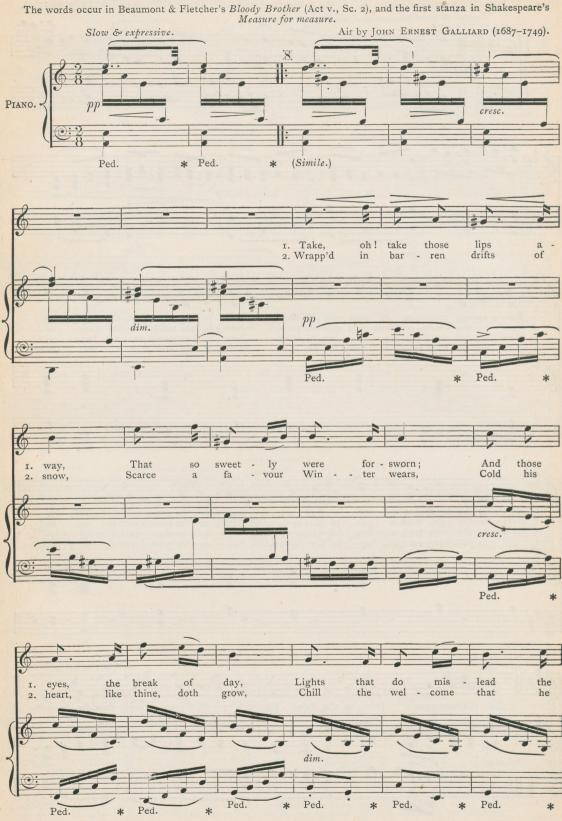


There's to the maiden of bashful fifteen.

Sheridan the author of the above words was son-in-law to Linley. For some years the latter was in partnership with Dr. Arnold and managed the Drury Lane Oratorios. Linley also compiled the music for Sheridan's *Duenna*, which ran for seventy-five nights, an unheard of success in those days. The present Song was written in 1777.



Take, oh! take those lips away.

Galliard, though not born in England, spent most of his life in this country. He was a great contributor to the Musical Miscellany of Watts, whence the air is drawn.

TAKE, OH! TAKE THOSE LIPS AWAY.



S. 6.

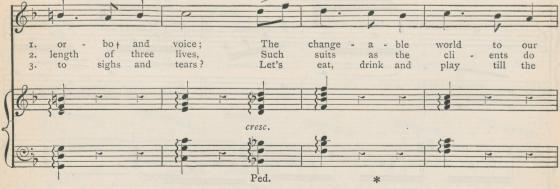
Ped.

*

1

P

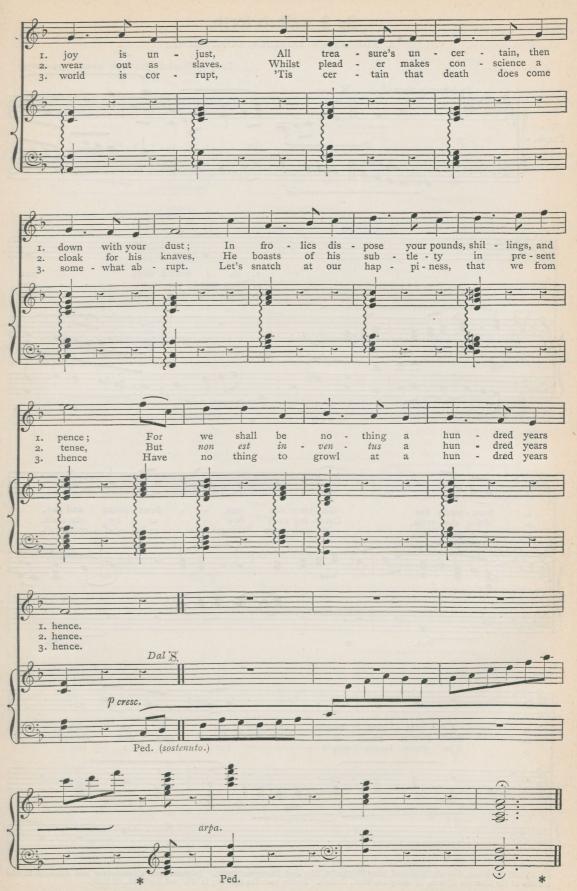




† Theorbo, a large stringed instrument resembling the Lute.

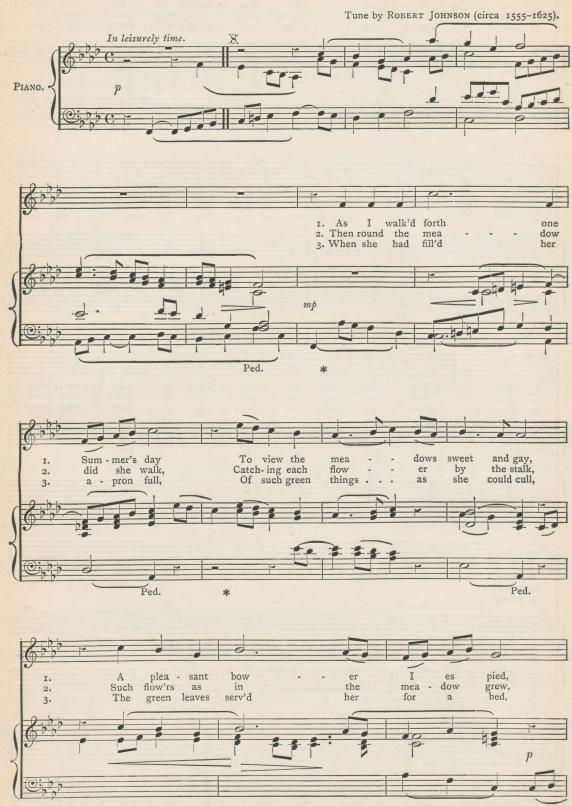
The above air is credited to Robert Smith on the authority of Playford's *Choice Ayres* (vol. i., p. 36, 1676), where there are several songs by the same composer. It would seem that the original, or at least, the earlier words were those beginning "As I walk'd in the woods." Durfey prints the tune twice in *Wit and Mirth* (vol. iii., pp. 172 and 175 in the edition of 1719). Both differ considerably. Ritson includes the song, as printed above, in the *Ancient Songs* (1790), and *English Songs* (1783).

THE TOWN GALLANT



S. 6.

(A FORSAKEN LOVER'S COMPLAINT.)



Robert Johnson's fine air, is copied from Playford's Airs and Dialogues (1669). Johnson was a lute-player and retained in the service of Sir Thomas Kytson, of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk. Durfey includes the song in Wit and Mirth, iii., 53 (1719).

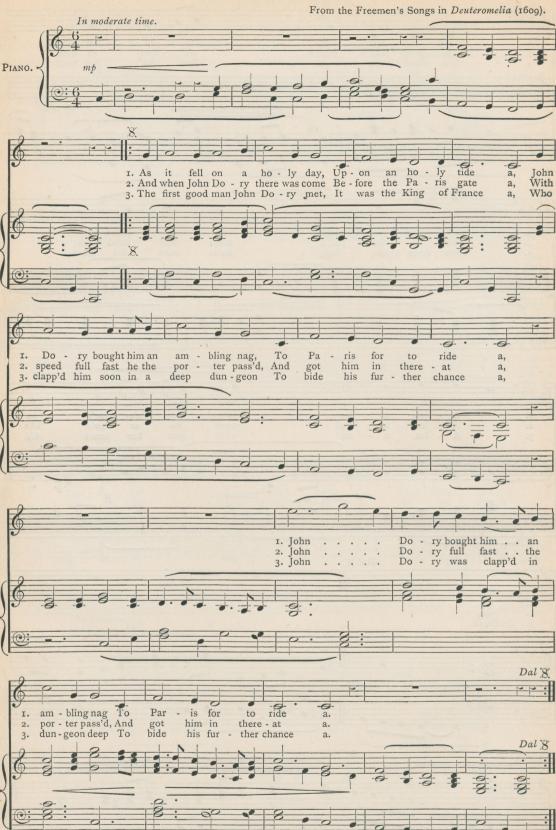
AS I WALKED FORTH.



S. 6.

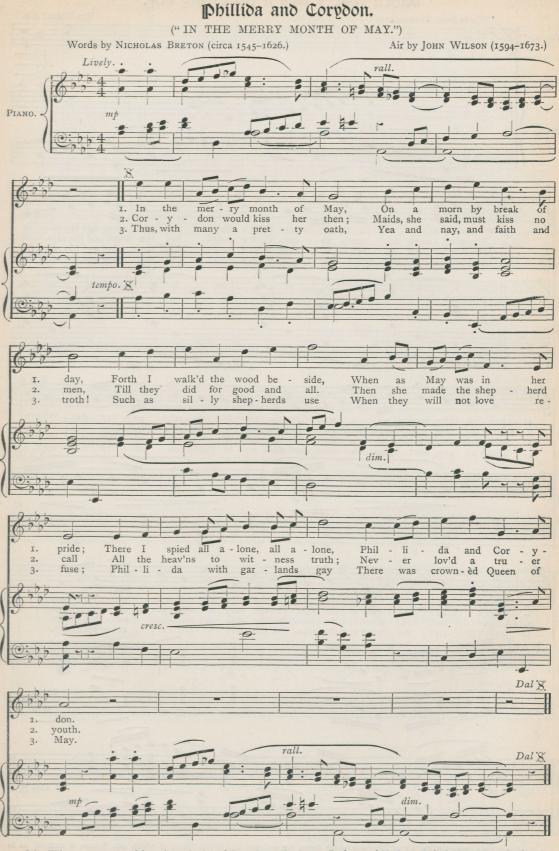
John Dory.

68



John Dory is one of the most famous of the old minstrel songs. It appears in various forms; as a round for three voices in Ravenscroft's Deuterometica, 1609 (reproduced in Ritson's Ancient Songs, 1790); and as a song in Playford's Musical Companion, 1687; Durfey's Wit and Mirth, 1707; Hawkins' History and Chappell's Popular Music. Percy's Reliques (bk. 2) contains a humorous pasquil entitled "Sir John Suckling's Campaigne" designed to the air of John Dory.

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John Wilson, composer and lute-player (native of Faversham, Kent), was Professor of Music at Oxford 1656-1662, and, after the Restoration, appointed Chamber Musician to Charles II. Rimbault conjectures that this was the "Jack Wilson" known to have sung in Shakespeare's first performances; from the mention in the stage-directions of the 1653 folio. The melody is copied from John Playford's Scleet Musicall Apres, 1653, where it is given as a three-part song, though Dr. Wilson states (elsewhere) that it was "first composed for one single voice." (See Appendix.)



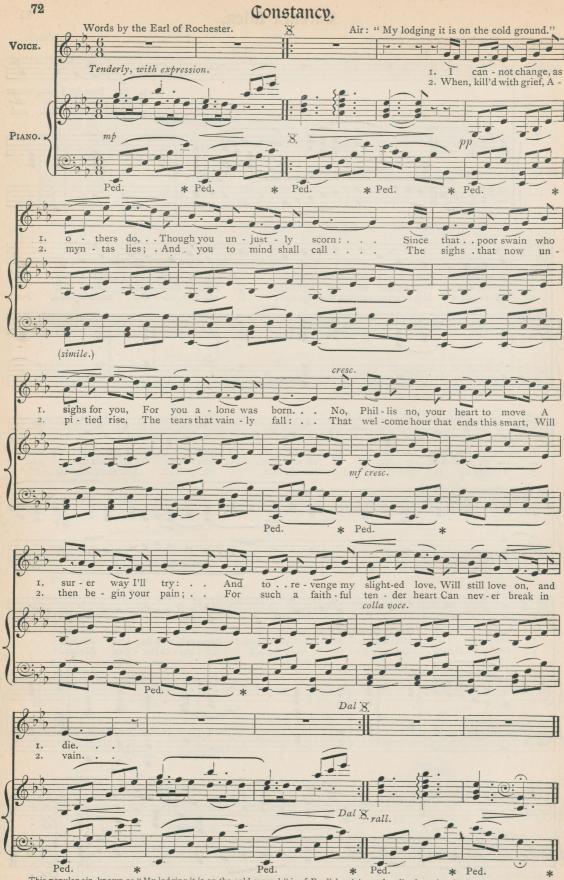
Tradition only preserves the air of this song which forms the epilogue to *Twelfth Night*, of which one Stanza is omitted, as is customary. Compare the fool's song in *King Lear* (Act III., Sc. 2).

[&]quot;He that has a little tiny wit, With heigh, ho, the wind and the rain— Must make content with his fortunes fit; For the rain it raineth every day."

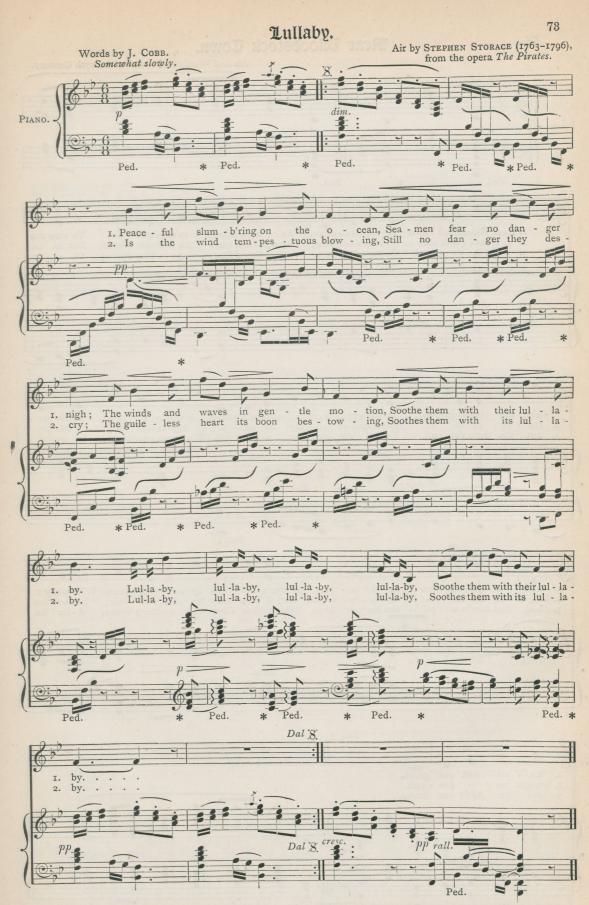
Barbara Allen.



Oliver Goldsmith makes allusion several times to this old Ballad (see his 3rd Essay, etc.), which is given in full in Percy's Reliques, together with a Scottish version entitled "Sir John Grehme and Barbara Allan." The air was first printed in Chappell's Ancient English Melodies, vol. ii., p. 114 (1838-40).



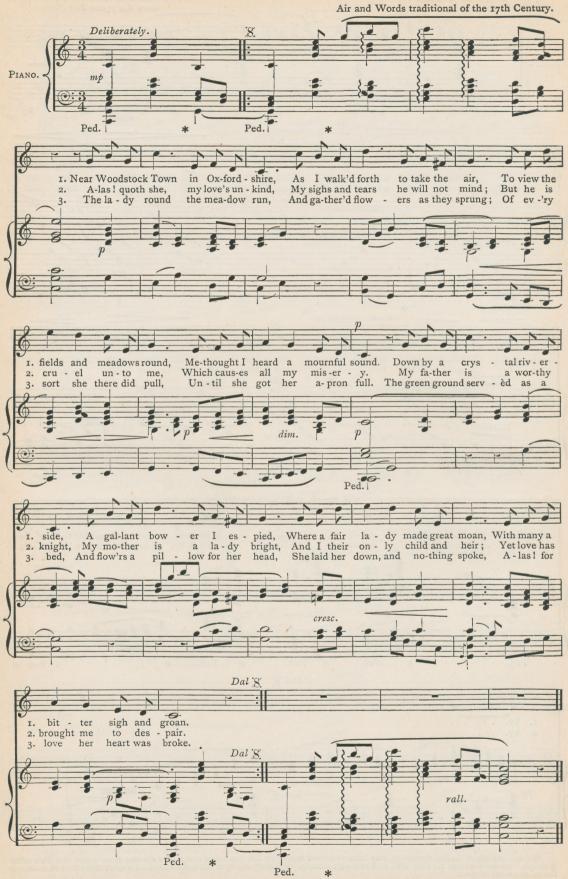
This popular air, known as "My lodging it is on the cold ground," is of English origin, and well adapted to Rochester's verse, which is easier and pleasanter to sing than that familiarly associated with this melody. It is also well able to hold its own with Moore's "Believe me, if all those endearing young charms," set to the same tune. The words and music of "My lodging it is on the cold ground," occur in Vocal music, or the Songster's Companion, 1775. The older tune to "My lodging," by Matthew Locke, will be found under that heading.



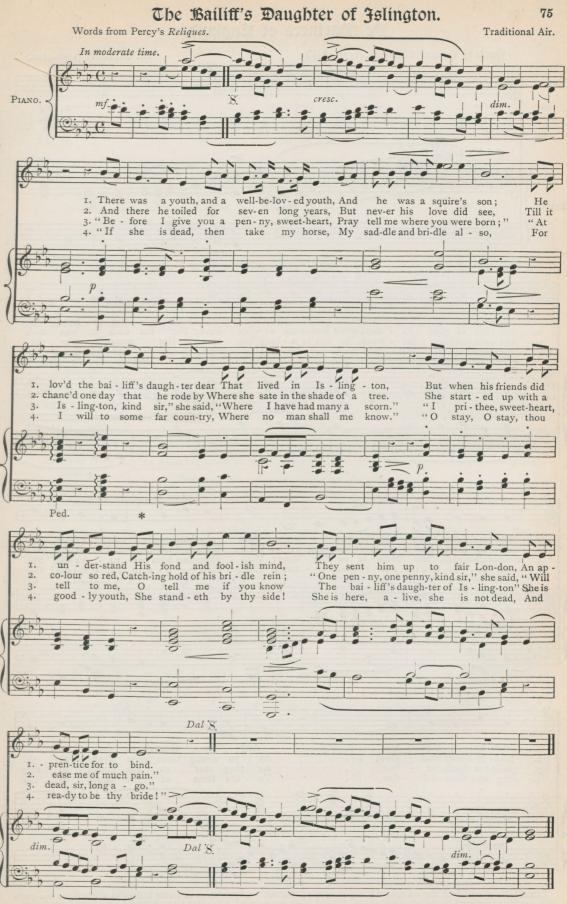
Storace, though of Italian parentage, was born and lived mostly in London. His opera, *The Pirates*, from which this little song is drawn, was produced on Nov 20, 1792, and met with success. His early death, at thirty-three, had an appreciable effect in retarding the development of opera.

Hear Woodstock Town.

74



The tune to the above words occurs in the Cobbler's Opera (1729), The Village Opera (1729) and The Country Burial (1731).



The words are from an ancient black-letter copy in the Pepy's collection. The full title is, "True love requited; or the Bailiff's Daughter of Islington." Dr. Percy notes that Islington in Norfolk is probably the place here meant. An older setting is quoted in the Appendix.

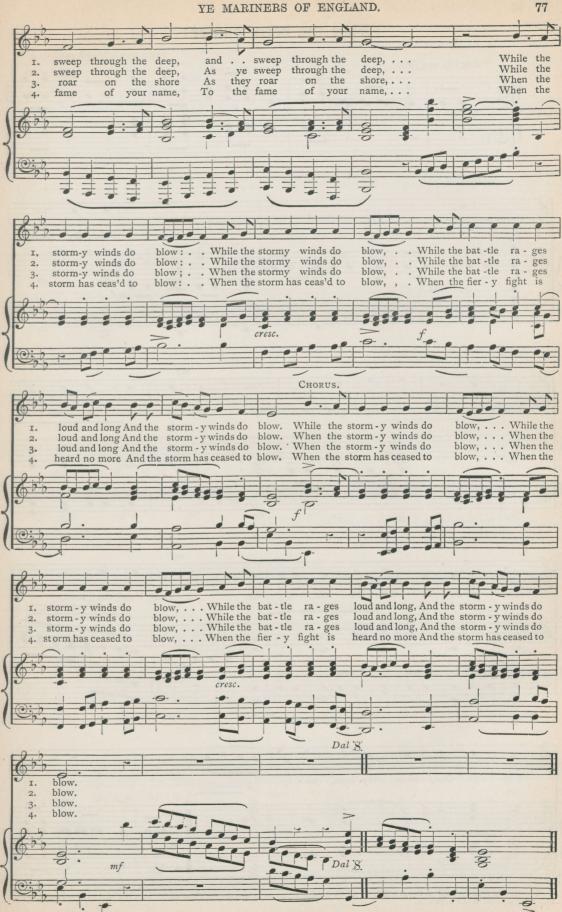
De Mariners of England.

76



Campbell's alteration of the old song "You gentlemen of England "-amounting, as in reality it does, to a new poem, has justly been considered the finest Naval Song England has produced. Callcott's melody is taken from his popular glee.

YE MARINERS OF ENGLAND.



Blow thy born, bunter!

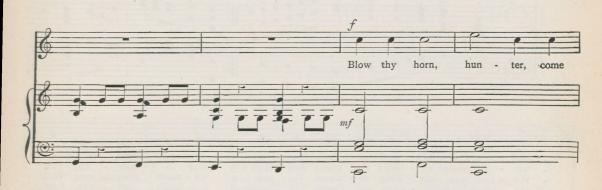
From an early 16th century MS.



The original MS. (Append. to Royal MSS., 58, fol. 5b, British Museum), is written for three voices, with the melody in the middle part. This is reproduced in our Appendix.

BLOW THY HORN, HUNTER!







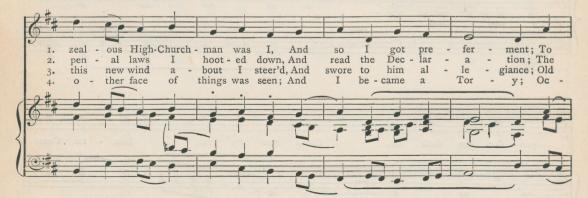




S. 6.

The Vicar of Bray.





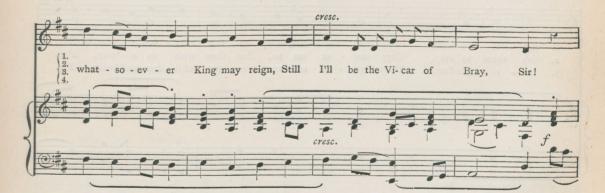


The popular story, into which it is unnecessary to enquire closely, credits Simon Aleyn, a Canon of Windsor, and Vicar of Bray (Berks), with being successively Papist, Protestant and Papist in the reigns of Henry-VIII., Edward VI. and Mary, and finally returning to Protestantism, when Elizabeth came to the throne. When taxed with these chameleon performances, he is reported to have said: "Not so neither; for if I changed my religion, I am sure I kept true to my principle; which is, to live and die the Vicar of Bray." The air appears as The Country Garden, in several editions of Playford's Dancing Master. (See Appendix.)

THE VICAR OF BRAY.







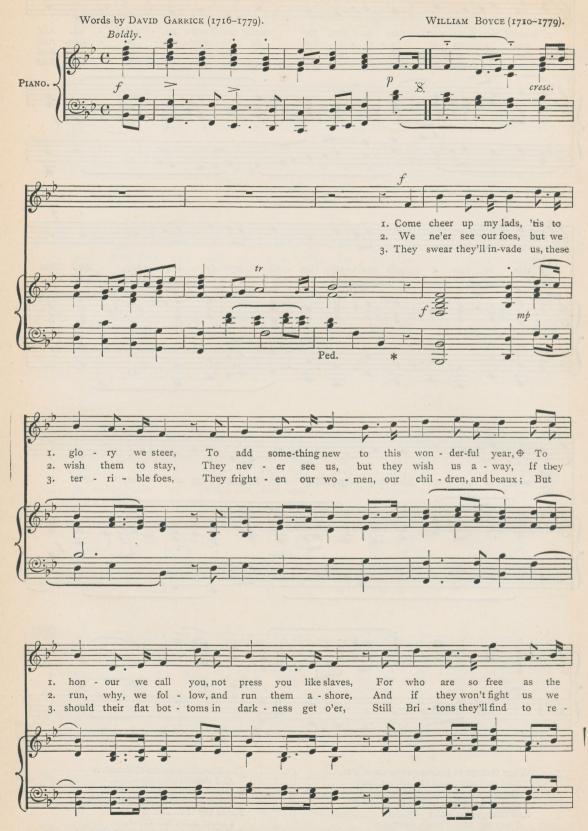


When George in pudding-time came o'er, And moderate men looked big, Sir! I turned a cat-in-a-pan once more, And so became a Whig, Sir! And thus preferment I procured From our new Faith's defender, And almost every day abjured, The Pope and the Pretender. And this is law, &c.

5.

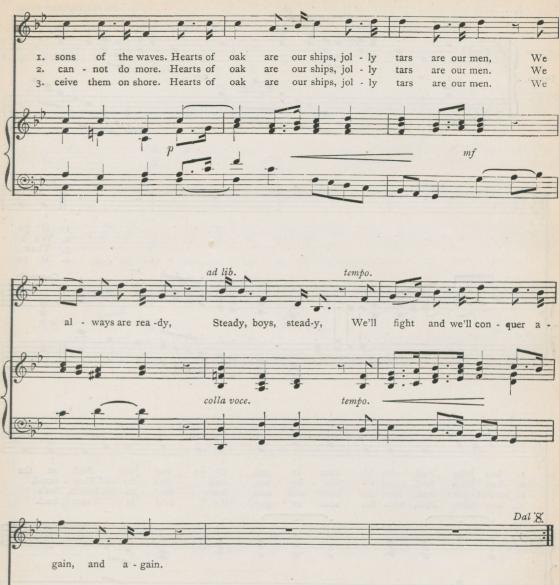
6.

The illustrious house of Hanover And Protestant succession, To these I do allegiance swear, While they can keep possession; For in my faith and loyalty I never more will falter, And George my lawful King shall be Until the times do alter. And this is law, &c.



Written in 1759—the more correct title is probably "Heart of Oak," but time has sanctioned the one given above. It was originally sung by Mr. Champnes in Harlequin's Invasion, a Christmas Gambol. \oplus "This wonderful year" had witnessed the Battles of Minden, off Cape Lagos and in Quiberon Bay, and the Siege of Quebec.

HEARTS OF OAK.





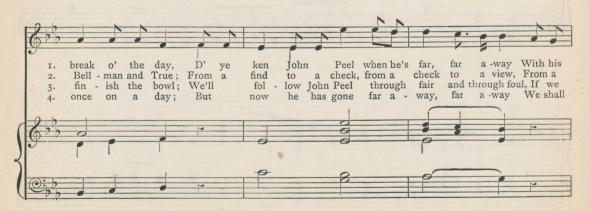


John Peel.

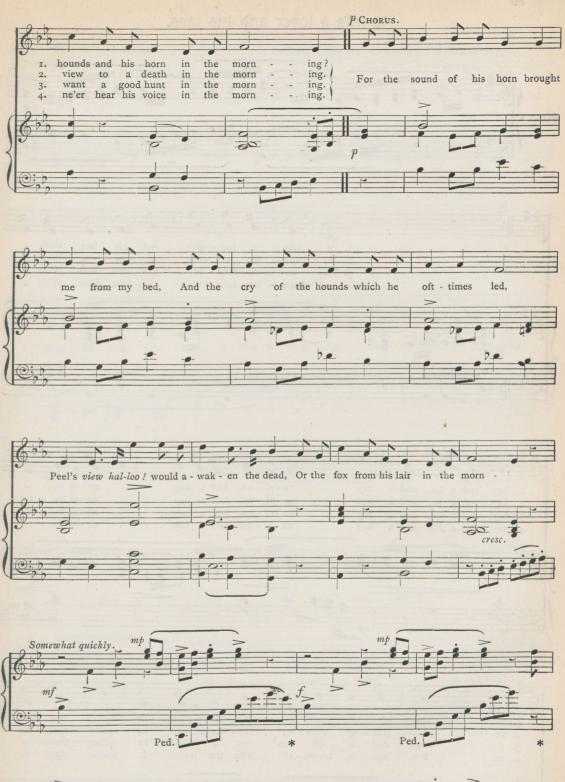






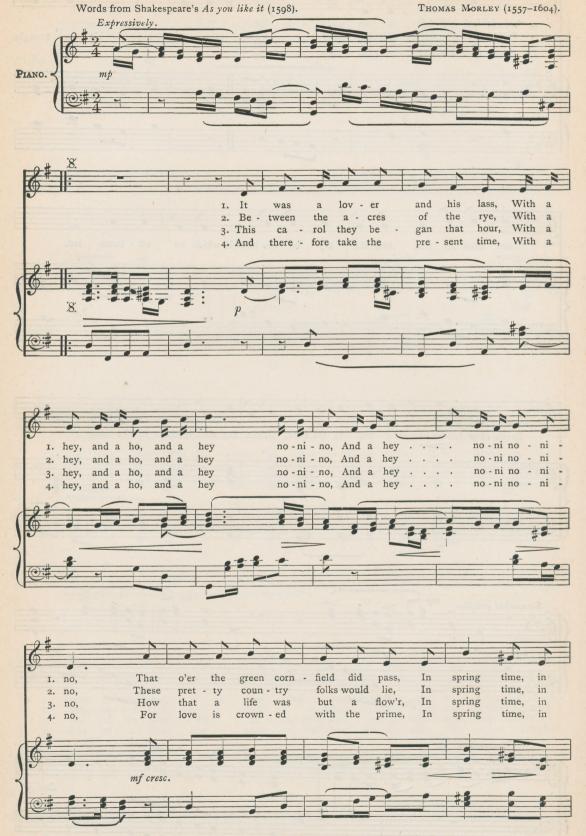


JOHN PEEL.

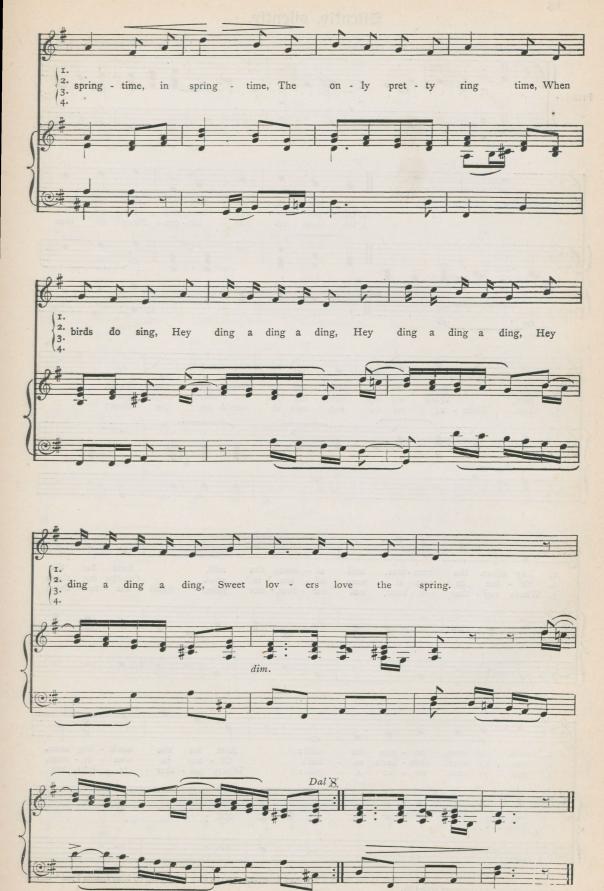




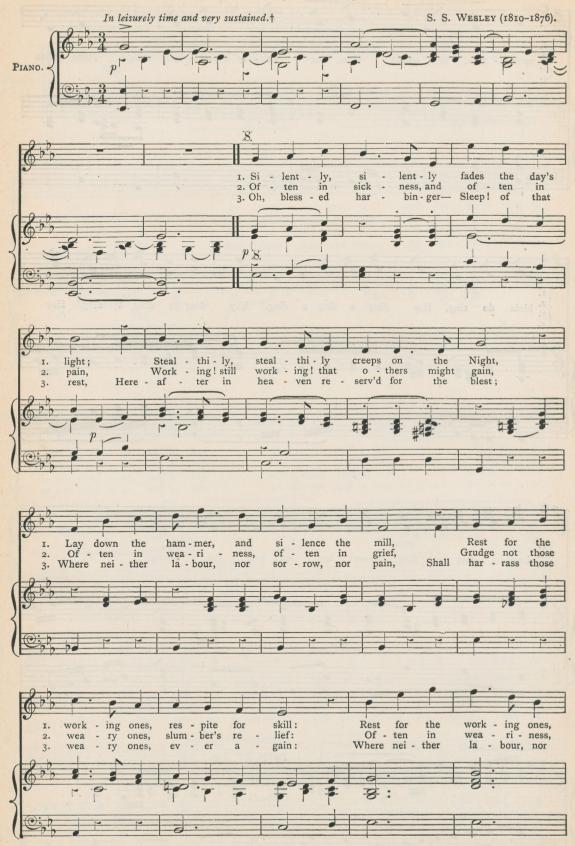




The music of this song is in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh (Quarto MS. 1639) but an earlier version exists in Morley's First book of Ayres or little short songs to sing and play to the Lute with the Base Viole (1600).



Silently, silently.



⁺ An old printed copy gives no direction as to the time: it mentions however, that the song was "sung by Miss Louisa Pyne" whose operatic career covered the years 1842-1868.



S. 6.

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cresc.