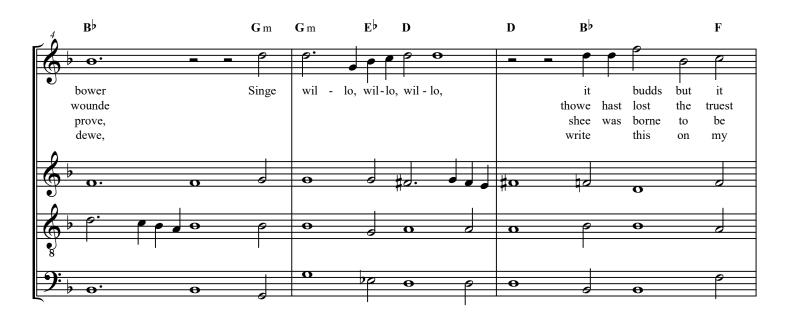


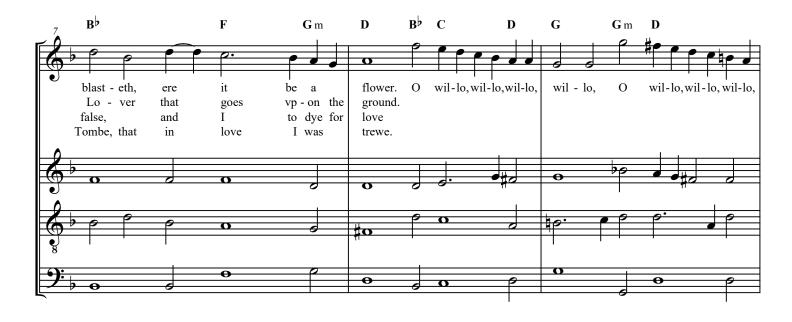


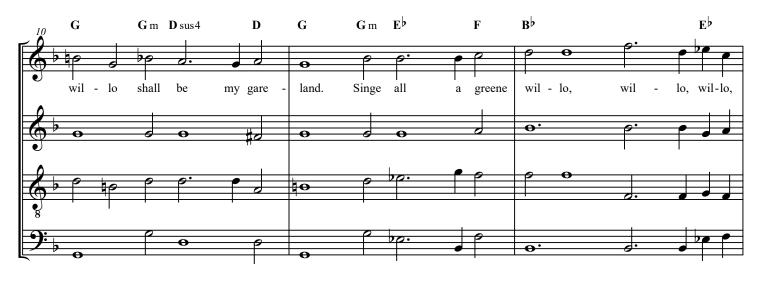
Willo, willo

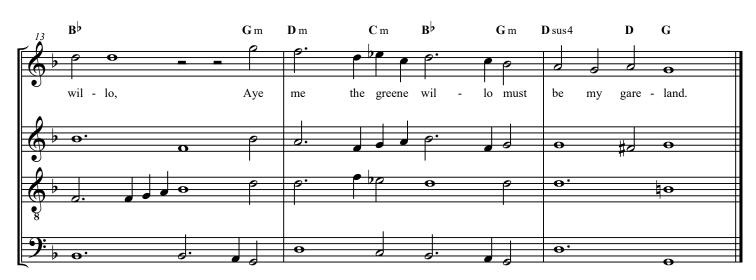
Anon.





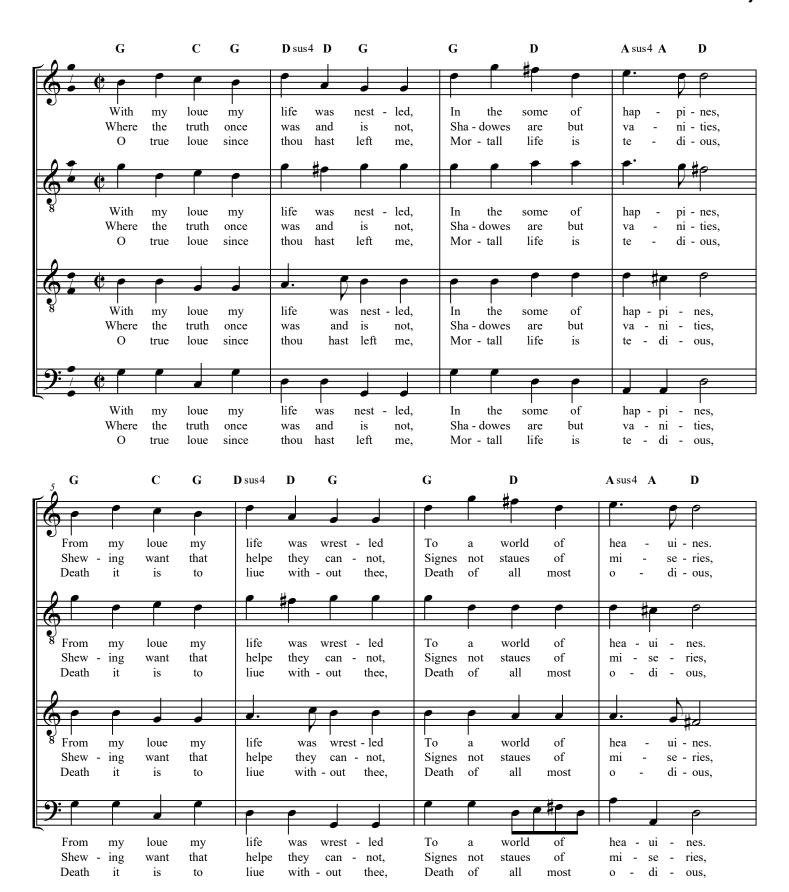


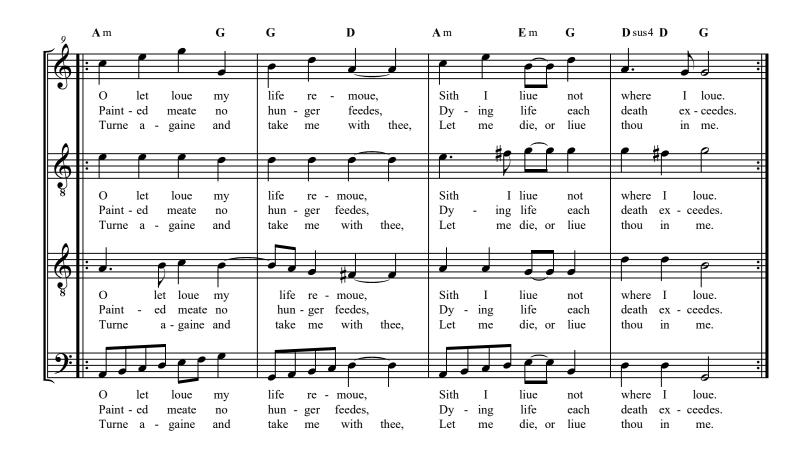




With my loue my life was nestled

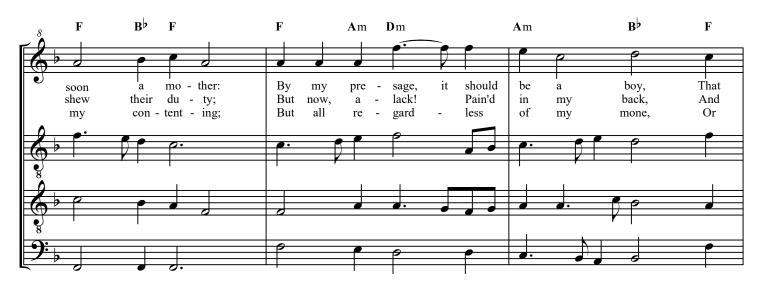
Thomas Morley

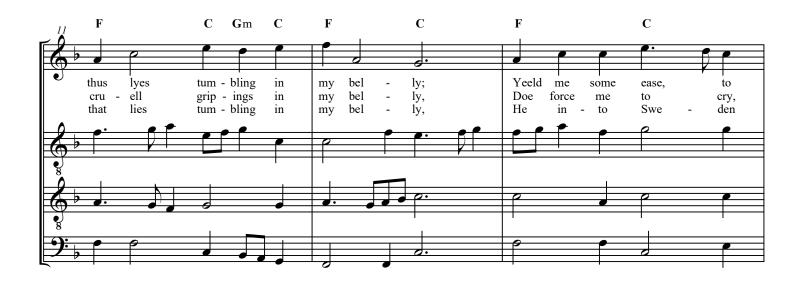














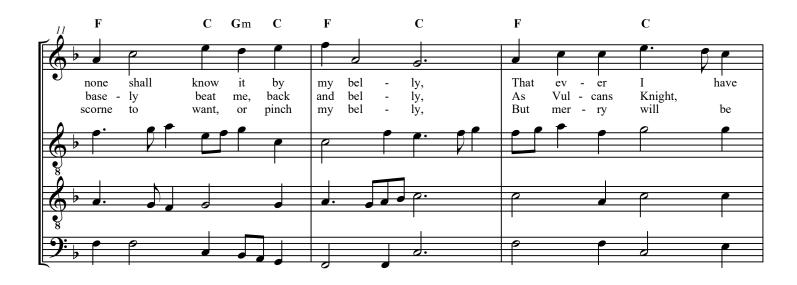
It doth the Proverbe verifie,
folly it were to complaine me,
Those that desired my company,
scornfully they now they disdaine me:
Wanting his sight, was my delight,
and cruell gripings in my belly,
Doe force me to cry, O sick am I,
I feare I shall die, alack, and welly.

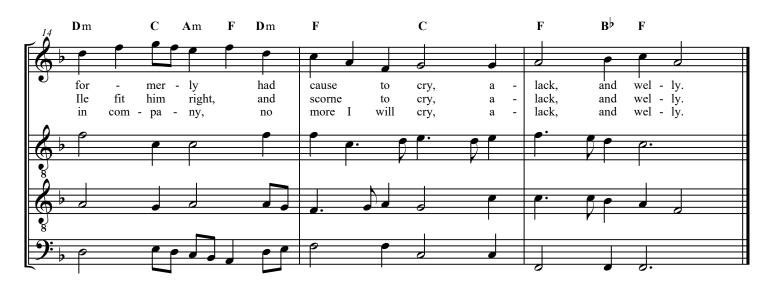
Thus am I to the World a scorne, my dearest friends will not come nigh me: Shall I then for his absence mourne, that for his dearest doth deny me? No, no, no, I will not doe so, with patience I my griefe will smother, And as he hath coozened me, so will I by cunning gull another.

Incontinent to Troynovant,
for my content Ile thither hie me,
Where privately, from company,
obscurely Ile lye, where none shall descry me:
And when I am eased of my paine,
and cruell gripings in my belly,
I for a Maid will passe againe,
and need not to cry, alack, and welly.









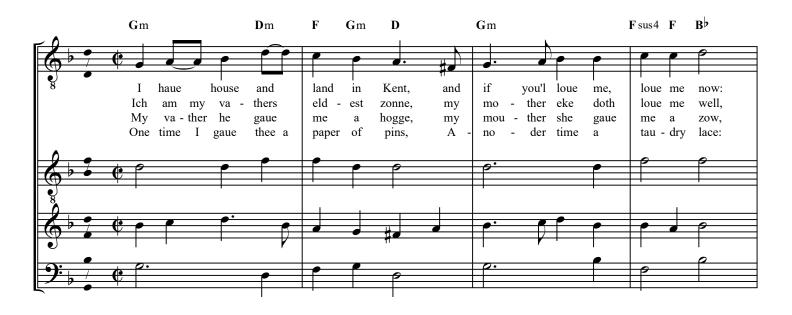
And if I cannot to my mind
a Husband get, that will maintaine me,
Ile shew my selfe to each man kind,
in hope, that it some love will gaine me:
But yet so warie I will be,
Ile shun from ought may wrong my belly,
Through misery, to cause me cry,
as formerly, alack, and welly.

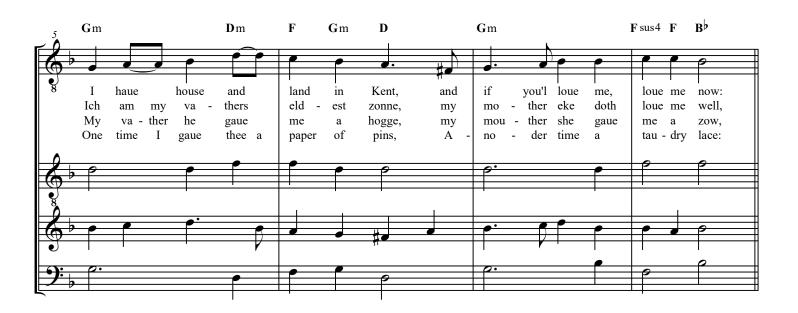
Had he I lovd, but constant provd, and not have beene to me deceitfull, No subtill Sinon should have movd me to these odious courses hatefull: But since that he proves false to me, not pittying that is in my belly, No more I will grieve, but merry will be, and cry no more, alack, and welly.

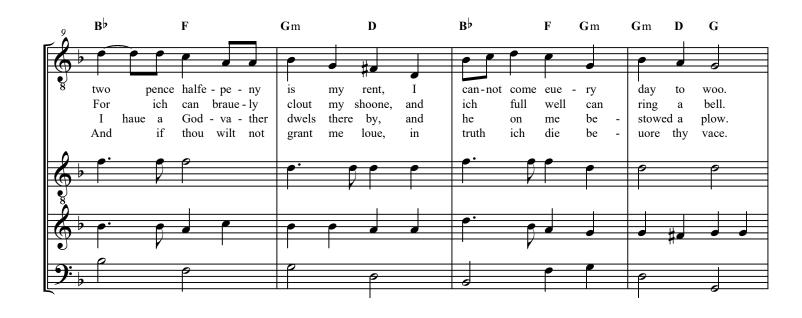
With resolution firmely bent,
Ile cast off care and melancholly,
Sorrow and griefe, and discontent:
to fret, and vexe, it is but a folly,
Or seeke by woe to overthrow,
or wrong the first fruits of my belly:
No, no, no, no, lle not doe so,
no more will I cry, alack, and welly.

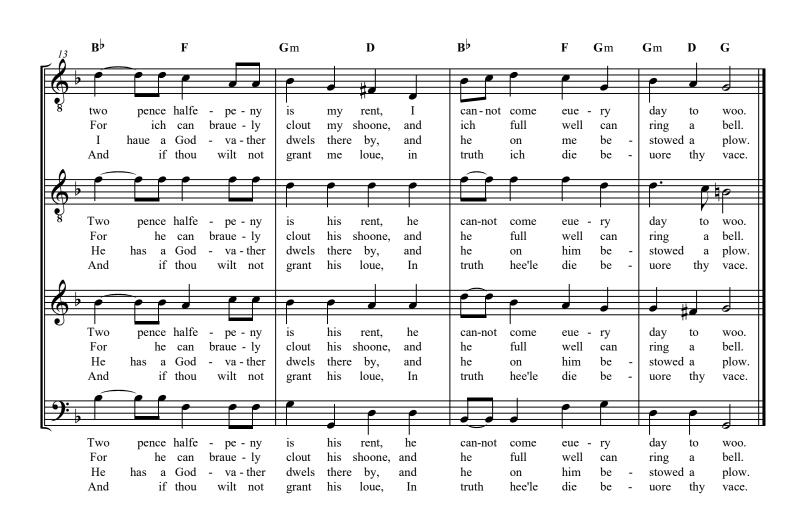
A wooing Song of a Yeoman of Kents Sonne.

verses I-4



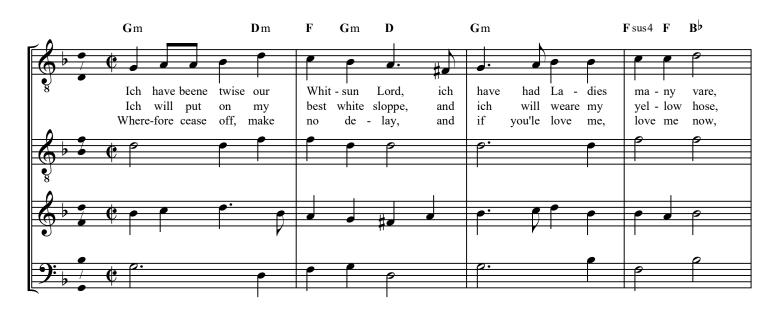


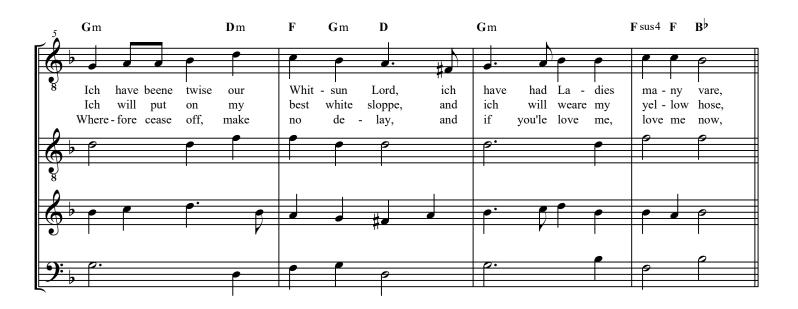


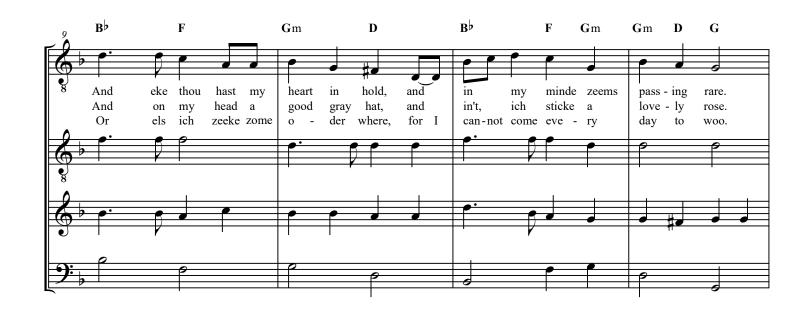


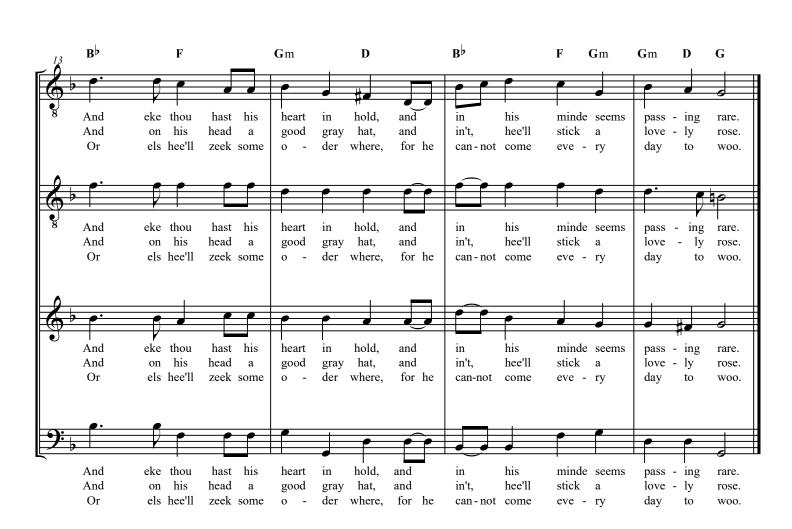
A wooing Song of a Yeoman of Kents Sonne.

verses 5-7









Yonder comes a courteous knight

verses I-4





Yonder comes a courteous knight

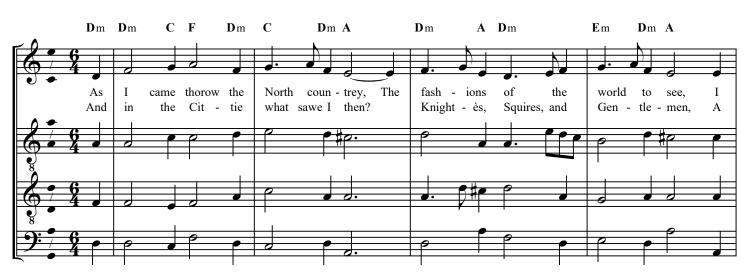
verses 5-8

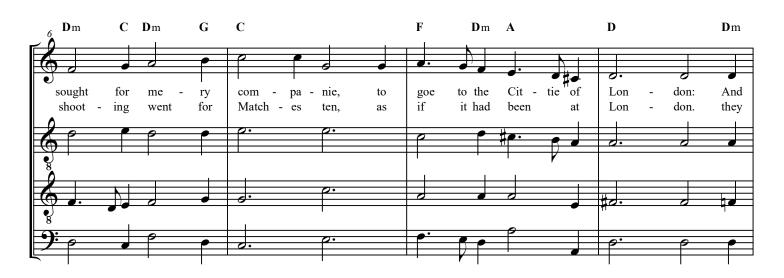


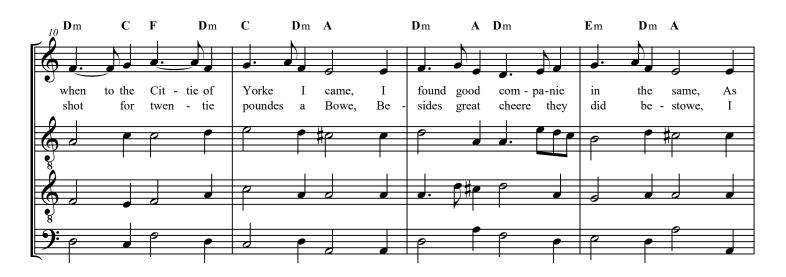


Yorke, Yorke for my monie

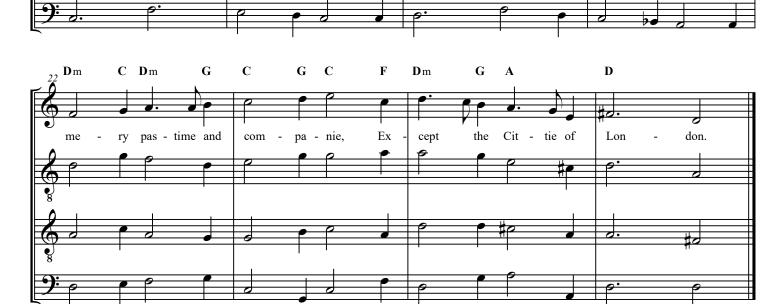
William Elderton Anon.











These Matches, you shall vnderstande,
The Earle of Essex tooke in hand,
Against the good Earle of Cumberlande,
as if it had been at London.
And agreede these matches all shall be
For pastime and good companie
At the Cittie of Yorke full merily,
as if it had been at London.
Yorke, Yorke, for my monie, &c.

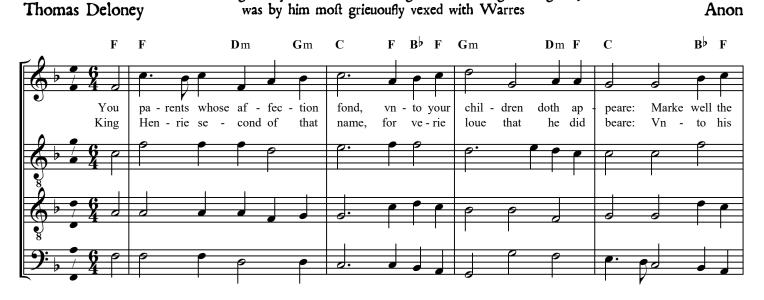
And there was neither fault nor fray,
Nor any disorder any way,
But euery man did pitch and pay,
as if it had been at London.
As soone as euery Match was done,
Euery man was paid that won,
And merily vp and doune did ronne,
as if it had been at London.
Yorke, Yorke, &c.

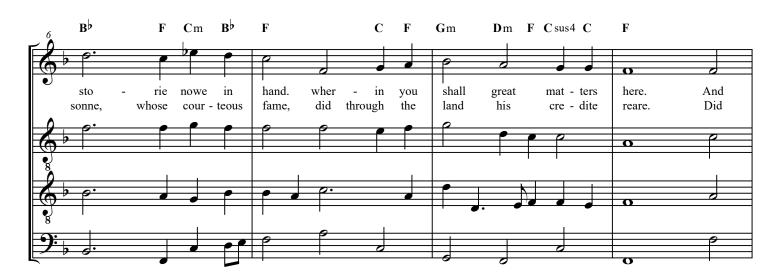
I passe not for my monie it cost,
Though some I spent, and some I lost,
I wanted neither sod nor roast,
as if it had been at London.
For there was plentie of euery thing,
Redd and fallowe Deere for a King,
I neuer sawe so mery shooting
since first I came from London.
Yorke, Yorke, &c.

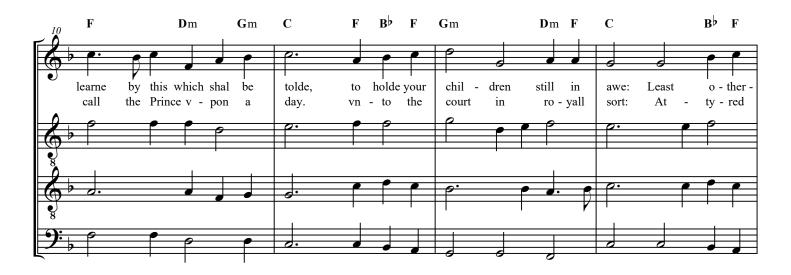
You parents whose affection fond

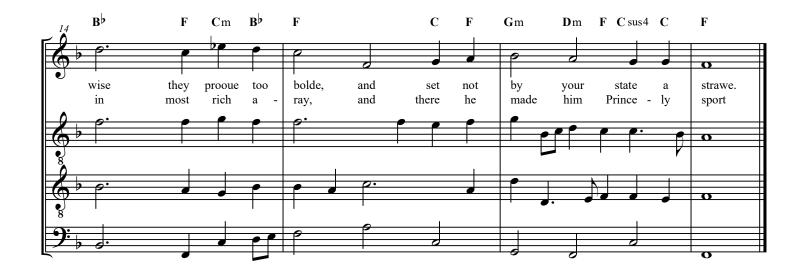
How King Henry the second crowning his Sonne king of England, was by him most grieuously vexed with Warres

Anon









And afterward he tooke in hand. for feare he should deceived be: To crowne him king of faire England, while life possest his Maiestie. What time the king in humble sort, like to a subject waited then: Vpon his Sonne, and by report swore vnto him his Noblemen.

And by this meanes in England now, two kings at once together liue. But lordly rule will not allow in partnership their daies to driue. The Sonne therefore ambitiously, doth seeke to pull his Father downe, By bloudie warre and subtiltie, to take from him his princely crowne.

Sith I am king thus did he say, why should I not both rule and raigne: My heart disdaines for to obay. yea all or nothing will I gaine. Hereon he raiseth armies great, and drawes a number to his part: His Fathers force downe right to beat. and by his speare to pearce his hart.

In seuen set battles doth he fight, against his louing Father deere: To ouerthrow him in despight, to win himselfe a kingdom cleere. But naught at all could he preuaile, his armie alwaies had the worst: Such griefe did then his hart asaile, he thought himselfe of God accurst. And therefore falling wondrous sicke, he humbly to his Father sent: The worme of conscience did him pricke. And with a grieuous pittious looke, and his vile deedes he did lament: Requiring that his noble grace, would now forgiue all that was past: And come to him in heavie case, being at poynt to breath his last.

When this word came vnto our king, the newes did make him wondrous woe: And vnto him he sent his Ring, where he in person would not goe: Commend me to my Sonne he said, so sicke in bed as he doth lye: And tell him I am well apaide, to heare he doth for mercie crie:

The Lord forgiue his foule offence, and I forgiue them all quoth he: His euill with good Ile recompence, beere him this message now from me, When that the Prince did see this ring, he kissed it in joyfull wise And for his faults his hands did wring, while bitter teares gusht from his eys.

Then to his Lords that stood him nye, with feeble voyce then did he call: Desiring them immediately, to strip him from his garments all. Take off from me these roabes so rich, and lay me in a cloth of haire: (Quoth he) my grieuous sinnes are such, hell fires flame I greatly feare.

A hempen halter then he tooke, about his neck he put the same: this speech vnto them did he frame, You reuerend Bishops more and lesse, pray for my soule to God on hye: For like a theefe I do confesse, I have deserved for to dye.

And therefore by this halter heere, I yeeld my selfe vnto you all: A wretch vnworthie to appeare, before my God celestiall. Therefore within your hempton bed, all strewd with ashes as it is: Let me be laid when I am dead. and draw me thereunto by this.

Yea by this halter strong and tough, dragge foorth my carcasse to the same: Yet is that couch not bad inough. for my vile bodie wrapt in shame. And when you see me lye along, bepowdered in ashes there: Say there is he that did such wrong, vnto his Father euerie where.

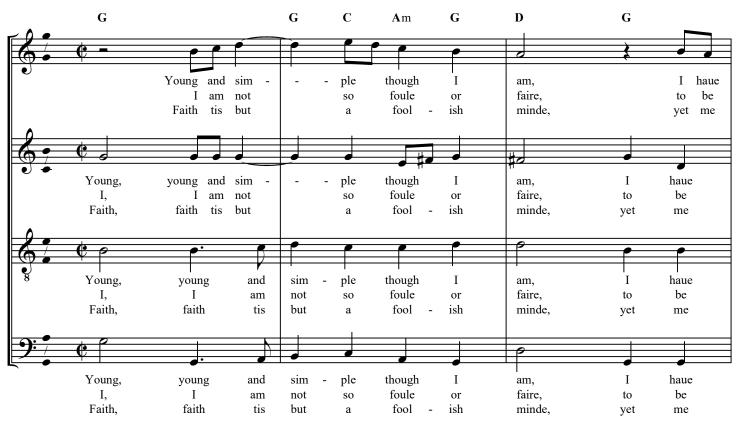
And with that word he breath'd his last. wherefore according to his mind: They drew him by the necke full fast vnto the place to him assignd. And afterward in solemne sort, at Roan in Fraunce buried was he: Where many Princes did resort. to his most royall obsequie.

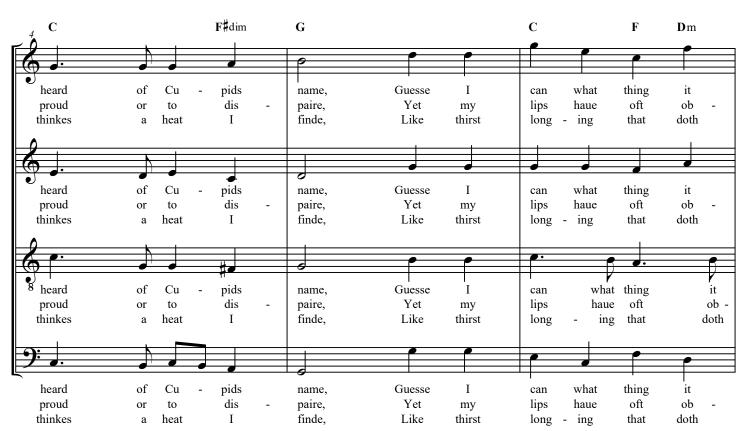
Young and fimple though I am

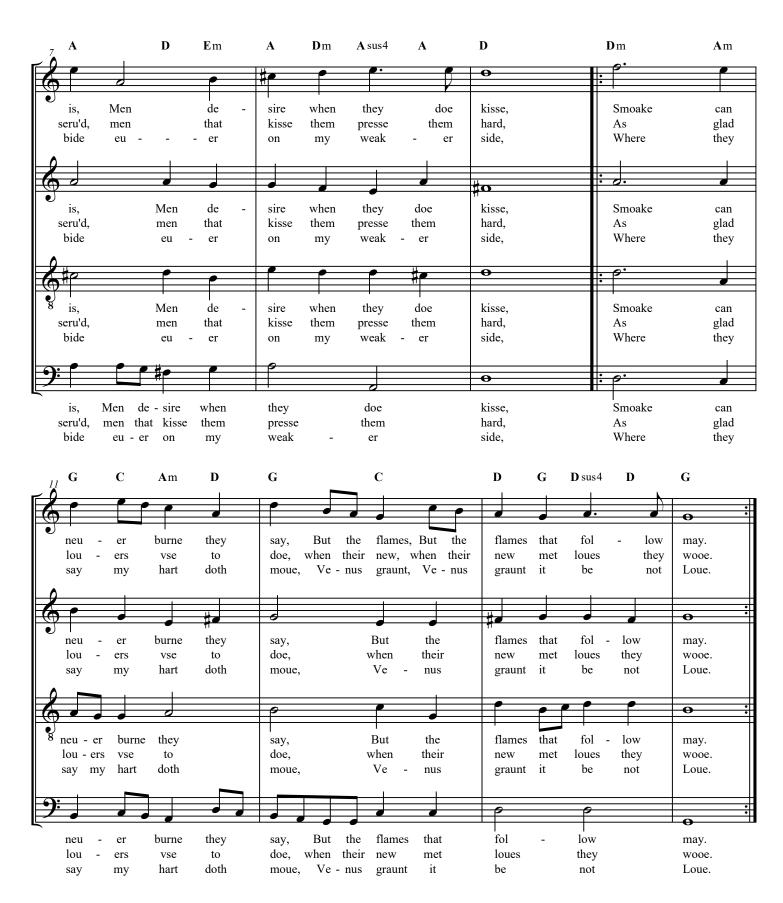
verses 1-3

Thomas Campion

Alfonso Ferrabosco II







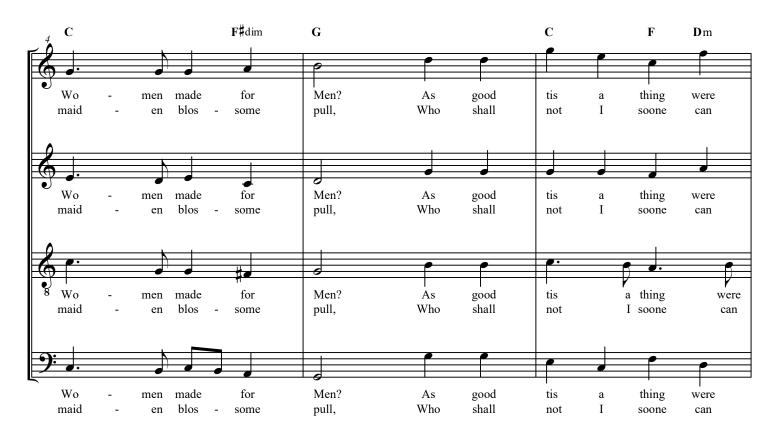
Young and fimple though I am

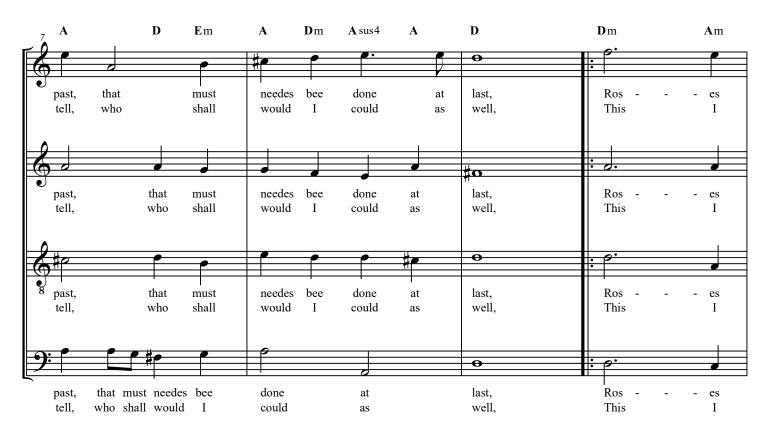
verses 4-5

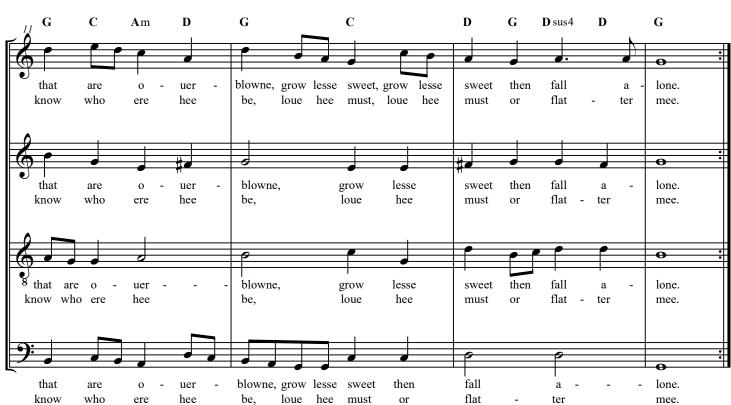
Thomas Campion

Alfonso Ferrabosco II









The praise of our Country Barly-Brake:

OR,
("upids advisement for Young-men to take
Vp this loving old sport, called Barly-Brake.
To the tune of, when shis Old Cap was new.



D D the yong men spates and Lads, of tohat state of degree, earliest or west, or of the porth Country I with you all good bealth, that in this humaers weather, your fisset hearts and your felius, play at Barly-Brake together.

113.

As if a cultome was, to let it flourith Kill, Flora againe hall beckt your much frequenced hill, And labebus two divines what 150; sas parts together, That he with furious chives, both not oze east the weather.

Then fith the cause to frands, that all these thinks it good, To put their beloing hands, let nothing be intificate, Fulfill the proberds off, your lovers infaire weather. As well as to make hay, play Barley Brake together.

If the love give the Groaks, be furehave an eye Beloze hand it is hoke, then follow perently. And it then both him eatth, then play for more faire weather, Abat you may play a match at Barley Brake together.



Then William loved Nan, and that with fuch god will, That they of Love must kan, boar you group till, Their talks is not of wealth, but how they may perfecer, In that fame hose was flowne, at Barly Brake together.

Then Thomas laued Nell, although her friends were pooze, Her wertue die ercell, the newes then no moze, Nicholas then would write, and Phillip pleated was ever, when they could play a while, at Bazly Brake together.

May Simon Franke and Scouen, toith Sifly Doll and Mary Méd not to this bis detuen, Moz Kaic that hispes the Dary, For with a for ward him, not fearing wind nor weather, She knows young men are king, at Barly-Brake together.

Then Harry would beltow, wine, beire and Cakes on Bridget, but now its nothing for his Father both foods it.
If wealthy Poatos be flack, there's few that date flew fautur, their Fathers kee them back, no, no, you find not have her.

The fecond part.

To the lame Tune.



A hd that was Cuplds time, wherin he got much prails, for more his auther then, in his sochable in those days, now have the surface that he was all his states are burn o, that were a live and gay, that were a live tand gay.

Althen as this mirth was viev, of which I now voe write, U one mas not to abute mo; in to bad a plight, I she is now abayes, to though be be no toole Amongt his Schollersnow, he is hitt out of his Schoole.

But chere up pretty Paids, for now Ale leave the City. And bring your Country blads, unto their former pitty, and if they ever bid love, fo thall they not perfever, And you hall play like Doues at Barly-Braketogether.

It is a lively front
to bet how nimblely;
you mich no great report,
the fame to tellifie,
Wo lie with flueet impace,
each Lad his Lalle doth clip,
And laying face force,
noth take each others lip.

Thus are are our Tountry pouth, both merry for and loyall, If they be tout its truth, they hade to be difloyall Must herefore in their years, my pen thall write to rever, here after they love doe raffe, at 15 a



And many Hallimes more, which long bath bene neglected, Againe to you is reliated, Againe to you is reliated, And as in times before, to one you not to perfever.
Then intly on ever love to see at Barly-Brake together.

Therefore you Country yould, that are to London gone, that are to London gone, the time to the perfusions, intreat you to coine bome, if you your Love will meet, make halfe and hie you bether, That he and you may greet, at Barly-Brake together.

Then thinke not you amile, of this my god abutle, Noz foz to take a kille, A pray you be not nice; Tis Cupid both direct you how you may perfener. Let that be no neglec, at Barly-Brake together.

Then will old customes come, but o fight former vie, and a one he made amends, for this his great abute.
That he hath long futant o, in Country, Towns and City, and more thall he arraign o, and more thall plead for pity.

iscaute he hash besil'd, what it oue bash of winted, and so unloos o the knot, that Cupid so delighted, to see in every breatl, which is business weather. Time it overs never about, but when they play together.

Printed at London for H. Gofson.

FINIS.

Notes

•"The peacefull westerne winde" is a lute song for three voices by Thomas Campion (1567-1620) from TWO BOOKES OF AYRES. The Second, Light Conceits of Louers, c.1613.

The tune was previously used by Campion in **The Discription of a Maske ...,** (1607), honoring the Lord Hayes, with the following lyrics;

Moue now with measured sound
You charmed groue of gould,
Trace forth the sacred ground
That shall your formes vnfold.
Diana, and the starry night
for your Apollos sake
Endue your Siluan shapes with powre
this strange delight to make.

Much ioy must needs the place betide where trees for gladnes moue,
A fairer sight was nere beheld,
or more expressing loue.
Yet neerer Phoebus throne
Mete on your winding waies,
Your Brydall mirth make knowne
In your high-graced Hayes.

Let Hymen lead your sliding rounds, & guide them with his light,
While we do Io Hymen* sing
in honour of this night.
Ioyne three by three, for so the night
by triple spel decrees,
Now to release Apollos knights
from these enchanted trees.

The lute parts are almost identical in the two versions, with matching harmonies except in the second and sixth full measures, where Campion originally retained the D major chord through the whole measure (in "Move now"), but later changed the pickup to a D minor chord (in "Peacefull westerne"). Campion's altus line (here the third vocal line) has an error in measure 5, where an E is sung against a G chord in the lute part. I have changed the E to a D.

All four verses are included here.

Sum Venus, orta mari, toti gratifima cale,
Exhilarans hommes, etheralge Dass.

^{*}an acclamation used at weddings

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations, as well as an added alto vocal line.

Her naked boy = Cupid

• "The poore man pays for all." is a blackletter ballad "Printed at London for H.G." circa 1601-1640. The full title is "The poore man payes for all. / This is but a dreame which here shall insue: / But the Author wishes his words were not true." The tune given is "In slumbring sleepe I lay," which is another name for "Rogero". I changed the first verse to "poore men pay", rather than payes.

All fifteen verses are included here.

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

Rore = roar or cause a stir

Unto any scarce allow'd the office of his tongue = allowed few to talk to him

Peacocks plumes = fine clothing

Ruffles out = bristles, as in ruffled feathers of a bird

Jetting = swaggering, walking pompously

Task-masters are playing kept = the bosses get to have fun

I'th = in the

Beads-men = men paid to pray on someone's behalf

Goe to the wall = get ruined or humiliated

What they list = What they please

Oast = host, or perhaps ostler, keeper of horses at an inn

Seven stone = 98 pounds

Filling measure small = cheating when measuring, such as pouring drinks

Ceaze = seize

Toth' = to the

Till th' sky looke blue = until

dawn

• "The Praise of HVLL ale." is a song from Wit and Mirth, or Pills to Purge Melancholy, VI, 1720, by Thomas D'Urfey (1653-1723). Hull is a town in Yorkshire, England. Hull Ale, Lambeth Ale, Mum, Stitchback, Cyder, College Ale, Red-Streak, North-down, Pharoah, China Ale, Epsom, Radish Ale, Darby and Purl are all alcoholic beverages. The tune is printed in the book.

All 16 verses are included here.

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

Beer as spruce = spruce beer is from Prussia, spruce also means neat in appearance Purling = knitting

Ye little wot = you little understand or realize

All's up drink his College down = everyone drink to his college

runs in Head = has a lot of foam

hight = called, named

Epsom = mineral water from the town of Epsom

Will not Fox You = will not intoxicate you

Pox = venereal disease

have to boot = have to make things better

Like a Horse to Stale = Urinate like a horse



• "The praise of our Country Barly-Brake: /OR, Cupids advisement for Young-men to take /Vp this loving old sport, called Barly-Brake." is an anonymous blackletter ballad from circa 1601-1640. The tune called for is "When this Old Cap was new", earlier called "Simon the King", which may date to the late 16th century. I am using the version of the melody from **Musicks Recreation on the Lyra Viol**, 1652, p.80, by John Playford (1623-1686).

The game of Barley Break is also mentioned in "Jone is as good as my Lady" and "Now is the month of Maying" from book two of this collection.

Verses 1, 2, and 12-15 of the original 18 are included here.

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

Barly-Brake = 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.

Deckt = bedecked, decorated

Phebus = Apollo, god of the sun and warmth

Boreas = the Greek God of winter and the north wind

Clip = clasp, embrace

Sore = dearly

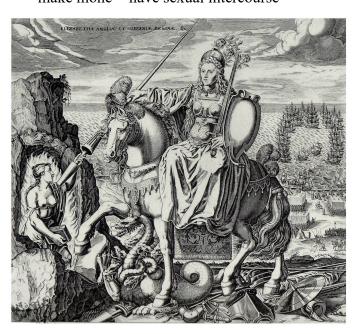
• "A pretty ducke there was" is a song for 4 voices with lute by John Bartlet (fl.1606-1610) from A booke of ayres: vvith a triplicitie of musicke, whereof the first part is for the lute or orpharion, and the viole de gambo, and 4. partes to sing, the second part is for 2. trebles to sing to the lute and viole, the third part is for the lute and one voyce, and the viole de gambo., 1606.



All 3 verses are included here.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

make mone = have sexual intercourse



• "The Queenes visiting of the Campe at Tilsburie" is a broadside ballad by Thomas Deloney (1543?-1600). The setting here is based on the lute settings of "Wilson's Wilde" from **the Henry Sampson Lute Book** (c.1610) and the William

Ballet Lute Book (c.1580), as well as the keyboard setting of "Wolsey's Wilde" by William Byrd (1542-1623) from the **Fitzwilliam Virginal Book**.

Verses 1-9 and 17 of the original 19 are included here.

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

Erst = earlier

Eke = also

Badly bent = prone to do evil

Bulworkes = fortifications or earthen walls for defense

Had there his bloudie auncient borne = had brought his bloody flag or standard

Caleevers = arquebus guns

• "Remember me, my deir" is a part song for 4 voices based on a popular harmonic ground of the later 16th century. The piece has survived in the manuscripts known as Robert Edward's commonplace book (c.1630-65) and William Stirling's cantus part-book (1639), as well as in **Cantus, Songs and Fancies**, first printed in 1662 by John Forbes (d.1675).

All 5 verses are included here. I have labeled verses 4 and 5 as "the lover's answer" as they seem to be a response to the first 3 verses.

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

Wae = woe

• "Rest a while, you cruell cares" is a song for four voices and lute by John Dowland (1563-1626) from **the First Booke of Songes or Ayres** (1597).

All 3 verses are included here. In the second and third verses, I added "[ever]" in the measures 26 & 27 to match the syllable count of the first verse. In the first verse, I changed the final "me" to "mee" as it is everywhere except in the cantus part.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.



• "Rest sweet Nimphs let goulden sleepe" is a song for four voices and lute by Francis Pilkington (ca. 1565–1638) from The First Booke of Songs or Ayres of 4. Parts: with Tableture for the Lute or Orpherian, with the Violl de Gamba., 1605.

All 3 verses are included here.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

Elizian groues = Elysium is the resting place of virtuous souls in Greek mythology Neuer mone = never complain

• "Ring out your bels" is a blackletter ballad titled "A pleasant newe Ballad, of the most blessed and prosperous Raigne of her Maiestye for the space of two and fortye yeeres, and now entering into the three and fortieth to the great joy and comfort of all her Ma[iestye's] faythfull subjects. To the tune of The Queene's hunt's up." The title indicates a publication date of 1600, based on Elizabeth's reign from 1558-1603. "The hunt is up" tune survives in many settings for lute and keyboard dating back to c. 1570. The version presented here is based on the keyboard setting from Paris MS Conservatoire Rés. 1186, circa 1636.



All 14 verses are included here.

The lute and Renaissance guitar parts are my creations.

Feaze = beat

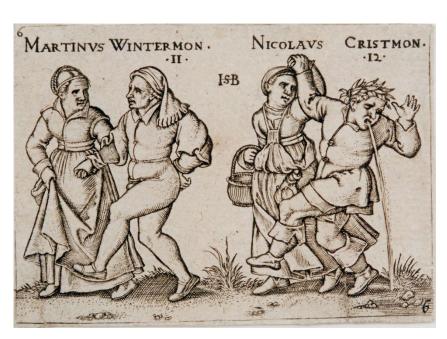
Picks = pikes

Keyes = Quays

Swesians = Swedes

Speede = succeed

Chyfest staye = greatest support, mainstay



• "A Round of three Country dances in one." is from Pammelia, 1609, by Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582c.1635). "The Crampe" was a ballad by William Elderton, licensed in 1569-1570. Elderton's ballad has a 7 line stanza that does not fit the music given here by Ravenscroft, although it does fit the "Hey hoe the Crampe a" refrain. The third line melody, whose words begin

"Robin Hood, Robin Hood, said little John", seems to be related to "Robin Hood" from Cambridge University MS Dd.9.33, fol. 81v, for bandora, and Will Forster's MS Virginal Book, p.430.

All original lyrics are included.

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

Cramp = slang for venereal disease Ween = believe or think

• "Say loue if euer thou didst find" is a song for 4 voices and lute by John Dowland (1563-1626) from **The Third and Last Booke of Songs or Aires**, 1603.

All 4 verses are included here.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

Loue = Cupid

• "the Scornefull Maid" is a broadside ballad by an anonymous author printed in London for Henry Gosson (fl.1601-1630) circa 1620. The tune sited is "Whoop do me no harm". Versions of the music have survived by William Corkine and Orlando Gibbons. I have adapted the anonymous keyboard setting in **Priscilla Bunbury's Virginal Book**, compiled in the late 1630s by two young women from an affluent Cheshire family.

Verses 1-12 and 20-24 of the original 24 are included here.

The lute and Renaissance guitar parts are my creations.

Mickle = much, a lot

Wot = know

Ais feare = As I fear

Poniard = a slim, small dagger

Whiniard = short sword

Scapt = escaped

Pee = a rough coat worn by sailors and soldiers

Crosse point = a dance step

Bandello = dance/bordello?

Touse well the can = toss the can, drink

Had's Punck = had his punck (prostitute)

Wo me = woo me



Amaine = forcefully or quickly Aquavity = distilled liquor or brandy Swethland = Sweden Couse bobby = "Cow's bobby", toasted cheese, Welsh rarebit

• "A Secret loue or two" is a lute song for soprano, alto and bass voices by Thomas Campion (1567-1620) from **Two Bookes of Ayres.** The Second, Light Conceits of Louers, c.1613. I have changed the second note of the alto line from a Bb to a C to reflect the same notes as are in the lute part. I have also added a tenor line.

All 3 verses are included here. In the second verse, I changed "wast treasure" to "vast treasure".

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

Bymphonía Plato nis cum Anstotele: & Galeniců Hippocrate D. Symphos

nis cum Aristotele: & Galeni cu Hippocrate D. Symphosinani Chaperij. Hippocratica philosophia eiusdem. Platonica medicina de duplici mundo: cum etus de scholis. Speculum medicinale platonicum: & apologia literaru hus maniorum.



Q uæ omnia yenundantur ab Iodoco Badio.

Impressum est hoc opus apud Badis Parthisis. Ana no sahtis MD.XVI.XIII. Calen Maias. Twits me = reproaches me Venturer = seagoing merchant

• "See, see, myne owne sweet Iewell" is a three voice song by Thomas Morley (1558-1603) from his Canzonets or Little Short Songs to Three Voyces, 1593 and 1602. I added a third line to enrich some harmonies. but it may be omitted to perform Morley's original three part version. The lute part is based on the setting in the Turpyn lute manuscript, Rowe MS 2, King's College. The B section differs slightly each time through the original both in the madrigal and in the lute manuscript, although a composite version here is presented. Measure 23, probably notated incorrectly in the lute manuscript, here has been altered to line up with Morley's version. The tune also appears in Morley's **Consort Lessons**, 1599, where it is named "Joyne hands".

There is only a single verse.

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

• "Shall distance part our loue" is a ballad with lyrics by Clement Robinson (fl. 1566-1584) from A Handefull of Pleasant Delites, 1584, where it is titled "A faithfull vow of two constant Louers". The tune is "new Rogero".

All 8 verses are included here.

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

Vlisses wife = Penelope, long faithful wife of Odysseus

Let = hinder

A troth = a promise

Peise = weigh

Fro = from

Loth = reluctant

List = wish, want

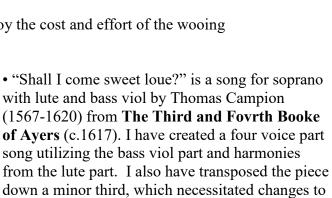
Wight = living being, person

Sute = courtship

Gate = lay in wait for

I purchase partly hate = I didn't enjoy the cost and effort of the wooing





All 3 verses are included here.

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

Lett = hindrance

the original lute part.



• "Shall I sue, shall I seeke for grace" is a part song for four voices from **The Second Booke of Songes or Ayres**, 1600, by John Dowland (1563-1626). I believe the notes of the penultimate measure of the alto voice part are misprinted, and have changed them to match the lute part.

All 4 verses are included here.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

mone in a meane desert = companionship for lowly behavior faine = willingly

• "Shall I weepe, or shall I sing?" is a song that survives in manuscript form as a melody with lyrics and a bass line. It was entered into British Library, Add. MS 29481 around 1630. The first stanza also appears in Christ Church, MS 87. The manuscript lyrics are similar to the words of a broadside ballad from between 1611 and 1656 entitled "The Maidens complaint of her Loves inconstancie/ Shewing it forth in every degree:/ Shee being left as one forlorne,/ With sorrowes shee her selfe to adorne,/ And seemes for to lament and mourne./ To a delicate new tune", beginning "You Maids and wives, and women kind,/ Give eare, and you shall heare my mind".



I have used verses 6, 7, 3 and 8 of the 18 verses from the broadside rather than the four similar verses in the manuscript. I have also added a repeat of the refrain.

The alto and tenor lines, lyric underlay of the bass line, and lute, Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

• "A Sheperd in a shade his plaining made" is a song for 4 voices and lute by John Dowland (1563-1626) from **The Second Booke of Songs or Ayres**, 1600. I changed the lengths of the first two notes of the lute part to match the same notes in the tenor line. In measure 9, the lute chords do not match the alto and tenor lines, so I have inserted an optional chord change to match them. The second verse does not have enough lyrics to repeat the first section of the song.

Both verses are included here.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

Plaining = complaining

• "The Shepherds wooing Dulcina" is a song from the manuscript known as **Giles Earle His Booke**, 1615-1626, British Museum Additional MS 24665. The title is from a later broadside edition of the song. This tune is also used for "The Downfall of dancing" in the first volume of this book.

Verses 1-4 and 6-7 of the original 15 in the manuscript are included here.

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

Boots = helps

• "The silver Swanne" is a madrigal for five voices by Orlando Gibbons (1583-1625) from **The First Set of Madrigals and Mottets of 5. Parts** (1612). The text may be by Orlando's patron, Sir Christopher Hatton (1581-1619). It alludes to a final beautiful act before dying, a "swan song", proverbially attributed to swans.

There is a single verse only.

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

Fooles = fools, also a pun on "fowls"

• "Since first I saw your face" is a part song for 4 voices and lute by Thomas Ford (c.1580-1648) from Musicke of Syndrie Kindes, Set forth in two Bookes.. 1607.

All 3 verses are included here.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

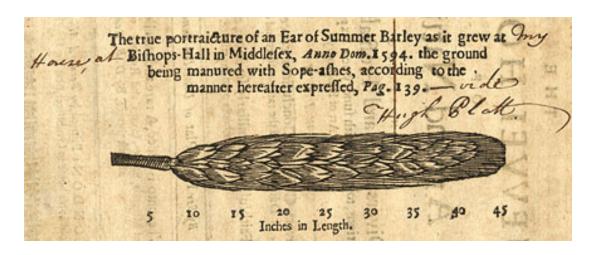
Bad = bade, allowed Ist = is it



• "Sing wee and chaunt it" is a part song for 5 voices from **The first booke of balletts to five voyces**, 1595, by Thomas Morley (1558-1603). It is based on the very popular song "L'Innamorato" (or "A lieta vita") by Giovanni Giacomo Gastoldi (c.1550-1622?) from **Balleti a Cinque Voci**, 1591.

Both verses are included here.

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



• "Sir John Barley-corne" is a broadside ballad licensed in 162.4 The tune is "Lull me beyond thee", later printed in **The English Dancing Master**, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686). The ballad tells the story of how ale is made, as well as the effect it has on those who "murder" a couple of pints of it.

Verses 1-3, and 15-17 of the original 17 verses are included here, leaving out most of the verses pertaining to the many steps involved in turning the grain to ale.

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

Make a fray = start a fight

Nigh = nearby

Jacke = a jacket for fighting, or a small
bowl for gambling

Can = drinking vessel

Bill = sword

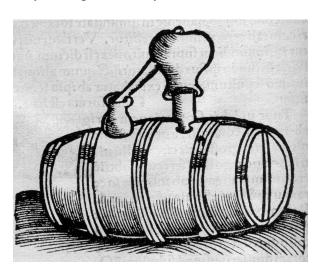
Dram = small amount of drink

Mickle might = great, much

Paid them all their hire = gave them what
they earned

Turne you from all teene = direct you from
harm

Eyne = eyes



• "Sleepe wayward thoughts" is a part song for SATB with lute by John Dowland (1563-1626) from the First Booke of Songes or Ayres (1597).

All 3 verses are included here.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

Pine you = trouble you Yet of perfect temperature = cool, even-tempered • "So beautie on the waters stood" is a lute song with lyrics by Ben Jonson (1573-1637) and music by Alfonso Ferrabosco II (c.1575-1628) written for **The Masque of Beauty**, **the Second Masque** (1608). It was published in **Ayres: by Alfonso Ferrabosco** (1609). I have here adapted it to a four voice part song. The inner two vocal parts are created from the lute part. The bass line has been altered slightly to underlay the lyrics. I have altered the lute part in measure 14 to match the bass viol part.

There is only a single verse.

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

According to The Masque of Beauty;

When Loue had seuer'd earth, from flood! = "As, in the Creation, he is said, by the *Antients*, to haue done."

Which thought was, yet, etc. = "That is, borne since the world, and out of those duller apprehensions that did not thinke hee was before."

• "Some yeares of late in eighty eight" is a song with lyrics from **A Banquet of Jests**, 6th edition, 1640, by Archie Armstrong (d.1672). The tune is "Jog On"



from **The English Dancing Master**, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686). A slightly different version of the tune by Richard Farnaby called "Hanskin" appears in **the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book**, and a lute version survives in **Het Luitboek van Thysius**, a lute collection from 1595-1630 by Adriaen Smout (1578-1646). A version of "Jog On" was sung by Autolycus in **A Winter's Tale**, 4.2, by William Shakespeare (1564-1616).

Verses 1-4, and 6-10 of the original 10 are included here.

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

Eighty-eight = 1588

Traine = ships and artillery

Lanch'd forth amaine = launched with full force, or quickly

Hight = named

Wight = person (also a pun on blacke)

Knight of the Sunn = character from **The Mirrour of Princely Deeds and Knighthood**, 1578

Prince of Parma = Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma and Governor of the Spanish Netherlands at the time of the Armada

Threescore = 60



• "Surely now I'me out of danger" is a song with lyrics by Patrick Cary (c.1623-1657) from **Trivial Poems and Triolets. Written in obedience to Mrs. Tomkin's commands. By Patrick Carey, 20 Aug 1651**.

The tune is given as "But I fancy Louely Nancie". I have used the version called "Chestnut (or Doves Figary)" from in **The English Dancing Master**, 1651, published by John Playford (1623-1686). The tune also appears in Paris Conservatoire MS Rés. 1185, in **Elizabeth Roger's MS Virginal Book** (BM MS Add 10337, fol. 21) and in **A Book of New Lessons**, 1652, for cittern and gittern.

All 9 verses are included here.

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

Oxford-vintner = a jealous husband in a well-known story of the time Primaleon = Greek historian who published his adventures Reares = creates, brings up Money's scanting = money is growing scarce Importune = request urgently, especially sex I'me not horned = I am not made a cuckold

• "Sweete come againe" is a lute song for a single voice by Phillip Rosseter (1576/78-1623) from **A Booke of Ayres**, 1601. It is "Set foorth to be song to the Lute, Orpharion, and Base Violl". The other 3 voice lines of the 4 part song presented here are adapted from the lute and bass viol parts.

All 4 verses are included here.

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

Pine = suffer

• "Sweet exclude mee not" is a lute song for three voices by Thomas Campion (1567-1620) from **TWO BOOKES OF AYRES. The Second, Light Conceits of Louers**, c.1613. On the downbeat of the fifth measure, there is an Eb in the lute part and an E natural in the second vocal part. I have changed the lute part to match the vocal line. The keyboard setting presented here is derived from Campion's

lute and melodic vocal parts and does not include any material from the second vocal line.

All 3 verses are included here.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

• "Sweet youth go bruse thy pillow" is a lute song for one voice from the Turpyn lute manuscript, Rowe MS 2, King's College, c. 1610-15. The part song setting presented here is based on the lute part.

Both verses are included here.

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

Ought save = nothing but

• "There is a Ladie" is a part song for 4 voices and lute by Thomas Ford (c.1580-1648) from Musicke of Syndrie Kindes, Set forth in two Bookes., 1607.

All 3 verses are included here.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

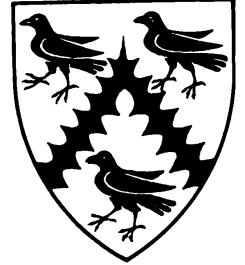
• "There were three Rauens" is a song for four voices by Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635) from the "Country Pastimes" section of **Melismata**, 1611. In the original,

Ravenscroft only underlaid the refrain ("With a downe...") in the lower 3 parts. I have here subdivided the notes elsewhere in those three parts and underlaid all the lyrics.

All 10 verses are included here.

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

Prime = early morning time of prayer Even-song time = evening time of prayer Leman = lover, sweetheart



• "The three merry Coblers." is a broadside ballad from c. 1623-1640 with lyrics by Martin Parker (c.1600-c.1656). It is to be sung to the tune of "The Spanish Gypsies", which is presented in **The English Dancing Master**, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686).

All 18 verses are included here.

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

Aule = awl, a hole-punch for leatherwork Last = a wooden form of a foot Ith = contraction of *in the* On the mending hand = improving What they list = what they wish

• "Thrice tosse these Oaken ashes in the ayre" is a song for soprano with lute and bass viol by Thomas Campion (1567-1620) from **The Third and Fovrth Booke of Ayers** (c.1617). I have created a four voice part song utilizing the bass viol part and harmonies from the lute part.

All 3 verses are included here.

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





• "Time stands still" is a lute song for one voice, lute, and bass viol by John Dowland (1563-1626) from **The Third and Last Booke of Songs or Aires**, 1603. I have created a four voice part song utilizing the bass viol part and harmonies from the lute part. I have changed measure 21 of the lute part to more closely match the lute part in measure 18.

Both verses are included here.

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

Contem'd = despised

Dutie hath no desert = duty has no due reward

Setled vowes = fixed, unchanging vows

Faith shall try my loue = faith will prove my

love through testing it

• "To the Old, long Life and Treasure" is a song with lyrics by Ben Jonson (1572-1637) from **The Gypsies Metamorphosed**, 1621. Of the music composed by Nicholas Lanier (1588-1666), only the melody and bass line in manuscript form survive in the Drexel MS 4257.

Two verses of the song are from the Drexel manuscript. The third and fourth verses presented here are from **Gypsies Metamorphosed** (as "Song 2"). In the first verse, I have changed "And the Foul to be lov'd at leisure" to "And the foole...", as it is in the Drexel manuscript.

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

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Sprite = spirit

Till the Fire-drake hath o'er-gone you = until the fiery meteor has flown over you

Run aye in the way = run away

Till the Bird of Day = until daybreak

And the luckier lot betide you = and better omens surround you
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• "Tomorrow is S. Valentines Day" is sung by Ophelia in **Hamlet**, c.1599-1602, by William Shakespeare (1564-1616), although it may be related to a ballad registered in 1591. The melody is "A Soldier's Life" from **The English Dancing Master**, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686).

All 4 of Shakespeare's verses are included here.

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

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Gis = Jesus
Dupt = opened up
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• "Tomorrow the Fox will come to towne" is a part song for four voices by Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635) from **Deuteromelia**, 1609.

All 5 verses are included here.

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

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Hallow = chase out by shouting
Dam = dame, mother
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• "Tosse the pot (Drinking Of Ale)" is a part song for four voices by Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635) from A Briefe Discovrse Of the true (but neglected) vse of Charact'ring the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution in Measurable Musicke, against the Common Practice and Custome of these Times., 1614.

All 6 verses are included here.

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

Tosspot = drunkard

Carouse = a large draft of liquor

Set it on the score = settle the score, pay up an old account

Chalk it up behind the dore = have bartender add marks to a drink tally Kiss the post = be shut out





• "The travelling Tinker and the Country Ale-Wife: Or, the lucky Mending of the leaky Copper." is a song with lyrics and melody from **Wit and Mirth, or Pills to Purge Melancholy, Volume VI, 1720**, by Thomas D'Urfey (1653-1723).

I added a repeat of "With a thump, thump, thump...".

All 4 verses are included here.

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

Budget = bulge, leather sack, allusion to a cod-piece

Gi's = give us

Pot = slang for vagina

• "Trudge away quickly (Drinking Of Beere)" is a part song for four voices by Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635) from A Briefe Discovrse Of the true (but neglected) vse of Charact'ring the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection, and Diminution in Measurable Musicke, against the Common Practice and Custome of these Times., 1614.

All 5 verses are included here.

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

Black Bole = black clay pigment, therefore a black clay vessel Phisnomie = physiognomy, determining personal characteristics from faces Mr. = Master

• "Vnder and ouer" is a broadside ballad from 1631. The inscription at the top is "A New little Northren Song called, / Vnder and ouer, ouer and vnder, / Or a pretty new Ieast, and yet no wonder, / Or a mayden mistaken, as many now bee, / View well this glasse, and you may plainely see." The version here is based on the keyboard setting from Paris MS Conservatoire



Rés. 1186, copied by Robert Creighton circa 1636. I have altered the keyboard part to allow pickup notes.

Included here are verses 1-7, and 11-13 of the original 13.

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

Affyed = betrothed O'erthrong = surround Fewell = fuel Amaine = hastily, quickly

• "Vpon a Summers time" is an anonymous broadside ballad, possibly printed between 1619 and 1629, called "A pleasant new Court Song,/Betweene a yong Courtier, and a Countrey Lasse./To a new Court Tune." The tune here used is "Upon a summer's day" from **The English Dancing Master**, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686).

All 12 verses are included here.

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

Bowers = shady places, arbors Hymen = son of Apollo, god of marriage ceremonies and feasts Fondling = one much loved, referring to her son, Cupid



• "The wandring Prince of Troy" is a broadside ballad from c.1630, printed in London for John Wright. It calls for the tune of "Queen Dido", which is also called "Troy Town". The version of the tune used here is from the keyboard setting in Paris MS Conservatoire Rés. 1186, circa 1636.

Included here are verses 2-4, 6, 8, parts of 9 and 10, all of 11, 14, 17-19, and 23.

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

Eneas = Hero of Virgil's Aeneid, survivor of the Trojan War The Queen = Dido, Queen of Carthage Hap = occurances, happenings Phoebus = the sun

• "Watkins ale" is a song with text from a broadside ballad of circa 1590, named "A Ditty delightfull of mother Watkins ale, A warning wel wayed, though counted a tale." The setting is based on the keyboard setting from **the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book** manuscript.

All eight original verses are included here. I have added "[sharp]" to "edge tools" in verse 6.

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

Behard = heard
Muskadine = a sweet wine
You did speed = you succeeded
But what it shall not skill = it does not matter what it was about
Bown = bowed, rounded
Harde = heard
Cat will after kind = a cat will act according to its nature

• "Weep O mine eyes" is a part song for four voices by John Bennett (c. 1575 – after 1614) from **Madrigalls to Fovre Voyces**, 1599.

There is only 1 verse.

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



• "Well met faire Maid" is a broadside ballad by Valentine Hamdultun from the early 17th century, with the full title being "A mery new Jigge./Or, the pleasant wooing/betwixt Kit and Pegge./To the tune of Strawberry leaves make Maidens faire.". "Strawberry Leaves" has survived in a five part instrumental setting in BM MS Add. 17786 that mimics exactly the dialogue between the two characters, passing the melody between the top two voices. There is a second part of the broadside entitled "Now here doth follow a pleasant new Song/Betweene two

young Lovers that lasted not long./OR,/The second part, To the same tune."

I have set only the 3 verses from the first part of the ballad. The second part contains 4 verses more.

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

Cog = deceive
Well to speed = success, good fortune
Sped = succeeded; perhaps implying
pregnant
Calfe = young or stupid person
God wot = God knows

• "What if a day or a moneth or a yeare" is a song based on the keyboard setting in Paris MS Conservatoire Rés. 1186, as copied by Robert Creighton circa 1636. The lyrics are from Richard Alison's setting in **An Howres**Recreation in Musicke, 1606, which uses a slightly different melody, and are often attributed to Thomas Campion (1567-1620). There are several surviving versions of the lyrics and the melody.

Both verses from **An Howres Recreation...** are included here.



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

Biding = lasting Weale = riches, wealth

• "What mightie motion" is a part song for four voices. Lyrics are by Alexander Montgomerie (c.1540-1598) from Margarat Ker's manuscript, Eu De.3.70, c.1600, where it is titled "A late regrate of leirning to love", as well as from the quintus book of the Wode partbooks. The musical setting is from the Thomas Wode part books (1562-c.1592). These part books were copied by Thomas Wode (fl. latter half of the 16th century), who was Canon of Lindores Abbey through 1560, then Vicar at St. Andrews in Scotland from 1575.

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

Byll = boilBeill = swell Impesh = prevent Huikit heeds = hooked arrowheads Thirlit = pierced But ather rest or rove = With neither respite nor being pierced (with love's arrow) Whill nou = till now Baill = misfortune Sik = suchFra ains = once Airt = artLeir = learnBut a book, I cund it soon perquier = without a book I knew it soon by heart Jelous glove = amorous favor



• "What then is loue but mourning?" is a lute song for a single voice by Phillip Rosseter (1576/78-1623) from **A Booke of Ayres**, 1601. It is "Set foorth to be song to the Lute, Orpharion, and Base Violl". The other 3 voice lines of the 4 part song presented here are adapted from the lute and bass viol parts.

All 3 verses are included here.

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

• "What then is loue sings Coridon" is a song by Thomas Ford (d.1648) for 4 voices and lute from **Musicke of Sundrie Kindes**, 1607. Nicholas Breton (1545-1626) wrote a related song called "Corydon and Phyllida", published in the **Honorable**



Entertainement geuen to the Queenes Maiestie in Progresse, at Eluetham in Hampshire, by the right Honorable the Earle of Hertford. 1591. The two lovers' story is also told in "Faire in a morne", a lute song from the First Booke of Ayres, 1600, by Thomas Morley (1558-1603), presented in part one of this book.

All 3 verses are included here.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

Glasse = mirror Chill = I'll Mark = target

• "When Laura smiles" is a song for one voice, lute and bass viol by Phillip Rosseter (1576/78-1623) from **A Booke of Ayres**, 1601. The other 3 voice lines of the 4 voice partsong presented here are adapted from the lute and bass viol parts. I have added "[dainty]" to the second verse, as have other performers, to fill the second verse to help the scansion.

All 4 verses are included here.

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

Then Lauras = than Laura's (eyes) Loure = scowl

• "When Phoebus first did Daphne loue" 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. It alludes to the story that Phoebus (Apollo), struck by Cupid's arrow, falls in love with Daphne, who refuses him. Phoebus then turns her into a laurel tree. In her honor, he afterwards wears a laurel crown.



Both of Dowland's verses are included here. I also have underlaid a third verse printed in John Cragge's Wits interpreter, the English Parnassus, or, The sure guide to those

admirable accomplishments that compleat our English gentry, in the most acceptable qualifications of discourse, 1655.

The Renaissance guitar and keyboard parts are my creations.

Sped = pregnant

• "When that I was and a little tine boy" is a song with lyrics from **Twelfth Night**, 5.2, 1601 or 1602, by William Shakespeare (1564-1616). It is sung by Feste the fool. A related single verse is sung by the Fool in **King Lear**, II.2, 1605, beginning "He that has and a little tine wit". The melody is "Tom Tinker" from **The English Dancing Master**, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686).

All five verses from **Twelfth Night** are included.

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



When that I was and... = When I was only Little tine = immature, or just beginning to mature (as in a deer with small horns or tynes)

Toss-pot = drunkard

• "When to her lute Corrina sings" is a lute song for one voice, lute and bass by Thomas Campion (1567-1620) from from **A Booke of Ayres**, 1601.

Both verses are included here.

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

• "Where shee her sacred bowre adornes" is a lute song for 3 voices by Thomas Campion (1567-1620) from **TWO BOOKES OF AYRES. The Second, Light Conceits of Louers**, c.1613. I have added an inner line for alto voice.

All 5 verses are included here.

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

Bowre = shaded place, arbor Misdeemes = thinks ill of, misjudges Woeworth = woe be to



• "Where the bee sucks" is a song with music by Robert Johnson (c.1560-1633), composed probably around 1620. The lyrics are sung by Ariell in **The Tempest**, 5.1, c.1603, by William Shakespeare (1564-1616). The melody and bass line are from a manuscript of music for *The Tempest* copied by John Playford (1623-1686) from circa 1650-1667, which he later used when assembling an incomplete set of part books. The leaves were then removed from four Playford part books now in the Euing Music Collection at the University of Glasgow Library, R.d.58-61.

I have used the spellings of the first verse lyrics from this manuscript rather than those from the First Folio. The other 3 verses presented here are from a later manuscript, Edinburgh University Library MS Dc.I.69, where the "3 stanza's more" are attributed to "McSmith secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury", copied in September, 1676. The C# in the melody in measure 16 is from the later version.

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

Numps = a silly or stupid person Malmsye nose = nose inflamed by Malmsey wine

• "Who can blame my woe" is a broadside ballad from 1612, which is titled "The good Shepheards sorrow for the death of his beloved/Sonne. To an excellent new tune." It is perhaps by Richard Johnson (1573-c.1659), who included it in his 1631 and 1659 editions of **A Crown Garland of**



Golden Roses. The tune is "In sad & ashie weeds", which survives in Paris Conservatoire MS Rés. 1186.

The first seven verses are the shepherd singing of his lost son. The second part consists of 7 verses in reply.

Verses 1-3, 8, and 12-13 are included here.

The keyboard part is from Paris MS Conservatoire Rés. 1186, circa 1636. All other parts are mine, based on the MS Rés. 1186 setting.

Foulded lead = a lead lined coffin
Oaten Reede = a reedpipe made from dried oat stalks
Imbrested = held in the breast



• "Wyll you buy a fine dogg" is a lute song from the First Booke of Ayres, 1600, by Thomas Morley (1558-1603). The only surviving copy of the book is missing several pages, including this song. The song survives in Christ Church Oxford manuscript MS 439 as a melody with lyrics and a bass line.

There is only a single verse.

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

Dogg = penis

• "Willo, willo" is a broadside ballad from the early 17th century. Fragments of a version of the ballad

are sung by Desdemona in **Othello**, 4.3, 1604, by William Shakespeare (1564-1616). A lute song version with 8 stanzas is in British Library MS Add. 15117, after 1614, and two broadside versions of the text have survived. I made corrections to the lute song with 3 changes to the lute part; in measure 9, I changed a Bb to an F# on beat 5 on the assumption that the letter is written on the incorrect line; in measure 11, I changed an A to a Bb in the Eb major chord; and in measure 14, I changed the last bass note from a C to a G, assuming the note was written on the incorrect string.

All 8 verses from the manuscript are included here.

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

Blasteth = dies suddenly, as a flower does

• "With my loue my life was nestled" is a song for one voice, lute and bass viol from **the First Booke of Ayres,** 1600, by Thomas Morley (1558-1603). I have created a part song, adding alto and tenor lines derived from the lute part.

All 3 verses are included here.

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

Sith = since Staves = preventions

• "The witty Westerne Lasse Or, You Maids, that with your friends whole nights have spent, Beware back-fallings, for fear of the event." The lyrics are by Robert Guy (d.1657?) from the first half of the 17th century. Another edition of the ballad was printed in 1631. The tune is "The beggar boy" from **The English Dancing Master**, 1651, by John Playford (1623-1686).

All of the original 12 verses are included.

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

Lucina = goddess of Childbirth
Teeming = pregnant
Mone = companionship, sexual relations
Sweathland = Sweden, where men go to avoid
pregnant partners
Coozened = cheated, deceived

Gull = trick, deceive

Incontinent = immediately

Troynovant = New Troy, London

As Vulcans Knight, Ile fit him right = cuckold him, as Vulcan was cuckolded by Venus with Mars

Sinon = Greek warrior who duped the Trojans about the Horse





• "A wooing Song of a Yeoman of KENTS Sonne." is a song for four voices by Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635) from the "Country Pastimes" section of **Melismata**, 1611. Certain words are in the Kentish dialect.

All 7 verses are included here.

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

Ich = I Eke = also Clout my shoon = mend my shoes Many vare = many places White sloppe = white pants

• "Yonder comes a courteous knight" is a song for 4 voices by Thomas Ravenscroft (c.1582-c.1635) from **Deuteromelia** (1609). It is in the section of "Freemens songs to 4. Voices." *Freemen* were commoners. I have changed the tenor line in measures 2, 18, and 20, as well as the alto line in measures 18 and 19.

I have included verses 1-3, 5-7, and 9-10 of the original 10.

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

Raking = moving quickly, may also imply that he is a rake, a cad Ioue = Jove Purple = the color of royalty Paule = pall, a cloak or mantle of rich cloth

Four ear'd foole = jester wearing a hood with ears

That any woman would beleeue = who would believe any woman



• "Yorke, Yorke, for my monie" is a broadside ballad written by William Elderton, (d.1592 or before) and printed for Richard Jones in 1584. The full title is "A new Yorkshyre Song, Intituled:/Yorke, Yorke, for my monie; Of all the Citties that ever I see,/For mery pastime and companie, Except the Cittie of London."

There is no tune stated in the broadside, so I have set the text to Greensleeves simply because it fits the 12 line verse and is from the period when Greensleeves was very popular. Greensleeves is found in several late-16th-century and early-17th-century manuscript sources, such as Ballet's MS Lute Book and Het Luitboek van Thysius, as well as various manuscripts preserved in the Seeley Historical Library at the University of Cambridge. I have based my setting on the lute version by Francis Cutting (c.1550-1595/6) from British Library, Add.31392.

I have included verses 1-3, 11 and 16 of the original 22.

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

Sod = boiled meat Redd = a type of ale



tune of Wygmors Galliard."

• "You parents whose affection fond" is a song by Thomas Deloney (fl.1583; d.1600) from his **Strange Histories**, 1602. It is about "How King Henry the second crowning his Sonne king of England, in his owne lifetime, was by himm most grieuosly vexed with warres: whereby he went about to take his Fathers Crowne quite from him. And how at his death he repented him thereof, and asked his Father hartily forgiuenesse." Deloney printed a melody with the text which I have set here. Alternately, it offers "Or to the

I have included all verses of the original 14.

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

Sith = since

Being at poynt = near

Nye = near

Hempton bed = bad with rough and course sheets, as made of hemp

Obsequie = rites performed at a grave

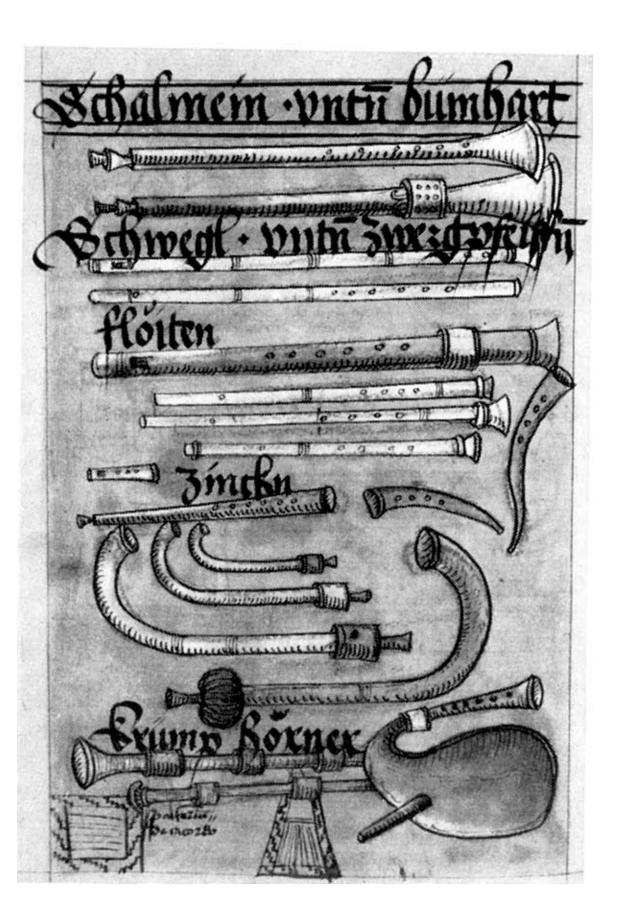
• "Young and simple though I am" is a song for one voice, lute and bass viol with music by Alfonso Ferrabosco II (1575-1628) from *Ayres*, 1619. Thomas Campion (1567-1620) wrote the lyrics and also set the piece in **The Third and Fovrth Booke of Ayers**, 1617. I changed the third verse from "euer *one* my weaker side" to "euer *on* my weaker side".

All 5 verses are included here.

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

Overblowne = wilted Churle = man of low breeding, a peasant Gull = trickster









The Third Booke of English Songs Vocal Print Edition