

SCOTISH SONG

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME THE FIRST.



DICUNT IN TENERO GRAMINE PINGUIUM
CUSTODES OVIVM CARMINA. FISTULA
DELECTANTQUE DEVM, CUI PECUS ET NIGRI
COLLES ARCADIAE PLACENT.

HORACE.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, IN ST. PAULS CHURCH-
YARD; AND J. EGERTON, WHITEHALL.

MDCCLXIV. .

1874 (1874)

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P R E F A C E.

IT is the observation of an ingenious writer that “The Scottish *melodies contain strong expression of the passions, particularly of the melancholy kind; in which the air often finely corresponds to the subject of the song. Love,” says he, “in its various situations of hope, success, disappointment, and despair, is finely expressed in the natural melody of the old Scottish songs.” “It were endless,” he adds, “to run through the many fine airs expressive of sentiment and passion in the number of our Scottish songs, which when sung in the genuine natural manner, must affect the heart of every person of feeling, whose taste is not vitiated and seduced by fashion and novelty.” For these reasons the words and melody of a Scottish song should be ever inseparable; and the editor hopes he will be found to have rendered an acceptable service in the selection he now offers to the public. It may be of some consequence to learn, that this is by no means one of those crude and hasty

* The word *Scottish* is an improper orthography of *Scotish*; *Scotch* is still more corrupt, and *Scots* (as an adjective) a national barbarism: which is observed here once for all, to prevent the imputation of inconsistency and confusion; as a direct quotation should be always literal.

publications of which there are too frequent instances; it has received the occasional attention of many years, and no opportunity has been neglected of rendering it more worthy of approbation; the editor having even made repeated visits to different parts of Scotland for the purpose of obtaining materials or information upon the subject. How far these pains have been successful must be left to the candour of the intelligent reader, and to the malice of the *Critical review*.

The collection is divided into FOUR CLASSES; of which THE FIRST will be found to consist of LOVE-SONGS, according to the different effects of that pleasing, powerful, capricious and fatal passion; as courtship, marriage, importunity, complaint, despair, infidelity, absence, constancy, death and dishonour; THE SECOND of COMIC SONGS, or songs of humour; THE THIRD of HISTORICAL, POLITICAL and MARTIAL SONGS; and THE FOURTH of ROMANTIC and LEGENDARY SONGS, or what are usually and properly denominated BALLADS.

The orthography of each song is that of the authority from which it is taken, and which (unless, perhaps, in a single instance) has never been intentionally deserted, except where an evident typographical error, or slip of the pen, may have occasioned a correction, of which the reader will be apprised by the usual distinction. This scrupulous adherence to the copies made use of requires that they should be accurately described.

In class I. songs I. XX. XXVII. XXXIII. XXXV. and LXVIII. are taken from the authors *Poems*, Edinburgh, 1760; songs II. VI. VIII. X. XII. XIII. LI. and LIII. from the authors *Poems*, London, 1731; songs III. IV.

V. VII. XI. XXV. V. XXVIII. XXXVIII. XLIII. XLVII. LV. LIX. LX. LXIII. LXV. and LXX. from Ramsays *Tea-table miscellany*, 1750; songs IX. and XXXVI. from *Roderick Random*, London, 1766; songs XIV. XV. XIX. XXI. XXII. XXIV. XXVI. XXVII. XL. XLI. XLII. XLV. XLVI. XLVIII. XLIX. L. LII. LVI. LVII. LXI. LXII.* and LXVI. from *Ancient and modern Scottish songs, heroic ballads, etc.* Edinburgh, 1769 and 1776; songs XVI. LIV. LXIV. from the authors *Works*, London, 1759; song XVII. is from the *Edinburgh Magazine*, for December, 1773; song XVIII. from the authors *Works*, London, 1762; song XXIII. from a manuscript copy transmitted from Scotland; songs XXIX. and LXXI. are from *Achoise collection of comic and serious Scots poems*, part III. Edinburgh, 1711; compared with and corrected by Ramsays *Tea-table miscellany*; † song XXX. is from *Songs and fancies*, Aberdeen, 1666; song XXXI. from the authoress's *Works*, 1751; song XXXII. from the

* A different copy of this song, with numerous and considerable variations, is printed in the last edition of "Love and Madness," (1786) p. 17. for which the author (p. 340) "begs to thank lady A. L." The alterations do not appear, in every instance, for the better, and may probably be retracted by the fair and elegant authoress in some future publication; which is one reason why the original stanzas have been preserved; another is that they are already familiar to the public. The editor, indeed, has been assured that the song of *Auld Robin Gray* was well known in Scotland before lady A. L. was born; a fact which he will certainly believe upon the production of competent evidence.

† N. B. Ramsay neither inserts nor takes any manner of notice of the "second part" of song XXIX. which consists of no fewer than thirteen stanzas, but has all the appearance of being by a different and inferior hand.

authors *Poems*, 1756; song XXXIV. from the *Gentleman's magazine*, vol. XI. song XXXIX. from a single engraved sheet; songs XLIV. LVIII. are from Napier's collection; song LXVII. is from a manuscript copy transmitted by Mr. Tytler; song LXIX. from the authors *Poems*, London 1781: In class II. songs I. III. IV. V. VII. IX. XIII. XIV. XVIII. XIX. XXVI. XXXI. XXXVI. XXXVII.* XXXVIII. and XL. are from the *Tea-table miscellany*; songs II. VI. XI. XV. XXI. XXII. XXIII. XXX. and XXXV. from the *Ancient and modern Scots songs, &c.* 1769 and 1776; songs VIII. and XXXII. from Johnson's *Scots musical museum*; songs XII. XXIX. and XXXIII. from the Hyndford manuscript, (Bannatynes collection,) in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh; songs X. XVII. XXIV. XXV. XXVIII. from common collections of which the names have not been preserved; song XX. is from a manuscript of Charles the firsts time in the British Museum (Bib. Sloan. 1489) songs XXVII. and XXXIX. are from the authors songs at the end of his *Fortunate shepherdess*, Aberdeen, 1768; song XXXIV. is from the *Songs and fancies*, Aberdeen, 1666; and song XLI. from an engraved sheet. In class III. songs I. VI. VIII. XI. XV. XVI. XVIII. XIX. XXXIII. XXXV. are taken from the *Ancient and modern Scots songs, &c.* 1769 and 1776; songs II. and VII. from Dr. Percys *Reliques of ancient English poetry*, 1775; song III. is taken from the *Ever Green*, Edinburgh.

* These three songs were originally printed from Lord Hailes's publication, which turning out, upon a collation with the MS. far from accurate, the leaves were canceled.

1724; song IV. from *Old ballads*, (published by T. Evans,) London 1777; song V. from the first edition, Glasgow, 1755; song IX and XXXVII. from the *Tea-table miscellany*; song X. from a manuscript copy, collated with a common stall print; songs XII. XXII. XXVI. XXXI. XXXII. are from Johnsons *Scots musical museum*; song XIII. is from a M S. in the Harleian Library, in the Museum (No. 7332): songs XIV. and XXX.* from common collections; song XVII. is from a modern stall copy; songs XXI. XXVII. XXVIII. XXIX. and XXXIV. are from a collection of *Loyal Songs &c.* 1750; song XXIII. is from a manuscript copy, as dictated to the editor many years ago by a young gentleman, who had it from his grandfather; song XXIV. from the *True loyalist or chevaliers favourite*, 1779; song XXVI. from the authors *Poems* [1749]; song XXXVI. from Napiers collection; song XXXVIII. from the authors *Poems*, Edinburgh 1786; and song XXXIX. from the authors *Works*, 1762. In class IV. songs I. † III. V. and XIII. are from the *Reliques of*

* This song is sometimes intitled LEWIS GORDON, and said to go "To the tune of *Tarry Woo*," from which the present air may perhaps have been altered.

† This old ballad, dr. Percy tells us, is given by him from a copy in his folio manuscript, some breaches and defects in which, he says, rendered the insertion of a few supplemental stanzas necessary. These, he hopes, the reader will pardon, though he does not condescend to inform him which they are. The seeming genuineness and real merit of the ballad, which has all the appearance of being a Scottish production, has prevailed upon the editor to insert it, though from a designedly interpolated copy. The principal incident in the story, whencesoever it came, was well known long before the publication of the *Reliques*, and is in fact of great antiquity.

ancient English poetry; songs II. VI. IX. XI. and XIII. from the *Ancient and modern Scots songs, &c.* 1769 or 1776; song IV. is from the *Ever Green*, Edin. 1724; song VII from a stall copy; songs VIII. XIV. XV. and XVI. are from the *Teatable miscellany*; song X. is from the first edition, Glasgow, 1755. 4to. and song XVII. from the authors *Works*, 1759. With respect to the few ADDITIONAL SONGS, the first is from Ramsays *Teatable miscellany*, the seven following are from the fourth volume of Johnsons *Scots musical museum* (which did not appear till the work was printed off); and the eighth is from “*Nine Canzonets, &c. By a lady.*”

THE MUSIC, which does not require, nor perhaps admit, of a strict adherence to any particular copy, has been supplied by Thomsons *Orpheus Caledonius*,* the music for Ramsays collection, published by himself, Oswalds *Caledonian pocket companion*, M'Gibbon, Corri, and Napiers collections of *Scots tunes*, and Johnsons *Scots musical museum*; by other musical publications, and by single songs. † Where a song is either known or presumed to have a tune, which it has been found impossible to procure, blank lines are left for its after insertion with the pen; and a few songs in the first class are indebted for original airs to the harmonious muse of the equally eminent and amiable Shield, whose taste and science have been occasionally exerted

* It is the second edition of this work which has been made use of, even for the tunes contained in the first, as there is considerable difference in some of the sets.

† There is a MS. collection of (chiefly) Scottish tunes in the library of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, made about fifty years ago for the laird of Macfarlane, but it seems to contain few tunes not to be found in Oswalds or other collections. At least, for a long list of *desiderata*, it only afforded one single air.

in restoring or preserving the genuine simplicity of a corrupted melody, and of whose friendship the editor is happy to boast this testimony.

Some of these tunes no doubt, will be found very different from, and perhaps much inferior to, the common or favourite sets; but it may be depended upon that they are immediately taken from the oldest or best authorities that could be met with, and consequently are most likely to be the genuine and original airs; so far, at least, as musical notation can be relied on.

The base part, which seems to be considered as indispensable in modern musical publications, would have been altogether improper in these volumes; the Scottish tunes are pure melody, which is not unfrequently injured by the bases, which have been set to them by strangers: the only kind of harmony known to the original composers consisting perhaps in the unisonant drone of the bagpipe.

All that can be said on the GLOSSARY is that the words are more numerous and the explanations less equivocal than in any former attempt of this nature. The reader may compare it, if he chooses, with that to the *Tea-table miscellany*, or collection of *Ancient Scots songs*, &c. the latter of which, it may be observed, abounds with words not to be found in the work itself.

It may be naturally supposed that a publication of this nature would have been rendered more perfect by a native of North Britain. Without discussing this question, the editor has only to observe that diligent enquiry, extensive reading, and unwearyed assiduity, added to the strictest integrity, and most disinterested views, have possibly tended

to lessen the disadvantages of an English birth; and that he is persuaded the present collection, such as it is, will not suffer by comparison with any thing of the kind hitherto published in either country.

The following observations, by a late ingenious writer, already quoted, have been thought too pertinent and valuable to be either omitted or abridged.

“ As the Scottish songs are the *flights of genius*, devoid of art, they bid defiance to artificial graces and affected cadences. A Scots song can only be sung in taste by a Scottish voice. To a sweet, liquid, flowing voice, capable of swelling a note from the softest to the fullest tone, and what the Italians call a *voce di petto*, must be joined *sensibility* and *feeling*, and a perfect understanding of the subject, and *words* of the song, so as to know the *significant word* on which to *swell* or *soften* the tone, and lay the force of the note. From a want of knowledge of the language, it generally happens, that, to most of the foreign masters, our melodies, at first, must seem wild and uncouth; for which reason, in their performance, they generally fall short of our expectation. We sometimes, however, find a foreign master, who, with a genius for the pathetic, and a knowledge of the subject and words, has afforded very high pleasure in a Scottish song. Who could hear with insensibility, or without being moved in the greatest degree, *Tenducci* sing *I'll never leave thee*, or *The brues of Ballendine!*—or *Will ye go to the ewe-bughts Marion*, sung by Signora *Corri*?

“ It is common defect in some who pretend to sing, to affect to smother the words, by not articulating them, so as we scarce can find out either the

subject or language of their song. This is always a sign of want of feeling, and the mark of a bad singer; particularly of Scottish songs, where there is generally so intimate a correspondence between their air and subject. Indeed, there can be no good vocal music without it.

“ The proper accompaniment of a Scottish song, is a plain, thin, dropping bass, on the harpsichord or guitar. The fine breathings, those *heart-felt touches*, which *genius* alone can express, in our songs, are lost in a noisy accompaniment of instruments. The full chords of a thorough-bass should be used sparingly, and with judgment, not to overpower, but to support and raise the voice at proper pauses.

“ Where, with a fine voice, is joined some skill and execution on either of those instruments, the air, by way of symphony, or introduction to the song, should always be first played over, and, at the close of every stanza, the last part of the air should be repeated, as a relief for the voice, which it gracefully sets off. In this *symphonic part*, the performer may shew his taste and fancy on the instrument, by varying it *ad libitum*.

“ A Scottish song admits of no cadence; I mean by this, no fanciful or capricious descant upon the close of the tune. There is one embellishment, however, which a fine singer may easily acquire; that is, an easy *shake*. This, while the organs are flexible in a young voice, may, with practice, be easily attained.

“ A Scottish song, thus performed, is among the highest of entertainments to a *musical genius*. But is this genius to be acquired either in the performer or hearer? It cannot. *Genius in*

music, as in poetry, is the gift of heaven. It is born with us; it is not to be learned.

“ An artist on the violin may display the magic of his fingers, in running from the top to the bottom of the finger-board, in various intricate *capricio's*, which, at most, will only excite surprise; while a very middling performer, of taste and feeling, in a subject that admits of the *pathos*, will touch the heart in its finest sensations. The finest of the Italian composers, and many of their fingers, possess this to an amazing degree. The opera-airs of these great masters, *Pergolese, Fommelli, Galuppi, Perez*, and many others of the present age, are astonishingly pathetic and moving. Genius, however, and feeling, are not confined to country or climate. *A maid, at her spinning-wheel*, who knew not a note in music, with a sweet voice, and the force of a native genius, has oft drawn tears from my eyes. That gift of heaven, in short, is not to be defined: It can only be felt.”*

* *Dissertation on the Scottish music*, by William Tytler, esq.

A

HISTORICAL ESSAY

O N

SCOTISH SONG.

I. **T**HE most ancient inhabitants of the north parts of Britain, now called Scotland, of whom there is any account, were the Caledonians; a people of the same race with the Britons, or inhabitants of the south parts; children, in a word, of that immense family of Celts, which, pouring out of Gaul, the country, it is supposed, of their original settlement, seems, at one time, not only to have covered great part of Europe, but even to have over-run the fertile and civilized provinces of Asia. (1) Their language, varied by dialect, and corrupted by the influx of foreign words, is still spoken in Wales, in Ireland, in the highlands or mountainous parts of Scotland, in the Hebudes or Western isles, in the isle of Man, in Armorica or Bassé-Bretagne, and

(1) A history of the Celts, by a person of learning and industry, is much wanted. All the French writers, who have hitherto attempted such a work, (*viz.* Pezron, Peloutier, &c.) have confounded them with the Goths or Germans; perfectly distinct people. A good foundation, however, has been laid by Schoepflin in his *Vindiciæ Celticæ*, *Argen.* 1754. 4to. Though the most ancient historians know of no inhabitants in Gaul before the Celts, nor of any Celts but such as inhabited or issued from that country, in which sense only they are called *aborigines*, it is nevertheless sufficiently probable that other countries had been peopled by the same race. History, in this case, is a child of yesterday.

among the Waldenses, a little nation in the Alps; and was, two or three centuries ago, the vulgar speech of Cornwall and Galloway, where, if yet extinct, it continued to be known within the memory of persons now living. Great part of the country, however, was, about the time of its invasion by the Romans, under Agricola, inhabited by a people called Picts, or Pehts, who are by some thought to have come from Scandinavia, (the *Scythia* of Bede,) and to have driven the more ancient inhabitants out of those parts (probably all along the north and east coasts) in which they thought fit to settle: but, let them come from where they would, they were still a Celtic colony, and spoke a dialect at least of the language of the original inhabitants (2); with whom it is highly probable they were, in the course of time, indistinguishably blended.

(2) For this fact we have the express testimony of Bede, who observes, that a town in Scotland, at the east end of the Picts wall, was in their language called *Peanfabel*; and Nennius adds, that its name, in the British tongue, was *Pengaul*; as nearly the same word as the slightest difference of dialect, or corruption of orthography, will allow: each meaning the head of the wall; from *pen*, head, and *vallum*, wall; which latter word both Picts and Britons had adopted from the Romans, either from having no synonymous word in their own language, or none at least applicable to a fortification of that nature. The Saxons, by adding a usual termination, called it *Penneltun*, i. e. *Pen-vael-tun*, the town at the head of the wall. It appears from the same Nennius, that the Scots (or Irish) called this place *Cenail*, i. e. *Cean-val*, a name of the same signification, and which it has preserved, with a very slight variance, to this day. It is the village of *Kinnel*, about two miles from Abercorn. (See Innes's *Critical essay on the ancient Inhabitants of Scotland*, i. 23.) It is needless to add, that *pen* and *cean* mean *head*, in the Welsh and Irish languages, at this moment. This point is further confirmed by the names of the Pictish sovereigns, which have no resemblance to those in any Gothic list, and of which some are manifestly Celtic: as *Ungust*, *Elpin*, *Canul*,

About the middle of the third century a third Celtic colony arrived in Caledonia, or Pictland :

Kenneth, Uven, &c. &c. The names, not only of mountains and rivers, but what is much more to the purpose, of cities, towns, villages, castles, and houses, are, with a very few exceptions, universally Celtic. (See Camdens *Britannia*, 1695, cxii. Innes's *Essay*, i. 72, &c. 147. Macphersons *Critical dissertations on the ancient Caledonians*, p. 55. the table of parishes in Keiths *Catalogue of the bishops*, and the large map of *Scotland*, passim. See also Buchanans *History of Scotland*, v. i. p. 55, &c. (English translation) and Malcolme's *Essay on the Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland* ("A letter to Archimedes the old Caledonian," p. 9.) No other vestige of the Pictish language is to be met with; for though Mr. Evans suspects the *Gododin* of Aneurin, a celebrated bard of the sixth century, to be in that tongue, (*Dis. de Bardis*, p. 67) and Mr. Lhwyd had before expressed the same suspicion, with respect to a MS. in the public library at Cambridge, (See Rowlands *Mona antiqua restaurata*, p. 311. *Archæologia*, p. 226.) it seems much more likely, that both these articles are in the dialect of the Cumbrian, or Strat Cluyd Britons, according to Mr. Lhwyds other conjecture as to the latter. This very learned and judicious person, who was peculiarly well skilled in the different dialects of the Celtic tongue, agreed with Camden, and others, that the Picts were of that race. (See the translation of his Welsh preface in Bp. Nicolson's *Irish historical library*, 1736, p. 104.) That the men of Galloway were Picts there is indisputable evidence. Ralph archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to pope Calixtus, about the year 1122, calls the bishop of *Galloway*, the bishop of the *Picts*: Joceline the monk, in his life of St. Mungo, *alias* Kentigern, calls it the country of the *Picts* (Innes's *Essay*, i. 161); and Richard prior of Hexham, in his account of the battle of the standard, 1138, mentions the Picts no less than nine different times, calling them *PICTI qui vulgo GALWEYENSES dicuntur* (*X Scrip.* Innes, i. 158). These Galloway men continued to speak the Celtic language till within the present century, which they would scarcely have done, had it not been their primitive tongue. (See Irvines *Historiæ Scotiæ Nomenclatura*, p. 247. Innes's *Essay*, i. 39.) This province was formerly of great extent, including, beside the country now so called,

this was a body of SCOTS, or IRISH, (*Scotia* and *Hibernia* being at that period synonymous,) who

Carrick, Kyle, Cunningham, and Renfrew, and perhaps a part of Clydesdale (Innes, i. 160). It had its own feudal princes and peculiar customs, and its inhabitants are usually distinguished, in ancient charters of the Scottish kings, from their other subjects, by the titles of *Galwegenses*, or *Galowidenses*. (See Innes's *Essay*, i. 38, 162, 164. Crawford's *History of the Stewarts*, 2.) These Picts, or Galwegians, claimed the right of making the onset at the battle of the standard, as their due by ancient custom. They were a turbulent, rebellious, and barbarous people, and the *wild Scot of Galloway* became proverbial. (See Ross's *Fortunate shepherdess*, (a curious poem) p. 51, 87.) The old inhabitants of the province of Murray, seem also to have been entirely Picts, being so very unruly as to oblige one of the Scottish kings to disperse them in other parts, and plant the country with more tractable subjects, about the year 1160. (Innes, i. 159.) The vulgar language of this province is called, by its historian Mr. Shaw, "the broad Scottish or Buchan dialect, which," says he, "is manifestly the Pictish." That the Celtic, however, has been manifestly spoken throughout this province, as well as in Buchan, and other parts of the east coast, is clear from the peculiar pronunciation of the present inhabitants; who, like the highlanders, use *f* instead of *wb*, as *fa*, *fan*, *fat*, for *wbo*, *wben*, *wbat*, and the like: an infallible symptom of a Celtic foundation. The Gaelic indeed, is now spoken in Aberdeenshire, which is on the same coast. (Macpherson's *Dissertations*, p. 62.) The Buchan dialect, therefore, as extant in a few poems, which have been published therein, differs little from the lowland Scottish, and neither of them so much from common English, as the Lancashire or Exmoor dialect will be found to do; whereas, had the Pictish been Gothic, and the Buchan the Pictish, the difference between that dialect and the English would, at this moment, have been as wide and radical, at least, as that which exists between the languages of England and Denmark or Sweden.* Mr. Pinkerton,

* "For the WONDERFUL AFFINITY between the Swedish and English, see Mr. Coxe's Travels. Had Sweden been where Ireland is, the SWEDISH would also have been called ENGLISH." !!! *Essay on the origin of Scottish poetry*, (prefixed to "*Ancient Scottish songs*," 1786, — p. lxx.

landed in Argyle, and driving the inhabitants out of that and the adjacent country, held possession thereof for some time: but, having been expelled, it would seem, by the north Britons or Picts, they returned with great force, about the year 503, and founded a distinct kingdom, which lasted till the year 843, when, either by victory or descent, by force or fraud, their king Kenneth III. surnamed, from his father, *Mac Alpin*, acquired the dominion of the Picts; who, however, continued, at least in Galloway, a distinct people till about the middle of the eleventh century,

in his very interesting *Enquiry into the History of Scotland*, 1789 has been pleased not only to contend that the Picts were Goths, but to be very lavish in his abuse upon those who have dared to think otherwise. A complete refutation of this hypothesis would require a large volume, and must be expected from some able hand: but no one, in the mean time, can refrain from lamenting that a discussion so curious and important, and in the course of which the enquirer has evinced uncommon industry and singular acuteness, should be degraded by groundless assertion, absurd prejudice, scurrilous language, and diabolical malignity.* Mr. Pinkerton's only argument, setting aside his fulminations of *fool, blockhead, &c.* which do not, with submission, appear intitled to that appellation, is, that, because the Picts came from Scandinavia, they were consequently Scythians; which by no means follows, since the "Celtic savages" (as he is pleased to call them) had peopled all that country long before his favourite Goths arrived in it.

* See his treatment of the Celts, wild Irish, and highlanders, *passim*. To suppose a particular people, who, in genius and virtue, are inferior to none upon earth, intended by nature "as a medial race between beasts and men," and seriously propose methods "to get rid of the breed," argues a being of "a medial race," between devil and man. The author has been thought to be possessed with an incubus; he would seem also to have been engendered by one.

after which they are no longer mentioned by any historian, or in any public document, or other writing; their name and language so entirely disappearing, as if, according to Innes, the whole race had been cut off like a man that leaves no posterity: which gave occasion to an ancient author to say that, even in his time, what was recorded of them seemed a mere fable (3); and has led others to imagine, that every soul of them had been extirpated by the triumphant Scots. The country, then called ALBANY, in about a century and a half from this event, obtained the name of SCOTLAND, by which it has been ever since known: but it is to be considered, that (except in the northernmost parts, where the Danes or Norwegians had gained some footing, and, perhaps, in the Merse and Lothians, which were for some time in the possession of the English Saxons) the speech and manners of the inhabitants were universally Celtic, or, in a word, nearly those of the highlanders, as they are called, at this day. From the period of this union, the Pictish language seems to have yielded to the courtly ascendancy of the Gaelic, being no longer noticed, at least, as a distinct idiom, and the transition, in fact, from one tongue to the other being the more easy and natural from the assimilation or affinity of the two dialects (4).

(3) H. Huntingdon. *Scrip. post Bedam*, 1596. p. 299. Innes, i. 147. See also the preceding note.

(4) Innes, *Essay*, i. 147. The Irish language would have the greater superiority over the Pictish, from its being written, which we have no reason to think was the case with the latter.

Malcolm III. surnamed *Cean-more*, or great-head, ascended the throne of Scotland in 1056. This monarch, during the usurpation of his predecessor Macbeth, resided for many years at the court of Edward, called the Confessor, king of England, by whom he was assisted in his attempt to recover the crown. He married an English princess; and, preferring, it is probable, the more polished manners and refined language of the Anglo-Saxons to those of his own countrymen, gave such encouragement to their introduction, that it is to this period and these events we are to attribute the rapid decline and gradual abolition of the Gaelic or old Scottish as the national language; for cultivated it does not appear and is not supposed to have been at any period whatever (5). What Malcolm thus

(5) Many other circumstances concurred in producing this great change. The Saxon nobility found a hospitable reception at the court of Malcolm, in 1066 (*Annals of Scotland*, by Lord Hailes, i. 11); while the piety of his consort, who had great influence over him, would be a sufficient inducement for the monks and priests, a species of vermin with which England at that time swarmed, to solicit her patronage and protection. Numbers, likewise, of the Northumbrian Saxons sought an asylum in Scotland, on their country being ravaged by the Norman tyrant in 1080. (S. Dunelm. 199. *Annals*, i. 11.) Besides, Malcolm himself, in an irruption he made into England, in 1070, brought home such a number of captives, that his land was almost filled with English servants; not a village or hovel, according to the monk of Durham, being for many years to be found without them (*Annals*, i. 10.) William of Newborough too, who wrote about the year 1200, mentions, that there was in the army of William king of Scots, [1173] a great number of English; for, says he, the towns and boroughs of the Scottish kingdom, are known to be inhabited by the English. The Scots, he adds, taking the occasion of the king's absence, revealed their innate hatred against them, which they had dissembled for fear of the king; and slew as

began his successors completed; all till Alexander II. receiving an English education, learning the

many as they could find, those who could escape flying to the royal castles. (Pinkertons *Enquiry*, i. 345.) This author seems to have magnified some accidental quarrel between the Scots and English settlers into a general massacre. "Our eldsris," says the translator of Boethius, "(quhilkis dwelt continewally merchand with the realme of England) lernit the Saxonis toung be frequent ieoperdeis and chance of battall sustenit mony zeris aganis thaim." A little lower he adds: "Bechance of findry seasounis specially about the tyme of king Malcolme Canmore, al thingis began to change. For quhen oure nychtbouris the Brytonis war maid effeminat be lang sleuth, and doung out of Britane be the Saxonis in Walis, we began to haue alliance be proximate of Romanis with Inglyfmen, specially efter the exterminoun of Pichtis, and be frequent and dayly cumpany of thaim we began to rute thair langage, and superflew maneris in oure brestis." (*History of Scotland*, Edin. 1541. fig. D ii, b.) To these facts must be added, the actual superiority of the Saxon language. The Scots, at this period, were so excessively illiterate, that even their sovereign himself, as we learn from one who knew him, was unable to read. (*Annals*, i. 13.) The Saxons, on the contrary, were a very literary people, and cultivated their native tongue with equal assiduity and success. The churchmen and other refugees would of course carry a number of books into Scotland; and, being familiar with the modes of education, could teach the natives Saxon with much greater facility and expedition than they could possibly acquire the Gaelic. Had the former been as little of a written or cultivated language as the latter, it would never have withstood the shock of the invasion, authority, arts, and influence of the Norman conquerors; and French would at this moment have been the mother tongue of an Englishman: which, to speak without prejudice, would, so far from being a subject for lamentation, have made some amends for the chicane, barbarism, and tyranny they have introduced into a free and simple constitution. See more on the subject of the introduction of the English language into Scotland, in sir John Sinclairs *Observations on the Scottish dialect*, (1782, p. 8. and the *Transactions of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland*, pp. 168, 408. And thus, as

the English language, and marrying English princesses.

That the Gaelic language was spoken, or, at least, well understood at the court of Malcolm III. is a fact not to be disputed; since, to lay no stress on his own nickname, and the epithet of *bane*, or fair, bestowed on his brother Donald, we are, most fortunately, in possession of a *duan* or poem in that tongue, which is supposed to have been written by the royal bard, or poet laureat of the time, and most probably soon after his accession. In this invaluable curiosity the poet addresses his countrymen by the title of ALBANS, and enumerates the ancestors of the reigning monarch up to Albanus the first (imaginary) possessor. "Ye knowing men of Alba," says he, "ye comely hosts of the YELLOW TRESSES, (6) know ye the first 'possessors' of that country? Albanus of the numerous combatants was the first possessor. He was the son of Iliacon: from him is derived the name of Alba, &c." "Malcolm, son of Donchad," he concludes, "is the present king. God alone knows how long he is to reign. To the present time, of the son of Donchad the lively-faced,

Mr. Pinkerton observes, "has the vulgar error crept in, that the Scottish is derived from the Anglo-Saxon; or that it is in fact merely a dialect of the English imported into that country."

(6) How is this reconcileable with Mr. Pinkerton's assertion that "flaxen, yellow, and red hair," are the distinguishing features of the GOTHs, as "black curled hair, and brown faces, are of the CELTs?" (*Enquiry*, i, 26, 340.)

fifty-two kings of the race of Erk have reigned over Alba." (7)

It is not, indeed, probable that the English language became all at once, or even during the reign of Malcolm, who dyed in 1093, the common speech of the people; but the innovations then made were productive of such consequences that in the time of Alexander III. *anno* 1249, the language of the two countries differed, if at all, only in dialect; the Gaelic in one, like the Welsh and Cornish in the other, being confined to the remote and mountainous parts, of which the inhabitants were less civilized or commercial (8). That the old Scottish was still understood, though it had ceased to be spoken at court, appears from a curious circumstance: at the coronation of this monarch, an ancient highlander saluted him in that language, with his pedigree or genealogy carried back to a remote period (9).

(7) See it at full length, the original and two translations, in Pinkertons *Enquiry*, v. ii. p. 321, and an account of it p. 106. "It appears," says this writer, in a different publication, from Turgov's *Life of St. Margaret*, "that the king was interpreter between her and the Scottish ecclesiastics. If they spoke Gaelic," he adds, "the king would not have understood them; for he had been seventeen years in England, where he had only spoken French, and Saxon to servants." Mr. P. perhaps resided in the English court at that period. He, however, with uncommon candour, allows, that "this argument is not strong," which will doubtless prevent every other person from pronouncing it ridiculous and absurd.

(8) These, however, are presumed to have been, in Scotland, if not a considerable majority of the people, at least possessors of the greatest part of the kingdom, for many centuries after this event. See Stillingfleet's *Origines Britannicæ*, 1685, p. 252.

(9) See Fordun's *Scottichronicon*, (Hearn's edition) p. 759. Majors *Historia Britannicæ*, 1740. p. 151. "In lingua Hiber-

An investigation of the poetry and song of the ancient inhabitants of this country, whether Piets

nica," says the latter, "*et non nostra Scotorum Meridionalium ANGLICANA.*" The expression of Forduns continuator is merely "*his Scoticis verbis.*" The vulgar language of the lowland Scots was always called *Englisb*, by their own writers, till a late period. Thus in the *Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedie*, (about 1500,) in the *Ever Green*, v. ii. p. 53, the former says :

I haif on me a pair of *Lorothiane* hipps
Sall fairer *Inglis* mak, and mair perfet
Than thou can blebber with thy *Carrick* lipps :

The Erse, or Irish, being the dialect of that province. So also the same Dunbar, in his *Golden Terge* :

O reverend *Charvser*, rose of rethouris all,
Was thou not of *our Inglis* all the licht ?

Again, in sir David Lyndsays *Prologue to the complaint of the Papingo* :

Alace for ane, quhilk lamp was in this land,
Of eloquence the flowand balmy strand,
And in *our Inglis* rhetorick the rose,
As of rubeis the carbunckle bin chose,
And as Phebus dois Cynthia precell,
So Gawin Douglas bishop of Dunkell, &c.

Yet Douglas is certainly the most Scotified of all the Scottish poets extant.

Again, in the same authors, "*Satyre of the thrie estaits*" :

Qui non laborat non mandueet.
This is in *Inglis*che toung or leit :
Quha labouris nocht he fall not eit.

Again, in the act for allowing the bible in the vulgar tongue, p. 154 : "It is statute and ordanit, that it fall be lesfull to our savirane ladyis lieges to haif the haly writ, to wit, the New Testament and the Auld in the vulgar toung in *Inglis* or *Scottis*, of ane gude and true translatioun, &c." Here *Scottis*, as in the quotation from Fordun, must necessarily mean *Irish*. Mr. John Pinkerton, however, has been pleased to assert, that the Scottish . . . is mentioned by all its early writers as a differ-

or Scots previous to the introduction and establishment of the English language, would no doubt be curious and interesting; but, unfortunately, no remains or vestiges thereof are now to be met with. Many pieces of *Erse* (10), or Gaelic poetry have, it is true, been lately collected and published, which are said to have great merit, but cannot well be of the antiquity they pretend to; every one at least is, or ought to be, now satisfied that the epic poems of Ossian, who is supposed to have existed in the fifth century, as professedly translated by Mr. Macpherson, are chiefly, if not wholly, of his own invention (11).

ent language from the southern or English:" an assertion which, like most others of that ingenious gentleman, wants nothing but truth to support it.

(10) The word *Erse* is used to mean the *Irish* language as written or spoken in the highlands and isles of Scotland (*Irish, Ersb, Erfb, Erfe*). The natives of those parts distinguish their dialect by the name of *Gaelic-Albanich*, from that of the Irish, which they call *Gaelic-Erinach*. The lowland Scots, having been taught, as above related, to speak English, began to look upon their countrymen who still adhered to the ancient language as *Irish*, a name given them by Barbour in his *Life of Bruce*, written 1375, and continued till at least the middle of the sixteenth century. See the *Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedie*, (*Ever-Green*, v. ii. pp. 53, 66,) and the *Letters and negociations of sir Ralph Sadler*, Edinburgh, 1720, pp. 263, 334.

(11) The late Dr. Samuel Johnson always strenuously denied their authenticity, of which, however, had his resolution or corporal strength been different from what it was, the author or editor would have effectually convinced him by a well-known argument; the *ultima ratio* of a convicted impostor. The only translations of *Erse* poetry, unattended with circumstances of fraud or suspicion, appeared some years ago in the *Gentleman's magazine*, and were afterward privately

The song therefor which is meant to be the subject of this essay is that of the natives of Scotland speaking and writing the English language.

reprinted by the ingenious and industrious collector. Several volumes of songs and poems in that language have, it is true, been published between these forty or fifty years,* but not being accompanied with an English version (which, however, would, if close and faithful, be infinitely more curious and even valuable than the pretended works of Ossian in the Klopstockian bombast of Mr. Macpherson) must remain confined to the highland gentry, for whom they are intended; as no others, it is believed, have been yet induced to study the originals. See also an interesting paper, by Dr. Young, upon the subject of Ossian, in the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. I. Many pamphlets, and indeed books, were published in the course of the controversy, respecting the genuineness of Ossian, by Dr. Blair, Duff, Smith, Shaw, Clarke, Macnicol, and others; but scarcely any of them seems worthy of being consulted or referred to, for the sake of information. Dr. Blair is well known as an elegant and masterly writer; but, it is believed, he would find it much easier to write a hundred *Critical dissertations* upon the authenticity of these poems, than to prove it in half a dozen pages, by argument and evidence, as the literati of every other country would, in a similar case, have thought it necessary to do. It seems both unreasonable and arrogant, that the Scottish writers alone should expect all the world to be satisfied with their naked assertions upon a subject in which interest or partiality must naturally render their testimony suspected: but, indeed, as not one single Erse manuscript, either ancient or modern, (and Mr. Macpherson pretended to have several) has been yet deposited in any public library, or even seen by any person of veracity, the question seems completely

* *Ais-eiridh na sean chànoin Albannaich, &c. Le Alastair Mac Dhuinn. Duneidunn, 1751. 12mo. Orain Gbaidhealach, le Donchadb Mac-an-t-saior Dun-eidin, 1768. 12mo. Comb-chruinneadhb orinnaigh Gaidhealach, le Roanuill Macdombnuill. Duneidunn, 1776. 8vo. Sean dain, agus orain Gbaidhealach. Peart, 1786, 8vo. These, beside the *Sean dana*, published, under very suspicious circumstances, by Dr. Smith, in 1787, are all, it is believed, that have hitherto appeared.*

The earliest specimen of Scottish song now remaining is fortunately preserved in the riming chronicle of Andrew Winton, prior of Lochleven, written, as is generally supposed, about the year 1420; where, speaking of the great plenty of corn and victual in the time of king Alexander III. who was killed by a fall from his horse in 128 $\frac{5}{6}$, he says,

This falyhyd fra he deyd suddanly,
This sang wes made off hym for thi.

decided; though not much to the honour of that gentleman, his advocates, or adherents. An enquiry, however, into the history of Gaelic song, by a person of integrity and abilities, possessed of a competent knowlege of the language, who should prefer fact to opinion, authority to conjecture, and fidelity to fine writing, would be unquestionably curious and interesting, and is anxiously desired: the Celtic nations having been ever celebrated for their poetical genius; a character which their present Irish and highland descendants, however enslaved, oppressed, vilified and degraded, have by no means forfeited. "It is no uncommon thing," says the author of some MS. letters on the Celtic language, and "An enquiry into the original, &c. of the ancient Scots," written in 1756, he means in Ireland or the highlands, "to hear a shepherd following his flocks, or a maid with a 'pail' of milk on her head, diverting themselves with songs of their own composition, worthy of being known to the world both for the purity of the diction, the sublimity of their images, and all the most essential graces of composition." The writer, whose name is Stone, was schoolmaster of Dunkeld, and published some translations from the Gaelic, which (like many other translators from that language) he appears from this MS. not to have understood. Mr. Buchanan, in his lately published *Travels in the western Hebrides*, (p. 80) is still more elaborate and decided in their praise. Even the simple sequestered natives of St. Kilda, according to Martin, "have a genius for poesie, and compose entertaining verses and songs in their own language, [the Irish,] which is very emphatical." See also Macaulays *History*, p. 216. Buchanans *Travels*, p. 139.

Quhen Alyfander oure kyng wes dede,
 That Scotland led in luwe and le,
 Away wes fons off ale and brede,
 Off wyne and wax, off gamyn and gle;
 Oure gold wes changyd into lede:
 Cryft, borne into vergyynyte,
 Succour Scotland, and remede
 That stad in his perplexite! (12)

The next is one of four lines upon the siege of Berwick, by the English monarch in the year 1296. "King Edward," says an ancient chronicler, "went him toward Berwyke, and biseged the toune, and tho that were with yn manlich hem defended, and sett on fire and brent two of the king Edwarde shippes, and seide in dispite and represe of him:

Wend kyng Edewarde, with his lange shankes,
 To have gete Berwyke, al our unthankès?
 Gas pikes hym,
 And after gas dikes hym."

This pleasantry, however, as hath been elsewhere observed, was in the present instance somewhat ill-timed; for, as soon as the king heard of it, he assaulted the town with such fury, that he carried it with the loss of 25,700 Scots (13).

(12) *MSS. Reg.* 17 D XX. No direct evidence, it is presumed, can be adduced of the vulgar language of the south of Scotland anterior to the above date.

(13) *MSS. Har.* 226. 7333. See also P. Langtoft, p. 272. *Ancient Songs.* 1790. p. xxxi. The number seems prodigiously exaggerated. Winton makes it only 7,500; though Boece (or his translator) observes, "that ane mil mycht haif gane two

That many songs of this age have formerly existed there can be no doubt. The heroic Wallace was the subject of several; some of which are expressly referred to, as evidence of an historical fact, in certain copies of Forduns *Scotichronicon* (14).

The battle of Bannockburn, which proved so fatal to English ambition, in 1314, is well known. On this occasion, says Fabyan, "the Scottes enflamed with pride, in deryfyon of the Englishmen, made this ryme as foloweth :

Maydens of Englande, fore may ye morne,
For your lemmans ye have lost at Bannockys-
borne,
With heue a lowe.

days ithandleie be fremis of blude."—In order to shew the affinity, or rather identity, of the two languages at this period, it may not be impertinent to transcribe the sarcasm which some Englishman made a few weeks after, "in represe of the Scottes," on their losing the battle of Dunbar :

Thus scaterand Scottis
Hold I for footis,
Of wrenchis unware ;
Eerly in a mornyng,
In an euyl tyding,
Went ze froo Dunnbarre.

(14) See Goodalls edition, v. ii. p. 176. The editor has heard it gravely asserted, in Edinburgh, that a foolish song beginning,

Go, go, go, go to Berwick, Johnny,
Thou shall have the horse, and I'll have the poney,

was actually made upon one of this heros marauding expeditions; and that the person thus addressed was no other than his *fidus Achates*, sir John Graham.

What ! weneth the king of England
 So soone to have wone Scotlande ?
 Wyth rumbylowe."

"Thys songe," he adds, "was after many daies song in daunces in the carols of the maidens and mynstrelles of Scotland, to the reprove and disdayne of Englyshemen, with dyuers other, whych," says he, "I ouerpasse." (15)

In 13.., sir John de Soulis, the Scottish governor of Eskdale, with 50 men, defeated a body of 300, commanded by sir Andrew Hercla, who was taken prisoner: and the riming historian Barbour forbears to "reherfs the maner" of the victory, as, he says,

—quhafa liks thai may her

(15) These lines, certainly not inelegant for the time, nor improper for the occasion, occur with some trifling variance in MS. Har. 226, and in Caxtons chronicle, c. 53. His words are, "Wherfor the Scottes said in reipou and despite of kyng Edward, for as moche as he louted to gone by water, and also for he was disconfited at Bannokesborne, therfor maydens maden a song ther of in that contre of kyng Edward of Englund, and in this maner they songe: Maydens of England, fare may ye morne, for tizt haue ye lost your lemmanes at Bannockesborne, with heulogh. What wende the kyng of England to haue get Scotland with rombilong." The MS reads:

"For tynt ze lost your lemmanes at Bannockesborne, with
 "heilfelows:"

so that *tynt* was probably the original word, and *lost* originally a gloss. *Heve and baw rombelow* appears to have been formerly the ordinary burthen of a ballad, as *Derrydown* is at present. See Skeltons *Works*, 1736, p. 67. Percys *Reliques*, v. ii, p. 49. *Ancient songs*, 1790, p. li.

Young wemen, quhen thai will play,
Syng it amang thaim ilk day. (16)

In the year 1328, being the second of our Edward III. David, son of Robert de Brus king of Scots, married Jane of the Tower, or Joan of Towers, sister to king Edward; which marriage, confirming the peace lately made between the two nations, and which the English considered as inadequate and dishonourable, "it was not long," says Fabian, "or the Scottes, in despite of the English menne, called her Jane make peace; and also to their more derision, they made diuerse TRUFFES, ROUNDES, and SONGES, of the whiche," he adds, "one is specially remembered as foloweth :

Long beardis hartles,
Paynted hoodes wytles,
Gay cottes graceles,
Maketh Englande thryfteles.

Which ryme, as saith Guydo, was made by the Scottes, princypally for the deformyte of clothing that at those dayes was vsed by Englysshemenne (17).'

(16) *The Bruce*, v. iii. p. 49.

(17) Master Caxton gives a somewhat different account of the matter; for, says he, "at Estren next after his coronacion the kyng ordeyned an huge hoste for to fight agens the Scottes. . . and the Scottes came 'to York' to the kyng, for to make pæes and accord; but the accordement betwene hem last but a litell tyme, and at that time the Englishmen were clothed all in cotes and hodes peynted with lettres and with flours full semely, with long berdes, and therefor the Scottes made a bile that was fastened upon the chirch dores of seint

Hume of Godscroft relates, that “the lord of Liddefdale, being at his pastime, hunting in At-trick forest, is beset by William earl of Douglas, and such as hee had ordained for that purpose, and there assailed, wounded and slain beside Galfewood, in the yeare 1353, upon a jealousie that the earle had conceived of him with his lady, as the report goeth; for so sayes the old song:

The countesse of Douglas out of her boure
she came,
And loudly there that she did call;
It is for the lord of Liddefdale
That I let all these teares downefall.”

“The song,” continues he, “also declareth how shee did write her love letters to Liddisdale to disswade him from that hunting. It tells likewise the manner of the taking of his men, and his owne killing at Galfewood, and how hee was carried the first night to Lindin kirk, a mile from Selkirk, and was buried within the abbacie of Melrosse.” (18) This song, if extant, must be a prodigious curiosity.

Petre toward Stangate, and thus said the scripture in despite of Englishmen:

Long berde hertheles, peynted hood wy' lees,
Gay cote graceles, makes Englund thritlers.”

These lines, it must be confessed, have not much the appearance of a *rounde* or *songe*; and, as to the nature of a *truffe*, we are left altogether in the dark. See also Fullers *Worthes*, p. 86.

(18) *History of the houses of Douglas and Angus*, Edin. 1644. p. 77. Liddefdale was a Douglas, and natural son to the

King James I. who was born in 1393, and became intitled to the crown on the death of his father Robert III. in 1405, but, having been taken at sea, a few months before, on his passage for France, and most unjustly detained a prisoner in England for 19 years, was not restored till 1424, is celebrated by Major as an excellent composer of Scottish songs, a number of his performances being still popular in the time of that historian. He particularly mentions an artificial song beginning *Yas sen*, &c. and also that pleasant and artificial song *At Beltayn*, which some persons, he says, at Dalkeith and Gargeil, had attempted to parody, by reason of his having been shut up in a tower or chamber in which a woman resided with her mother (19). The latter of these poems, for it does not seem to answer the definition of a song, is fortunately preserved, and hath been lately given to the public (20). This accomplished prince was murdered in 1437.

good sir James, who, in his way to Jerusalem, with Bruce's heart, anno 1330, was killed in Spain by the Moors. He was commonly called *The flower of chivalry*. Lord Hailes (*Annals*, v. ii. p. 161, &c.) calls him only the "knight of Liddefdale," has "Galvorde" instead of "Galsewood;" mentions the assassination as being done in revenge for the murder of Alexander Ramsay and David Berkeley; and says that Liddefdale left a widow, who afterwards married Hugh brother of William lord Daere.

(19) *De gestis Scotorum*, l. vi.

(20) See *Select Scottish ballads*, v. ii. and *The Caledonian Muse* (when published.) There is likewise reason to suspect, that the words, *Yas sen*, are corruptly given for *Sen yat*; in which case this piece will also be found in print. See *Ancient Scottish poems*, 1786, v. ii. p. 214. It begins

"*Sen that* [the] eyne, that workis my weilfaire;"

and, though consisting of 13 long stanzas, is much more of a song than the other.

In that truly excellent composition, *At Beltayn*, or *Peblis to the play*, the royal author has refered to some popular songs of his own time, which may be thought to deserve notice, though now irretrievably lost. Thus, in stanza the sixth :

Ane zoung man stert into that steid,
 Als cant as ony colt,
 Ane birkin hat vpon his heid,
 With ane bow and ane bolt ;
 Said, mirrie madinis, think nocht lang,
 The wedder is fair and smolt ;
 He cleikit vp ANE HIE RUF SANG,
Thair fure ane man to the bolt,

Quod he.

Of Peblis to the play.

Again, in stanza the twenty-fifth :

He sippillit lyk ane faderles sole,
 And [said] be still, my sweit thing.—
 Be the haly rud of Peblis,
 I may nocht rest for greting.—
 He quhiffilit and he pypit bayth,
 To mak hir blyth that meiting :
 My hony hart, HOW SAYIS THE SANG ?
Thair sal be mirth at our meting

Zii.

Of Peblis to the play.

In some of the prologues to the admirable translation of Virgil by Gawin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, in 1513, several songs are mentioned, which were doubtless popular, and pro-

bably ancient at that time. Thus, for instance, in the prologue to book XII.

On salt strems wolk Dorida and Thetis
 By rynnand strandis, nymphes and Naiades,
 Sic as we clepe wenschis and damyffellis,
 In gerfy grauis wanderand by spring wellis,
 Of blomed branfchis and flouris quhyte and rede
 Plettand thare lusty chaplettis for thare hede :
 Sun fang ring sangis, dancis, ledis and roundis,
 With vocis schil, quhil all the dale resoundis;
 Quharefo thay walk into thare karoling,
 For amourus layis dois all the rochis ring :
 Ane fang, *The schip salis ouer the salt fame,*
Will bring thir merchandis and my lemane hame
 Sun vther singis *I wil be blyith and licht,*
My bert is lent apoun sa gudly wicht.

Again, in the same prologue :

— our awin natiue bird, gentil dow,
 Singand on hir kynde, *I come bidder to wow.*

Again, in the prologue to book XIII.

Thareto thir birdis singis in thare schawis,
 As menstratis playis, *The ioly day now dawis.* (21)

(21) This song or tune appears to have been very famous. The poet Dunbar, in a satirical address to the merchants of Edinburgh, (*MSS. More, Ll. 5, 10,*) says,

Your commone menstralls hes no tone,
 Bot *Now the day dawis,* and *Into Joun.*

In *The Muses Threnodie*, Perth, 1774. p. 146, these words, "*Hey the day now dawnes,*" are quoted as the name of "a

The *Flowers of the forest*, a song commemorative of the battle of Floddon, in 1513, and inserted in the present collection, must, if actually of that age, be allowed a much finer specimen of lyric elegy than the English language is able to

celebrated old Scotch song," as indeed it must be, if the same with that mentioned by Bp. Douglas. In "The life and death of the piper of Kilbarchan, or the epitaph of Habbie Simson, (*Scots Poems*, 1706,) is the following line :

" Now, who shall play, *The day it dawes ?*"

The tune may therefor, it is highly probable, be still known to pipers ; and, if so, might be yet recovered. There is some doubt, however, after all, whether the song or tune be actually, or at least originally, Scottish. In the Fairfax MS. a collection of musical pieces made about the year 1500, is a song of two stanzas, written, it should seem, out of compliment to queen Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. and wife to Henry VII. the first of which is as follows :

This day day dawes,
This gentil day dawes,
And I maist home gone.

In a glorious garden grene,
Saw I sytting a comly quene,
Among the flouris that fresh byn ;
She gaderd a floure and sett betwene,
The lyly whyzt rose methought I sawe,
And ever the sang
This day day dawes,
This gentil day dawes.

See it in a collection of *Ancient songs in score*, 1779, fo. The music is nothing more than mere drawling chants in counterpoint, without the slightest pretension to melody : so that it would seem as if either the English harmonist had entirely spoiled the Scottish tune, or the Scottish piper had considerably improved the English one.

produce at so early a period (22). Its antiquity, however, has been called in question; and the fact is, that no copy, printed or manuscript, so old as the beginning of the present century, can be now produced.

(22) Mr. Tytler, in his ingenious but fanciful *Dissertation on the Scottish music*,* speaks of *The fouters of Selkirk*, as an old song, composed on the same occasion. "This ballad," he adds, in a note, "is founded on the following incident:— Previous to the battle of Flowden, the town-clerk of Selkirk conducted a band of eighty *fouters*, or shoemakers, of that town, who joined the royal army; and the town-clerk, in reward of his loyalty, was created a knight-banneret by that prince. They fought gallantly, and were most of them cut off. A few who escaped, found on their return in the forest of Lady-wood edge the wife of one of their brethren lying dead, and her child sucking her breast. Thence the town of Selkirk obtained for their arms, a woman sitting upon a sarcophagus, holding a child in her arms; in the back ground a wood; and on the sarcophagus the arms of Scotland." For all this fine story there is probably no foundation whatever. That the fouters of Selkirk should, in 1513, amount to four-score fighting men, is a circumstance utterly incredible. It is scarcely to be supposed, that all the shoemakers in Scotland could have produced such an army, at a period when shoes must have been still less worn than they are at present. Dr. Johnson, indeed, was told, at Aberdeen, that the people learned the art of making shoes from Cromwells soldiers. "The numbers," he adds, "that go barefoot are still sufficient to shew that shoes may be spared: they are not yet considered as necessaries of life; for tall boys, not otherwise meanly dressed, run without them in the streets; and in the islands the sons of gentlemen pass several of their first years with naked feet." (*Journey to the western islands*, p. 55.) Away then with the fable of *The fouters of Selkirk*! Mr. Tytler, though he mentions it as the subject of a song or ballad, does

* Printed 1. at the end of Arnots *History of Edinburgh*, 1779; 2. with the *Poetical remains of James I.* 1783; 3. by way of preface to *Napiers Collection of Scots songs*; and, lastly, in the *Transactions of the society of the antiquaries of Scotland*, 1792.

K. James the fifth is well known as the reputed author of two songs of great merit; the *Gaberlunzieman*, and the *Beggars meal pokes*, both inserted in the present collection, and said to have been composed on two of his own adventures: this prince, (whose character, Dr. Percy thinks, for wit and libertinism bears a great resemblance to that of his gay successor Charles II.) being noted for strolling about his dominions in disguise (23), and for his frequent gallantries with country girls. It is of the latter of these ballads that Mr. Walpole has remarked, there is something very ludicrous in the young womans distress when she thought her first favours had been thrown away upon a beggar.

not "remember ever to have seen the original genuine words," as he obligingly acknowledged in a letter to the editor. Mr. Robertson, however, who gives the statistical account of the parish of Selkirk, seems to know something more of the matter. "Some," says he, "have *very falsely* attributed to this event [the battle of Flowden], that song,

"Up with the *souters* of Selkirk, and down with the earl of Hume"

"There was no earl of Hume," he adds, "at that time, nor was this song composed till long after. It arose from a bett betwixt the Philiphaugh and Hume families; the *souters* (or shoemakers) of Selkirk against the men of Hume, at a match of football, in which the *souters* of Selkirk completely gained, and afterwards perpetuated, their victory in that song." This is decisive; and so much for Scottish tradition.

(23) "Sc. of a tinker, beggar, &c. Thus he used to visit a smith's daughter at Niddry near Edinburgh." *Reliques*, ii. 60. Scottish writers have repeatedly cited the compliments paid, or supposed to be paid, to this monarch, by Ariosto and Ronfard; but no one has ever cited, or perhaps observed, the following passage in the *Scaligerana*, which may serve to identify or correct his portrait: "*Le roy d'Ecosse, Jacques V estoit camard, ce qui estoit bien laid, quia nasus borestamentum faciei.*"

His most, and most justly, celebrated performance, however, is *Christ's kirk on the green*, in which he rivaled, or indeed eclipsed the fame of his great ancestors once equally popular production *At Beltayn*, &c. This, indeed, like the latter, is rather a poem than a song, and has been accordingly printed as such in a collection which ought to have, made its appearance many years ago (24).

The ballad of *Johnny Armstrong*, inserted in this collection, is probably coeval with the death of that gallant freebooter (25).

(24) *Caledonian Muse*, printed for J. Johnson, St. Pauls Church-yard, in 1785. This poem has been erroneously ascribed to James I. See an essay on the true author, in the publication referred to. A voluminous writer, who deals largely in premeditated falsehood, absurd opinions, and confident assertions, positively affirms, that "there were three poems of this kind, all by James I. *this, Falkland on the grene; Peblis to the play.* The first and last," he says, "are preserved; and one refers to the rural manners of the north of Scotland; and is composed in the *Scandinavian alliteration*, and with many *Norse words*. The other, or *Peblis*, to those of the south of Scotland; and is full of the *southern Scotch*, or *north English*, words of old metrical romances. "*Falkland*," he adds, "is unfortunately lost; but we may well suppose it described the sports of Fife-shire, or the middle of Scotland, in words adapted to that part." It only remains for this ingenious romancer to add to his numerous forgeries the imaginary poem of *Falkland on the grene*.

(25) The reverend Mr. Boyd, the ingenious translator of Dante, has a faint recollection of a ballad "on some Armstrong, (not the well-known ballad of *Jobry Armstrong*, in Ramsays *Ewer Green*);" another "called *Jobry Cox*;" and another "of a Scotch minstrel, who stole a horse from some of the Henries of England." The first of these ballads is possibly the famous old border song of *Dick o' the cow*, quoted by Mr. Pennant (*Tour*, 1772, part 2. p. 276), and printed at length in *The poetical museum*, Hawick, 1784.

The affair of Solway Moss, in 1542, is generally thought to have hastened the kings death. The Scottish lords, taken prisoners on this occasion, were liberated by king Henry upon pledges, and appear, from a passage in sir Ralph Sadlers *Letters*, to have become very unpopular. "The earl of Glencairn," says he, "prayed me to write to your majesty, and to beseech the same for the passion of god, to encourage them so much as to give them trust, for they were already commonly hated here for your majestys sake, and throughout the realm called the English lords; and such *ballads* and *songs* made of them, how the English angels had corrupted them, as have not been heard." (26) None of these, it is believed, are now to be met with.

Where Helen lyes, a song, as it is supposed, of this age, will be found in the present collection.

In the year 1549, a singular performance was published at Saint Andrews, which affords considerable information as to the state of Scottish song at that period. It is intitled "Vedderburns (27)

(26) P. 198.

(27) *Vedderburn*, for *Wedderburn*; the *v* being almost every where substituted for the *w*; not, as a certain eccentric writer absurdly conjectures, because the types were brought from France; (as if a *w* could not have been made of *vv*, as it actually is, in some instances, of *uu*;) but because it was the dialect of that and the preceding centuries, not in Scotland only, but in the north of England; though now a peculiarity of the London cockneys. (See sir Ralph Sadlers *Letters*, &c. p. xx. Also, a curious warrant of K. James I. in Morgans *Phoenix Britannicus*, p. 54. and some old songs used in the bishoprick of Durham, *MSS. Harl. 7578*.) It is, however, less accountable, that the *w* is not, with equal impropriety, printed for the *v*.

Complainte of Scotlande, vyth ane exortatione to the thre estaits to be vigilant in the deffens of their public veil;" and is dedicated to the queen dowager regent. Whoever this Wedderburn was, his work has been usually, though doubtless untruly, ascribed to sir James Inglis, a celebrated writer about that time. The book is so very rare and curious, not above a single copy of it being known to exist, that the reader, it is hoped, will not be dissatisfied with the length of the following extract. The author, become weak and sad through study, supposes himself, for the sake of recreation, to pass "to the green holsum fields," where he observes the birds and beasts, and describes the sounds they uttered; he is also witness to an engagement between two ships, of which he likewise gives a minute description; he then proceeds as follows: "the reik smuik and the stink of the gunpuldur fylit all the ayr . . . quhilk generit sik mirknes & myst that i culd noc. see my lyntht about me, quhar for i rais and returnit to the fresche feildis . . . quhar i beheld mony hudit hirdis blauuand ther buc hornis and ther corne pipis, calland and conuoyand mony fat floc to be fed on the feldis; than the scheiphirdis pat there scheip on bankis and brais, and on dry hillis, to get ther pastour. Than i beheld the scheiphirdis vyuis and ther childir that brocht there mornyng brakfast to the scheiphirdis. . . . Than after there disune tha began to talk of grit myrrynes that was rycht plesand to be hard. In the fyrst the prencipal scheiphirde made ane orifone tyl al the laif of his compangzons as estir follouis." The subject is a description of the universe. "Quhen the scheipherd

hed endit his prolixit orison to the laif of the scheiphirdis, i meruellit nocht lital, quhen i herd ane rustic pastour of bestialite, distitut of vrbaniite and of speculatione of natural philosophe, indoctryne his nychtbours as he hed studeit Ptholome, Auerois, Aristotel, Galien, Ypocrites, or Cicero, quhilk var expert practicians in methamatic art. Than the scheiphirdis vyf said, my veil belouit hisband, i pray the to decist fra that tideus melancolic orison quhilk surpassis thy ingyne, be rason that it is nocht thy facultee to disput in ane profund mater, the quhilk thy capacite can nocht comprehend; therfor i thynk it best that ve recreat our selfis vytht ioyus comonyng quhil on to the tyme that ve return to the scheipfald vytht our flokkis: and to begyn sic recreatione i thynk it best that euyrie one of vs tel ane gude tayl or fabil to pas the tyme quhil 'euyn'. Al the scheiphirdis, ther vyuis and 'saruandis' var glaid of this propositione: than the eldest scheiphird began, and al the laif follouit ane be ane in their 'auen' place." He then gives the names of the stories and tales he heard, which are very curious; and thus proceeds: "Quhen thir scheiphirdis hed tald al thyr pleyfand storeis, than thay and ther vyuis began to sing fueit melodius sangis of natural music of the antiquite: the foure marmadyns that sang quhen Thetis vas mareit on Month Pillion, thai sang nocht sa fueit as did thir scheiphirdis, quhilkis ar callit to name Parthenopie, Leucolia, Illigeatempora, the feyrd callit Legia; for thir scheiphirdis excedit al thir four marmadyns in melodius music, in gude accordis and reportis of dyapason, prolations, and dyatefferon. The musician 'Amphion,'

quhilk sang sa dulce quhil that the stanis mouit,
and alse the scheip and nolt, and the foulis of
the ayr pronuncit there bestial voce to sing vitht
hym; zit nochtheles, his ermonius sang prefferrit
nocht the fueit sangis of thir foir said scheiphirdis.
Nou i vil reherse sum of the 'fueit' sangis that i
herd amang them as estir follouis: in the fyrst,
Pastance vitht gude companye(28), *The breir byndis
me soir*, *Stil vnder the leyuis grene*(29), *Cou thou me
the raschis grene*(30), *Allace i vyit zour tua fayr
ene*, *Gode zou gude day vil boy*, *Lady help zour
presoneir*, *Kyng Villzamis note*(31), *The lang noune
nou*, *The cheapel valk*, *Faytht is there none*, *Skald a*

(28) This is a song by our Henry the eighth, as is supposed,
of which the words and music are preserved in a coeval manu-
script in the editors possession; where it is intitled, "The
kings ballet." It begins:

Passtyme with good cumpanye
I love, and shall vnto I dye.

(29) This song is in the Maitland manuscript. It consists
of 18 stanzas, of which the first is as follows:

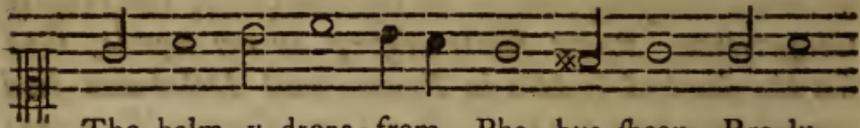
Still vndir the levis grene
This hindir day I went alone,
I hard ane may fair mwrne and meyne,
To the king of luif scho maid hir mone;
Scho sychtit sely soir,
Said, lord, I luif thj loir;
Mair wo dreit never woman one,
O langsum lyfe, and thow war gone,
Than fould I mwrne no moir.

(30) See *Ancient songs*, 1790. p. liv.

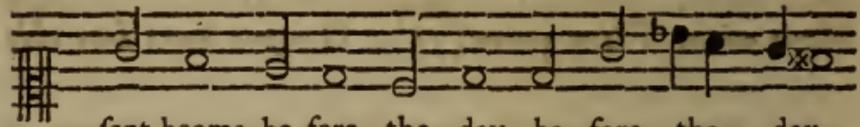
(31) This is supposed to be the song sung by hendy Ni-
cholas in Chaucers *Millers tale*:

And after that he song *the kinges note*,
Ful often blessed was his mery throte.

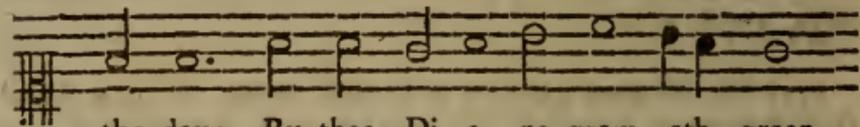
is my sang, The battel of the Hayrlau (36), The hunt-
tis of Cheuet, Sal i go with zou to Rumbelo fayr,



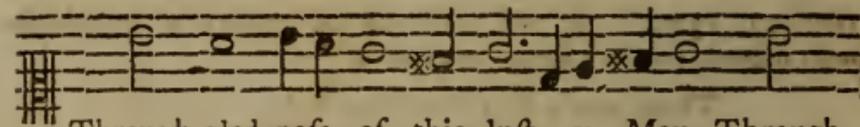
The balm-y drops from Phe-bus sheen, Pre-lu-



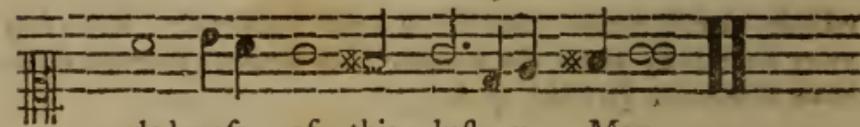
fant beams be-fore the day, be-fore the day,



the day; By thee Di-a-na grow-eth green,



Through glad-nefs of this lust-y May, Through



glad-nefs of this lust-y May.

Then Aurora that is so bright,
To woful hearts 'she' casts great light,
Right pleasantly before the day, &c.
And shows and sheds furth of that light,
Through gladness of this lusty May,
'Through gladness of this lusty May.

Birds on their beughs, of every sort,
Sends forth their notes, and makes great mirth,
On banks that blooms on every bray, &c.
And fares and flies ov'r field and firth,
Through gladness, &c.

Greuit is my sorrow(37), *Turne the sueit ville to me,*
My lufe is lyand, eik send hym ioy, send him ioy, Fayr
luf lent thou me thy mantil ioy, The Perffee & the
Mongumrye met, that day, that gentil day(38), *My*

All lovers hearts that are in care,
 To their ladies they do repara,
 In fresh mornings before the day, &c.
 And are in mirth ay more and more,
 Through gladness, &c.

Of every moneth in the year,
 To mirthful May there is no peer;
 Her gliftring garments are so gay,
 You lovers all, make merry cheer,
 Through gladness of this lusty May,
 Through gladness of this lusty May.

A copy of this song, extant in the Hyndford MS. in the Advocates library, Edin. contains several variations, and entirely omits the last stanza.

(36) This is presumed to be the fine poem printed in the *Ever Green*, which, with submission to the opinion of the late lord Hailes, may, for any thing that appears, either in or out of it, to the contrary, be as old as the 15th century. It does not, at present, give the idea of a song; and must have been sung, if at all, either to a very slow air, or to the common chant. Nothing, perhaps, ought to be infered unfavorable to the existence of songs not mentioned in this list, and yet one may naturally wonder, that it should omit so fine a composition as *Flowden hill*, if then extant.

(37) See this at full length in *Ancient songs*, 1790, p. 93. *Greuit* should be *Greuus*.

(38) Two lines of the old original ballad of *Cbevy chase*, already named by *The huntis of Cbeuet*. See *Percys Reliques*, &c. v. i. p. 2. The Scots laid claim to the more modern ballad at an early period, giving themselves the honour of the day, and turning the sarcasm of runaways upon the enemy. They sung it to the tune of *The yle of Kyle*.

lus is laid apon ane knycht, Allace that samyn sueit face, In ane myrthful morou, My hart is 'leinit' on the land. Thir scheiphirdis ande there vyuis sang mony vther melodijs sangis, the quhilkis i hef nocht in memorie: than estir this sueit celest armonye tha began to dance, &c.

That songs in parts were in vogue at this period, we have the direct testimony of sir David Lindsay, who, in his "Satyre of the thrie estaits," (Edin. 1602, 4to.) introduces the character of Solace with these words:

Now quha saw euer sic ane thrang?
 Me thocht sum said I had gaine wrang;
 Had I help I wald sing ane sang,
 With ane richt mirrie noyse:
 I haue sic pleasour at my hart,
 That garris me sing THE TROUBILL PAIRT;
 Wald sum gude fallow fill the quart,
 It wald my hairt reioyce.

So again in another page:

"Sister howbeit that I am hais,
 "I am content to BEAR A BAIS."

Several "mistoinit sangis" appear to have been sung in the representation of this strange performance; but nothing of the kind is preserved either in the printed copy or in the manuscript.

The lyric muse would seem of a turbulent disposition, being generally found pretty active in popular disturbances. Even the reformation of religion in this country appears not to have been effected without her assistance. Some time after the kings death, "Ane Wilsoun, servant to the bischope of Dunkeld, quha nether

knew the new testament nor the auld, maid a dispyitful railling ballat against the preicheours, and against the governour, for the quilk he narrowly eschaipit hanging" (39): the usual method in Scotland of answering a satyrical poet (40).

In the year 1560, the protestant party, calling themselves, *The congregation of the lord*, headed by James duke of Chastelherault and others, had taken possession of Edinburgh, where they were already reduced to great straits, when the count de Martigues arrivèd from France with a considerable force to the assistance of the queen dowager regent, and in a very short time after a still more formidable army of English came to that of *The congregation*. Many skirmishes happened; the French were besieged in Leith; and the country, no doubt, suffered in every quarter. Of this period is the following song, which, considering the rarity of such like compositions, seems worth preserving (41).

(39) Knox's *Historie*, p. 33. In another place (p. 77) he preserves the following "sang of triumphe," of the papists on the surrender of the castle of St. Andrews, by those who had slain the archbishop, to the French forces, in 1546; some of the prisoners being left in the galleys, "and there" as he says, "miserable entreatit:

"Preistis content yow now, prieistis content yow now;
"For Normond* and his cumpanie hes fillit the gallayis
fow."

(40) See Crawfurds *Memoirs*, Edin. 1753. p. 315.

(41) In the 4to. Maitland MS. whence this is taken, and which is dated 1586, is "Ane ballat to be sung with the

* Norman Leslie, master of Rothes, one of the prisoners.

In this new zeir I sie bot weir,
 Na caus to fing;
 In this new zeir I sie bot weir,
 Na caus thair is to fing.

I can not fing for the vexatioun
 Of Frenchmen and the congregation,
 That has maid trowbill in this natioun,
 And monye bair biging.

In this new zeir I sie bot weir,
 Na caus, &c.

In this new zeir, &c.

I haue na will to fing or danse,
 For feir of England and of France;
 God fend them sorrow and mischance
 Is caus of their cumming!

In this new zeir, &c.

We ar sa rewlit ritche and puire,
 That we wait not quhair to be suire,
 The bourdour as the borrow muire,
 Quhair sum perchance will hing.

In this new zeir, &c.

And zit I think it best that we
 Pluck up our hairt and mirrie be,
 For thocht we wald ly down and die,
 It will ws help na thing.

In this new zeir, &c.

tuine of *Luiser come to luisseiris dore*, &c." It is indifferent and long. In the same MS. is the "*Bankis of Helicon*," (now published) in the metre of *the Cherrie and the Slae*, and to the tune of which that celebrated poem is, in the Hyndford MS. directed to be sung. See *Ancient Scottish poems*, Edin. 1770. p. 316. *Tytlers Dissertation*, &c. p. 201. *The Cherrie and the Slae*, however, is not in that MS.—N. B. Since the editors transcript was made, this ballad has been printed by Pinkerton (*Ancient Scottish poems*, 1786).

Let ws pray god to stainche this weir,
 That we may leif withouttin feir,
 Inn mirrines quhill we ar heir,
 And hevin at our ending.

In this new zeir I fie but weir
 Na caus thair is to sing, &c.

Such was the state of Scottish song, when, in the year 1561, queen Mary returned from France to her native country. No character is to be found in history so nearly approaching excellence and perfection as this illustrious princess, before the turbulence of her unruly and fanatical subjects bewildered her senses, and plunged her into error and misfortune. At any other period, one is almost tempted to say in any other country, such a sovereign would have been the idol of her people. Not less remarkable for the accomplishments of her mind, than for the beauty of her person, she wrote the most elegant songs, and sung to her lute like an angel(42). The only pieces of her composition now known are, it is true, in a foreign tongue, and were written during her happier residence in France, or upon her sorrowful departure from it (43): but it is by no means improbable that she occasionally condescended to honour her mother tongue; which, barbarous and discordant as it sounded in the delicate ears of the French courtiers, she pro-

(42) Brantome, *Dames illustres*.

(43) See a close and elegant version of the beautiful song she composed on her passage in "A historical essay on national song," prefixed to *English songs*, v. 1. for which, as well as for the other poetical translations in that performance, the public is indebted to the late John Baynes esquire, a gentleman of considerable erudition, uncommon genius, and fine taste; who died universally lamented, at the immature age of 27.

nounced with such a grace, as to make it appear even to them the most sweet and agreeable(44). Yet this princess, beautiful, elegant and accomplished as she was, and adorned with all the graces that ever centered in woman, was inhumanly persecuted by barbarous and enthusiastic ruffians, who owed her allegiance, and had sworn fidelity to her as their sovereign; and, after 19 years confinement, was deliberately murdered in cold blood by an envious, malignant, and treacherous hag, who had offered her an asylum(45). The injured character of this illustrious and amiable princess, has been completely vindicated from the calumnies of her malicious accusers, not in Scotland only, but in England and in

(44) Brantome, *Dames illustres*. This author, who accompanied the queen to Scotland, gives a curious account of the cordial welcome she met with from her pious and polished subjects.—*Estant logée en bas en l'abbaye de l'Islebourg, vindrent sous la fenestre cinq ou six cents maraunts de la ville, luy donner aubade de meschants violons & petits rebecs, dont il n'y en a faute en ce pays là; & se mirent à chanter pseaumes, tant mal chantez, & si mal accordex, que rien plus. He! quelle musique, & quel repos pour sa nuit.* Ibi. These raggamuffins Knox calls “a cutnpanie of most honest men,” who, he says, “with instruments of musick, and with musicians gave thair salutatiouns at hir chamber window. The melodie,” he adds, “as sचे allledged, lyked hir weill, and sचे willed the same to be continued sum nychts efter with grit diligence.” Her politeness, if the story be true, seems only to have increased the insolence and brutality of this ferocious reformer and his fanatical adherents.

(45) It is well known that this execrable fiend tampered with sir Amy Powlet and sir Drue Drury, to murder the queen of Scots privately, which they had either the virtue or the cunning to decline. Her hypocrisy was equal to her cruelty, and she would have immediately hung them up. Every one knows how she persecuted secretary Davison, for dispa ching the warrant she had signed for the queens execution.

France, within the compass of a few years past (45). Her testament and letters, which the writer of these pages has seen, blotted with her tears, in the Scots college, Paris, will remain perpetual monuments of singular abilities, tenderness and affection, of a head and heart, in short, of which no other queen in the world was probably ever possessed.

From the manuscript collection of George Bannatyne, compiled in 1568, lord Hailes has favoured the public with a few songs of some value. *The wowing of Jock and Jenny*, is still popular, and the *Ballat of evil wyffis*, and *Ballat of guid-fallowis*, have no inconsiderable degree of poetical merit for so remote an age. *Robene and Makyne*, by Henrysone, *The blait luvar*, *The luvaris lament*, by Fethy, and several pieces by Alexander Scot, though not all, perhaps, properly songs, are intitled to a still higher compliment. This, indeed, was the Augustan age of Scottish poetry.

James the sixth, though no song writer, composed psalms, madrigals, and sonnets, of which some, it should be acknowledged, are not destitute of poetical merit.

The bonny earl of Murray, composed, as it appears, in 1592, may be noticed as a production of this reign; as may, likewise, the excellent stanzas of *Tak yer auld cloak about ye*, and *Waly, waly up the bank*; of which the former is directly quoted in Shakspeares tragedy of *Othello*, supposed to

(45) See Goodalls *Examination*, &c. 2 vol. Edin. 1754. Tytlers *Inquiry*, Edin. 1760, 1770, 1792. *Histoire d'Elisabeth*, par madame Keralio. 5 tomes. Paris, 1788. and Whitakers *Vindication*, &c. 3 vols. 1788, 1790.

have been written in 1611; and the other is also cited in a strange but curious, and apparently antique musical medley published in 1666: both therefor may be regarded as having been popular songs before the year 1600(46).

It was a practice with the pious puritans, as well of England as of Scotland, to write their enthusiastic rhapsodies to the tunes of common and popular songs, of which they generally, if not uniformly, preserved a few lines at the begin-

(46) The following passages from others of the like kind in the same performance, seem also scraps of old songs:

Ioly under the gren wood tree,
Ioly under the green wood tree,
Be soft and sober, I you pray,
My lady will come here away;
Go graith you in your glansand geer,
To meet my lady pair and pair,
With harps and lutes and guittrons gay,
My lady will come here away.

Underneath the green wood tree,
There the 'god' Love bideth the, frisca ioly
Polland the sloe, she doth ago,
Singing so merrily.

I saw three ladies fair singing, hey and how upon yon leyland,
hey.

I saw three mariners singing Rumbelow, upon yon see stand,
hey.

The pypers drone was out of tune,
Sing young Thomlin, be merry, be merry, and twife so
merry,

With the light of the moon, hey, hey down a down.

The malt's come down, be merry, be merry:
The malt's come down, hey troly loly loly.

Three birds on a tree,
Three and three, and other three,
The boniest bird come down to me, &c.

ning. Of these moralifations, as they are called, a pretty confiderable volume was printed, for the fecond time, at Edinburgh, by Andrew Hart, in the year 1621, under the title of “ Ane compendious booke of godly and spirituall fongs. Collectit out of fundrie partes of the fcripture, with fundrie of o. ballates, changed out of prophaine fanges, for avoyding of finne and harlotrie, with augmentation of fundrie gude and godly ballates, not contained in the firft edition. Newlie corrected and amended by the firft originall copie.” (47) The following are the

(47) For the fight and ufe of this fingular curiofity, the editor has to thank Mr. George Paton, of the Custom-houfe, Edinburgh. It is a fmall duodecimo, in black letter. The original impreffion muft have appeared many years before, as in a MS. “ Hiftorie of the eftate of the kirke of Scotland, written by ane old minifter of the kirk of Scotland, att the defire of fome of his young brethren for their informatione,” A. D. 1560, in the poffeffion of the fame gentleman, it is faid that “ for the more particular meanes wherby came the knowledge of gods truth in the time of great darknefs, was fuch as fir David Lindfeyes poefie, *Wedderburnes pſalmes and godlie ballands*, of godlie purpofes, &c.” This Wedderburne was doubtlefs, the identical perfon who has been already mentioned as author of the *Complaint of Scotland*, 1549; many fongs, it is obfervable, mentioned in that work, being parodied or fpiritualized in this “ compendious booke;” of which a very injudicious “ ſpecimen” was published at Edinburgh, by the late lord Hailes, in 1764. The laft article in the book is a poem in three ftanzas by king James I. which it is fomewhat extraordinary that Mr. Tytler, who had the perufal of Mr. Patons copy, long before he published the “ poetical remains” of that monarch, ſhould overlook, unlefs he was misled, by the note of fome former owner of the book, to fuppofe that the words “ Quod king James the firft,” refer generally to the whole volume. (See *Poetical remains*, &c. p. 32.) It begins;

Sen throw vertue increffis dignity.

first stanzas of all the "ballates" which appear to have been "changed out of prophaine fanges."

Richt forely musing in my minde,
 For pietie fore my herts pynde :
 Quhen I remember on Christ so kynde,
 That sauit mee.
 Nane culde mee saue from thyle to Ynde,
 But onely hee.

Alace, that same sweit face,
 That deit vpon ane 'tree,'
 To purchase mankynde peace,
 From sinne to make us free,
 Allone to be our remedie.

Quho is at my windo, who who :
 Goe from my windo, goe goe :
 Quha calles there, so like ane stranger,
 Goe from my window, goe :
 Lord I am here, &c." (47*)

Intill ane mirthfull May morning,
 Quhen Phebus vp did spring,

It is much to be regretted (*en passant*) that this gentleman should have been under the necessity of printing the *Kingis quair*, from a pretended transcript, attempted by some illiterate schoolboy, and abounding, in almost every line, with the most senseless and extravagant blunders; all of which have been religiously preserved in a subsequent edition, printed at Perth.

(47*) The original is an English song, printed at the end of Heywoods *Rape of Lucrece*, 1630; and, with the music, in Durseys *Pills to purge melancholy*, 1719. Two stanzas of it are also quoted in Beaumont and Fletchers *Knight of the burning pestle*.

Waking I lay in ane garding gay,
 Thinkand on Christ fa free,
 Quhilk meikly for mankind,
 Tholit to be pynd

On croce cruelly, La. La. (48)

All my hart ay this is my fang,
 With doubil mirth and ioy amang ;
 Sa blyth as bird my God to fang,
 Christ hes my hert ay.

My lufe murnis for me for me,
 My lufe that murnis for me ;
 I am not in kinde hes not in mind
 My lufe that murnis for me.

Tell me now and in quhat wise,
 How that I fuld my lufe forga.
 Baith day and night ane thousand fise
 'Thir' tyrannis waikens me with wa.

Allone I weipe in greit distresse,
 Wee are exilit remedileffe :
 And wait not why,
 Fra Gods word, allace, allace,
 Uncourteouslie.

Gryuous is my sorrow
 Both at euin and morrow,

(48) The original is as follows :

Into a mirthful May morning,
 As Phebus did up spring,
 I saw a may both fair and gay,
 Most goodly for to see :
 I said to her, Be kind,
 To me that was so pyn'd,
 For your love truly.

Unto my felfe allone :
 Thus Chrif makes his mone,
 Saying, Unkindneffe killed mee,
 And puts mee to this paine,
 Allace what remedie,
 For I would not refraine, (49)

Iohne cum kis me now,
 Johne cum kis me now :
 John cum kis me by and by,
 And make no more adow.

Mufing greitlie in my minde,
 The follie that is in mankinde :
 Whilke is fo brukill and fo blind,
 And, downe fall come, downe aye downe aye.

Downe by yond river I ran,
 Downe by yond river I ran,
 Thinkand on Chrif fa fweit,
 That broght mee to libertie,
 And I ane finfull man.

O Chrif quhilk art the light of day,
 The clude of night thou driues away,
 The beame of glore beleuit right,
 Shawand till vs thy perfite light.

This is na night as naturall,
 Nor zit na clude materiall,
 That thow expels, as I heir fay,
 O Chrif quhilk art the light of day.

With hunts vp, with huntis up,
 It is now perfite day :

(49) See the original, *Ancient songs*, 1790, p. 93. The parody contains no fewer than 21 stanzas. Another contains 22, and *Iohne cum kis me now*, 26. The rest contain from 4 to 15.

Jefus our king is gane in hunting,
 Quha likes to fpeed they may.

Baneift is faith now euey quhair,
 And fair for thinkes me,
 Baneift is faith now euey quhair,
 Be the fhauin fort I zow declair,
 Alace therefore my hert is fair,
 And blyth I can nocht be.

The wind blawis cald, furious and bald
 This lang and mony day :
 But Christs mercy we mon all die,
 Or keep the cald wind away.

Hay now the day dallis,
 Now Chrif on vs callis,
 Now welth on our wallis
 Appeiris anone :
 Now the word of God rings,
 Whilk is king of all kings :
 Now Chrifis flock fings,
 The night is neere gone.

Till our gude-man, till our gude man :
 Keip faith and loue till our gude-man.
 For our gude-man in heuin does reigne,
 In glore and bliffe without ending :
 Where angels finges euer Ofan,
 In laude and praife of our gude-man.

Remember man, remember man,
 That I thy faull from Sathan wan :
 And hes done for thee what I can,
 Thow art full deir formee,
 Is was, nor fall be none,
 What may thee faue but I allone,

Onely therefore beleive mee on,
And thou fall neuer die.

All (50) my loue leife me not,
Leif mee not, leif mee not,
All my loue leif mee not,
Thus mine allone,
With ane burding on my backe,
I may not beir it I am so waik,
Loue, this burding from mee take,
Or else I am gone. (7.)

There are other pieces in the same volume written apparently in the measure, or to the tune of well known poems or songs; as, for instance, in one place, "Followis ane sang of the birth of Christ: with the tune of *Barw. lu la law.*"

In Verstegans *Restitution of decayed intelligence*, &c. printed originally at Antwerp, in 1605, we meet with the following curious anecdote. "So fell it out of late years, that an English gentleman travelling in Palestine, not far from from Jerufalem, as he passed thorow a country town, he heard by chance a woman sitting at her door dandling her child, to sing, *Bothwel bank thow blumest fayre*: the gentleman hereat exceedingly wondered, and forthwith in English saluted the woman, who joyfully answered him, and said she was right glad there to see a gentleman of our isle, and told him that she was a Scottish woman, and came first from Scotland to Venice, and from Venice thither, where her fortune was to be the wife of an officer under the Turk, who

(50) *All* is a frequent misprint for *Ab*; probably Hart printed from an old manuscript copy, in which the *b* had the appearance of *ll*.

being at that instant absent, and very soon to return, intreated the gentleman to stay there until his return; the which he did, and she for country sake, to shew herself the more kind and bountiful unto him, told her husband, at his homecoming, that the gentleman was her kinsman; whereupon her husband entertained him very friendly, and at his departure gave him divers things of good value.” (51) Whatever truth there may be in this story, no doubt can be entertained as to the existence of the song, which, it is much to be wished, we were able to recover. The one beginning with the same line in a late publication of *Select Scottish ballads*, vol. II. is a despicable forgery.

King Charles the first, like his father, was a poet, though no song-writer. His great and gallant general, the heroic Montrose, has left us some elegant lines, which, with a few other pieces of this period, will be found in the present collection.

A sort of music book, printed (for the second time) at Aberdeen, in 1666, intitled “*Cantus; songs and fancies, to three, four or five parts, both apt for voices and viols.* With a brief introduction to music, as is taught by Thomas Davidson, in the musick-school of Aberdene,”

(51) Edit. 1673. p. 327,—In a curious dramatic piece, intitled “*Philotus*,” printed at Edinburgh, in 1603, by way of finale, is “ane sang of the foure lufearis,” though little deserving that title. It is followed by the old English song beginning

“What if a day, or a month, or a year,”

alluded to in *Hudibras*, which appears to have been sung at the end of the play, and was probably, at that time, new and fashionable.

is to be mentioned as the first known collection of Scottish songs, or rather in which Scottish songs are to be found. These are: *O lusty May with Flora queen*, (see before, p xli.) *Into a mirthful May morning*, (see before, p. liii.) *In a garden so grene*, *Come love let's walk in yonder spring*, *How should my feeble body fare*, *No wonder is suppose my weeping eyes*, *Like as the dumb solsequium*, (by captain Montgomery, author of the *Cherrie and the Slae*,) *The gowans are gay my jo*, *My bailful breast in blood all bruist*, *I love great god above*, *Where art thou Hope*, *Wo worth the time and eke the place*, *Joy to the person of my love*, *Will said to his mammie*, *Care away go thou from me*: two of which, esteemed the best, will be found in the present collection (52).

In the Pepysian collection is a "a proper new ballad," printed before the Restoration, "entitled, The wind hath blown my plaid away, or a discourse betwixt a young maid and the Elphin knight. To be sung with its own pleasant new tune." It contains twenty stanzas, of which the first may serve as a sufficient specimen:

The Elphin Knight sits on yon hill,
 Ba, ba, ba, lilli, ba,
 He blows his horn both loud and thrill,
 The wind hath blown my plaid awa.

The principal subjects of the dialogue are the knights proposed condition to have a shirt made without sheers, needle or thread; and the maids answer, that he should ear an acre of land with a

(52) It likewise contains the "ditty called *What if a day*," already mentioned, with the music.

horn, &c. all which is much better expressed in a little English song, sung by children and nursery maids (53).

The restoration of king Charles II. however grateful it might be to a people always strongly attached to their hereditary monarchy, does not appear to have been much celebrated by the muses, nor, violent as were the party convulsions, and numerous and important the events of that reign, has it been found to afford a single song on any historical or political subject. The Whigs, indeed, were addicted solely to prayer and psalm singing, and the Tories too generous, perhaps, to insult so contemptible an adversary, by satirical ballads.

King James VII. was undoubtedly, both before and after his accession, a popular character in Scotland; and *The 14th of October* (his birth-day) is still a favourite tune. Neither did the imprudence of his religious zeal, which lost him the government of three kingdoms, forfeit the esteem of the people. Averse as they might in general be to his religious tenets, they could not but esteem the lineal descendant of a family which had furnished the country with sovereigns for upward of a thousand years; and the justice of whose expulsion was far from manifest. The battle of Killikrankie, fought in 1689, is the subject of a song in the following collection, which may be regarded as the first of the numerous series now called *Jacobite songs*.

An inundation of *Scotch songs*, so called, appears to have been poured upon the town by Tom D'Urfey, and his Grub-street brethren, toward

(53) See *Gammer Gurtons garland*, p. II.

the end of the last and is the beginning of the present century: of which, though doubtless highly grateful to the refined taste of the times, it is hard to say whether wretchedness of poetry, ignorance of the Scottish dialect, or nastiness of ideas, is most evident or most despicable. In the number of these miserable caricatures the reader may be a little surpris'd to find the favourite songs of *De'ill take the war that hurry'd Willy from me*, *Oh Jenny, Jenny, where hast thou been?* *Young Philander woo'd me lang*, *Farewell my bonny, witty, pretty, Moggy*, *In January last, She rose and let me in*, *Pretty Kate of Edinburgh*, *As I sat at my spinning wheel*, *Fife and a' the lands about it*, *Bonny lad prithee lay thy pipe down*, *The bonny grey-eyed morn*, *'Twas within a furlong of Edinburgh town*, *Bonny Dundee*, *O'er the hills and far away*, *By moon-light on the green*, *Whats that to you?* and several others, which he has been probably used to consider as genuine specimens of Scottish song; as indeed most of them are regarded even in Scotland (54).

The insurrection, in 1715, of the adherents to the

(54) See D'Urfeys *Pills to purge melancholy*, *passim*. In v. 4, is "A Scotch song, *The words by Mr. John Hallam, set to music by Mr. John Cottrell*;" beginning "Upon the wings of love my dear I come;" and, in the next volume is another, "*the words by Mr. Peter Noble, set by Mr. John Wilford*," beginning "Bonny Scottish lads that keens me weel."

She rose and let me in, however, ought not to be confounded with the rest, as it is an English song, of great merit, and has been Scotified by the Scots themselves. The modern air, a fine composition, (probably by Oswald) is very different from that in the *Pills*. *De'ill take the wars*, written by D'Urfeys, and sung in *A wife for any man*, Mr. Tytler classes in his *third æra*, "from queen Mary to the Restoration."

person whom his friends called James VIII. and his enemies the pretender, but who, in any case, was the legitimate son of king James VII. seems to have roused the poetic even more than the military spirit of the Scots. Many songs were composed on this event, of which some of those which have been preserved will not be found destitute of merit.

In the year 1719, the celebrated poem or ballad of *Hardyknute* first appeared, at Edinburgh, as "a fragment," in a folio pamphlet of 12 pages. That it is of no greater antiquity, must be perfectly clear, from every species of evidence, intrinsic or extrinsic, and the only means of reconciling the seemingly opposite accounts of its birth, is to conclude it the illegitimate offspring of Mrs. Wardlaw, by sir John Bruce(53). The two stanzas beginning, "Aryse, zoung knight," the three beginning "Now with his ferfs and stalwart train," the two beginning, "Sair bleids my leige," the six beginning "Quhair lyke a fyre," and the three last, are not in the first edition, (which was reprinted in four leaves, 8vo.) but originally appeared in the *Ever green* ;

(53) The former pretended to have found it written on "the bottoms of clues;" the other, "in a vault at Dumfermline." See Dr. Percys *Reliques*, &c. v. ii. pp. 96, 111. *Ancient Scottish poems*, v. i. p. cxxvii. Mr. Thomson, the Scottish musician, finding the cause to stick, as the Turks say, or, in other words, the tide of suspicion running very strong against it, declared, like a hardy Scot, that "he had heard fragments of it repeated during his infancy; before ever Mrs. Wardlaws copy was heard of:" though there is not a single line, not stolen from some old ballad, that has the most distant appearance of having existed before. The evidence of Ossians witnesses is exactly like that of Mr. Thomson.

in which many different readings are given, and Ramsay, to confirm the authenticity of the whole, has every where changed the initial *y* to *z*. That a composition abounding with evident imitations of, and direct allusions to modern and familiar poetry (54), in short, that a palpable and bungling forgery, without the slightest resemblance of any thing ancient or original, should have passed, either in England or Scotland, for a genuine relique of antiquity, would appear almost incredible and miraculous, if there were not subsequent instances of a similar delusion. Why the Scottish literati should be more particularly addicted to literary imposition than those of any other country, might be a curious subject of investigation for their new Royal

(54) "*Drinking the blude-reid wine.*" Stan. 5. l. 8.

"*Drinking the blude reid wine.*" Sir Patrick Spence.

"*Full twenty thousand glittering spears.*" Stan. 6. l. 3.

"*Full twenty thousand Scottish spears.*" *Cbevy chase.*

"Then furth he drew his trusty glaive,

"*Quhyle thousands all around,*

"*Drawn frae their sheaths glanst in the sun.*" Stan. 21.

"He spake: and to confirm his words out-flew

"*Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs*

"*Of mighty cherubim; the sudden blaze*

"*Far round illumin'd hell.*" MILTON.

The author, either through ignorance or from affectation, uses *Britain* and *Britons*, as synonymous with *England* and *English*; and the editor of *Scottish tragic ballads*, 1781, has had the impudence to assert, that "this [last] was the common name which the Scots gave the English anciently, as may be observed in their old poets; and particularly *Blind Harry*:" though the *Life of Wallace* is a common book, in which the word *Britons* is not to be found.

society. Dr. Johnson, indeed, is of opinion that “a Scotchman must be a very sturdy moralist, who does not love Scotland better than truth; he will always love it,” he says, “better than inquiry: and, if falsehood flatters his vanity, will not be very diligent to detect it.” He is speaking of another forgery,—the poems of Ossian. However this may be, the fact is incontestable; and the forgeries of Hector Boethius, David Chalmers, George Buchanan, Thomas Dempster, sir John Bruce, William Lauder, Archibald Bower, James Macpherson, and John Pinkerton, stamp a disgrace upon the national character, which ages of exceptionless integrity will be required to remove; an æra, however, which, if one may judge from the detestation in which the most infamous and despicable of these impostors is universally held, has already commenced.

In the year 1724, Allan Ramsay, a barber in Edinburgh, first published “The tea-table miscellany: or a collection of choice songs, Scots and English;” to which we are indebted for the preservation of several old Scottish songs of great merit, of which no earlier copies are now to be found, as well as for many excellent originals written, as it seems, either by himself or others, purposely for this publication. Ramsay was a man of strong natural parts, and a fine poetical genius, of which his celebrated pastoral *The gentle*

Mr. Tytler, however, seems to consider *Hardyknute* as authentic: “All our old heroic ballads,” says he, “such as *Hardyknute*, and others, were undoubtedly sung to *chants* composed for them, which are now lost.” The truth, indeed, seems too well ascertained to admit of a DOUBT; the Scottish critics should recollect an excellent old maxim: *De non apparentibus et de non existentibus eadem est ratio.*

Shepherd, will ever remain a substantial monument; and though some of his songs may be deformed by far-fetched allusions and pitiful conceits, *The lass of Peatties mill*, *The yellow hair'd laddie*, *Farewell to Lochaber*, and some others, must be allowed equal to any, and even superior, in point of pastoral simplicity, to most lyric productions, either in the Scottish or any other language(55). As an editor, he is, perhaps, reprehensible, not only on account of the liberties he appears to have taken with many of the earlier pieces he published, in printing them with additions(56), which one is unable to distinguish,

(55) It is somewhat strange, that Mr. Tytler, knowing both when Ramsay began to write, and the songs of which he is the author, should consider several of his undoubted compositions among the fine songs which “we may almost with certainty pronounce to have been made” within his “last æra, that is, from the restoration to the union.”

(56) He marks the following pieces with the letter Z, as “old songs:” *Muirland Willie*, *Scornfu' Nancy*, *Maggie's tocher*, *For the love of Jean*, *The blythsome bridal*, *Fint a wum of thee she faws*, *The auld goodman*, *The shepherd Adonis*, *John Ochiltree*, *In January last*, *General Leslys march*, *The deceiver*, [English.] *Todlen but and todlen ben*, *Robs Fock*, *Country-lafs*, *Waly, waly*, *O'er the hills and far away*, *Norland Jocky and Southland Jenny*: the following with Q, as “old songs with additions:” *Lucky Nancy*, *Auld Rob Marris*, *Ew bughts*, *Marrion*, *Omnia vincit amor*, *The auld wife beyont the fire*, *Sleepy body*, *Jocky blyth and gay*, *Had away from me Donald*, *The peremptory lover*,* *What's that to you*, *Jocky fou Jenny fain*, *Jenny wkere ha's thou been*. Some indisputably old songs, however, are printed without either of these letters.

* The enlargement of this song seems to have been entrusted to one of his Irish journeymen, the additions consisting in the omission of three whole stanzas.

but also for preferring songs written by himself, or the "ingenious young gentlemen" who assisted him, to ancient and original words, which would in many cases, all circumstances considered, have been probably superior, or, at least, much more curious, and which are now irretrievable (57). In short, Ramsay would seem to have had too high an opinion of his own poetry, to be a diligent or faithful publisher of any other per-

(57) Every reader of taste or sentiment will regret, that he should have preferred his own trifling stanzas, to the original of a song founded on the following anecdote. "The celebrated 'Bessie' Bell and Mary Gray are buried near Lednoch. The common tradition is, that the father of the former was laird of Kinvaid, in the neighbourhood of Lednoch, and the father of the latter laird of Lednoch; that the e two young ladys were both very handsome, [and] a most intimate friendship subsisted between them; that while miss Bell was on a visit to miss Gray, the plague broke out in the year 1666, in order to avoid which, they built themselves a bower, about three quarters of a mile west from Lednoch-house, in a very retired and romantic place, called Burn-braes, on the side of Brauchie-burn. Here they lived for some time, but the plague raging with great fury, they caught the infection, it is said, from a young gentleman, who was in love with them both, and here they died. The burial place lies about half a mile west from the present house of Lednoch." *Muses Tbreodie*, 1774, p. 19. The first four, or, perhaps, eight, lines of Ramsays song are supposed to be taken from the original, with which it seems to be confounded by Mr. Pennant (*Tour in Scotland in 1772*, part 2. p. 112).

O Bessy Bell and Mary Gray,
 They are twa bonny lassies,
 They bigg'd a bow'r on yon burn-brae,
 And theck'd it o'er wi' rashes.
 Fair Bessy Bell I loo'd yestreen,
 And thought I ne'er cou'd alter,
 But Mary Gray's twa pawky een,
 They gar my fancy falter.

sons(58). Among the contributors to this collection which, except the musical publication at Aberdeen, is supposed to be the first that ever appeared of Scottish songs(59), was a gentleman of the name of Crawford, of the family of Auchnames; whom the pastoral beauties and elegant language of *Tweedside*, and the pathetic tenderness of *My deary, an ye die*, will ever place in the first rank of lyric poets (60). In this list we also find Mr. Hamilton of Bangour, an

We should likewise have been much more indebted to him for the insertion of the elegant ballad of *Gilderoy*, than of an English song, beautiful as it may be, to the same tune. If Sir Alexander Halket were actually the author of this ballad, its age may be probably ascertained: it was certainly written before the present century. Mr. Tytler says it was made on the death of a famous outlaw hanged by James V. an assertion, however, which it expressly contradicts. He appears, in fact, from Spaldings account, to have been a sort of chief or leader of the proscribed Clan Gregor, and, "with five other lym-mars," to have been hanged at Edinburgh, in the month of July, 1636.

(58) He is however very inconsistently censured by a late writer, who has stuffed two despicable volumes of what he is pleased to call "the very best of Scottish ballad poetry," not only with the most infamous forgery (of which Ramsay cannot be accused), but with a variety of his own unnatural productions, compared to which the bathos of Ramsay is perfect sublimity.

"Thou write pindaricks, and be damn'd!"

(59) A few are printed, but very incorrectly, in *A collection of Scots poems*, 1706, &c.

(60) The editor confesses that the omission of *Down the burn, Davie*, (which Mr. Tytler has conjectured a composition of the space of time "from queen Mary to the restoration," as he has done other songs of this gentleman to have been made within his "last æra,—from the restoration to the union,") though intentional, has not been without regret.

elegant writer, whose *Braes of Yarrow* will be long admired (61), and Mr. Mallet (then Malloch), to whom we owe two beautiful stanzas,

(61) Dr. Percy (*Reliques of ancient English poetry*, 1775, v. ii. p. 371.) observes, that the *Braes of Yarrow* was written in imitation of an old Scottish ballad on a similar subject with the same burden to each stanza. The author, indeed, expressly avows it to be "in imitation of the ancient Scottish manner:" but both these assertions have been doubted. Mr. Tytler, however, mentions *Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny bride*, among the songs and tragic ballads within his *second epoch*, "that is, from the beginning of the reign of king James IV. James V. and to the end of that of queen Mary:" which, to those who never heard of any other ballad of this description, than that by Mr. Hamilton, who died in 1754, will appear somewhat extraordinary. It is not, however, always easy to know when Mr. Tytler is speaking of the words, and when he means only the melodies of the songs he mentions. There are, indeed, a few stanzas preserved of a ballad "To the tune of *Leader baughs and Yarrow*," which have some merit, although its origin or antiquity cannot be ascertained.

I dream'd a dreary dream last light,
 God keep us a' frae sorrow:
 I dream'd I pu'd the birk fae green,
 Wi' my true love on Yarrow.

I'll read your dream, my sister dear,
 I'll tell you a' your sorrow:
 You pu'd the birk wi' your true love;
 He's kill'd, he's kill'd on Yarrow.

O gentle wind, that bloweth south,
 To where my love repaireth,
 Convey a kiss from his dear mouth,
 And tell me how he fareth!

But o'er yon glen run armed men,
 Have wrought me dule and sorrow:
 They've slain, they've slain the comliest swain;
 He bleeding lies in Yarrow.

The shades of Endermay, and one of the finest ballads that were ever written (62.)

Joseph Mitchell, who died in 1738, may be mentioned as a song-writer of very inferior merit; none of his compositions deserving to be rescued from oblivion. The beautiful pastoral of *Robin and Nanny*, by lord Binning, will cause every reader to regret that it is the only song of that promising young nobleman's composition known to be extant.

The gallant attempt made by a delicate young prince to recover the throne of his ancestors, in 1745, seems to have been hailed by the Scottish muse with her most brilliant strains. On no occasion did ever such a multitude of songs appear, of which several are among the finest specimens of lyrical composition. *The tears of Scotland*, in particular, by Dr. Smollett, is, for pathetic sentiment and elegant versification, certainly not excelled by any thing that ever was, or ever will be written, in any language whatever. An ode, likewise, by Mr. Hamilton of Bangour, on the victory at Gladsmuir, has great poetical merit. Neither of these poems, however, though both have been set to music, seems in strictness to fall within the description of a song, as they belong in fact to a superior class of poetry. A few select pieces will be found in the present collection; but it is believed that numbers of equal or superior merit have either perished, or are not now

(62) Ramsay, at the end of a separate edition of *William and Margaret*, observes: "This ballad will sing to the tunes of *Montrose's lines*, *Rothes's lament*, or *The isle of Kell*;" and yet Thomson, not above three years after, publishes it as "an old Scotch ballad with the original Scotch tune."

to be met with in print (63). To offer any apology for the republication of these political effusions would be to insult those who might be suspected to require it. The rival claims of *Stewart* and *Brunswick* are not more to the present generation than those of *Bruce* and *Baliol*, or *York* and *Lancaster*. The question of RIGHT has been submitted to the arbitration of the SWORD, and is now irrevocably decided; but neither that decision, nor any other motive, should deter the historian from doing justice to the character of those brave men who fell in a cause which they, at least, thought right, and which others, perhaps, only think wrong, as it proved unsuccessful (64).

Robertson, of Struan, who died aged in 1749, ought to be regarded as the poet of an earlier period. The few songs he has left, though far unequal to his beautiful and pathetic elegies, are by no means destitute of merit (65). Smollett,

(63) The editor has heard a few lines of a fine parody of *Rule Britannia*, of which he could never obtain a copy. The chorus ran thus:

“ Rise, Britannia, Britannia, rise and fight;

“ Restore your injur’d monarch’s right.”

The original words seem to have been inserted in the *Loyal songs*, 1750, by mistake.

(64) It is judiciously observed by the patriotic Fletcher, that “ as the most just and honourable enterprises, when they fail, are accounted in the number of rebellions; so all attempts, however unjust, if they succeed, always purge themselves of all guilt and imputation.” An observation which might be sufficiently illustrated by English history. It had been already made indeed by sir John Harington:

“ Treason does never prosper, what’s the reason?

“ For if it prosper none dare call it treason,”

(65) There are several ascribed to him in the *Scots musical museum*, which are not in his *Poems* [1749]. He is also said to have composed a great many in the Erse language.

who has been already mentioned, is the author of two most elegant songs. The few written by Thomson, would perhaps have done greater credit to a genius of less magnitude, but are by no means unworthy of him. Mallet, too, who new wrote the masque of *Alfred*, which was originally the joint composition of himself and Thomson, has enriched his alteration with a few songs that might have procured celebrity to any but the author of *William and Margaret*.

Alexander Ross, author of the *Fortunate Shepherdess*, and living at the time of its publication in 1768, must have been very aged, if the tune of *A rock and a wee pickle tow*, mentioned by Ramsay, allude to the song he then printed. The only fault of this humourous performance is its great length, which has induced former editors to retrench no fewer than fourteen stanzas; unless, indeed, they were added after the original publication. The dialect he uses is broad Buchans, which considerably heightens the ludicrous turn of his composition.

The history of Scottish poetry exhibits a series of fraud, forgery, and imposture, practised with impunity and success. The ballad of *Gil Morrice*, was printed, for the second time, at Glasgow, in 1755, with an advertisement, setting forth, "that its preservation was owing to a lady, who favoured the printers with a copy, as it was carefully collected from the mouths of old women and nurses;" and "any reader that can render it more correct or complete," is desired to oblige the public with such improvements. In consequence of this advertisement, as we learn from Dr. Percy, no less than sixteen additional verses

were produced and handed about in manuscript, which that editor, though he conjectures them after all to be only an ingenious interpolation, has inserted, in their proper places. These are, he says, from v. 109 to v. 121. and from v. 124 to v. 129(66). The doctor assures us, that in his ancient folio MS. "is a very old imperfect copy of the same ballad: wherein, though the leading features of the story are the same, yet the colouring here is so much improved and heightened, and so many additional strokes are thrown in, that it is evident the whole has undergone a revival." This MS. we are told, "instead of "lord Barnard," has "John Stewart;" and instead of Gil Morrice," "CHILD MAURICE, which last is probably the original title." This "little pathetic tale," is said to have "suggested the plot of the tragedy of *Douglas*;" and Dr. Percy "had been assured, that the ballad is still current in many parts of Scotland, where the hero is universally known by the name of CHILD MAURICE, pronounced by the common people, CHEILD or CHEELD; which," says he, "occasioned the mistake." The original stanzas, even as the ballad is now printed, may be easily distinguished from the interpolations; great part of the latter being a more evident and pitiful forgery than *Hardyknute*, which, with another modern production, the interpolator has had the folly or impudence to imitate or transcribe(67).

(66) It should seem from this as if the learned prelate had been satisfied of the authenticity of the three last stanzas; which bear the strongest possible marks of illegitimacy.

(67) "The baron he is a man of might,
" He neir could bide to taunt,

The merit of Dr. Blacklocks song, *The braes of Ballendine*, is considerably enhanced by the

- “As ze will see before its nicht,
“How sma’ ze hae to *vaunt*.” Stan. 6.
- “Aft Britains blude has dimd its thyne,
“This poynt cut short their *vaunt*,
“Syne piercd the boisters bairded cheik,
“Nae tyme he tuek to *taunt*.” Hardyknue.
- “*The boy was clad in robes of green.*” Stan. 15.
“*The boy put on his robes, his robes of green.*”
Braes of Yarrow.
- “And like the mavis on the bush,
“He gart the vallies ring.” Stan. 15.
- “I fang, my voice the woods returning.”
Braes of Yarrow.
- “He fang so sweet it might dispel
“*A rage but fell despair.*” Stan. 16.
- “Vernal delight and joy: able to drive
“*All sadness but despair.*” MILTON.
- “Obraid me not, my lord Barnard!
“*Obraid me not for shame.*” Stan. 23.
- “My brother Douglas may *upbraid*.”
Braes of Yarrow.
- “*To me nae after days nor nights*
“*Will eir be fast or kind.*” Stan. 24.
- “*To me nae after day nor nicht*
“*Can eir be sweit or fair.*” Hardyknute.
- “*With waefou wae I heard zour plaint.*” Stan. 25. l. 1.
- “*Quhat wae fou wae her bewtie bred.*” Hardyknute.
- “*Had gard his body bleid.*” Stan. 25. l. 4.
- “*He gard his body bleid.*” Hardyknute.
- “*Dry up-zour tears, my winsom dame,*
“*Ye neir can heal the wound.*” Stan. 25.

circumstance under which it was composed—a total privation of sight. Mr. Falconer, the ingenious and unfortunate author of that excellent descriptive poem *The Shipwreck*, has left a pretty song, which will be found in the present collection; another, it was thought less necessary to insert, occurs in the *St. James's magazine*, for October 1762, and is there said to be “written at sea.” The first stanza is as follows :

A nymph of ev'ry charm possess'd,
 That native virtue gives,
 Within my bosom all confess'd,
 In bright idea lives.
 For her my trembling numbers play,
 Along the pathless deep,
 While sadly social with my lay,
 The winds in concert weep.

Mr. Home, author of the tragedy of *Douglas*, is also to be numbered in the list of Scottish songs.

“Return and *dry* thy usefess sorrow.

“Busk ye, busk ye, my *winsome* marrow.”

Braes of Yarrow.

“Ye see his head upon the spear,

“His hearts *blude* on the ground.” Stan. 25.

“My lovers *blude* is on thy spear.” *Braes of Yarrow.*

“I curse the hand, that did *the deid*, &c.” Stan. 26.

“Curse ye, curse ye, his usefess usefess shield,

“My arm that wrought *the deid* of sorrow, &c.”

Braes of Yarrow.

“*The comely* zouth to kill.” Stan. 26. l. 4.

“Tis he *the comely* swain I slew.” *Braes of Yarrow.*

Many lines, and indeed entire stanzas, of this ballad occur also in two inedited ones intitled *Jack the little Scot*, and *Lady Maisery*.

writers : but it must be confessed, that *The banks of the Dee* (68), has lost much of its popularity, though surely nothing of its merit, since *the valiant Jemmy* failed to quell the proud rebels. That Jemmys ghost now wanders on those banks, instead of his person, might be no improper or unpathetic subject for a second part.

Dr. Alexander Webster is to be noticed as the author of a song of much merit, beginning,

“ O how shall I venture to love one like thee ? ”

A collection (by Mr. D. Herd) was published at Edinburgh in 1769, under the title of “ The ancient and modern Scots songs, heroic ballads, &c. now collected into one body, from the various miscellanies wherein they formerly lay dispersed ; ” of which a second edition, in two volumes, appeared in 1776. To this, though not so judiciously selected or arranged as it might have been, and containing many confessedly English songs, a few supposititious ballads, and several pieces unworthy of preservation, we are certainly indebted for a number of excellent and genuine compositions, never before printed, as the editor of the present collection is bound in gratitude to acknowledge.

Robert Fergusson, who died in 1774, is the author of two tolerably pretty love-songs, which may be found among his poems. Robert Burns,

(68) This song being written to the Irish air of *Langolee*, a late writer says that “ such a theft cannot be too severely condemned, as it persisted in there is an end of all national music : ” an opinion which must be allowed to come with peculiar propriety from one who has been guilty of every species of forgery and imposition. There is no theft in the case ; and to accuse an air of impurity, is completely absurd.

a natural poet of the first eminence, does not, perhaps, appear to his usual advantage in song: *non omnia possumus*. The political “fragment,” as he calls it, inserted in the second volume of the present collection, has, however, much merit in some of the satirical stanzas, and could it have been concluded with the spirit with which it is commenced, would indisputably have been intitled to great praise; but the character of his favourite minister seems to have operated like the touch of a torpedo; and after vainly attempting something like a panegyric, he seems under the necessity of relinquishing the task. Possibly the bard will one day see occasion to complete his performance as a uniform satire (69).

Messrs. Picken, Galloway, Fisher, and Shirrefs, each of whom has published a volume of his poetical works, are to be numbered among the writers of Scottish songs: and others, perhaps, of equal celebrity, might be found, if necessary, to increase the list.

The public curiosity was a good deal excited by the publication of a volume of ‘Scottish tragic ballads,’ as they are called, in 1781; the performance, it appeared, of Mr. John Pinkerton, who had already rendered himself pretty remarkable by some very extraordinary poetical rhapsodies, now deservedly forgotten. This volume was ushered in with two “dissertations,”

(69) Mr. Burns, as good a poet as Ramsay, is, it must be regretted, an equally licentious and unfaithful publisher of the performances of others. Many of the original, old, ancient, genuine songs inserted in Johnson's *Scots musical museum* derive not a little of their merit from passing through the hands of this very ingenious critic.

in which there is a strange jumble of all sorts of reading, and a variety of extravagant assertion, very little, it must be confessed, to the purpose of the work in hand, or indeed, to any other. The most prominent feature in this little volume, is the studied and systematic forgery that pervades the whole. "The mutilated fragment of *Hardyknute*," of which a second part now first saw the light, and both clothed in affectedly antique orthography, is said to be "given in its original perfection," and, with equal truth and modesty, pronounced "the most noble production in this style that ever appeared in the world:" the editor professing himself "indebted for most of the stanzas now recovered, to the memory of a lady in Lanarkshire;" and asserting that the common people of that province could "repeat scraps of both parts." "A few other monuments of ancient Scottish poetry," he adds, "are now first published from tradition." These are *The laird of Woodhouselee*, *Lord Livingston*, *Binnorie*, *The death of Menteith*, and *I wish I were where Helen lies*: of the forgery of which pieces, as well as of the second part of *Hardyknute*, and two pretended fragments, the author, in a subsequent publication, (but not till he had been directly accused by a letter in the *Gentleman's magazine*, (70) confessed himself guilty. "This man," is what

(70) For November, 1784. Had this letter (upon which the editor of that work, out of his singular *urbanity*, allowed the culprit the extraordinary privilege of making false and evasive his comments previous to its publication) never appeared, these contemptible forgeries would have continued to disgrace the annals of Scottish poetry, till, at least, the pretence of antiquity had proved too slight a buoy to support the weight of their intrinsic dulness.

the courtesy of the age calls a gentleman, and yet, to borrow his own words, "if he had used the same freedom in a private business, which he has in poetry, he would have been set on the pillory:" (71) and, in fact, "to call such an infamous impostor by his very worst, but true, title were but justice to society." (72)

It is remarkable that some of the finest lyric compositions of Scotland, have been produced by the fair sex. Lady Grissel Baillie is the author of a pathetic ballad, which is said by an eminent and judicious writer to be "executed with equal truth and strength of colouring." Few songs in any language are equal to the *Flowers of Yarrow*, by miss Home (73), while the elegant and accomplished authoress of *Wald Robin Gray* has, in this beautiful production, to all that tenderness and simplicity for which the Scottish song has been so much celebrated, united a delicacy of

(71) *Enquiry, &c.* v. i. p. 241.

(72) *Ancient Scottish poems*, 1786. v. i. p. ci. Of this shocking propensity to forgery and falsehood (for every imposition has a lye or two in its support) he gave reiterated proofs in a second volume of "Comic ballads," published, along with a new edition of the first, in 1783. In palliation of his crime, in the true spirit of a "last dying speech," he pleads his youth and purity of intention; professing that "the imposition was only to give pleasure to the public." For "as to the vanity," adds he, "or pleasure of imposing upon others, if there be such ideas, they are quite unknown to the editor:" all which, it is to be hoped, he has found some charitable person disposed to believe.

(73) If it be to this lady, now Mrs. Hunter, that we are also indebted for "the death-song of the Cherokee Indian," one can scarcely tell whether to admire most the genius that could produce two such masterly and opposite compositions, or the indifference which occasions this note.

expression which it never before attained (74). We may therefore conclude that this species of composition, which has been carried to the utmost perfection, must either cease or degenerate.

Though the merit of the Scottish songs is generally allowed, it cannot be pretended that they possess any uniformity of excellence. Such as have been composed by persons of education, conversant with the poetry of other countries, though occasionally superior, will more frequently be found inferior, to English compositions. We have many songs equal, no doubt, to the best of those written by Hamilton of Bangour, or Mr. Thomson; though it may be questioned whether any English writer has produced so fine a ballad as *William and Margaret*, or such a beautiful pastoral as *Tweedside*. The truth is, that there is more of art than of nature in the English songs; at all events, they possess very

(74) The writer, of whom so much notice has been already taken, after observing that none of the "Scotch amatory ballads," as he remembers, "are written by ladies;" and that the "profligacy of manners which always reigns before women, can so utterly forget all sense of decency and propriety as to commence authors, is yet almost unknown in Scotland," adds, in a note, that "there is indeed, of very late years, one insignificant exception to this rule: *Lula Robin Gray*, having got his silly psalm set to soporific music, is, to the credit of our taste, popular for the day. But after lulling some good-natured audiences asleep, he will soon fall asleep himself." Alas! this "silly psalm" will continue to be sung, "to the credit of our taste," long after the author of this equally ridiculous and malignant paragraph (whose most virulent eulogium is indeed the highest praise) shall be as completely forgotten as yesterday's ephemeron, and his printed trash be only occasionally discernible at the bottom of a pye. Of the 24 Scottish songwriters whose names are preserved, four, if not five, are females, and, as poetesses, two more might be added to the number.

little of that pastoral simplicity for which the Scottish are so much admired; and which will be frequently found to give them the advantages which the beautiful peasant, in her homespun ruffet, has over the fine town lady, patched, powdered, and dressed out, for the ball or opera, in all the frippery of fashion.

One cannot, however, adduce the performance of scholars and distinguished individuals, as specimens of national song. The genuine and peculiar natural song of Scotland, is to be sought—not in the works of Hamilton, Thomson, Smollett, or even Ramsay; but—in the productions of obscure or anonymous authors, of shepherds and milk maids, who actually felt the sensations they describe; of those, in short, who were destitute of all the advantages of science and education, and perhaps incapable of committing the pure inspirations of nature to writing (75); and

(75) That songs have been composed by fiddlers, we have the express testimony of Allan Ramsay, in his “Elegy on Patie Birnie;” where he says:

Your honour’s father dead and gane,
For him he first wad make his mane;
But soon his face cou’d make ye fain
 When he did fough,
O wiltu, wiltu do’t again?
 And gran’d and leugh.

This sang he made fra his ain heal,
And eke, *The auld man’s mare she’s dead,*
The peats and tures and a’s to lead;
 O fy upon her!
A bonny auld thing this indeed,
 An’t like ye’r honour.

“He boasted,” according to the note, “of being a poet as well as a musician.” This latter song, however, has been ascribed in print to a Mr. Watt.

in this point of view, it is believed, the English have nothing equal in merit, nor in fact any thing of the kind. The songs to which one may refer as proofs of this position and give as specimens of the native song of Scotland, are *Lambhugs Marrion, The lowlands of Holland, Etrick banks, Flowden hill, The silken snooded lassie, Here awa, there awa, My heart's my ain, As I was a walking ae May morning, Sweet Annie fra the sea beach came, Willy's rare, Waly waly, Cock laird, My joe Janet, Hooly and fairly, Get up and bar the door, Maggies tocher, Muirland Willie*, and others of the like kind, of which numbers, it is believed, have never been collected, or perhaps never written. The irregular style and pathetic simplicity of one species, and the ludicrous gaiety of the other, are equally natural and interesting; and though many imitations of these peculiarities, by writers of a different description, have been very happy and successful, they are not the less characteristic of the originals, which abound with touches of nature and simplicity not to be paralleled in more laboured or regular productions.

There are in Scotland many ballads, or legendary and romantic songs, composed in a singular style, and preserved by tradition among the country people; some of these (76) will be found inserted in Mr. Herds collection of *Scots*

(76) *Eothwell, Fine flowers o' the valley, Lizzie Wan, May Colwin, The wee-wee man, Sir Hugh, and The Jews daughter*, (different copies), *Earl Douglas*, (a fragment,) *Lammikin, The bonny lass of Lochroyan, Kertebra', Clerk Colvill, Willie and Annet, The cruel knight, Wha will bake my bridal bread, Lizae Ballie, Good morrow fair mj, rejs. Duncan, and Kenneib*, are clearly supposititious.

songs; and for a collection of others, (77) not hitherto published, the editor of these volumes is indebted to the liberality and politeness of Alexander Frazer Tytler, esquire. It must however be confessed, that none of these compositions bear satisfactory marks of the antiquity they pretend to, while the expressions or allusions occurring in some, would seem to fix their origin to a very modern date. But, in fact, with respect to vulgar poetry, preserved by tradition, it is almost impossible to discriminate the ancient from the modern, the true from the false. Obsolete phrases will be perpetually changing for those better understood; and what the memory loses the invention must supply. So that a performance of genius and merit, as the purest stream becomes polluted by the foulness of its channel, may in time be degraded to the vilest jargon. Tradition, in short, is a species of alchemy which converts gold to lead. The most favorable specimens of this species of old Scottish ballad, are probably *Willie and Annet*, *The cruel knight*, and the two fragments, *Wha will bake my bridal bread*, and *Good morrow fair mistress, the beginner the strife*. Few of the others will bear publication, being rather remarkable by a sort of wild whimsical puerility of idea, barrenness of language, and neglect of rime; by a total want, in short, of every thing for which poetry, even of the vulgarest kind, is intitled to admiration or allowance. He, however, who

(77) These are *Willie's lady*, *Clark Colwen*, (a different copy.) *Brown Adam*, *Jack the little Scot*, *Chil' Brenton*, *The gay goss-hawk*, *Young Bekie*, *Rose the red and white lillie*, *Brown Robin*, *Willie o'*, *Douglas's dale*, *Kempion*, *Lady Elspat*, *King Henry*, *Lady Maifery*, and *The cruel sister*.

should have the patience to collect, the judgement to arrange, and the integrity to publish the best pieces of this description, would probably deserve to the thanks of the antiquary, and the man of taste; but would more probably excite the malicious attacks and scurrilous language of a few despicable hirelings, who, to the disgrace of criticism, of letters, and liberality, are permitted to dictate their crude and superficial ideas, as the criterion of literary eminence. There is one song, or rather the fragment of one, which seems to merit particular attention from a singular evidence of its origin and antiquity: it is inserted in the present collection, under the title of *The wee wee man*, and begins:

“As I was walking all alone.”

The original of this song is extant in a Scottish or Northumbrian poem of Edward the first or seconds time, preserved in the British museum, and intended to be one day given to the public. The two pieces will be found to afford a curious proof how poetry is preserved for a succession of ages by mere tradition; for though the imagery or description is nearly the same, the words are altogether different; nor, had the *Canterbury tales* of Chaucer been preserved to the present time in the same manner, would there have remained one single word which had fallen from the pen of that venerable bard; they would have been as completely, though not quite so elegantly, modernised, as they are by Dryden and Pope: and yet it is pretended that the poems of Ossian have been preserved immaculate for more than a thousand years!

II. The pastoral simplicity, plaintive wildness, and animating hilarity of the Scottish music, have long attracted universal attention; and the admiration of strangers, though it may not equal, is sufficient to justify the enthusiastic attachment of the natives. Wherever the taste has not been vitiated by the more artificial harmony of the Italian or German composer, in short, wherever there is nature or feeling, these “singularly sweet and pathetic melodies” (as they have been justly termed) cannot possibly fail to charm the imagination and to interest the heart.

By whom, or under what circumstances, the original or most ancient Scottish tunes were invented or composed, it is now perhaps impossible to ascertain. The previous step, however, to an enquiry of this nature, will be to determine, which of the airs now extant are to be considered as the original or most ancient. A very ingenious writer, in an express *Dissertation on the Scottish music*, has tried to fix the æra of the most ancient Scottish melodies, and to trace the history of the Scottish music down to modern times: an attempt in which, as he has been guided rather by fancy and hypothesis than by argument or evidence, it is almost unnecessary to say that he has not succeeded. It is, however, but justice to add that the subject is much indebted to a disquisition which evinces a considerable degree of ingenuity and a refined musical taste. “From their artless simplicity,” he observes, “it is evident, that the Scottish melodies are derived from very remote antiquity,” while their “simplicity and wildness denote them to be the production of a pastoral age and country, and prior to the use of

any musical instrument beyond that of a very limited scale of a few natural notes, and prior to the knowledge of any rules of artificial music. The most ancient," continues he, "of the Scottish songs, still preserved, are extremely simple, and void of all art. They consist of one measure only, and have no second part, as the later or more modern airs have (78). They must, therefore, have been composed for a very simple instrument, such as the shepherd's reed or pipe, of few notes, and of the plain *diatonic scale*, without using the semitones, or sharps and flats (79). The distinguishing strain," he adds, "of our old melodies, is plaintive and melancholy; and what makes them soothing and affecting, to a great degree, is the constant use of the concordant tones, the third and fifth of the scale, often ending upon the fifth, and some of them on the sixth of the scale. By this artless standard,"

(78) "Some old tunes," he observes, "have a second part; but it is only a repetition of the first on the higher octave; and probably of more modern date than the tunes themselves."

(79) "The only rule I could follow," he says, "was to select a few of the most undoubted ancient melodies, such as may be supposed to be the production of the simplest instrument, of the most limited scale, as the shepherd's reed; and thence to trace them gradually downward to more varied, artful, and regular modulations, the compositions of more polished manners and times, and suitable to instruments of a more extended scale." A very little reflection, however, may serve to convince us that this rule is altogether fallacious, and can by no means determine the age of any melody whatever. Tunes may be and probably are composed to "the shepherd's reed," at this day, and the bagpipe, it must be remembered, has only nine notes. After all, what is meant by the "shepherd's reed?" Is it the common flute? or stock and horn?

ON SCOTISH SONG. lxxxv

he says, "some of our Scottish melodies may be traced; such as *Gil Morrice—There cam a gho: to Marg'et's door—O laddie, I man loo' the—Hap me wi' thy pettycoat—I mean,*" adds he, "the old sets of these airs, as the last air, which I take to be one of our oldest songs, is so modernized as scarce to have a trace of its ancient simplicity. The simple original air is still sung by nurses in the country, as a lullaby to still their babes to sleep." The two last of these melodies, of which Mr. Tytler observes, the artless simplicity of both words and music bears testimony of their originality and antiquity, are here inserted as proofs of the doctrine he has advanced, from copies obligingly communicated by himself.

D I A L O G U E.

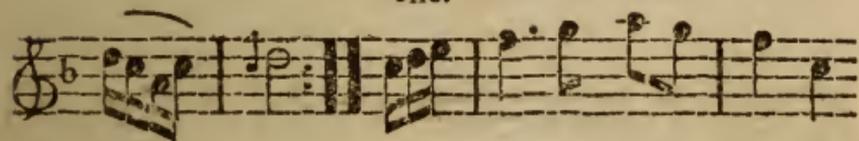
She. .S.

He.



Oh lad - ie, I man loo thee. O las - ie,

She.



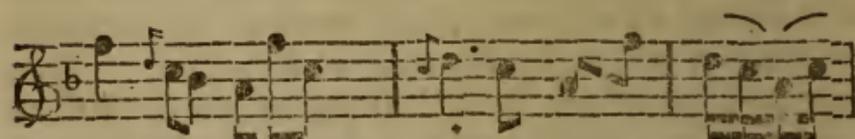
loo na me. O lad - ie, I man loo thee.

With respect to the melodies selected by Mr. Tytler, in support of his hypothesis, their antiquity is so very far from being "undoubted," that it seems altogether imaginary and chimerical. We by no means deny that the Scots either had or have ancient tunes or songs; we only (to adopt the words of bishop Stillingfleet) "desire to be better acquainted with them."

He.

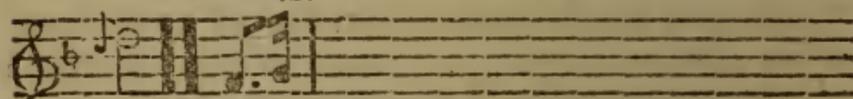


O lass-ie, loo na me : for the lass-ie wi the

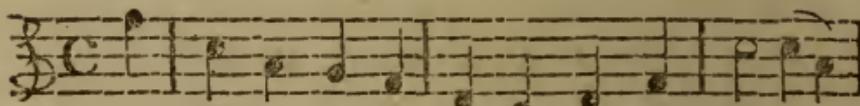


yel-low cot-tie has stoun a-wa the heart frae

.S.



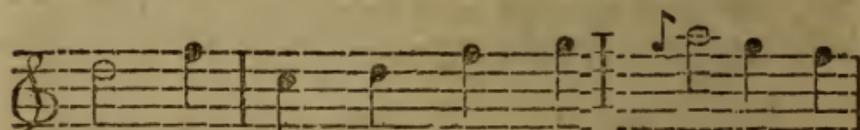
me O, &c. (80)



O hap me wi thy pet-ty-coat, my ain kind



thing. O hap me wi thy pet-ty-coat, my ain kind

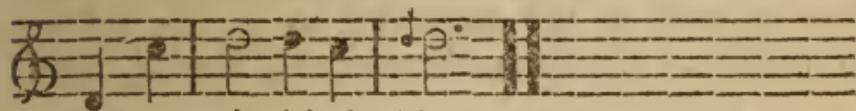


thing. The wind blows loud, my claithing's thin:

(80) In the collection of old inedited Scottish ballads, mentioned in a preceding page, are preserved the original melodies to which they were sung by the lady from whose mouth they were taken down. These, however, appear to have little resemblance to the characteristic genius of the Scottish music.



O rise and let me in; And hap me wi thy pet-ty-



coat, my ain kind thing.

To return, however, to the origin of the Scottish music; which, waiving for the present the antiquity of particular tunes, we shall only consider in regard to the style of composition. Some, among whom is a very able writer; contend, that “the honour of inventing the Scots music must be given to ‘Ireland,’ the ancient *Scotia*; from whence,” he says, “the present *Scotia* derived her name, her extraction, her language, her poetry.” (81) This conjecture is,

(81) Dr. Campbells *Philosophical survey of the south of Ireland*, 1777, p. 455.—That this music, or any one single Scottish air, was invented or composed by the unfortunate Rizzio, is only noticed here as an absurd fable; which, having no support, merits no refutation: and yet, it is very remarkable, almost every writer who has had occasion to touch upon the subject, appears particularly anxious to get rid of him; allowing, at the same time, that “*perhaps* he *might* have moulded some of the Scotch airs into a more regular form;” or that “he *may* have been one of the first, *perhaps*, who made a collection of these songs, or he *may* have played them with more delicate touches than the Scotch musicians of that time; or *perhaps* corrected the extravagance of certain passages:” suppositions for which there is just as little foundation as for the point in issue. “It is not probable,” says Dr. Gregory, “that a stranger . . . should enter so perfectly into the taste of the national music, as to compose airs, which the nicest judges cannot distinguish from those which are certainly known to be of much greater antiquity than Rizzio’s:” [which be they?] adding, that “the tradition on this subject is

indeed, by no means improbable; but still it is believed, that there exists a sensible difference between the native strains of Hibernia, and the peculiar melodies of the lowland Scots; and that as well in the mournful as in the festive strain (82). Giraldus Cambrensis, indeed, who

very vague, and there is no shadow of authority to ascribe any one particular tune to Rizzio." *Comparative view, &c.* p. 154. The learned writer's information seems to have been as inaccurate, as his ideas, or expressions at least, are confused; which might lead one to imagine, that some shew of management and dexterity was necessary even in combating a shadow. It may be worth enquiring, however, whether this formidable tradition have not been invented for the purpose of confutation; whether, in short, some one of those literary heroes have not actually made the giant he intended to demolish:—Another equally groundless idea, that the Scottish music is indebted for its origin to the old church-service, will be elsewhere noticed.—It is to be regretted, that one cannot trace these ridiculous opinions back to their fountain-head. Thompson, it is true, in the index to his *Orpheus Caledonius*, positively asserts, "that the songs marked thus(*) were composed by David Rizzio." These are: *The lass of Patie's mill, Bessie Bell, The bush aboon Traquair, The bonny boatman, Ann thou were my ain thing, Auld Rob Morris, and Down the burn Davie;* but the assertion is a proof at once of his ignorance and absurdity.

(82) Compare, for instance, the justly celebrated Irish airs of *Ellen a rocn*, and *Larry Grogan*, with the no less famous Scottish ones of *Tweedside*, and *The bob of Dumblane*; though, it is probable, many other tunes might be contrasted with much greater propriety and effect. If, however, the *Birks of Endermay* be originally an Irish tune, (a fact at the same time which requires proof,) it will be difficult to controvert the point any further. See Walker's *Historical memoirs of the Irish bards*, p. 128. Dr. Beattie says expressly, that "the native melody of the highlands and western isles, is as different from that of the southern parts of the kingdom, as the Irish or Erse language is different from the English or Scotch, Of the highland,

wrote before the year 1200, after praising the instrumental music of the Irish as beyond any thing he had been accustomed to, expressly says, that Scotland, by reason of intercourse and affinity, and through scientific emulation, endeavoured to imitate Ireland in musical notes; and that, in the opinion of many at that day, she not only equalled her mistress, but also in musical knowledge far excelled and surpassed her (83). There is likewise a passage in Martins *Description of the western islands*, which has the appearance of a still stronger authority in favour of Dr. Campbell's position; for there can be no question as to the affinity of Irish and highland music; and perhaps it is of the latter we are to understand the compliment cited from Giraldus, if indeed the lowland manners had begun to prevail in his time. This author (Martin), speaking of the native inhabitants of Skie, whom he describes as having a great genius for music, says, "there are several of 'em who invent tunes very taking in the south of Scotland and elsewhere;" adding, that "some musitians have endeavoured to pass for first inventers of them, by changing their name, but this has been impracticable, for whatever language gives the modern name, the tune

music," he adds, "the wildest irregularity appears in its composition; the expression is warlike, and melancholy, and approaches even to the terrible;" while several of the old Scotch songs "are sweetly and powerfully expressive of love and tenderness, and other emotions suited to the tranquility of a pastoral life;" and he accounts for this difference in a very able and ingenious manner. *Essay on poetry and music.*

(83) *Topographia Hiberniæ, Camdens Anglica, Normannica,* &c. 1603. p. 73.

still continues to speak its true original; and of this," says he, "I have been shew'd several instances;" which, however, it is to be wished he had condescended to particularize, as the late publication of highland airs affords no support, it is believed, to that hypothesis. After all, admitting the Irish origin of the Scottish music, it cannot be reasonably doubted that many, if not most, or even all of the most celebrated and popular Scottish melodies, now extant, as distinguished from the highland airs, have actually been composed by natives of the lowlands, speaking and thinking in the English language; by shepherds tending their flocks, or by maids milking their ewes; by persons, in short, altogether uncultivated, or, if one may be allowed the expression, uncorrupted by art, and influenced only by the dictates of pure and simple nature (84). The tunes now preserved must therefor have been noted by accident; numbers having doubtless perished, and perhaps daily perishing, of equal, or possibly greater merit:

“ Full many a gem of purest ray serene
 “ The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
 “ Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
 “ And waste its sweetness on the desert air (85).”

(84) The tune of *Wearyf' ye you Duncan Gray*, is said to have been the composition of a canon in Glasgow. Johnsons *Scots musical museum*, v. ii. (Index.)

(85) It was no small gratification to find this opinion as to the origin of Scottish music already enforced by so ingenious and elegant a writer as Dr. Beattie, who believes “that it took its rise among men who were real shepherds, and who actually felt the sentiments and affections, whereof it is so very expressive.”—Nature and indolence, no doubt, will occasion-

This premised, it shall be the object of the present essay, to collect such evidence as can be procured to illustrate the antiquity of the tunes in question.

As, we have seen, the Scots had songs in the fourteenth century, so, no doubt, had they tunes or music to them; but of what nature, and how far, if at all, resembling their now celebrated melodies, or if, indeed, any thing more than the plain church chant, is at present almost beyond the reach of conjecture.

ally produce similar effects in very distant and different countries. A late traveler found the quick tunes of the Moors in Barbary beautiful and simple, and partaking, in some degree, of the characteristic melody of the Scottish airs. (*Lempieres Tour to Morocco*, 1791, p. 317.) Nay, even in China, a country which has been civilized for ages, Dr. Lind, an excellent judge of the subject, and philosophically curious in every thing that relates to it, after residing there several years, assured Dr. Burney, that all the melodies he had heard, bore a strong resemblance to the old Scots tunes. (*History of music*, I. 38.)—"A very celebrated and learned physician," if one may venture to believe the editor of *Select Scottish balads*, "who was born, and passed his early years in the south of Scotland," informed him, that it was "his opinion, that the best of the ancient Scottish airs were really composed by shepherds. In his remembrance there was, in almost every village of that district, a chief shepherd, who had acquired celebrity by composing better songs than others of the same profession: and he thinks, that though the best airs are in general known, yet the words to at least one half have never been published." A volume of these genuine inedited pastoral songs, would be a very great curiosity.

Dr. Burney, in the first volume of his *History of Music*, p. 38, says, "the melody of Scotland will be hereafter proved of a much higher antiquity than has been generally imagined;" but one looks in vain for the performance of this promise in the sequel of that elaborate work.

The tune of *Hey tutti taiti*, to which there is a song, with those words in its burthen, beginning, "Landl dy, count the lawin," is said, by tradition, to have been king Robert Bruce's march at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314(86). It does not, however, seem at all probable, that the Scots had any martial music in the time of this monarch; it being their custom, at that period, for every man in the host to bear a little horn, with the blowing of which, as we are told by Froissart, they would make such a horrible noise as if all the devils of hell had been among them. It is not, therefore, likely, that these unpolished warriors would be curious

—— "to move

" In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood

" Of flutes and soft recorders."

These horns, indeed, are the only music ever mentioned by Barbour(87), to whom any particular march would have been too important a circumstance to be passed over in silence; so that it must remain a moot point, whether Bruce's army were cheered by the sound of even a solitary bagpipe.

(86) Johnsons *Scots musical museum*, v. ii. (Index.)

O Tite, tute Tati, tibi tanta, tyranne tulisti,
in a line of father Ennius.

(87) " For we to morne her, all the day,

" Sall mak as mery as we may :

" And mak us boune agayn the nycht ;

" And than ger mak our fyrs lycht ;

" And *blow our horns*, and mak far,

" As all the warld our awne war."

The Bruce, v. iii. p. 148.

The battle of Harlaw, fought in 1411, gave name to a famous bagpipe tune, which preserved its celebrity till the middle of the last century :

“ *Interea ante alios dux Piper Laius heros,*
 “ *Precedens, magnam que gerens cum burdine pypam,*
 “ *Incipit HARLAW cunctis sonare BATTELLUM, 88.*”

King James I. who has been already mentioned as an excellent poet and song-writer, was also an accomplished musician, and vocal as well as instrumental performer (89). He is even celebrated (as is thought) by Tassoni, the well-known author of that original mock-heroic, *La secchia rapita*, in his book *De diversi pensieri*, as having not only composed many sacred pieces of vocal music, but also of himself invented a new kind of music, plaintive and melancholy, different from all other, in which he had been imitated by Carlo Gesualdo, prince of Venosa, who had improved music with new and admirable inventions (90). This passage is regarded, by the

(88) *Polemo-middinia*. See before, p. xlii.

(89) Fordun, l. 16. cc. 28, 29. “ He was weil lernit [in England],” says the translator of Boethius, “ to syng and dance, and . . . was richt crafty in playing baith of lute and harp, and findry othir instrumentis of musik.” According to Mr. Tytler, he accompanied *his own songs*, with the lute and harp; but this inference is not warranted by any ancient author.

(90) Tassoni, it is observable, does not distinguish his royal musician from the five other princes of the same name who succeeded him: his words are merely, “ *Noi possiamo connumerar tra nostri Jacopo re di Scozia, &c.*” that is, we may reckon among *our modern composers*, James king of Scotland

ingenious writer so often quoted, as “perfectly characteristic of the pathetic strains of the old Scottish songs, and an illustrious testimony of their excellency.” Since, however, no Scottish music, either of the composition or of the age of this monarch has been yet produced (91), the above testimony, illustrious as it may be, is by no means conclusive that this species of modulation was invented by or even known to king James I. It is very remarkable, at the same time, that neither Mr Tytler, lord Kaimes, nor any other Scottish writer, who has brought forward this celebrated passage, to prove that the native music of Scotland was imitated, near two hundred years ago, by an Italian prince, has thought it at all necessary to produce or make any sort of enquiry

Now James I. had been dead for near a couple of centuries before Tassoni's book was written (about 1610), and was consequently at that period more of an ancient than a modern. Lord Kaimes, indeed, observes, that “the king mentioned *must* be James I. of Scotland,” as he is the only one of their kings “who seems to have had any remarkable taste in the fine arts; an opinion,” he adds, “in which *all* seem to be now agreed:” that “the music,” however, “can be *no other* than the songs [he has] mentioned above,” is a different matter. See *Sketches of the history of man*, I. 166, 167.

(91) Mr. Tytler, who thinks it scarce to be doubted that many of king James's compositions are still remaining, and make a part of the finest old Scottish melodies, though passing undistinguished, in all probability, under other names, and being adapted to modern words, says, that “of his age (some of them very probably of his composition) may be reckoned the following simple, plaintive and ancient melodies: *Jocky and Sandie*.

* “We have in Scotland a multitude of songs tender and pathetic, expressive of love in all its varieties of hope, fear, success, despondence, and despair. The style of the music is wild and irregular, &c.”

after the imitations themselves. Now it unluckily happens that the works of this same prince of Venosa (who died in 1614) have been repeatedly printed, and are by no means difficult to procure. They consist of six sets of madrigals for five voices, and one for six. The ingenious Dr. Burney, who examined them with great attention, was utterly unable to discover the least

—*Waly waly up the bank—Ay waking ob!—Be constant ay—Will ye go to the awe-bughts, Marrion.*—*Gil Morrice, There cam a ghest to Mia g'ets oov, O laddie I man los' thee, Hap me w.' thy petticoat,* he conjectures, from their artless simplicity, to belong to an age prior to James I. There is, in fact, no bound to conjecture; and it would be just as easy, and possibly just as true, to fancy that all the old Scottish songs and tunes now extant, were sung and played every day before Fingall, as he sat in his great chair after dinner, “drinking the blude red wine,” or promoting the circulation of the social mull. “How romantic,” exclaims this ingenious writer, “the melody of the old love-ballad of *Hero and Leander!* What a melancholy love-story is told in the old song of *Jocky and Sandy!*” They, however, who look for romantic melody in the air, at least, of *Hero and Leander*, will be probably disappointed; and the melancholy love-story of *Jocky and Sandy* seem calculated to excite laughter, rather than tears; being in fact a modern English imitation of an imaginary Scottish original, either by, or very much, at least, in the style of, Tom Duney. The first line is best known, as people seldom read any more of it:

“Twa bonny lads were Sandie and Jockie.”

Mr. Tytlers zeal, indeed, has, on this occasion, betrayed him into a little inconsistency. To ascribe many, or even any of the Scottish popular airs to such a scientific musician as king James I. is utterly incompatible with the original to which he has already allotted them, and with the standard by which he contents their antiquity is to be ascertained. Besides, if some of these tunes existed before the age of this monarch, he could not possibly be the inventor of that peculiar style of music, and consequently Taffoni's compliment must pass for nothing.

similitude or imitation of Caledonian airs in any one of them; which, so far from Scottish melodies, seem, from his account, to contain no melodies at all; and even to have as little merit as possible in point of harmony. The doctor understands Tassoni's words to imply, that these princely dilettanti were *equally* cultivators, and *inventors* of music;" adding, that if he meant otherwise, (to which one may superadd, even if he meant that,) his remarks must have been hazarded either from conjecture or report (92). That the national music, therefor, was either invented or improved by, or any way indebted to king James the first, there is every reason to disbelieve: unless, by *national*, we are to understand *cathedral* music, to which he certainly appears to have paid great attention (93). He introduced the organ into churches, together with a new method of singing, and gave great encouragement to those skilled in it: and that he might, as Tassoni asserts, compose "sacred pieces of vocal music," and even, like our

(92) *History of music*, III. 218. If James VI. to whom a late writer, less remarkable, indeed, for the justice than for the singularity of his opinions, will have the above passage of Tassoni to refer, and who was certainly a writer of madrigals, had actually composed the music to them, there would remain little doubt of the fact. It is, however, possible, that some of these identical madrigals, set to music by one does not know whom, might have fallen into the hands of Carlo-Gesualdo, who supposing the whole to proceed from the same royal genius, had immediately set himself to imitate some peculiarities in the composition, which, if one may judge by the character given of his own efforts, were altogether unworthy of imitation.

(93) See *Boetii Sotorum Historia*, fo. 362.

own Henry the eighth, a canon in the unison, is sufficiently credible; but will by no means prove that he was a cultivator, or even admirer of what we now mean by Scottish music; between which and the compositions (whatever they were) of king James I. there was probably the same difference that must ever exist between *pure nature* and *mere art* (94).

Country dances appear, from this prince's own testimony, to have been a no less favourite amusement in his time than they are at present. In his poem of *Peblis to the play*, "The *schamons* dance," is spoken of as a well known tune (95).

King James IV. has the reputation of a composer. In Johnson *Scots musical museum*, is a tune intitled "Here's a health to my true love," which is mentioned upon report as the performance of this gallant monarch. One would be glad, however, of some better, or at least earlier authority; as Scottish traditions are to be received with great caution.

The tune of *Flowden-hill*, or *the flowers of the forest*, is one of the most beautiful Scottish melodies now extant, and, if of the age supposed, must be considered as the most ancient. The

(94) An absurd idea, said to prevail in Scotland, that the anthems and services of the old church were sung to what are since become popular melodies, will be noticed in another place.

(95) The word *schamons* cannot be explained. In the fragment of a very old Scottish song, it is said, of a kind of fairy or genius,

"His legs were scarce a *schabmonts* length."

It has been, very ridiculously, interpreted *shoemans*. See the Glossary to the present collection.

Souters of Selkirk, which has been already noticed, and is likewise a very fine air, if (as some say) it were actually composed upon the same occasion, must be left to dispute the precedency (96).

The music of the *Gaberlunzie man*, is thought to be coeval with the words, if not by the same hand; which is probably the case also with *The beggars meal pokes*, and *Where Helen lies*. These three airs may therefor be esteemed the next in point of antiquity to those already mentioned (97). The old ballad of *Johnie Armstrong*, is accompanied, in a late musical publication, by a good melody, but of what age, it is not perhaps easy to ascertain.

The long extract already given from Wedderburns *Complainte of Scotlande*, concluded with the shepherds beginning to dance in a ring, ‘euyrie ald scheiphyrd ‘leading’ his vyfe be the hand, and euyrie zong scheipird ‘leading’ hyr quhome he luffit best. There was viij scheiphyrdis,” the author tells us. “and ilk ane of them hed ane syndry instrament to play to the laif.” Having described these instruments, “kyng Amphion,” he says, “that playit sa sueit on his harpe quhen he keptit his scheip, nor zit Appollo the god of sapiens, that keptit king Admetus scheip vitht his sueit menstralye, none of thir twa playit mayr cureouslye nor did thir viij scheiphyrdis befor

(96) See before p. xxxii.

(97) It may be here remarked, as somewhat singular, that tradition, which ascribes tunes, with whatever justice, to James IV. and James V. whose musical talents are unnoticed by any historical writer, should attribute nothing of the kind to James I. who is celebrated by several authors as another Apollo.

reherfit; nor zit al the scheiphirdis that Virgil makkis 'mention' in his Bucolikis, thai culd nocht be comparit to thir foirfaid scheiphirdis; nor Orpheus, that playit sa sueit quhen he socht his vyf in hel, his playing prefferit nocht thir foirfaid scheiphirdis; nor zit the scheiphird Pan, that playt to the goddis on his bagpype; nor Mercurius, that playit on ane fey reid, none of them could preffer thir foirfaid scheiphirdis. I beheld never ane mair dilectabil recreatione: for fyrst thai began vitht tua bekkis and vitht a kyffe... It vas ane celest recreation to behald ther lycht lopene, galmouding, stendling, bakuart & ford-uart, danfand base danfis, pauuans, galzardis, turdions, braulis, and branglis, buffons, vitht mony vthir lycht dancis, the quhilk ar ouer prolix to be reherfit. Zit nochtles i sal rehers sa mony as my ingyne can put in 'memorie'. In the fyrst, thai dancit *Al cristin mennis dance, The north of Scotland, Huntis vp*(98), *The commout entray, Lang plat ful of gariaw, Robene Hude, Thom of Lyn, Freris al, Ennyrnes, The loch of Slene, The goffep dance, Lewis grene, Makky, The speyde, The flail, The lammes wynde, Soutra, Cum kyttil me naykyt vantage, Schayke leg, Fut befor goffep, Rank at the rute, Baglap and al, Ibonne Ermistrangis dance,*

(98) "Courage to give was mightily then blown
 "Saint Johnstons Huntsup, since most famous known
 "By all musicians, when they sweetly sing
 "With heavenly voice and well concorded string."

Muses Tbreodie.

Again, in a poem "on May," by Alex. Scott, (*Ever Green*, ii. 186)

In May gois gallants bryng in symmer,
 And trymmly occupy thair tymmer
 With *hunt up* every morning plaid.

HISTORICAL ESSAY

The alman haye, The bace of Voragon, Dangeir, The beye, The dede dance, The dance of Kihynne, The vod and the val, Schaik a trot. Then quhen this danfing vas dune, tha departit and past to cal their fcheip cottis, &c." It is equally fingular and unfortunate, that not one of the dance-tunes here named should be known to exist at this moment.

"It is a received tradition in Scotland," says Dr. Percy, "that at the time of the reformation, ridiculous and obscene songs were composed, to be sung by the rabble, to the tunes of the most favourite hymns in the Latin service. *Green sleeves and pudding pies*, (designed to ridicule the popish clergy) is said to be one of those metamorphosed hymns: *Maggy Lauder* was another: *John Anderson my jo* was a third. The original music of all these burlesque sonnets," continues he, "was very fine (99)." This tradition is also mentioned by Mr. Tytler, who gives it thus: "that in ridicule of the cathedral-service, several of their *hymns* were, by the wits among the reformed, burlesqued, and sung as profane *ballads*. Of this," he says, "there is some remaining evidence. The well known *tunes* of *John come*

(99) "The adaption of solemn church music to these ludicrous pieces, will account for the following fact. From the records of the General Assembly in Scotland, called "The book of the universal kirk," p. 90. 7th July, 1568, it appears, that Thomas Bassendyne, printer, in Edinburgh, printed "a psalme buik, in the end whereof was found printit ane bauldy sang, called "Welcome fortunes." *Reliques, &c.* v. ii. p. 122. One ought not, however, to have the worse opinion of any poetical composition merely from the circumstance of its being stigmatized with an opprobrious epithet by "the universal kirk."

kiss me now—Kind Robin lo'es me—and John Anderson my jo' (100)—are said to be of that number.' (101) The evidence supposed to be here

(100) "This tune was a piece of sacred music in the Roman catholic times of our country. John Anderson is said by tradition to have been town piper in Kelfo," Johnsons *Scots musical museum*, v. iii. (Index.) This identical song is preserved by Dr. Percy.

WOMAN.

John Anderson my jo, cum in as ze gae bye,
And ze fall get a sheips heid weel baken in a pye;
Weel baken in a pye, and the haggis in a pat:
John Anderson my jo, cum in, and ze's get that.

MAN.

And how do ze, Cummer? and how hae ze threven?
And how mony bairns hae ze? WOM. Cummer, I hae seven.

MAN. Are they to zour awin gude man? WOM. Na,
Cummer na;

For five of them were gotten quhan he was awa.

The "seven bairns" are, with great probability, thought to allude to the *seven sacraments*; five of which, it is observed, were the spurious offspring of Mother church: as the first stanza is supposed to contain a satyrical allusion to the luxury of the popish clergy; which, however, is not so evident. In Dr. Percys first edition the second stanza ran thus:

And how doe ze, Cummer? and how *do ze thrive*?

And how mony bairns hae ze? WOM. Cummer, I hae *five*.

MAN. Are they all to zour ain gude man? WOM. Na, Cum-
mer, na,

For *three* of them were gotten quhan *Willie* was awa.

This, therefor, seems to have been the original ballad; of which the satire was transferred, by the easy change of two or three words, from common life to ho'y church. It is, however, either way, a great curiosity.

(101) Tytler, p. 230. These *bynns* unfortunately were in Latin, which, it is humbly presumed, "the wits among the reformed" understood somewhat too imperfectly to be able to burlesque them. This part of the tradition is more absurd, if possible, than the other.

alluded to, seems to prove a very different fact : which is, that several common tunes were pressed into the service of the puritans, in order either to satyrise the popish clergy, or to promote their peculiar fanaticism, as has been already mentioned. No vestige of any Scottish melody ever was or ever will be found in the old Scottish church service, which did not (for one of their service books is preserved) and could not possibly differ from that of other catholic countries, and must therefor have consisted entirely of chant and counter point. We may therefor safely conclude, that the Scottish song owes nothing to the church music of the cathedrals and abbeys before the reformation ; and that nothing can be more opposite than such harmonic compositions to the genius of song, which consists in the simple melody of one single part. (102) The

(102) Tytler, pp. 229, 230. As truth, not system, is the object of this enquiry, the following communication, from a very ingenious and much esteemed musical friend, appeared too interesting to be suppressed. "When I was in Italy, it struck me very forcibly, that the plain chants, which are sung by the friers or priests, bore a great resemblance to some of the oldest of the Scottish melodies. If a number of bass voices were to sing the air of *Barbara Allan* in the ecclesiastical manner, the likeness would appear so great* to a person who is not accustomed to hear the former frequently, that he would imagine the one to be a slight variation from the other. That accident might be the cause of original invention, the underwritten will prove. About twelve years ago, on trying my piano-forte, after tuning, by putting my fingers casually (with some degree of musical rhythmus) upon the short keys, avoiding the long ones, it surpris'd me much to hear an agreeable Scots melody. This is so curious and so certain,

* "Much more so than *John come kiss me now*, which, as the Scots say, was originally a church chant."

The young folks were also summoned out in the morning by the same exhilarating sound.

The *bag-pyp* blew, and they out threw
Quite from the townis vntald.

Thus also, in the epilogue to sir David Lindsay's *Satyre of the thrie estaits*, (written about 1550,) the speaker says :

Menstrell, BLAW UP ane brow' of France,
Let se quha hobbils best. (115)

When or how this instrument first found its way into this country, is almost beyond the reach of conjecture. The tradition of the Hebudes gives its introduction to the Danes or Norwegians, who were long possessed of these islands (116); which is sufficiently probable. There can be no question, indeed, either as to the antiquity or universality of this instrument: we find it to have been well-known to the Greeks and Romans, and it is at this day common in Italy and Germany. It must be observed, however, that the pipe at present used in the low country, or south of Scotland, is essentially different from the old highland pipe, which is uniformly blown with the breath, whereas the former, like the

(115) It is clear from this passage, that French dance tunes were in fashion at that period, as indeed we learn from another place :

Now hay for ioy and mirth I dance,
Tak thair ane gamond of France.

What, if any, resemblance exists between the old French and modern Scottish music, must be left to the researches of the musical antiquary.

(116) M'Donalds essay.

the Irish pipe, is filled by means of a bellows. (117)

In *The boulate*, an allegorical poem, by one Holland, written about 1450, a number of

(117) The merit of originality, it must be confessed, appears due to the highland pipe; the other being probably of almost recent introduction. Habbie Simson, who flourished in the latter part, as it is supposed, of the seventeenth century, was undoubtedly a lowland piper; but the idea given in the title to the excellent elegy on his death, *viz.*

“Who on his drone bore bonny flags;
“He made his cheeks as red as crimson,
“And babbed when he blew the bags,”

incontestably proves, that his instrument was the highland pipe. The song of *Maggie Lauder*, is still more modern. It celebrates the performance of a famous piper, who, though he lived upon the border, did not make use of a bellows; since, we find, he play'd his part so well, that his cheeks were “like the crimson.” Paradoxical, therefor, as it may appear, the lowland pipes were probably introduced out of England, in which country this species of bagpipe is a very ancient, as it was was once a very common instrument. “As melancholy as the drone of a Lincolnshire bagpipe,” is one of Falstaff's similes in the *first part of Shakespeares King Henry the fourth*;* and “a Yorkshire bagpiper” occurs in another proverbial saying. Performers, in short, on this instrument, which Chaucer has put into the hands of his pilgrim miller, (though it must be confessed that, as represented in one of the rude cuts in Caxtons edition, he blows the pipe with his mouth,) were formerly of sufficient consequence to be upon the household establishment of the English monarchs, and are still retained by the duke of Northumberland. See *Ancient songs*, 1790, p. xiii. *Reliques of ancient English poetry*, vol i. p. xxxvi. For much curious and interesting information, relative to the history and performance on the bagpipe, see Pennants *Tour in Scotland*, in 1772, part I p. 347. Macdonalds essay (already cited), Walkers *Historical Memoirs of the Irish bards*, p. 75. *Encyclopædia Britannica*, article BAGPIPE.

* See also Fullers *Wortbies*, p. 152.

musical instruments is enumerated, most, if not all, of which were probably then in use. The stanza alluded to is as follows :

All thus our ladye thai lose, with lyking and list,
 Menstralis and musicians, mo than I mene may,
 The *psaltry*, the *citholis*, the soft *atharist*,
 The 'croude' and the *monycordis*, the *gythornis* gay,
 The *rote*, and the *recordour*, the *ribus*, the *rist*,
 The *trump*, and the *taburn*, the *tympane* but tray;
 The *lilt pype*, and the *lute*, the *cithill* and *fist*,
 The *dulsate*, and the *dulsacordis*, the *schalin* of affray;
 The amyable *organis* usit full oft;
Clarions loud knellis,
Portatibis, and bellis,
Cymbaellonis in the cellis,
 That foundis so 'soft.' (118)

Of the eight shepherds mentioned in Wedderburns *Complaint*, "the fyrst hed ane *drone bagpipe*, the nyxt hed ane *pipe made of ane bleddir and of ane reid*, the third playit on ane *trump*," (116) the

(118) *Scotish poems*, 1792. iii. 179. Of these instruments some have been already, or will be hereafter explained, some require no explanation, and some are incapable of it. See *Ancient songs*, 1790, p. xli, &c. The *lilt-pype* is, probably, the *bag-pipe*. *Cymbaellon's* are *cymbals*. It is remarkable, that no mention is here made of the *harp*, which may seem to confirm the idea of its not being of general use in the lowlands, even in the time of James I.

(119) *Ane trump*, is a *Jews trump*, an instrument of great antiquity, for which see Pennants *Tour in Scotland in 1769*, 4to. p. 215. This was the favourite music of the Scottish witches, in the time of that sapient monarch James VI. "Agnes Tompson 'being' brought before the kings maiestie and his councill . . . confessed that vpon the night of All hollon euen last shee was accompanied as well with the persons afore-
 laide, as also with a great many other witches, to the num-

feyrd on ane *corne pipe* (120), the fyft playit on ane *pipe maid of ane gait borne*, the lext playit on

ber of two hundreth; and that all they together went to sea, each one in a riddle or ciue,* and went in the same very substantially, with flaggons of wine, making merrie and drinking by the way in the same riddles or ciues, to the k rike of North Barrick in Lowchian; & that after they had land d, tooke handles on the lande and daunced this reill or short daunce, finging all with one voice,

Commer goe ye before, commmer goe ye,
Gif ye will not goe before, commmer let me.

At which time shee confessed, that this Geillis Duncan [a servant girl] did goe before them playing this reill or daunce vpon a small *trump*, called a *Jewes trump*, vntill they entered into the kerk of North Barrick. These confessions made the king in a wonderfull admiration, and sent for the saile Geillis Duncane, who vpon the like trump did play the saide daunce before the kinges maiestie; who in respect of the strangenes of these matters, tooke great delight to be present at their examination." *News from Scotland*, &c. 15 1. 40. b. 1. The devil, however, being doubtless a much better musician than Geillis Duncane, was wont to entertain his fair votaries with the sound of the *barp* or *bagpipe*. A witch, being demanded if ever she had any pleasure in the devils company, "Never much," said she; "but one night going to a dancing upon Pentland-hills, he went before us, in the likeness of a rough tanny dog, *playing on a pair of p pes*: the spring he played was *The silly bit chicken, gar cast it a pick e, and it will grow meikle*." This good lady appears to have paid pretty dearly for her pleasure, had it been more exquisite; she and her husband, according to the enlightened piety of the age, being both burned alive. Some of the Swedish witches confessed that the devil used to "play upon a *barp* before them;" but this, it seems, was only when he was amourosly disposed. He did not, however, always condescend to perform, having, like other great men, a piper retained in his service; and only amusing himself with the composition of love-songs, and

* To this passage Shakspeare was indebted for the idea of his witch falling in a sieve. See *Macbeth*, act 1. scene 3.

tradition has probably no other foundation than the ridiculous travestie, made by these pious reformers, of certain “prophaine sangs for avoyding,” as their cant is, “of sinne and harlotrie,” and substituting a sort of blasphemous buffoonry in their place. “If,” says Mr. Tytler, “the other tunes, preserved of the old church music, were in the same stile of *John come kifs me now*, our fine old melodies, I think, could borrow nothing from them.” This, however, is not so clear; as *John come kifs me now* is certainly a very fine tune.

It is uncertain whether the air to which *Robt Jock* is sung or chanted be coeval with the original words, which appear to have been popular in 1568. Could the point be ascertained, it is probably one of the oldest Scottish song-tunes now extant.

The music, as well as the words, of *The bonny earl of Murray*, may be reasonably supposed contemporary with the event of his murder. *Tak your auld cloak about ye*, and *Waly waly up the bank*, have been already mentioned as productions of the sixteenth century: the air of each is a fine, and probably genuine specimen of ancient Scottish melody.

The next piece of Scottish music of which one is able to fix the date is *General Leslies march*, 1644. That the Aberdeen collection, printed in 1666, contains many songs of a much earlier pe-

that those who are totally ignorant of music, may amuse themselves by playing the same measure and motion of any well known tune upon the short keys only, which in modern instruments, are made of ebony, to distinguish them from the long ones, which are generally made of ivory.”

riod, we have a right to infer from the preservation of *O lusty May with Flora queen*, which is known to have been popular in 1549. The air of that song, and of the others inserted, from the same book, in the present volume, will be sufficient to shew that the characteristic melody of Scotland is under very little obligation to its compiler. At the end of the same publication are three singular compositions, for as many voices, which are conjectured to have been sung by peasants in the Christmas holidays, before the reformation: the music is a church chant (103).

(103) See extracts from one of these pieces before, p. 1. They are all very rude, and their antiquity is collected from the following lines:

All sones of Adam, rise up with me,
Go praise the blessed Trinitie, &c.
Then spake the archangel Gabriel, said, Ave, Mary mild,
The lord of lords is with thee, now shall you go with child:
Ecce ancilla domini.

Then said the virgin, as thou hast said, so mat it be,
Welcom be heavens king.
There comes a ship far sailing then,
Saint Michel was the stieres-man;
Saint Iohn fate in the horn:
Our lord harped, our lady sang,
And all the bells of heaven they rang,
On Christs sonday at morn, &c.

In the "Pleugh-song," all "the hyndis," are named, and all things belonging to the plough enumerated; the ploughmans cries to his oxen are given, and the like; but it will not bear transcribing. In the third edition of this work, printed at Aberdeen in 1682, (which Mr. Pinkerton "wishes very much to see,") this "pleugh-song," and the pieces which follow it, are omitted, and "severall of the choifest Italian-songs, and new-English-ayres," inserted in their stead. The tenor part, certainly, and the bass part, probably, appeared at the same time.

No direct evidence, it is believed, can be produced of the existence of any Scottish tune, now known, prior to the year 1660, exclusive of such as are already mentioned; nor is any one, even of those, to be found noted, either in print or manuscript, before that period.

Ramsay, in his *Tea-table miscellany*, published, as before observed, in 1724, remarks of the Scottish tunes, that though they “have not lengthened variety of music, yet they have an agreeable gaiety and natural sweetness, that make them acceptable wherever they are known, not only among ourselves, but in other countries. They are, for the most part,” he says, “so cheerful, that on hearing them well play’d or sung, we find it a difficulty to keep ourselves from dancing,” and, “what further adds to the esteem we have for them, is their antiquity, and their being universally known.” This passage is the rather noticed, as being the earliest testimony hitherto met with of the excellence and antiquity of Scottish music (134). From the two

(104) The following tunes, to which there are new words in the *Tea-table miscellany* appear from that circumstance to have been popular at the time of its publication: *Pokwarth on the green*, *We’s my heart that we should sunder*, *Carle and the king c me*, *Auld lang syne*, *Hallow ev’n*, *I wish my love were in a mire*, *The fourteenth of October*, *The broom of Cowden knows*, *The bonniest lass in a’ the world*, *The boatman*, *The kirk wad let me be*, *Saw ye my Peggy*, *Blin’ over the burn sweet Betty*, *The bonny grey ey’d morning*, *Logan water*, *For our lang biding here*, *My apron deary*, *I fixed my fancy on her*, *I loo’d a bonny lady*, *Gilder Roy*, *The yellow hair’d laddie*, *When she came ben she bobed*, *John Anderson my jo*, *Come kifs with me come clap with me*, *Rothes’s lament or Pinky house*, *Tibby Fowler in the glen*, *Where shall our good man ly*, *Allan Water*: or, *My love Annie’s very*

first volumes of Ramsays collection, "Mr. Thomson," he tells us, who was "allowed by all to be a good singer and teacher of Scots songs, culled his *Orpheus Caledonius*, the music for both the voice and flute, and the words of the songs finely engraven in a folio book for the use of persons of the highest quality in Britain, and dedicated to the "late queen." (105). Notwithstanding this compliment, Mr. Thomson does not appear to have been a man of either taste or genius: his selection is by no means judicious, and the few pieces not immediately taken from Ramsay of little merit (106). A very small collection of tunes, for the *Tea-table miscellany*,

bonnie, Where Helen lies, Gallowsbiels, Ranting roaring Willie, Sae merry as we have been, Steer her up and had her gawn, Bessy's taggies, Lochaber no more, Valiant Jocky, When at sent, &c. Gillikranky, The bappy clown, Jenny beguil'd the webster, Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny bride, We'll a' to Keiso go, Montrose's lines, Widow are ye warokin, The glancing of her apron, Auld sir Simon the king, (English) Through the wood laddie, A rock and a wee pickle tow, The bigbland laddie, Bessy Bell, The bonny lass of Brankfomo, The warwking of the faulds, O dear mother what shall I do, How can I be sad on my wedding day, Cauld ca'e in Aberdeen, Mucking of Geordys byer, Leith wynd, O'er Bogie, O'er the bills and far away.

(105) "Orpheus Caledonius, or a collection of the best Scottish songs, set to musick by W. Thomson, London, engraved and printed by the author, at his house in Leicester-fields," fo. no date. [1725?] Dedicated "To her highness the princess of Wales" (afterward queen). The second edition was published, with an additional volume, in 8vo. 1733.

(106) That Thomson either did not understand, or did not attend to what he published, is apparent from the following blunder, which is repeated in his second edition :

My apron is made of a *Lyneum* twine
Well set about wi' pearling *Syne*.

either before or soon after the appearance of Thomsons work, was published by Ramsay himself.

The insurrections of 1715 and 1745 seem to have inspired all the pipers in Scotland, having given rise to almost as many tunes as would fill a volume. Of these some have correspondent words, while those of others bear so little proportion to the merit of the melody, as to be either lost or neglected: a few of the rest will be found in the present collection; one of which is the subject of an interesting anecdote, related in Mr. Arnot's *History of Edinburgh* (107).

A Lyncum should be *The Lyncum* (i. e. Lincoln), and *Syne* should be *fine*. Though a certain prolific writer, whose confidence is more remarkable than his veracity, has been pleased to assert, that "*Lincum licht*, is a common Glasgow phrase for *v. ry light*," and that "no particular cloth was ever made at Lincoln," every one knows the latter part of the assertion to be false, which seems a sufficient reason for disbelieving the former part of it to be true.

(107) "After the rebellion, 1745, the divided spectators frequently displayed in the theatre a spirit of political dissension. Upon the anniversary of the battle of Culloden, 1749, this animosity rose to a height which threatened consequences of a serious nature. Certain military gentlemen who were in the play-house, called out to the audience to play *Culloden*, [a tune composed in order to keep up the remembrance of the bloody defeat of an unfortunate party.] This was regarded by the audience as ungenerously and insolently upbraiding the country with her misfortunes. Resenting it accordingly, they ordered the band to play *You're welcome 'Charlie' Stuart*. The musicians complying, instantly a number of officers attacked the orchestra, with drawn swords, and leaped upon the stage. Among them was the son of a chieftain, who had drawn the pretender on to his rash attempt, by offering to join him with his clan, and who, upon the prince's landing, raised his clan, it is true: but, instead of fulfilling his engagements;

About the year 1750, Mr Oswald, a music-feller, in London, published, a large collection of Scottish tunes, under the title of *The Caledonian pocket companion*, a work in which he must have exerted prodigious industry. The number of airs in these twelve volumes (which are, however, thin enough to bind up together in one) is not less than between 5 and 600, and includes many very ancient, very excellent, and very curious pieces, no where else to be found, nor ever before published. The following favourite airs: *Alloa house*, *The banks of Forth*, *Roslin castle*, *The braes of Ballendine*, and several others, were composed by Oswald himself, of whom Mr. Tytler observes, that his genius in composition, joined to his taste in the performance of Scottish music, was natural and pathetic.

A smaller collection was edited about the same period, by M^r Gibbon, who, as well as Oswald,

joined the royal army. This young gentleman leaping upon the stage, to display the zealoufness of his loyalty, slipped his foot, and fell flat upon the stage. The spectators being tickled with the circumstance, an immense peal of laughter burst through the house, which exasperated the indignation of the officers. Mean time fiddle-sticks being unable to cope with polished steel, the musicians fled; but the military were not long able to remain masters of the field. They were assailed from the galleries with apples, snuff-boxes, broken forms, in short, with every thing missile that could be laid hold of. The officers at once consulted their safety, and went in quest of revenge, by quitting the stage, in order to attack the galleries, which they stormed sword in hand. The inhabitants of these upper regions defended themselves from the fury of the soldiers, by barricading their doors. The highland chairmen, learning the nature of the quarrel, with their poles attacked the officers in the rear, who, being neither able to advance nor retreat, were obliged to surrender at discretion, leaving the chairmen masters of the field." P 374.

indulges himself a little too much in affected variations. Selected songs and melodies have been since published by Bremner, Sutherland and Corri, Napier, and Johnson; in the last of which, intitled "The Scots musical museum," (in four volumes.) are many curious pieces, not, it is believed, to be elsewhere met with.

The object of the preceding enquiry has been to discover facts, not to indulge conjecture. Those songs and tunes, therefore, of which intrinsic evidence alone may be supposed to ascertain the age, are left to the genius and judgement of the connoisseur: such, for instance, as *Hero and Leander*, *Lady Ann Bothwells lament*, (108) *Muirland Willie*, *Ay waking oh! The lowlands of Holland*, *Erw-bughts Marion*, *The blythsome bridale*,

(108) Mr. Tytler classes these two ballads together in his *second epoch*, that is, in the reigns of James IV. James V. and queen Mary; but then he does the same by *Leader haughs and Yarrow*, which has all the appearance of a song not older than the present century. All his *epochs*, indeed, are perfectly fanciful and unfounded. The editor of *Select Scottish ballads* pretends, that in a quarto manuscript in his possession, "containing a collection of poems, by different hands, from the reign of queen Elizabeth to the middle of the last century, when it was apparently written, there are two *balowes*, as they are there stiled, the first, *The balow, Allan*, the second, *Palmer's balow*; this last," he says, "is that commonly called *Lady Bothwell's lament*, and the three first stanzas in this [his own] edition, are taken from it, as is the last from *Allan's balow*. They are injudiciously mingled," he adds, "in Ramsay's edition, and several stanzas of his own added." Part of this is certainly false, and the rest of it probably so. Though some words, and even lines, of Ramsay's copy are different from that in the *Scots poems*, 1706, the number of stanzas is the same in both.

My jo Janet, Auld Rob Morris, Rare Willie drown'd in Yarrow, Katherine Ogie, (109) Maggy Lawder, (110) Sweet Williams ghost, Jobny Faa, &c. It is however to be hoped that the future researches of the antiquaries of Scotland will be so diligent and successful as to leave no doubts either on this or any other branch of their national antiquities.

The æra of Scottish music and Scottish song is now passed (111). The pastoral simplicity and

(109) Was "sung by Mr. Abell, at his consort, in Stationers hall," about 1680.

(110) Dr. Percy, in his *Essay on the ancient English minstrels*, p. xxxvii. observes, that "in the old song of Maggy Lawder, a piper is asked, by way of distinction, "COME ZE FRAE THE BORDER?" Now, without meaning to dispute the antiquity of the song, though it cannot surely be very great, it may be fairly assumed, that the learned essayist never met with a copy, either printed or manuscript, so antiquated as to have the z substituted for the y. Any modern ballad, though but written yesterday, might, by this curious Chattertonian manœuvre, (in the use or abuse of which Dr. P. is supposed not to have been very sparing,) pass for one of 2 or 300 years old. Maggies question, at the same time, is not "COME YE FRAE," but

"LIVE YOU UPO' the border?"

which, it is probable, many of his profession might do, for the conveniency of attending fairs and public meetings in both kingdoms. That this tune was popular at the reformation, or about the middle of the 16th century, is utterly incredible.

(111) Those who presume, at present, to direct the public taste, in regard to Scottish music, seem totally insensible of the merit of the original songs, thinking it necessary to engage the prolific (if not prostituted) muse of Peter Pindar, to supply them with new words by contract. They have only, afterward, to hire some Italian fidler, of equal eminence, to

natural genius of former ages no longer exist : a total change of manners has taken place in all parts of the country, and servile imitation usurped the place of original invention. All, therefor, which now remains to be wished, is that industry should exert itself to retrieve and illustrate the reliques of departed genius.

III. A few words should, and but a few can, be added, concerning the ancient musical instruments of the Scots ; of which, perhaps, they have at no period, possessed any great variety. These instruments, in the time of Sylvester Giraldus, were the HARP, or *cythara*, *tympanum*, and *chorus*. The *tympanum* resembled the *tabor*, *tambour de Basque*, or *tambourin*, and the *chorus* was a sort of double trumpet, of which the form is preserved in Lucinius's *Musurgia*, printed at Strasburg in 1536. The continuator of Fordun mentions James I. as a masterly performer on the *tympanum* and *chorus*, as well as on the *psaltery* and *organ*, the *tibia* and *lyra*, the *tuba* and *fistula*, words which one cannot pretend to translate ; adding, that he touched the *harp* (*cythara*) like another Orpheus (112) ; and the translator of Boethius expressly mentions, that " he was richt crafty in playing baith of the lute and harp, and findry othir instrumentis of musik." Notwithstanding these authorities, it seems highly probable, that the harp was chiefly confined to the

furnish them with tunes, and the business will be complete. The practice, however ingenious, is by no means unprecedented. See before, p. lx.

(112) l. 16. c. 28.

highlanders, whom, along with their Irish brethren, Major notices as excellent performers upon that instrument; although it is now totally unknown in the highlands (113); as there appears no other evidence of its having ever been in use among the lowland Scots.

The BAGPIPE may be regarded as the national instrument, being a universal favourite with the people, to whom it has afforded a grateful harmony for many centuries, being introduced by the royal bard among the disorderly festivities of *Peblis to the play*.

With that Will Swane come sweitand out,
Ane meikle millar man,
Giff I fall dance, haue doune, lat se,
Blaw up the *bagpyp* than. (114)

(113) "The last of these strolling harpers," says Mr. Tytler, "was Rory or Roderick Dall, [*i. e.* blind Roderick] who, about fifty years ago, was well known and much cared for by the highland gentry, whose houses he frequented. His chief residence was about Blair in Athole, and Dunkeld. He was esteemed a good composer, and a fine performer on the harp, to which he sung in a pathetic manner. Many of his songs," he adds, "are preserved in that country." *Dissertation*, &c. See also M'Donald's essay "of the influence of poetry and music upon the highlanders," prefixed to his *Collection of highland airs*. Another blind harper, named *Tuskne*, is mentioned in one of Dr. Pennecuik's poems, at the end of his *Description of Tweeddale*, Edin. 1715.

(114) From a subsequent stanza we learn, that the piper would have been very well contented with

Thre happenis for half ane day;

though, moderate as his demands were, they appear not to have been complied with; the company, which was numerous, being probably unable to raise a sum equal to about half an English farthing: for which the musician very charitably bids "the meikill deuvill gang with" them.

ane *recordar* (121), the feuint plait on ane *fiddill*, and the laft plait on ane *qubiffil*."

their attendant airs. "A reverend minifter," fays our author, "told me, that one, who was *the devils piper*, a wizzard, confefled to him, that at a ball of dancing the foul fpirit taught him a boudy fong, *to fing and play*, as it were this night; and ere two days paffed, all the lads and lasses of the town were liting it through the ftreet: It were abomination to rehearfe it." See *Satans invisible world discovered*. It is a pity, however, that the air, at leaft, was not preferved; as we know, from Corellis account of his moft celebrated fonata, that his infernal majesty is an excellent compofer: and the accompaniment of a presbyterian hymn would have proved a fufficient antidote againft its moft diabolical effects. The trump or Jews harp, according to both Martin and Macdonald, is the only musical instrument of the St. Kildians. It difpofes them, however, to dance mightily, and they have a number of reels.

(120) A *corn pipe* is a *born pipe*, *pipeau de corne*. The instrument is mentioned in Spensers *Shepherds calendar*:

Before them yode a lufly taberere,
That to the many on a *borne pype* played,
Whereto they dauncen eche one with his mayd,
'To fee thefe folkes make fuche jouiffaunce,
Made my heart after the pype to daunce.

This, it has been conjectured, is the instrument alluded to by Ramsay in his *Gentle shepherd*:

When I begin to tune my *stock and born*,
With a' her face she flaws a cauldriife scorn, &c.

Which he explains in a note, to be "a reed or whistle, with a horn fixed to it by the smaller end." The figure of this instrument may be feen under the ingenious Mr. Allans head of Ramsay prefixed to his elegant edition of the *Gentle shepherd*, as well as in the first of thofe beautiful and characteristic designs with which it is ornamented. See alfo the vignette (by the fame excellent artist) on the title page of the prefent volume.

Richard Brathwaite, however, (*Strappado for the dewill*, 1615,) has a poem, addrefled "To the queen of harvest, &c.

We learn from a curious passage in Brantome, (already quoted,) that the good people of Edinburgh used to accompany their psalms with wretched fiddles and small *rebecs*; of which, he says, there was no want in the country. The vocal and instrumental performances, or rather poetry and music, of these godly reformers, seem to have been admirably suited to each other.

The *violin* has been incroaching for some time on the province and popularity of the bagpipe; and will one day, most probably, as it has very nearly done in England, silence it entirely: an event which some ignorant or conceited pipers, by endeavouring to strain the instrument to exertions it is incapable of, seem desirous to accelerate (122). Great praise, however, is due to the highland society, for the encouragement it gives to performers of merit by an annual prize.

much honoured by the reed, *corn-pipe* and whistle:" and it must be remembered, that the shepherd boys of Chaucers time, had

— many a floite and litlyng horne,
And *piés made of grené corne*;

and also that, in the *Midsummer nights dream*, Titania reproaches the fairy king, for having

— in the shape of Corin sate all day,
Playing on *pipcs of corn*, and versing love
To amorous *Phillida*.

(121) A small flute or flagelet.

(122) See *Encyclopæda Britannica*, article BAGPIPE, and M'Donalds essay, p. 14.

In the hope that this investigation, which, dry, tedious, and imperfect as it is, will, perhaps, be occasionally found to throw a glimmering light upon a subject hitherto obscure, may hereafter provoke the exertions of some person qualified, in point of erudition, information, musical knowledge, taste, and language, to do it justice, these pages are concluded with satisfaction.

Then you, whose symphony of souls proclaim
Your kin to heav'n, add to your country's fame ;
And shew that musick may have as good fate
In Albion's glens, as Umbria's green retreat :
And with Correlli's soft Italian song
Mix *Cowdon knows*, and *Winter nights are long*.

RAMSAY.

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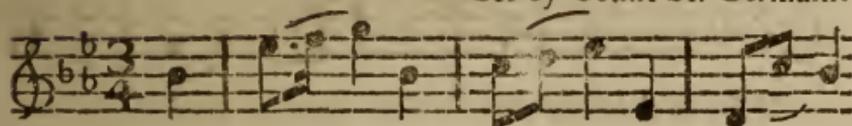
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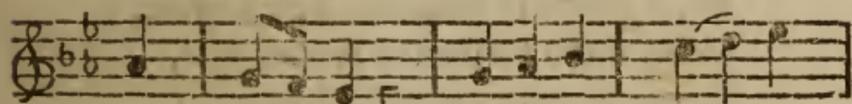
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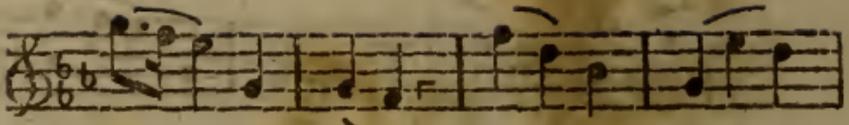
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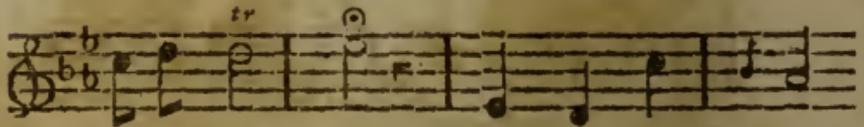
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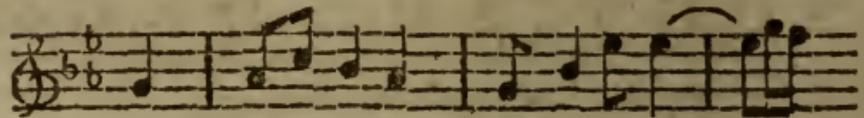
heart a - larms, Who this def-tin'd



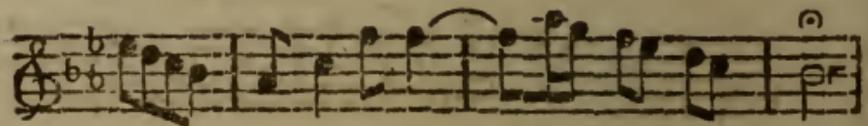
heart a - larms, What kind of nymph the



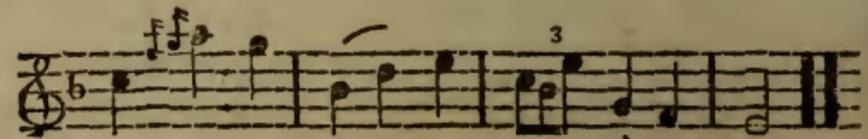
heavens de - cree, What kind of nymph



the hea - - - - -



- - - - - vens de - cree,



The maid that's made for love and me.

Who pants to hear the sigh sincere,
Who melts to see the tender tear,
From each ungentle passion free;
Such the maid that's made for me.

Who joys whene'er she sees me glad,
 Who sorrows when she sees me sad,
 For peace and me can pomp resign ;
 Such the heart that's made for mine.

Whose soul with gen'rous friendship glows,
 Who feels the blessing she bestows,
 Gentle to all, but kind to me ;
 Such be mine, if such there be.

Whose genuine thoughts, devoid of art,
 Are all the natives of her heart,
 A simple train, from falsehood free ;
 Such the maid that's made for me.

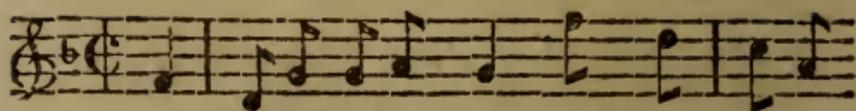
Avaunt, ye light coquets, retire,
 Whom glittering fops around admire ;
 Unmov'd your tinsel charms I see,
 More genuine beauties are for me.

Should Love, fantastic as he is,
 Raise up some rival to my blifs,
 And should she change, but can that be ?
 No other maid is made for me.

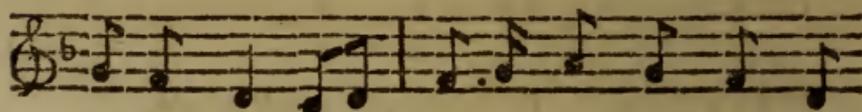
S O N G II.

BY ALLAN RAMSAY*.

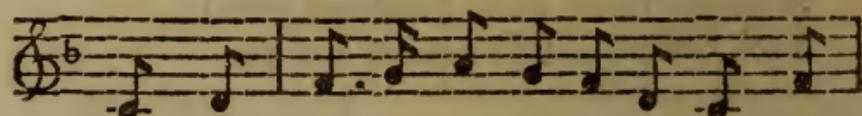
Tune, *The wawking of the faulds.*



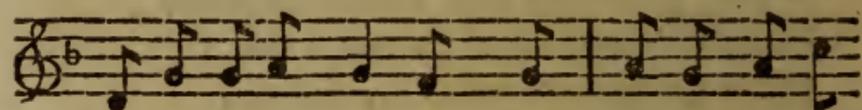
My Peggy is a young thing, Just enter'd



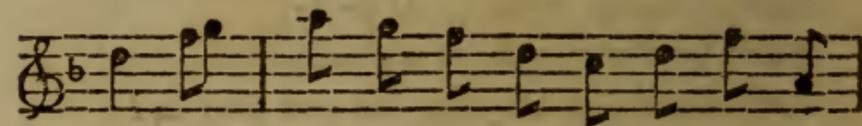
in her teens, Fair as the day, and sweet as



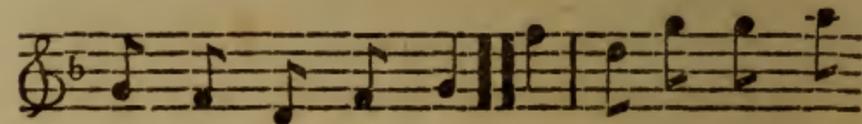
May, Fair as the day, and always gay. My



Peggy is a young thing, And I'm not ve-ry

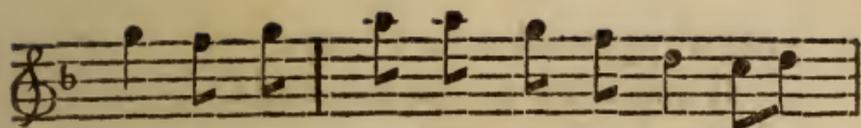


auld, Yet well I like to meet her at The

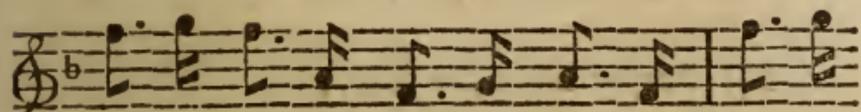


wawking of the fauld. My Peggy speaks fae

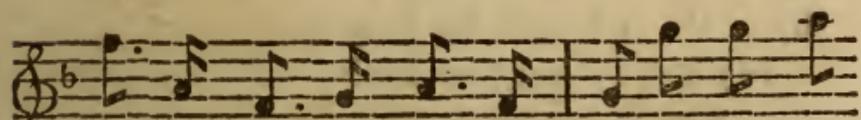
*In "The Gentle Shepherd."



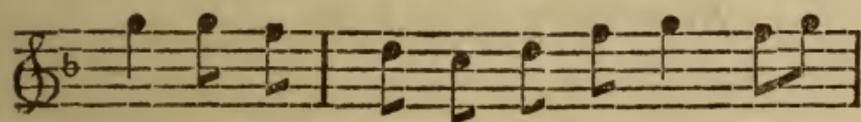
sweet-ly when-e'er we meet a-lane, I



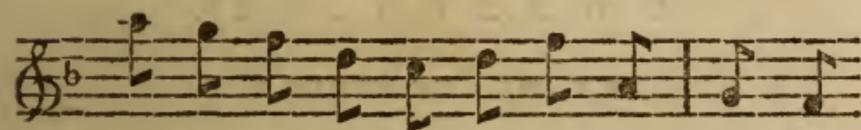
wi' nae mair to lay my care, I wi' nae



mair of a' that's rare. My Peggy speaks fae



sweetly, To a' the lave I'm cauld; But



she gars a' my spi-rits glow, At wawking



of the fauld.

My Peggy smiles fae kindly,
Whene'er I whisper love,
That I look down on a' the town,
That I look down upon a crown.

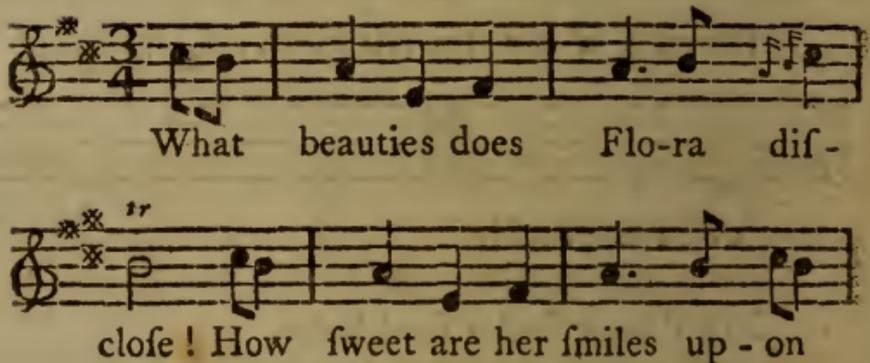
My Peggy smiles sae kindly,
 It makes me blythe and bauld,
 And naithing gi'es me sic delight
 As wawking of the fauld.

My Peggy sings sae fastly,
 When on my pipe I play ;
 By a' the rest it is confest,
 By a' the rest, that she sings best.
 My Peggy sings sae fastly,
 And in her sangs are tald
 With innocence the wale of sense,
 At wawking of the fauld.

S O N G III.

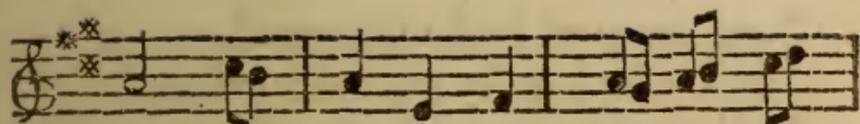
T W E E D - S I D E *.

BY MR. CRAWFORD.

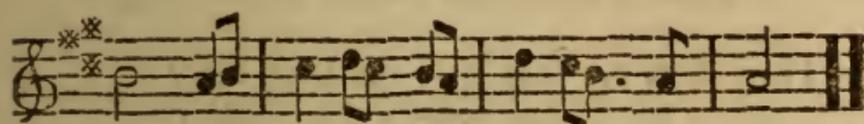


What beauties does Flo-ra dis -
 close ! How sweet are her smiles up - on

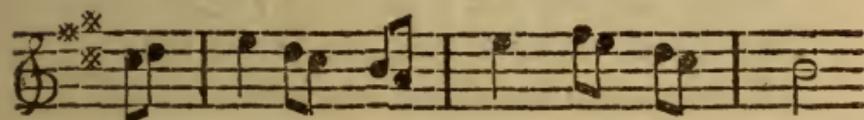
* Several of the ideas in this beautiful pastoral are closely imitated from Solomons song.



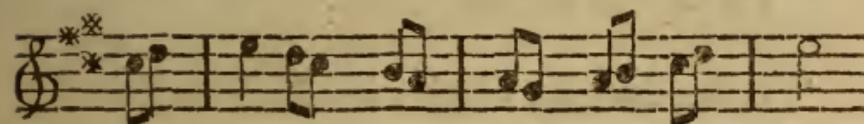
Tweed! Yet Mary's, still sweet-er than



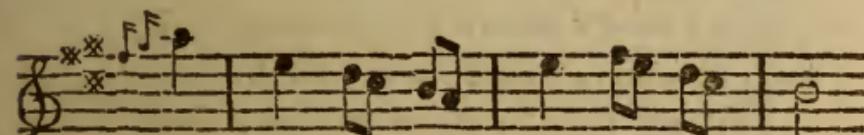
those, Both nature and fan-cy ex - ceed.



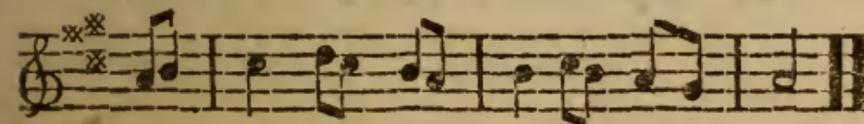
Nor dai - fy, nor sweet blush-ing rose,



Not all the gay flowers of the field,



Not Tweed glid-ing gen-tly thro' those,



Such beau-ty and pleasure does yield.

The warblers are heard in the grove,
The linnet, the lark, and the thrush,
The blackbird, and sweet cooing dove,
With musick enchant ev'ry bush.

Come, let us go forth to the mead,
 Let us see how the primroses spring;
 We'll lodge in some village on Tweed,
 And love while the feather'd folks sing.

How does my love pass the long day?
 Does Mary not 'tend a few sheep?
 Do they never carelessly stray,
 While happily she lyes asleep?
 Tweed's murmurs should lull her to rest;
 Kind nature indulging my bliss,
 To relieve the soft pains of my breast,
 I'd steal an ambrosial kiss.

'Tis she does the virgins excell,
 No beauty with her may compare;
 Love's graces around her do dwell,
 She's fairest where thousands are fair.
 Say, charmer, where do thy flocks stray?
 Oh! tell me at noon where they feed;
 Shall I seek them on sweet winding Tay,
 Or the pleasanter banks of the Tweed?

SONG IV.

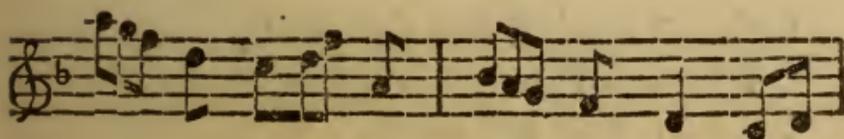
TO MRS. A. H. ON SEEING HER AT A CONSORT.

To the tune of, *The bonniest lass in a' the world.*

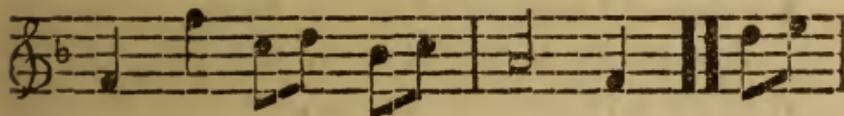
Look where my dear Ha - mil - la smiles,



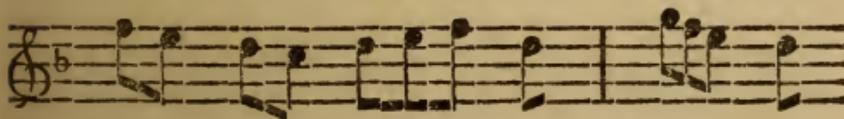
Ha - mil - la! heavenly charmer; See



how with all their arts and wiles The



Loves and Grac - es arm her. A



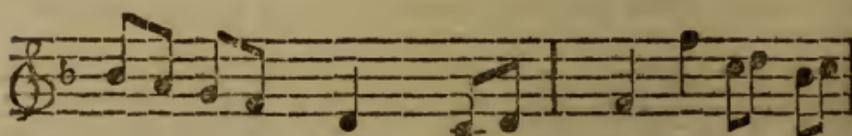
blush dwells glow - ing on her



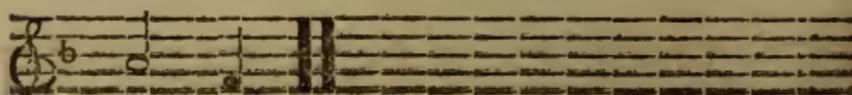
cheeks, Fair feats of youth - ful



pleasures, There Love in smil - ing



lan-guage speaks, There spreads his rof - y

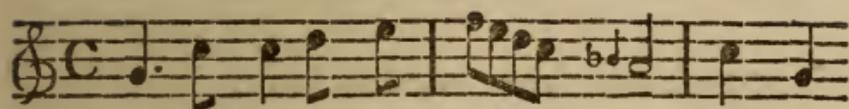


trea-fures.

O fairest maid, I own thy pow'r,
I gaze, I sigh, and languish,
Yet ever, ever will adore,
And triumph in my anguish.
But ease, O charmer, ease my care,
And let my torments move thee ;
As thou art fairest of the fair,
So I the dearest love thee.

S O N G V.

ANN THOU WERE MY AIN THING.



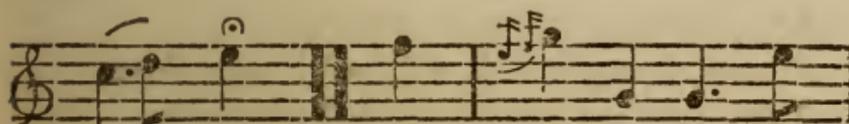
Ann thou were my ain thing, I would



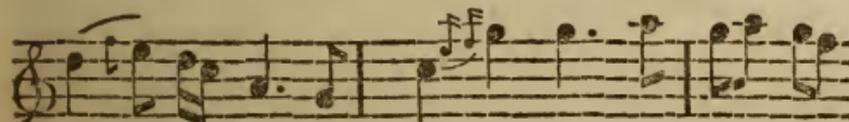
love thee, I would love thee; Ann thou



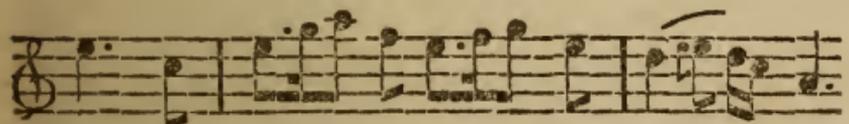
were my ain thing, How dearly would I



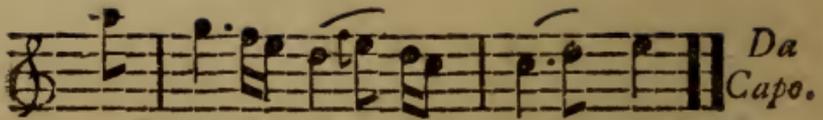
love thee! Of race divine thou



needs must be, Since nothing earth-ly e-quals



thee; For hea-ven's fake, oh! fa-vour me,



Who on-ly 'live' to love thee.

The gods one thing peculiar have,
 To ruin none whom they can save;
 O! for their sake, support a slave,
 Who only lives to love thee.

Ann thou were, &c.

To merit I no claim can make,
 But that I love; and, for 'thy' sake,
 What man can name I'll undertake,
 So dearly do I love thee.

Ann thou were, &c.

My passion, constant as the sun,
 Flames stronger still, will ne'er have done,
 Till Fates my thread of life have spun,
 Which breathing out I'll love thee.

Ann thou were, &c.

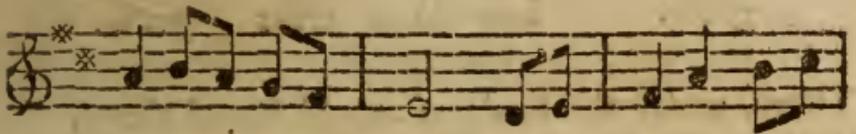
S O N G VI.

THE YELLOW-HAIR'D LADDIE*.

BY ALLAN RAMSAY.



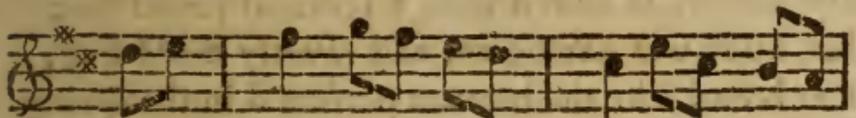
In April, when prim - ros - es



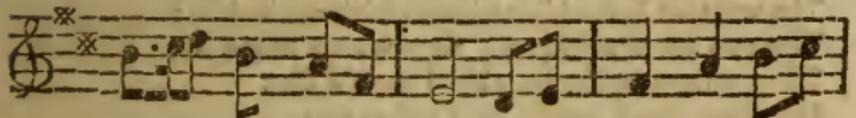
paint the sweet plain, And summer ap -



proach - ing re - joic - eth the swain,



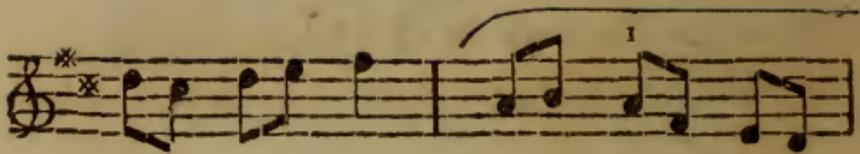
The yel - low - hair'd lad - die would



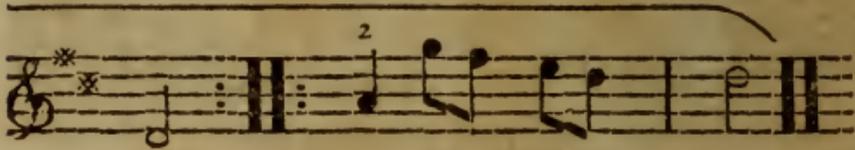
oft - en times go . To wilds and déep

* THE AULD YELLOW-HAIR'D LADDIE.

The yellow-hair'd laddie sat down on yon brae,
Cries, Milk the ews, lassie, let name of them gae ;
And ay she milked, and ay she fang,
The yellow-hair'd laddie shall be my goodman.
And ay she milked, &c.



glens, where the haw - thorn trees



grow. haw-thorn trees grow.

There, under the shade of an old sacred thorn,
 With freedom he sung his loves ev'ning and morn;
 He sang with so soft and enchanting a sound,
 That Silvans and Fairies unseen danc'd around.

The shepherd thus sung, Tho' young Maya be fair,
 Her beauty is dash'd with a scornful proud air;
 But Susie was handsome, and sweetly could sing,
 Her breath like the breezes perfum'd in the spring.

The weather is cauld, and my clathing is thin;
 The ewes are new clipped, they winna bught in;
 They winna bught in, tho' I shou'd die:
 O yellow-haird laddie, be kind to me.
They winna bught in, &c.

The good wife cries butt the house, Jenny, come ben,
 'The cheese is to mak, and the butter's to kirn;
 Tho' butter, and cheese, and a' shou'd four,
 I'll crack and kifs wi' my love ae haff hour;
 It's ae haff hour, and we's e'en make it three,
 For the yellow-hair'd laddie my husband shall be.

That Madie, in all the gay bloom of her youth,
Like the moon was unconstant, and never spoke
truth ;

But Susie was faithful, good-humour'd and free,
And fair as the goddesses who sprung from the sea.

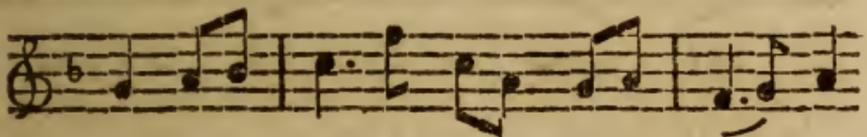
That mamma's fine daughter, with all her great dow'r,
Was awkwardly airy, and frequently fow'r :
Then, sighing, he wished, would parents agree,
The witty sweet Susie his mistress might be.

SONG VII.

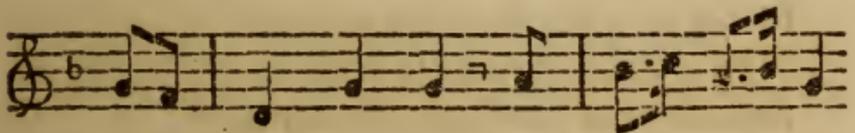
KATHARINE OGIE.



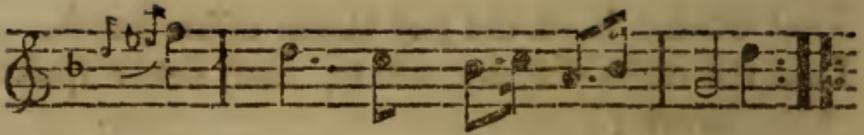
As walk-ing forth to view the



plain, Up - on a morn - ing ear - ly,



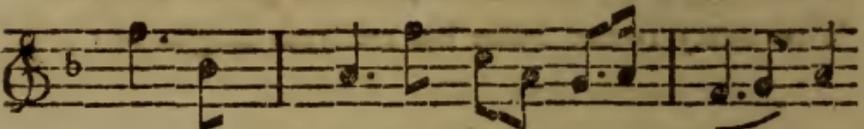
While May's sweet scent did cheer my brain.



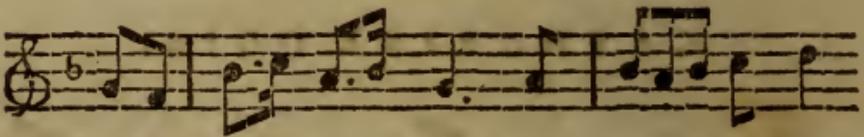
From flowers which grow so rarely,



I chanc'd to meet a pret - ty



maid, She thin'd tho' it was fo - gie ;



I ask'd her name: Sweet fir, she said,



My name is Katharine O - gie.

I stood a while, and did admire
To see a nymph so stately ;
So brisk an air there did appear
In a country maid so neatly :
Such natural sweetness she display'd,
Like a lillie in a bogie ;
Diana's self was ne'er array'd
Like this same Katharine Ogie.

Thou flow'r of females, beauty's queen,
 Who sees thee sure must prize thee ;
 Tho' thou art dress'd in robes but mean,
 Yet these cannot disguise thee :
 Thy handsome air, and graceful look,
 Far excels any clownish rogie ;
 Thou'rt match for laird, or lord, or duke,
 My charming Katharine Ogie.

O were I but some shepherd swain,
 To feed my flock beside thee,
 At houghting time to leave the plain,
 In milking to abide thee ;
 I'd think myself a happier man,
 With Kate, my club, and dogie,
 Than he that hugs his thousands ten,
 Had I but Katharine Ogie.

Then I'd despise th' imperial throne,
 And statemens dangerous stations ;
 I'd be no king, I'd wear no crown,
 I'd smile at conquering nations ;
 Might I caress and still possess
 This lass, of whom I'm vogie ;
 For these are toys, and still look less
 Compar'd with Katharine Ogie.

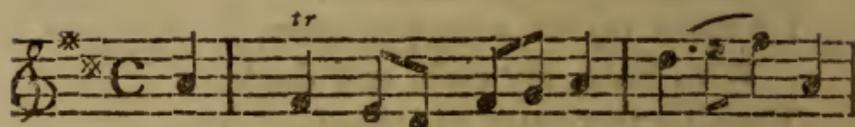
But I fear the gods have not decreed
 For me so fine a creature,

Whose beauty rare makes her exceed
All other works of nature :
Clouds of despair surround my love,
That are both dark and fogie ;
Pity my case, ye powers above !
Else I die for Katharine Ogie.

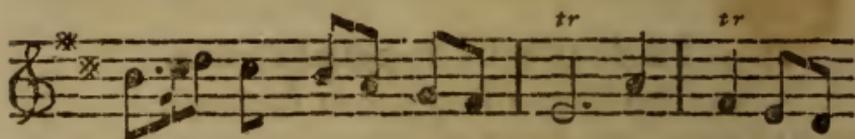
S O N G VIII.

THE LASS OF PEATTIE'S MILL.

BY ALLAN RAMSAY.



The lass of Peattie's mill, So



bon-ny, blyth and gay, In spite of



all my skill, She stole my heart a-



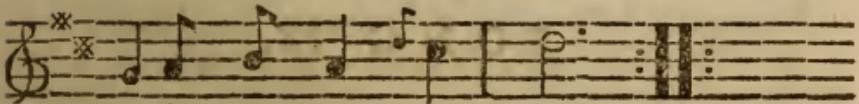
way. When tedding of the hay,



Bare - head - ed on the green, Love



'midst her locks did play, And



wan-ton'd in her een.

Her arms, white, round and smooth,
Breasts rising in their dawn,
To Age it would give youth,
To press 'em with his hand.
Thro' all my spirits ran
An extasy of bliss,
When I such sweetness fand
Wrapt in a balmy kifs.

Without the help of art,
Like flowers which grace the wild,
She did her sweets impart,
Whene'er she spoke or smil'd.
Her looks they were so mild,
Free from affected pride;
She me to love beguil'd,
I wish'd her for my bride.

O had I all that wealth
 Hopeton's high mountains * fill,
 Insur'd long life and health,
 And pleasure at my will;
 I'd promise and fulfill,
 That none but bonny she,
 The lass of Peattie's mill,
 Shou'd share the fame wi' me.

S O N G IX.

ON CELIA PLAYING ON THE HARPSICORD AND SINGING

BY TOBIAS SMOLLETT, M. D.

Moderato.

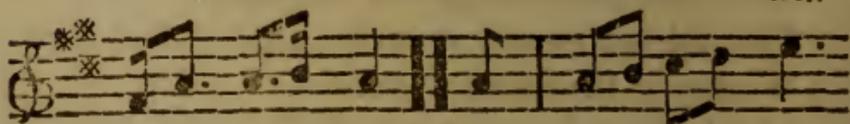
Set by Mr. Shield.



When Sa-pho struck the qui-v'ring



wire, The throbb-ing breast was

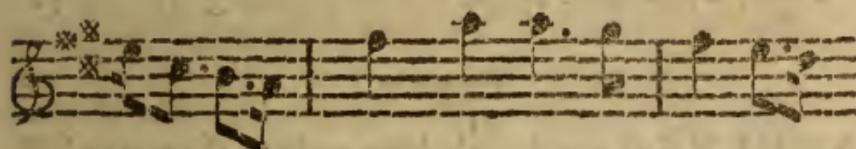


all on fire: And when she rais'd

* "Thirty-three miles south-west of Edinburgh; where the right honourable the earl of Hopeton's mines of gold and lead are." RAMSAY.



the vo - cal lay, The cap-tive



soul was charm'd a-way: And when she



rais'd the vo - cal lay, The



cap - tive soul was charm'd a-way.

But had the nymph possess'd with these
Thy softer, chaster pow'r to please;
Thy beauteous air of sprightly youth;
Thy native smiles of artless truth;

The worm of grief had never prey'd
On the forsaken, love-sick maid:
Nor had she mourn'd an hapless flame,
Nor dash'd on rocks her tender frame.

SONG X.

BY ALLAN RAMSAY*.

Tune, *Winter was cauld, and my cleathing was thin*†.

PEGGY.

WHEN first my dear laddie gade to the green hill,
 And I at ew-milking first sey'd my young skill,
 To bear the milk-bowie no pain was to me,
 When I at the boughting forgather'd with thee.

PATIE.

When corn-riggs wav'd yellow, and blew hether-
 bells
 Bloom'd bonny on moorland and sweet rising fells,
 Nae birns, briers, or breckens gave trouble to me,
 If I found the berries right ripen'd for thee.

PEGGY.

When thou ran or wrestled, or putted the stane,
 And came off the victor, my heart was ay fain;
 Thy ilka sport manly gave pleasure to me,
 For nane can put, wrestle, or run swift as thee.

PATIE.

Our Jenny sings saily the *Cowdon Broom-Knows*,
 And Rosy liltis swiftly the *Milking the ewes*;

* In "The Gentle Shepherd."

† See p. 13.

There's few *Jenny Nettles* like Nanfy can sing,
 At *Throw the wood laddie* Befs gars our lugs ring:

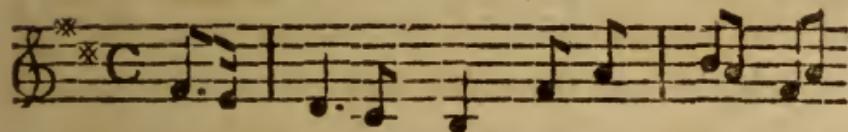
But when my dear Peggy sings, with better skill,
 The *Boatman*, *T-wede-side*, or the *Lafs of the mill*,
 'Tis many times sweeter and pleasing to me;
 For tho' they sing nicely, they cannot like thee.

PEGGY.

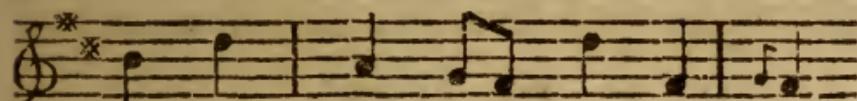
How easy can lasses trow what they desire!
 And praises sae kindly increases love's fire:
 Give me still this pleasure, my study shall be
 To make myself better and sweeter for thee.

S O N G XI.

E T R I C K B A N K S.



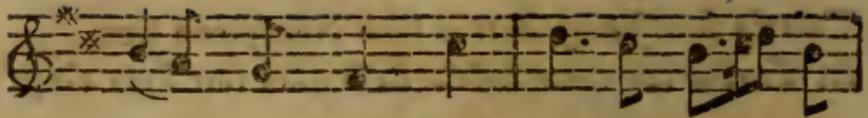
On E-trick banks, in a summer's



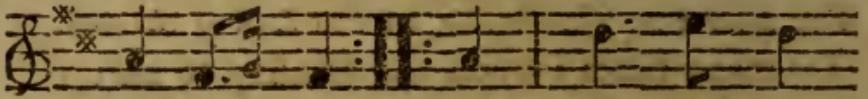
night, At glowm - ing when the sheep



drave hame, I met my lass' - y



braw and tight, Came wad-ing, bare-foot,



a' her lane: My heart grew light,



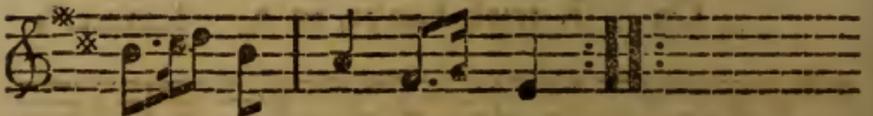
I ran, I flang My arms a-bout



her lil - ly neck, And kifs'd and



clap'd her there fou lang; My words they



were na mo - ny feck.

I said, My lassie, will ye go
 To the highland hills, the Earse to learn?
 I'll baith gi'e thee a cow and ew,
 When ye come to the brigg of Earn.

At Leith auld meal comes in, ne'er fash,
 And herrings at the Broomy Law;
 Chear up your heart, my bony lafs,
 There's gear to win we never saw.

All day when we have wrought enough,
 When winter, frosts and snaw begin,
 Soon as the sun gaes west the loch,
 At night when you sit down to spin,
 I'll screw my pipes and play a spring;
 And thus the weary night will end,
 Till the tender kid and lamb-time bring
 Our pleafant summer back a gain.

Syne when the trees are in their bloom,
 And gowans glent o'er ilka field,
 I'll meet my lafs amang the broom,
 And lead you to my summer shield:
 Then far frae a' their scornfu' din,
 That make the kindly hearts their sport,
 We'll laugh and kifs, and dance and sing,
 And gar the langest day seem short.

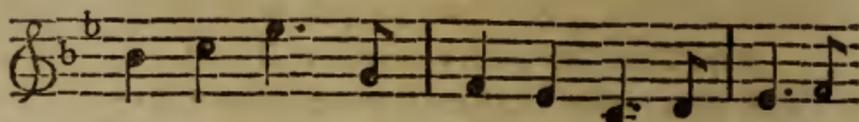
SONGS XII AND XIII.

THE YOUNG LAIRD AND EDINBURGH KATY.

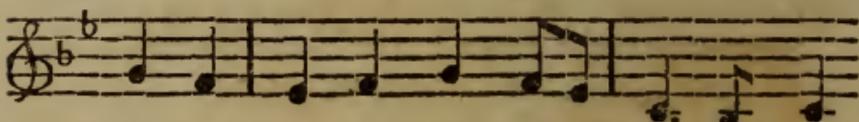
BY ALLAN RAMSAY.



Now wat ye wha I met yestreen,



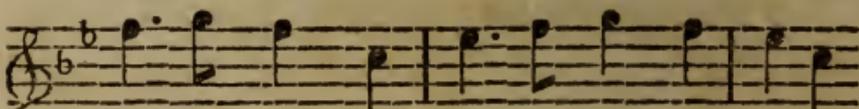
Coming down the street, my jo? My mistress



in her tartan screen, Fow bonny, braw



and fweet, my jo. My dear, quoth I, thanks

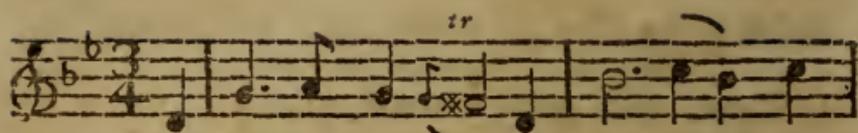


to the night, That ne-ver wish'd a lover

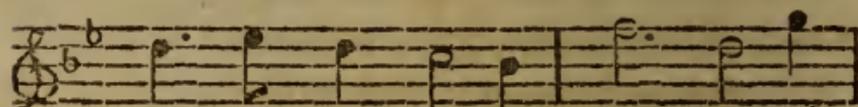


ill, Since ye're out of your mither's

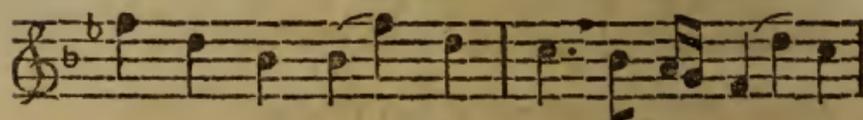
KATY'S ANSWER.



My mither's ay glowran o'er me, Tho'



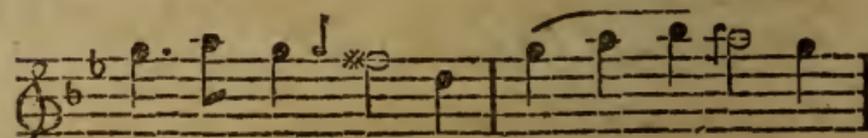
she did the same be - fore me; I



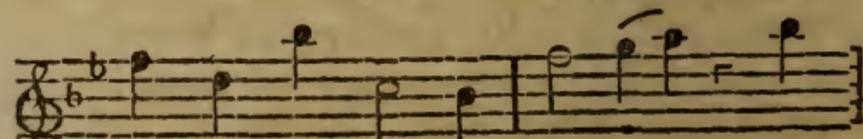
can - na get leave to look to my loove, Or



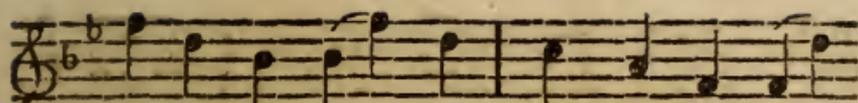
else she'll be like to de - vour me. Right



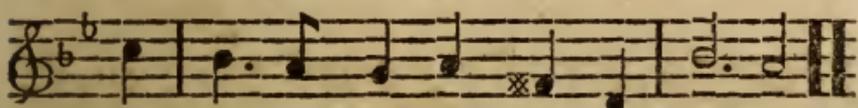
fain wad I tak ye'r of - fer, Sweet



fir, but I'll tine my toch - er; Then



San-dy ye'll fret, And wyte ye'r poor Kate,



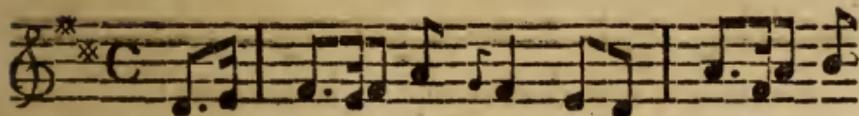
When-e'er ye keek in your toom coffer.

For tho' my father has plenty
Of filler and plenishing dainty,
Yet he's unco swear
To twin wi' his gear;
And fae we had need to be tenty.

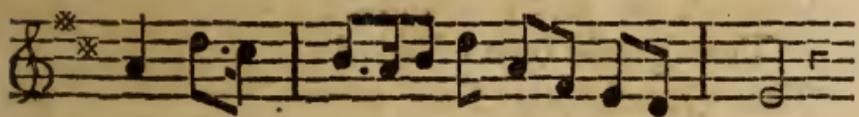
Tutor my parents wi' caution,
Be wylie in ilka motion;
Brag well o' ye'r land,
And there's my leal hand,
Win them, I'll be at your devotion.

S O N G XIV.

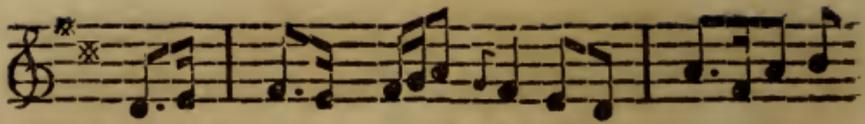
Tune, *Pinky house*.



By Pin-ky house oft let me



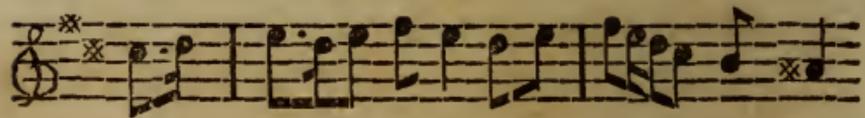
walk, While cir-cled in my arms,



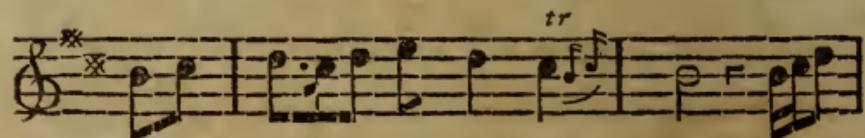
I hear my Nell - y sweet - ly



talk, And gaze o'er all her charms.



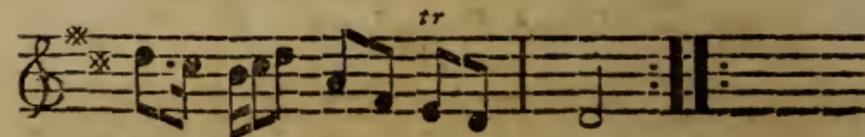
O let me e - ver fond be - hold



Those grac - es void of art! Those



cheer - ful smiles that sweet - ly hold In



will - ing chains my heart!

O come, my love! and bring anew
That gentle turn of mind;
That gracefulness of air, in you
By Nature's hand design'd.

What beauty, like the blushing rose,
First lighted up this flame,
Which like the sun, for ever glows
Within my breast the same!

Ye light coquets! ye airy things!
How vain is all your art!
How seldom it a lover brings!
How rarely keeps a heart!

O! gather from my Nelly's charms,
That sweet, that graceful ease;
That blushing modesty that warms;
That native art to please!

Come then, my love! O come along!
And feed me with thy charms;
Come, fair inspirer of my song!
O fill my longing arms!
A flame like mine can never die,
While charms so bright as thine,
So heav'nly fair, both please the eye,
And fill the soul divine.

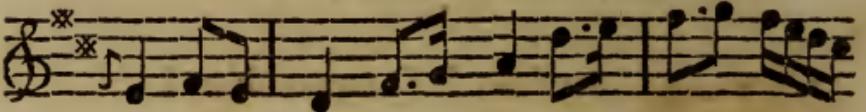
SONG XV.

Tune, *The Banks of the Forth**.

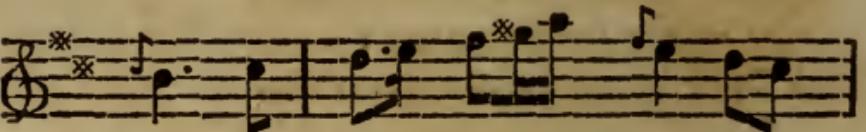
A - wake, my love; with ge - nial



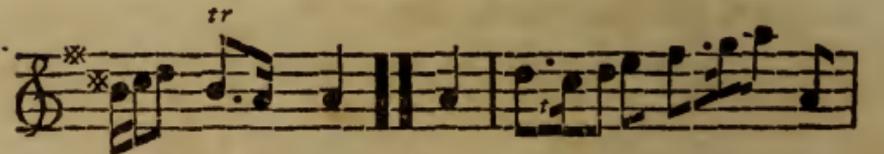
ray The sun re - turn - ing glads the



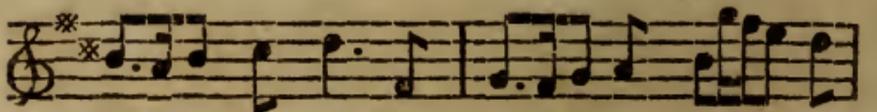
day; A - wake; the balm - y ze - phyr



blows, The haw - thorn blooms, The



dai - fie glows, The trees re-gain their



ver-dant pride, The tur - tle woos his

* Composed by Mr. Oswald.



ten - der bride, To love each warb-ler



tunes the song, And Forth in dimples



glides a-long.

O more than blooming daisies fair !
More fragrant than the vernal air !
More gentle than the turtle dove,
Or streams that murmur through the grove !
Bethink thee all is on the wing,
These pleasures wait on wasting spring ;
Then come, the transient blis enjoy ;
Nor fear what fleets so fast will cloy.

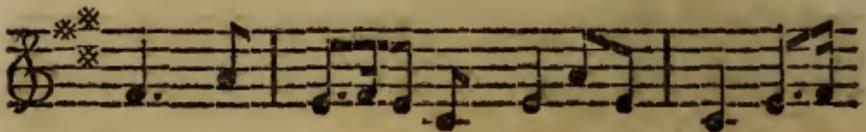
S O N G XVI.

BY DAVID MALLET, ESQ.

To a Scotch tune, *The Birks of Endermay.*



The fmil-ing morn, the breath-ing



spring, In - vite the tune-ful birds to



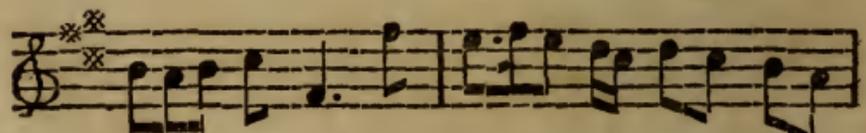
sing: And while they war - ble



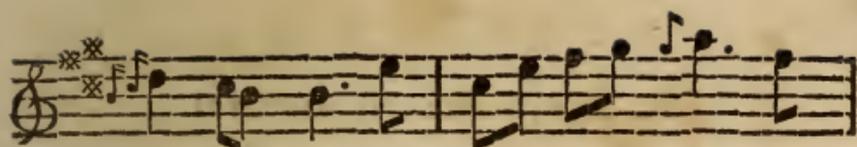
from each spray, Love melts the u - ni -



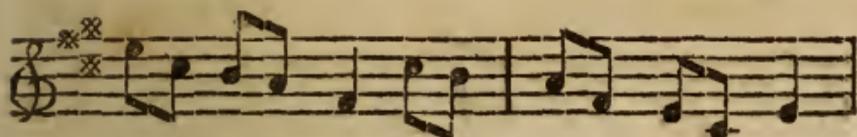
ver-fal lay. Let us, A - man-da



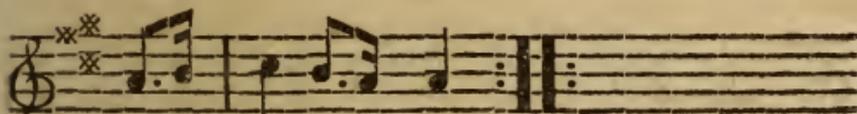
time - ly wife, Like them im-prove the



hour that flys, And, in soft rap-tures,



waste the day, A - mong the shades



of En - der - may.

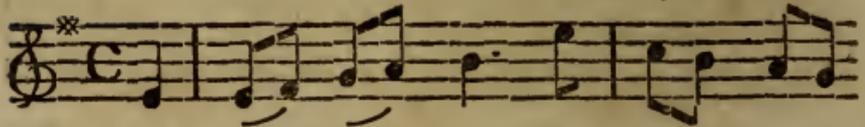
For soon the winter of the year,
And age, like's winter, will appear :
At this thy living bloom must fade ;
As that will strip the verdant shade.
Our taste of pleasure then is o'er ;
The feather'd songsters love no more ;
And when they droop, and we decay,
Adieu the shades of Endermay !

S O N G X V I I .

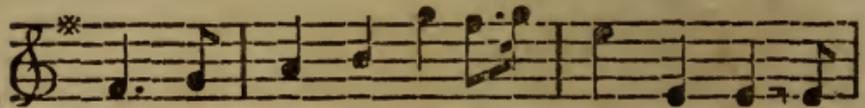
AN ADDRESS TO HIS MISTRESS.

BY MR. WILLIAM FALCONER.

Set by Mr. Shield.



The smil - ing plains, pro - fuse - ly



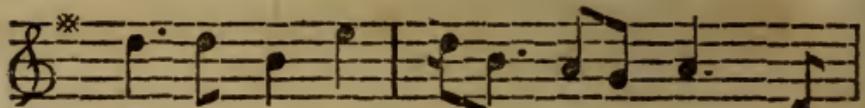
gay, Are drefs'd in all the pride of May; The



birds on ev'-ry spray a - bove To



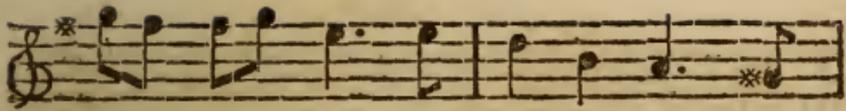
rapture wake the vo-cal grove. But



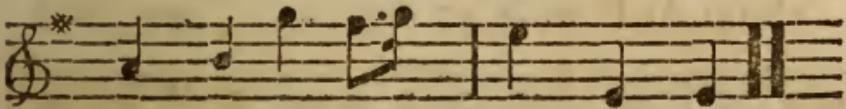
ah, Mi-ran-da, with - out thee, Nor



spring nor sum - mer smiles on me; All



lone - ly in the fe-cret shade, I



mourn thy ab-sence, charm-ing maid!

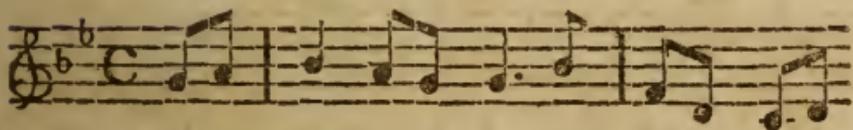
O soft as love! as honour fair!
Serenely sweet as vernal air!
Come to my arms, for you, alone,
Can all my 'anguish' past atone!

O come! and to my bleeding heart
The soveraign balm of love impart;
Thy presence lasting joy can bring,
And give the year eternal spring!

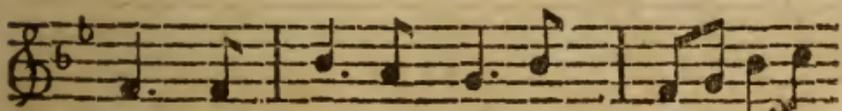
S O N G XVIII.

BY JAMES THOMSON, ESQ.

Tune, *Logan Water.*



For e - ver, Fortune, wilt thou



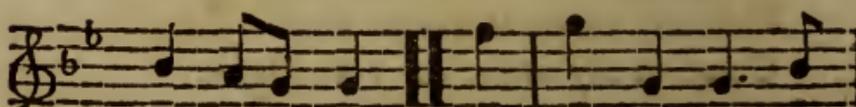
prove An un - re - lent-ing foe to



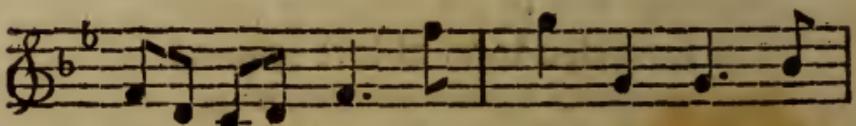
love; And when we meet a mu - tual



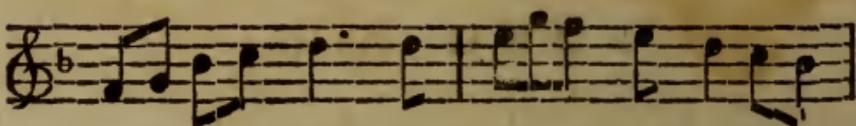
heart, Come in be - tween, and



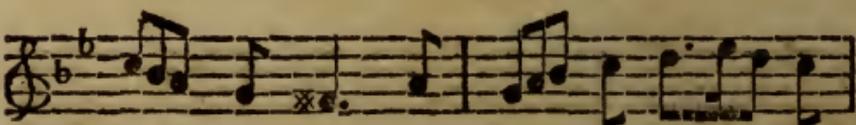
bid us part: Bid us fight on from



day to day, And wish, and wish the



fool a - way; Till youth and ge - nial



years are flown, And all the life [of



life is gone?

But busy, busy still art thou
To bind the loveless, joyless vow,
The heart from pleasure to delude,
And join the gentle to the rude.

For once, O Fortune, hear my prayer,
And I absolve thy future care;
All other blessings I resign,
Make but the dear Amanda mine:

S O N G X I X .

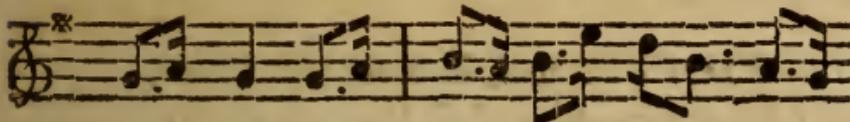
Tune, *Cumbernauld House*.



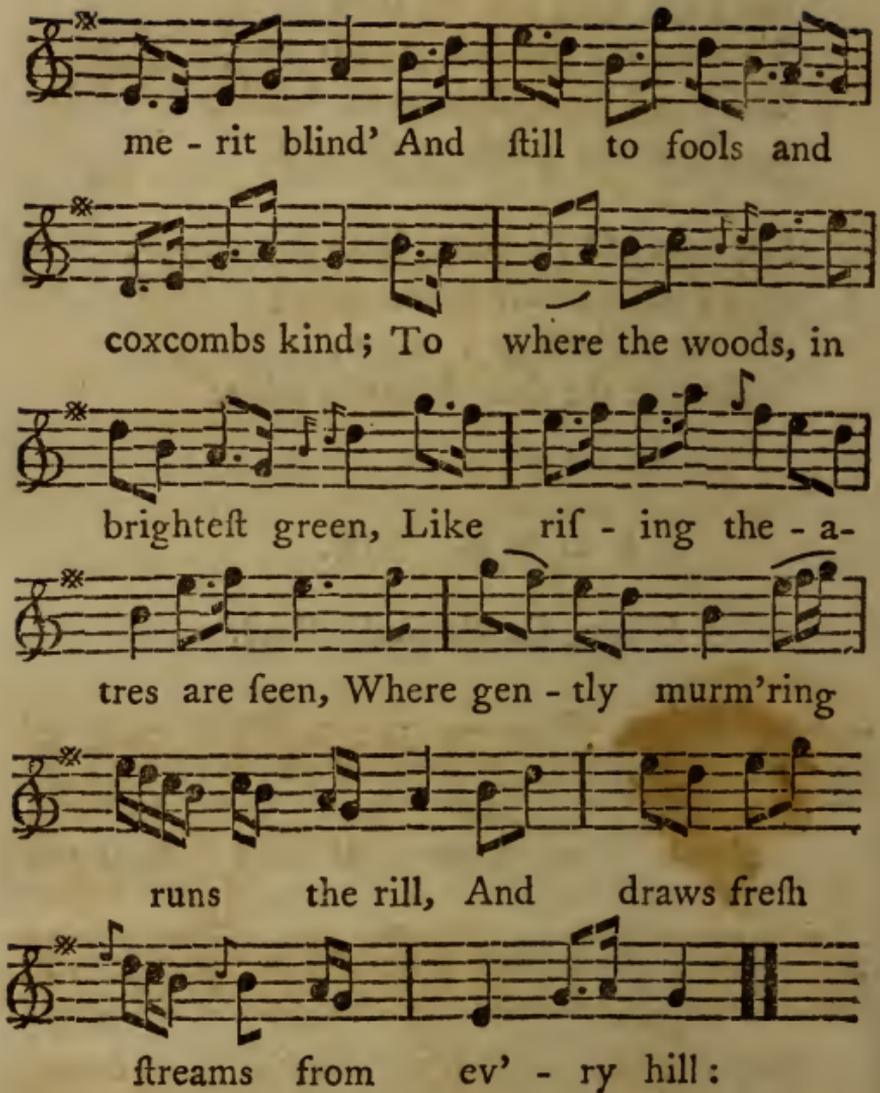
From an-xious zeal and facti-ous



strife, And all th'un-eas-y cares



of life, From beau-ty, [still to



me - rit blind' And still to fools and
coxcombs kind; To where the woods, in
brightest green, Like rif - ing the - a -
tres are seen, Where gen - tly murm'ring
runs the rill, And draws fresh
streams from ev' - ry hill:

Where Philomel, in mournful strains,
Like me, of hopeless love complains,
Retir'd I pass the livelong day,
And idly trifle life away:

My lyre to tender accents strung,
 I tell each flight, each scorn and wrong,
 Then reason to my aid I call,
 Review past scenes, and scorn them all.

Superior thoughts my mind engage,
 Allur'd by Newton's tempting page,
 Through new-found worlds I wing my flight,
 And trace the glorious source of light :
 But should Clarinda there appear,
 With all her charms of shape and air,
 How frail my fixt resolves would prove !
 Again I'd yield, again I'd love !

S O N G XX.

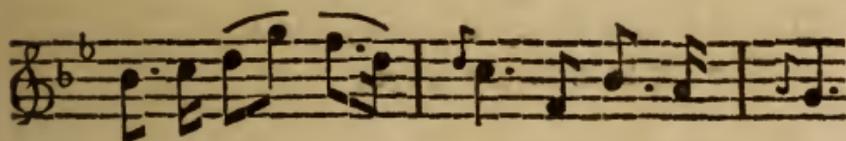
BY WILLIAM HAMILTON, OF BANGOUR, ESQ.

Slow *.

Set by Mr. Shield.



Go, plaintive sounds, and to the fair My

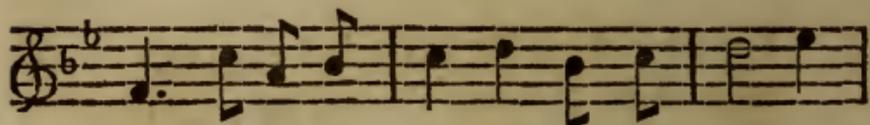


secret wounds im - part ; Tell all I hope,

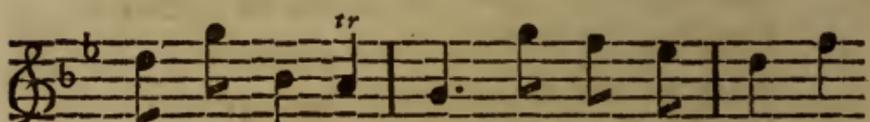
* The last verse to be sung a little quicker.



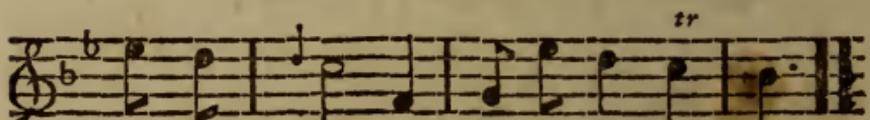
tell all I fear, Each mo-tion in my



heart. But she methinks, is list'ning now To



some enchanting strain, The smile that triumphs



o'er her brow Seems not to heed my pain.

Yes, plaintive sounds, yet, yet delay,

How'er my love repine,

Let that gay minute pass away,

The next perhaps is thine.

Yes, plaintive sounds, no longer crost,

Your griefs shall soon be o'er,

Her cheek, undimpled now, has lost

The smile it lately wore:

Yes, plaintive sounds, she now is yours,

'Tis now your time to move;

Essay to soften all her pow'rs,

And be that softness love.

Cease, plaintive sounds, your task is done,
 That anxious tender air,
 Proves o'er her heart the conquest won,
 I see you melting there.

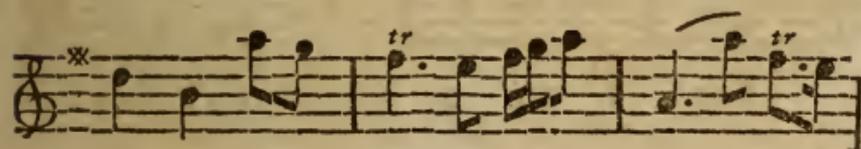
Return, ye smiles, return again,
 Return each sprightly grace,
 I yield up to your charming reign,
 All that enchanting face.
 I take no outward shew amiss,
 Rove where they will her eyes,
 Still let her smiles each shepherd bless,
 So she but hear my sighs.

S O N G XXI.

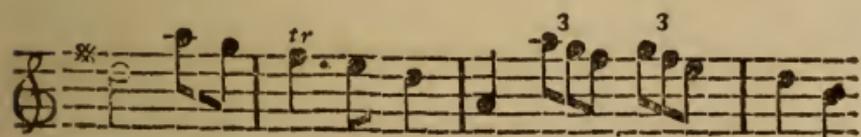
BLINK OVER THE BURN, SWEET BETTY.



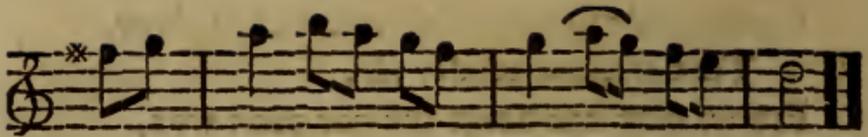
In sum-mer I mowed my



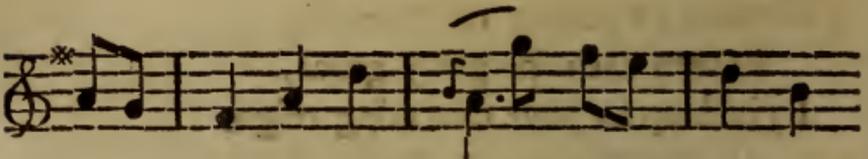
meadow, In harvest I sowed my



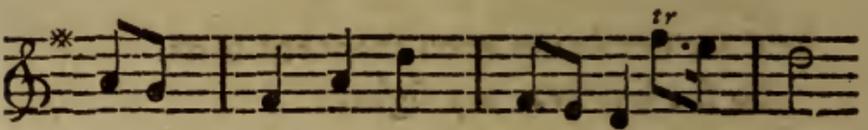
corn, In winter I married a widow,



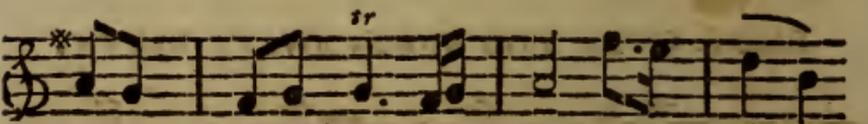
I wish I was free the morn!



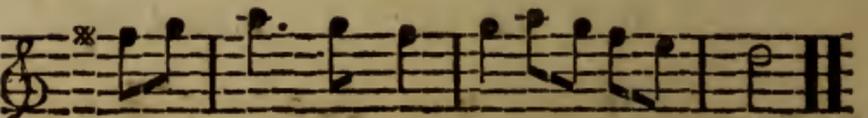
Blink o-ver the burn, sweet Bet-ty,



Blink o-ver the burn to me:



O, it is a thou-fand pities



But I was a wi-dow for thee!

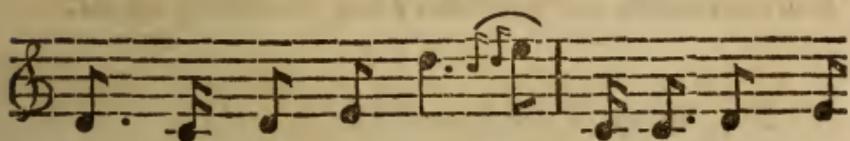
S O N G XXII.

LOW DOWN IN THE BROOM.

Lively.



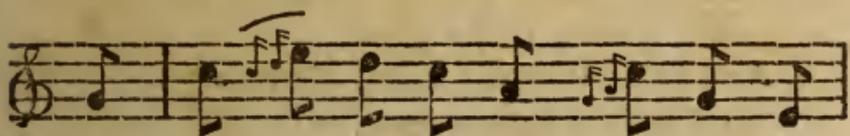
My dad - dy is a canker'd carle, He'll



nae twin wi' his gear; My minny she's a



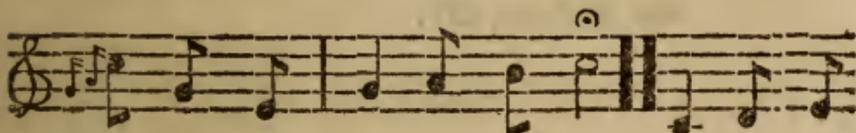
scalding wife, Hads a' the houfe a-fter :



But let them say, or let them do, It's



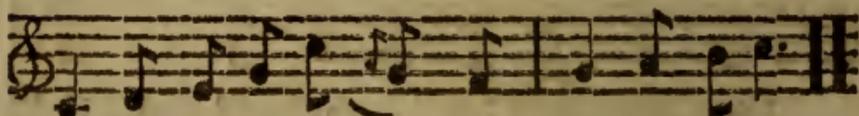
a' ane to me; For he's low down, he's in



the broom, That's waiting on me; Waiting on



me, my love, He's wait-ing on me, For he's



low down, he's in the broom, That's waiting on me.

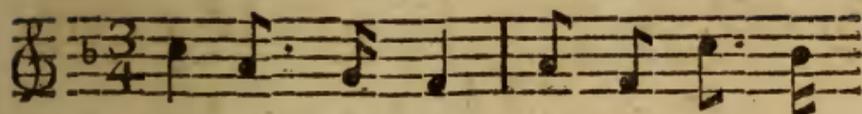
My aunty Kate fits at her wheel,
 And fair she lightlies me;
 But weel ken I it's a' envy,
 For ne'er a jo has she.
But let them, &c.

My cousin Kate was fair beguil'd
 Wi' Johny i' the glen;
 And ay finfyne she cries, Beware
 Of false deluding men.
But let them, &c.

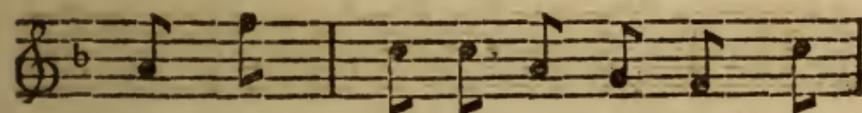
Gleed Sandy he came west ae night,
 And spier'd when I saw Pate;
 And ay finfyne the neighbours round
 They jeer me air and late.
But let them, &c.

S O N G XXIII.

AY WAKING OH.



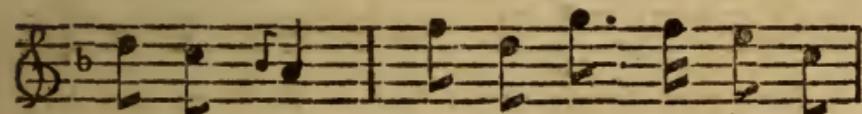
Ay wak - ing oh, Waking ay and



wea-rie, Sleep I can - na get, For



thinking of my dearie. When I



sleep I dream, When I wake I'm i - rie;



Rest I can-na get, For thinking of my



Da Capo.

dear-ie.

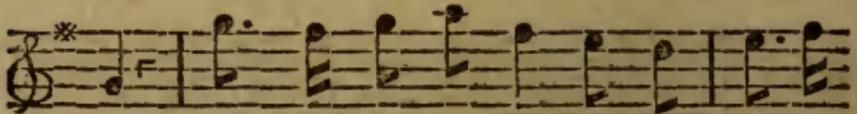
S O N G XXIV.

WILL YE GO TO FLANDERS, MY MALLY, O?

Slow.



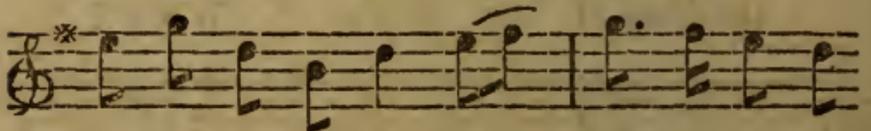
Will ye go to Flanders, my Mal - ly,



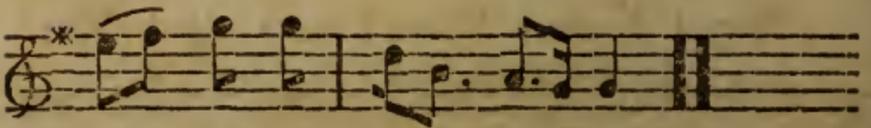
O? Will ye go to Flanders, my bonnie



Mally, O? There we'll get wine and brandy, And



sack and sugar-can - dy? Will ye go to



Flanders, my Mal - ly, O?

Will ye go to Flanders, my Mally, O?

And see the chief commanders, my Mally, O?

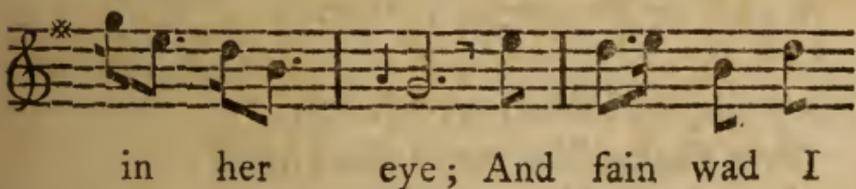
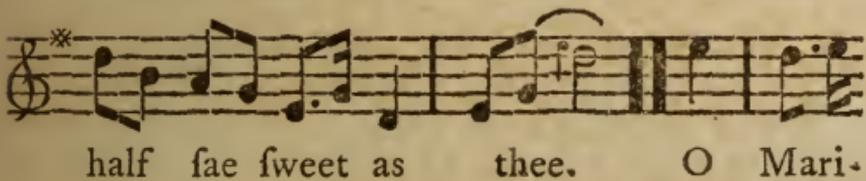
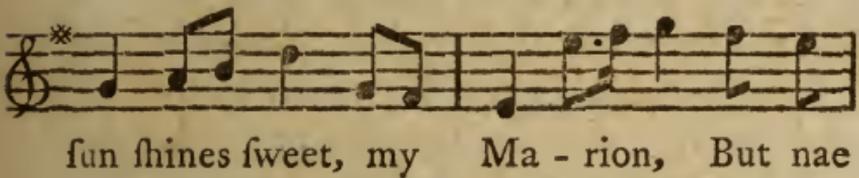
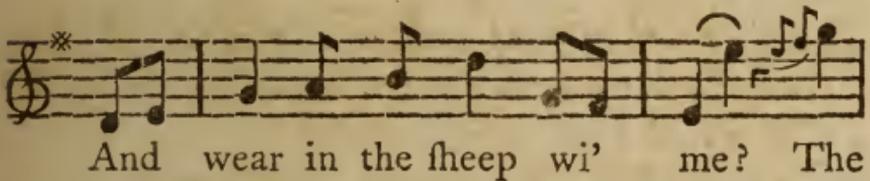
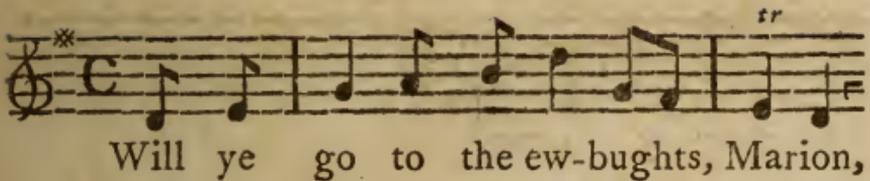
You'll see the bullets fly,

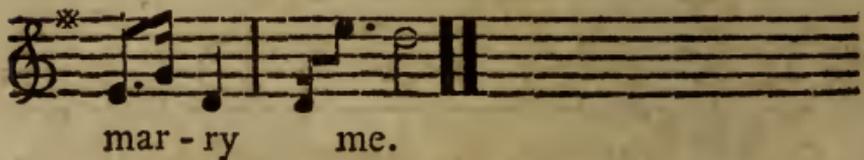
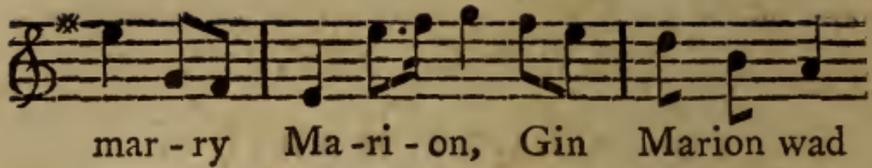
And the foldiers how they die,

And the ladies loudly cry, my Mally, O.

SONG XXV.

EW-BUGHTS MARION.





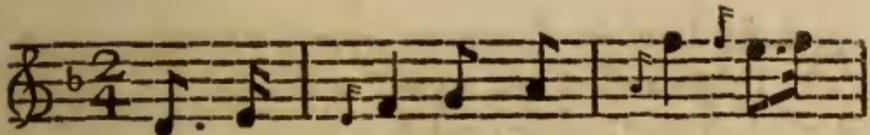
There's gowd in your garters, Marion,
 And filk on your white haufs-bane;
 Fu' fain wad I kifs my Marion,
 At e'en when I come hame.

There's braw lads in Earnslaw, Marion,
 Wha gape, and glowr with their eye,
 At kirk when they see my Marion;
 But nane of them loves like me.

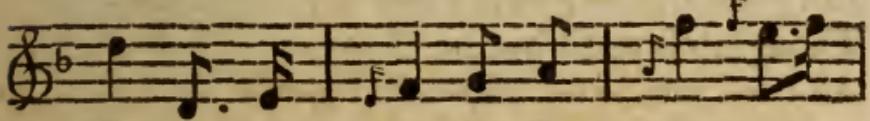
I've nine milk-ews, my Marion;
 A cow and a brawny quey,
 I'll gi'e them a' to my Marion,
 Juft on her bridal day;
 And ye's get a green fey apron,
 And wastcoat of the London brown,
 And wow but ye will be vap'ring,
 Whene'er ye gang to the town.

I'm young and stout, my Marion;
 Nane dances like me on the green;
 And gin ye forsake me, Marion,
 I'll e'en gae draw up wi' Jean;

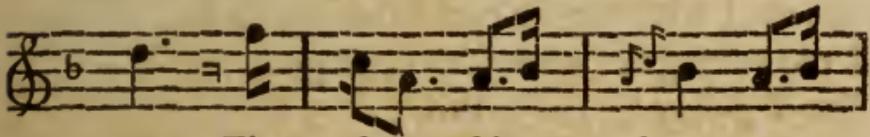
Sae put on your pearlins, Marion,
 And kyrtle of the cramafie;
 And foon as my chin has nae hair on,
 I shall come west, and fee ye.



Will ye go to the ew - bughts,



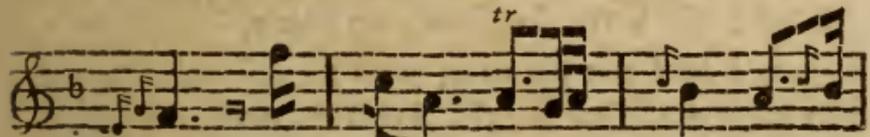
Marion, And wear in the sheep wi'



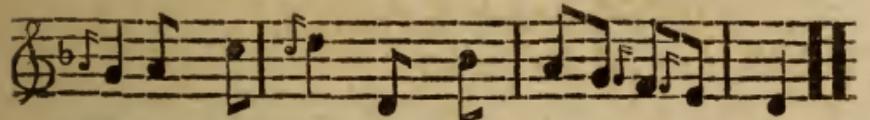
me; The sun shines sweet, my



Marion, But nae half so sweet as



thee. The sun shines sweet, my



Marion But nae half so sweet as thee.

SONG XXVI:

Tune, *To danton me* *.

ALAS ! when charming Sylvia's gone,
 I sigh and think myself undone ;
 But when the lovely nymph is here,
 I'm pleas'd, yet grieve ; and hope, yet fear.
 Thoughtless of all but her I rove :
 Ah ! tell me, is not this call'd love ?

Ah me ! what pow'r can move me so ?
 I die with grief when she must go,
 But I revive at her return ;
 I smile, I freeze, I pant, I burn :
 Transports so strong, so sweet, so new,
 Say, can they be to friendship due ?

Ah no ! 'tis love, 'tis now too plain,
 I feel, I feel the pleasing pain ;
 For who e'er saw bright Sylvia's eyes,
 But wish'd, and long'd, and was her prize ?
 Gods, if the truest must be bless'd,
 O let her be by me possess'd.

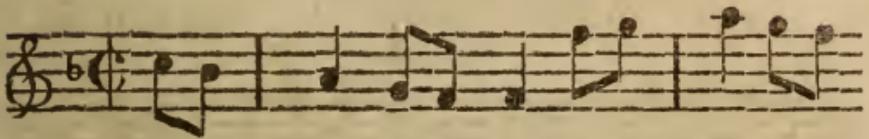
* See Song xxiii, Part III.

S O N G XXVII.

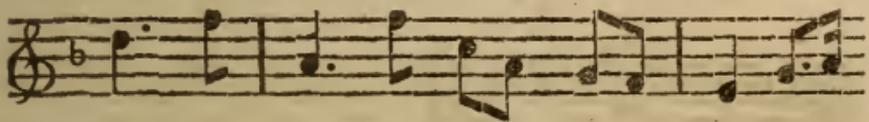
TO A LADY †, ON HER TAKING SOMETHING ILL
THAT MR. H. SAID.

BY WILLIAM HAMILTON, OF BANGOUR, ESQ.

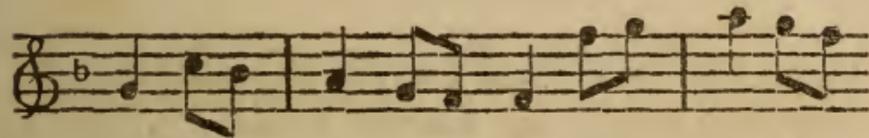
(Tune, *Hallow-Even.*)



Why hangs that cloud up - on thy



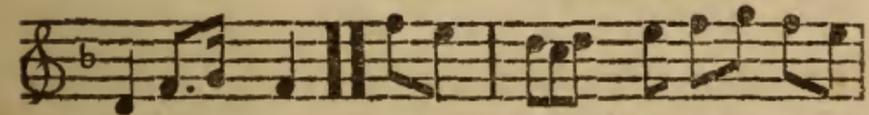
brow, That beauteous heav'n ere - while fe-



rene? Whence do these storms and tempests

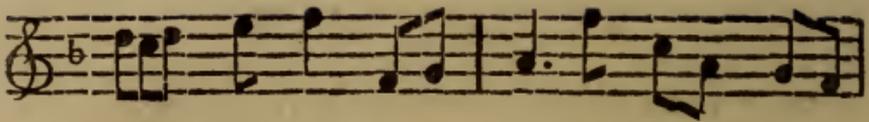


blow? Or what this gust of



passion mean? And must then mankind

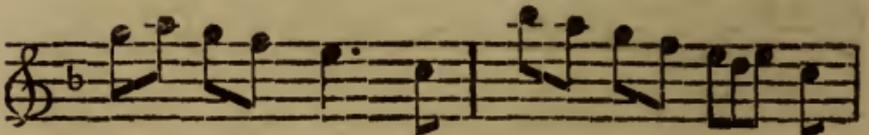
† Mrs. S. H. (RAMSAY.)



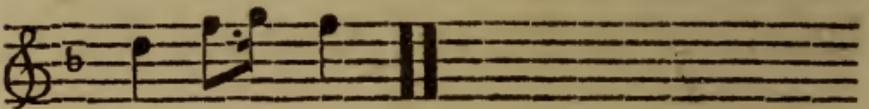
lose that light, which in thine eyes was



wont to shine, And ly obscur'd in



end-les night, For each poor fil - ly



speech of mine ?

Dear child, how could I wrong thy name ?
 Thy form so fair, and faultless stands,
 That could ill tongues abuse thy fame,
 Thy beauty would make large amends :
 Or if I durst profanely try
 Thy beauty's pow'rful charms t'upbraid,
 Thy virtue well might give the lie,
 Nor call thy beauty to its aid.

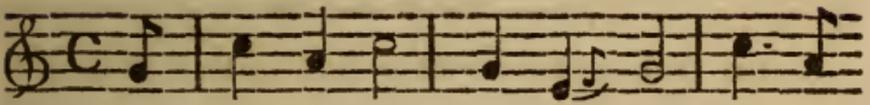
For Venus ev'ry heart t'ensnare,
 With all her charms has deckt thy face,
 And Pallas, with unufual care,
 Bids wisdom heighten ev'ry grace.

Who can the double pain endure ?
 Or who must not resign the field
 To thee, celestial maid, secure
 With Cupid's bow and Pallas' shield ?

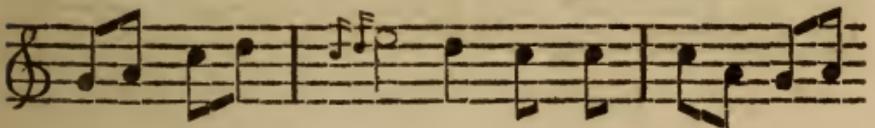
If then to thee such pow'r is giv'n,
 Let not a wretch in torment live,
 But smile, and learn to copy heaven,
 Since we must sin ere it forgive.
 Yet pitying heaven not only does
 Forgive th'offender and th' offence,
 But even itself appeas'd bestows,
 As the reward of penitence.

S O N G XXVIII.

HAD AWAY FROM ME, DONALD *.

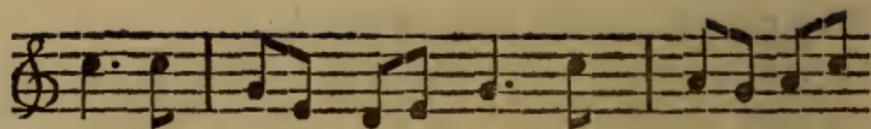


O come away, come a-way, Come a-

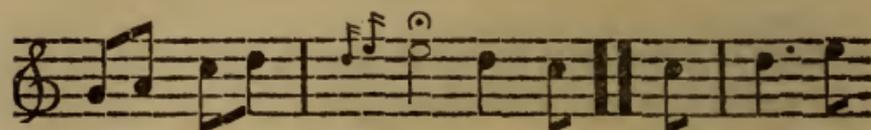


way wi' me, Jenny; Sic frowns I

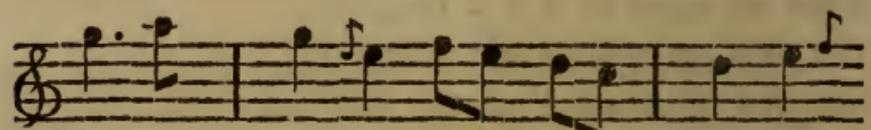
* A Song to which this name and tune are supposed to have originally belonged is inserted in Part II. *f*



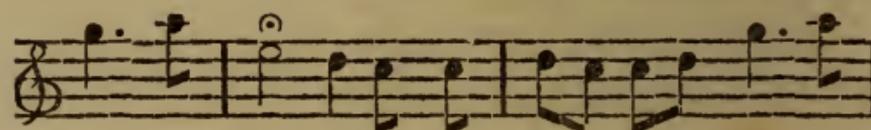
canna bear frae ane Whafe smiles anes



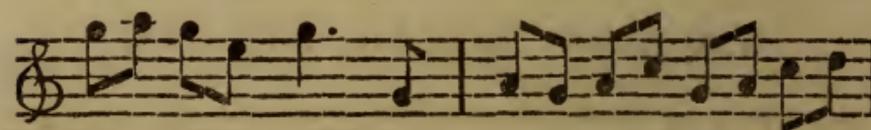
ra - vish'd me, Jenny. If you'll be



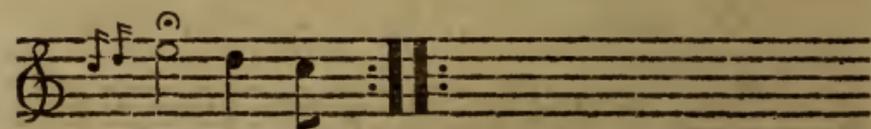
kind, You'll ne-ver find That ought fall



al - ter me, Jenny; For you're the mis - tris



of my mind, What - e'er you think of



me, Jenny.

First when your sweets enslav'd my heart,
You seem'd to favour me, Jenny ;
But now, alas ! you act a part,
That speaks unconstancy, Jenny ;

Unconstancy is sic a vice,
 'Tis not befitting thee, Jenny,
 It suits not with your virtue nice,
 To carry fae to me, Jenny.

HER ANSWER.

O HAD away, had away,
 Had away frae me, Donald ;
 Your heart is made o'er large for ane,
 It is not meet for me, Donald :
 Some fickle mistress you may find,
 Will jilt as fast as thee, Donald ;
 To ilka swain she will prove kind,
 And nae less kind to thee, Donald.

But I've a heart that's naething such,
 'Tis fill'd with honesty, Donald ;
 I'll ne'er love ' many', I'll love much,
 I hate all levity, Donald.
 Therefore nae mair with art pretend
 Your heart is chain'd to mine, Donald ;
 For words of falshood ' ill' defend
 A roving love like thine, Donald.

First when you courted, I must own,
 I frankly favour'd you, Donald ;
 Apparent worth and fair renown
 Made me believe you true, Donald :

Ilk virtue then seem'd to adorn
 The man esteem'd by me, Donald;
 But now, the mask fallen aff, I scorn
 To ware a thought on thee, Donald.

And now, for ever, had away,
 Had away from me, Donald;
 Gae seek a heart that's like your ain,
 And come nae mair to me, Donald:
 For I'll reserve my fell for ane,
 For ane that's liker me, Donald;
 If sic a ane I canna find,
 I'll ne'er loo man, nor thee, Donald.

DONALD.

Then I'm thy man, and false report
 Has only tald a lie, Jenny;
 'To try thy truth, and make us sport,
 The tale was rais'd by me Jenny,

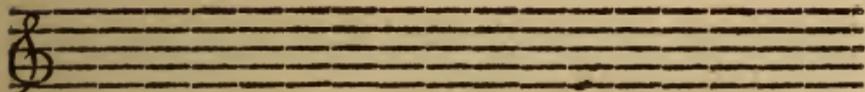
JENNY.

When this ye prove, and still can love,
 Then come away to me, Donald;
 I'm well content ne'er to repent
 That I have smil'd on thee, Donald.

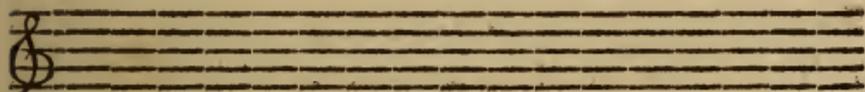
S O N G XXIX.

I'LL NEVER LOVE THEE MORE.

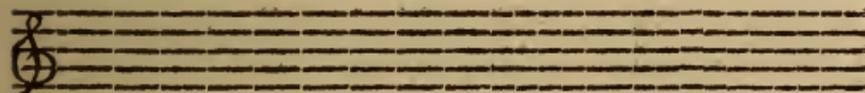
BY JAMES THE GREAT MARQUIS OF MON-
TROSE.



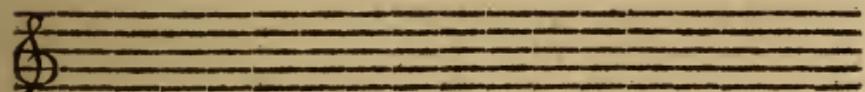
My dear and only love, I pray, 'This little'



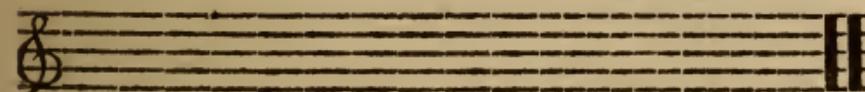
world of thee, Be govern'd by no other fway



But purest monarchie : For if confusion have a



part, Which virtuous souls abhore, 'I'll call' a



fynod in 'my' heart, 'And' never love thee more.

As Alexander I will reign,
 And I will reign alone,
 My thoughts 'did' evermore disdain
 A rival on my throne.
 He either fears his fate too much,
 Or his deserts are small,
 'Who dares not put' it to the touch,
 To 'gain' or lose it all.

But I must rule and govern still,
 And always give the law ;
 And have each 'subject' at my will,
 And all to stand in awe :
 But 'gainst my batteries if I find
 Thou 'storm or vex me' fore,
 As 'if' thou set'st me 'as' a blind,
 I'll never love thee more.

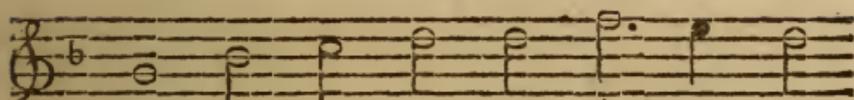
Or in the empire of thy heart,
 Where I should solely be,
 Another do pretend a part,
 And dare to vie with me ;
 Or if committees thou erect,
 And 'go' on such a score,
 I'll, 'smiling, mock' at thy neglect,
 And never love thee more.

But if 'no faithless action stain'
 Thy 'love and constant' word,
 I'll make thee 'famous' by my pen,
 And 'glorious' by my sword.

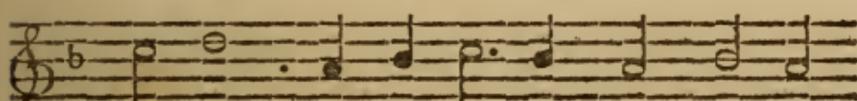
I'll serve thee in such noble ways,
 ' As ne'er was known' before;
I'll crown and deck thy head with bays,
 And love thee ' more and' more.

S O N G X X X .

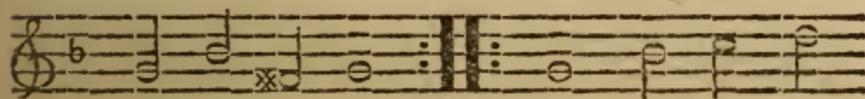
S L I G H T E D L O V E S A I R T O B I D E * .



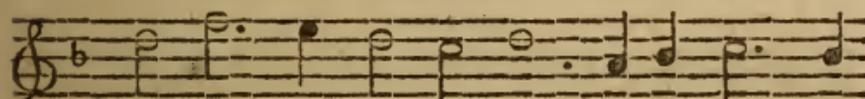
Where art thou, Hope, that promis'd me



re-lief? Come hear my doom pronoun-

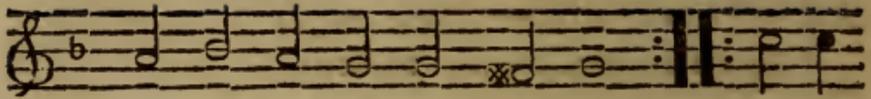


ced by dis-dain. Come, trai-tor Hope,

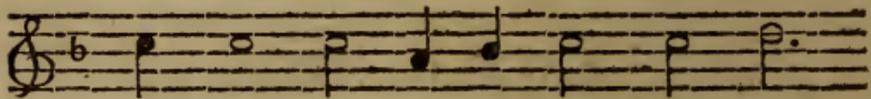


that all men doth mischief, Come here let

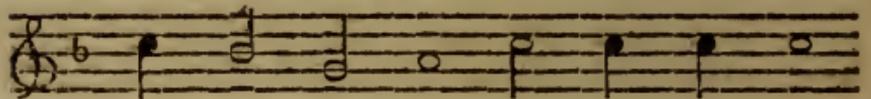
* Written before 1666. The title was prefixed by Ram-fay, who omitted the 1st, 3d, 4th, 6th, and 8th stanzas. The music has been in parts, but the cantus or tenor appears to have been the only one ever published. The antiquity of this song was the chief inducement to its insertion.



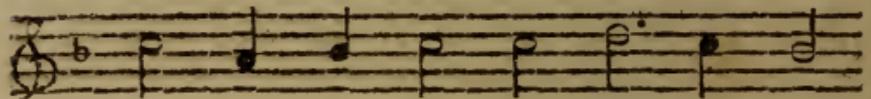
fee, and ease me of my pain. Alace !



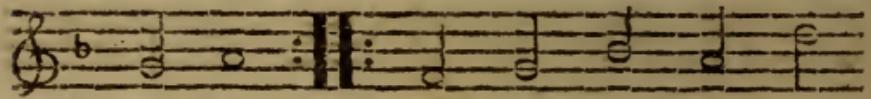
sweet Hope, where is thy scope? Or where



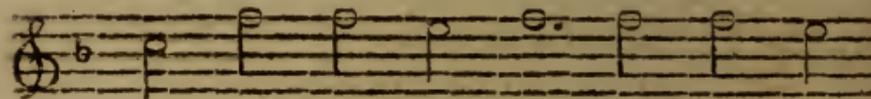
shalt thou remain? Why flees thou me,



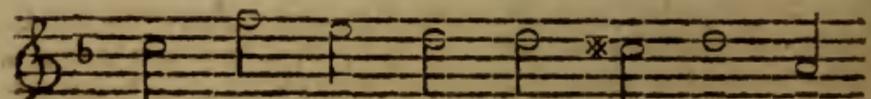
to make me die? Wilt thou not come



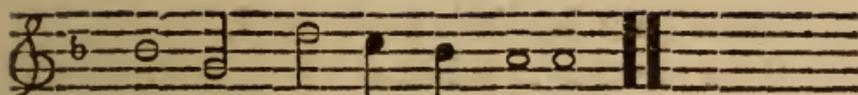
a - gain? Since Hope is gone, and



can - not me re - mead, In bon - dage



thus I must bide For - tunes fead, I



must bide For - tunes fead.

I had a heart, and now I heartless go :
 I had a mind that dayly was opprest :
 I had a friend that's now become my fo :
 I had a will, yet I can get no rest.

What have I now? nothing I trow,
 But spite where I had joy :

What am I then? a heartless man :
 Should love me thus destroy?

I love and serve one whom I do regard,
 Yet, for my love, disdain is my reward.

If promis'd faith, and secret love intend,
 And choose but doubt, I thought I had done well.

If fixed eye and inward heart do bind

A man in love, as now my heart doth feel :

What pain is love? or what may move
 A man for to despair?

Nothing so great as hie despite
 Of his sweet lady fair :

Such is my chance, as now I must confess;
 I love a love, though she be merciless.

What pain can pierce a heart that I do want,
 If love be pain that doth any subdue?

What pain can force a body to be faint?

If love be pain, how can I pain eschew?

Since I am fast, knit to the mast,
 'This torment to indure ;
 And have no might, by law nor right,
 My lady to procure :
 What shall I say, since will gain-stands the law ?
 I have a will, yet will makes me stand aw.

Where shal I go to hide my weary face ?
 Where shal I find a place for my defence ?
 Where is my love, who is the meetest place
 Of all the earth that is my confidence :
 She hath my heart, till I depart,
 Let her do what she list ;
 I cannot mend, but still depend,
 And dayly to insift
 To purchase love, if love my love deserve ;
 If not for love, let love my body sterve.

Come here, ye gods, and judge my cause aright ;
 Hear my complaint before ye me condemn :
 Take you before my lady most of might :
 Let not the wolf devore the filly lamb.
 If she may say, by night or day,
 That ev'r I did her wrong ;
 My mind shal be, with cruelty,
 To ly in prison strong :
 Then shall ye save a sakeless man from pain ;
 Try well my cause, and then remove disdain.

O lady fair, whom I do honor most,
 Your name and fame within my breast I have :
 Let not my love and labour thus be lost ;
 But still in mind, I pray you to ingraff,
 That I am true, and shall not rue
 A word that I have said :
 I am your man, do what ye can,
 When all these playes are play'd.
 Then save your ship unbroken on the sand,
 Since man and goods are all at your command.

Then choose to keep or losse that you have done :
 Your friendly friend doth make you this request :
 Let not friends come us lovers two between,
 Since late detests caus'd you me to detest.
 Keep hope in store, you to deplore,
 Conquer your friend indeed :
 Remember ay, will come the day,
 When friends a friend will need :
 You have a friend so friendly and so true,
 Keep well your friend : I say no more. Adieu.

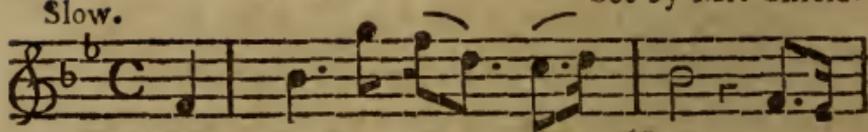
S O N G X X X I .

T H E V A I N A D V I C E .

BY MRS. COCKBURN.

Slow.

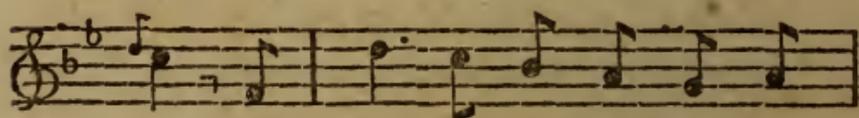
Set by Mr. Shield.



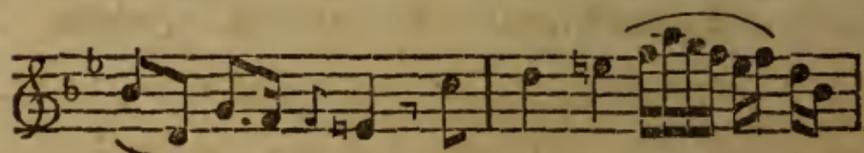
Ah! gaze not on those eyes! For -



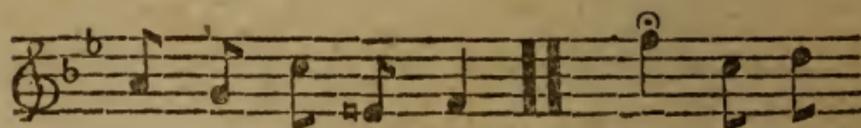
bear that soft enchant-ing voice to



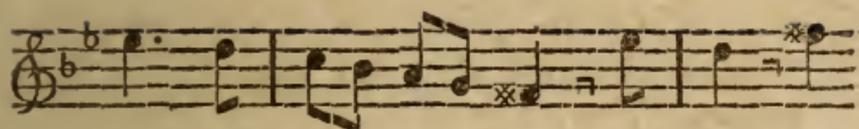
hear: Not looks of ba - si - licks give



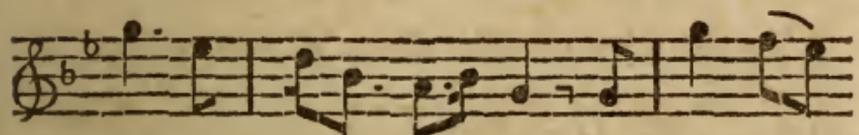
fur - er death, Not Syrens sing with



more de-structive breath. Fly, if thy



free-dom thou'dst maintain; A - las ! I



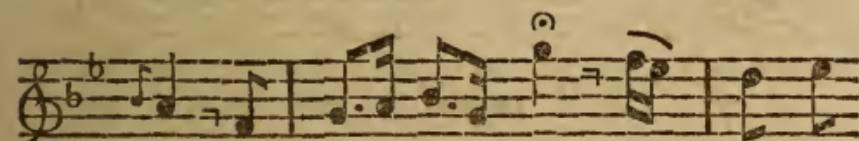
feel th'ad - vice is vain : A heart, whose



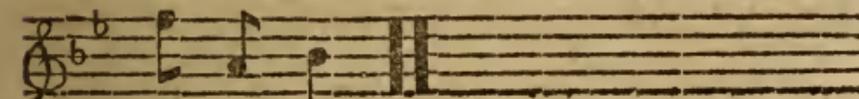
safe - ty but in flight does lye, Is



too far lost to have the pow'r to



fly, Is too far lost to have the

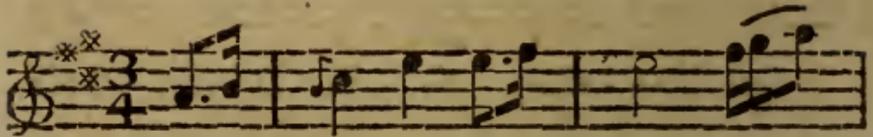


pow'r to fly.

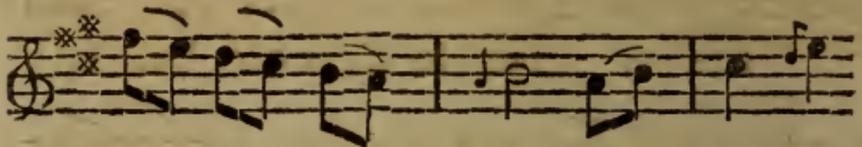
S O N G X X X I I .

BY THOMAS BLACKLOCK, D. D.

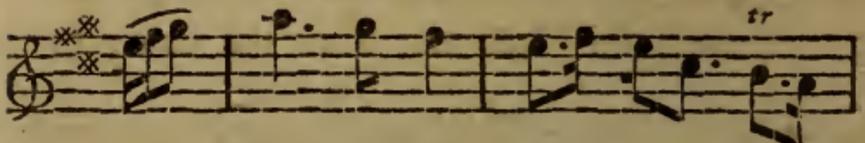
To the tune of *The Braes of Ballandyne.*



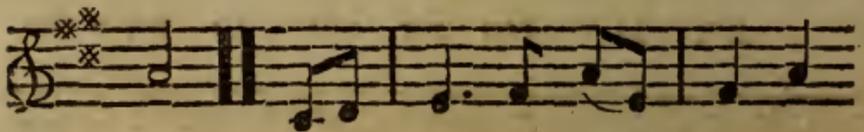
Be - neath a green shade, a



love - ly young swain One ev'ning



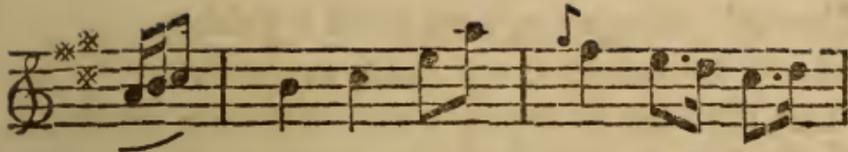
re - clin'd to dif - co - ver his



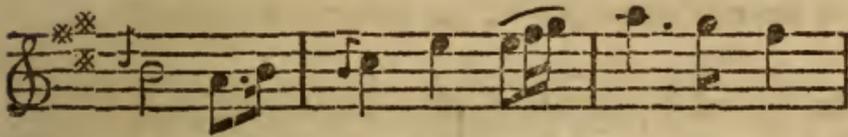
pain ; So sad, yet so sweetly,



he warbled his woe, The winds ceas'd



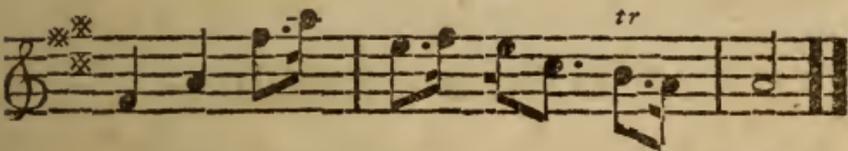
to breathe, and the foun-tains to



flow : Rude winds, with com - passion, could



hear him com - plain; Yet Cloe, less



gentle, was deaf to his strain.

How happy, he cry'd, my moments once flew !
Ere Chloe's bright charms first flash'd in my view :
These eyes then with pleasure the dawn could sur-
vey ;
Nor smil'd the fair morning more chearful than
they :
Now scenes of distress please only my sight ;
I'm tortur'd in pleasure, and languish in light.

Through changes in vain relief I pursue ;
 All, all but conspire my griefs to renew :
 From sunshine to zephyrs and shades we repair ;
 To sunshine we fly from too piercing an air :
 But love's ardent fever burns always the same ;
 No winter can cool it, no summer inflame.

But see! the pale moon all clouded retires ;
 The breezes grow cool, not Strephon's desires :
 I fly from the dangers of tempest and wind,
 Yet nourish the madness that preys on my mind.
 Ah wretch ! how can life thus merit thy care,
 Since length'ning its moments, but lengthens de-
 spair?

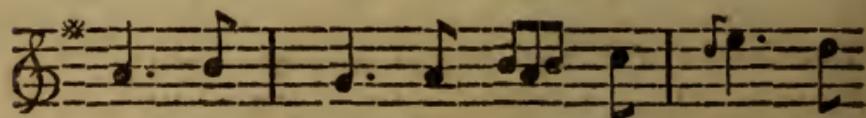
S O N G XXXIII.

BY WILLIAM HAMILTON, OF BANGOUR, ESQ.

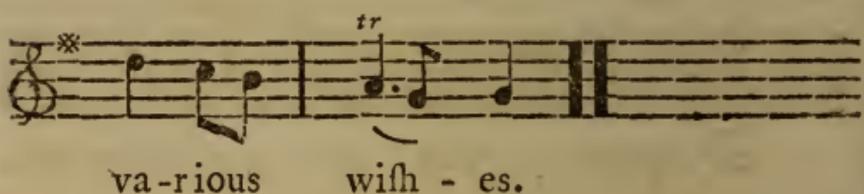
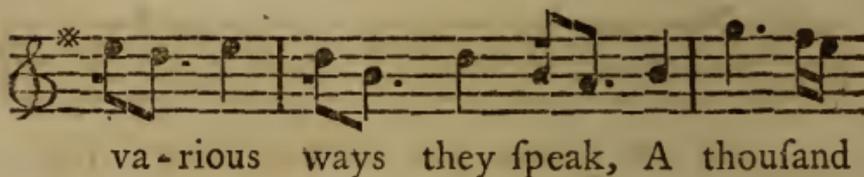
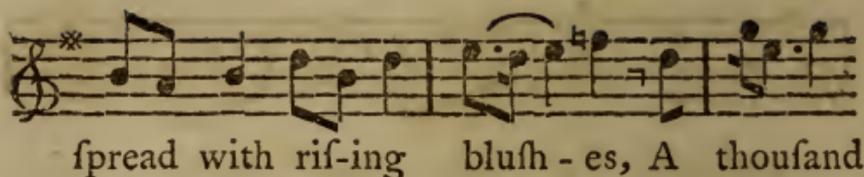
(Tune, *Gallowshiels*.)



Ah! the [poor] shepherd's mourn - ful



fate, When doom'd to love, and doom'd to



For, oh! that form so heavenly fair,
 Those languid eyes so sweetly smiling,
 That artless blush, and modest air,
 So fatally beguiling ;
 Thy every look, and every grace,
 So charm whene'er I view thee,
 Till death o'ertake me in the chace,
 Still will my hopes pursue thee.
 Then when my tedious hours are past,
 Be this last blessing given,
 Low at thy feet to breathe my last,
 And die in sight of heaven.

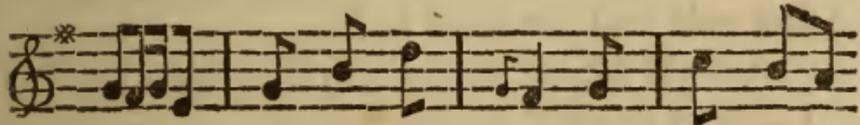
S O N G XXXIV.

UNGRATEFUL NANNY.

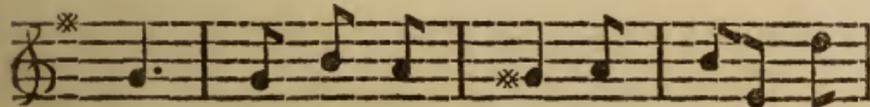
BY CHARLES LORD BINNING*.



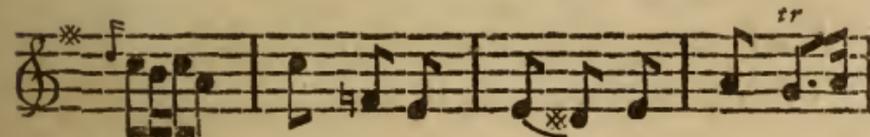
Did e - ver swain a nymph a -



dore, As I un - grateful Nan - ny

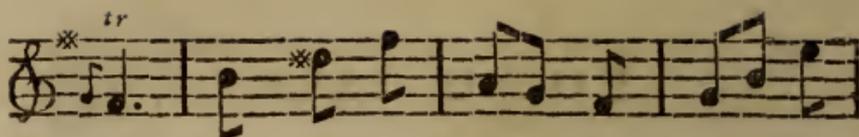


do? Was e - ver shepherd's heart fo

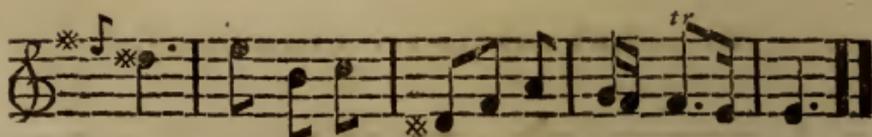


fore? Was ever brok - en heart fo

* Son to the late, and father to the present, Earl of Had-
dington. He died at Naples 1732-3, "universally la-
mented."



true? My cheeks are swell'd with tears, but



she Has never shed a tear for me.

If Nanny call'd, did Robin stay,
 Or linger when she bid me run?
 She only had the word to say,
 And all she ask'd was quickly done:
 I always thought on her, but she
 Would ne'er bestow a thought on me.

To let her cows my clover taste
 Have I not rose by break of day?
 When did her heifers ever fast,
 If Robin in his yard had hay?
 Tho' to my fields they welcome were,
 I never welcome was to her.

If Nanny ever lost a sheep,
 I cheerfully did give her two:
 Did not her lambs in safety sleep
 Within my folds in frost and snow?
 Have they not there from cold been free?
 But Nanny still is cold to me.

Whene'er I climb'd our orchard trees,
 The ripest fruit was kept for Nan ;
 Oh how those hands that drown'd her bees
 Were stung ! I'll ne'er forget the pain :
 Sweet were the combs as sweet could be,
 But Nanny ne'er look'd sweet on me.

If Nanny to the well did come,
 'Twas I that did her pitchers fill ;
 Full as they were I brought them home
 Her corn I carry'd to the mill :
 My back did bear her sacks, but she
 Would never bear the fight of me.

To Nanny's poultry oats I gave,
 I'm sure they always had the best :
 Within this week her pidgeons have
 Eat up a peck of peas at least :
 Her little pidgeons kifs, but she
 Would never take a kifs from me :

Must Robin always Nanny woo ?
 And Nanny still on Robin frown ?
 Alas ! poor wretch ! what shall I do,
 If Nanny does not love me soon ?
 If no relief to me she'll bring,
 I'll hang me in her apron-string.

S O N G XXXV.

BY WILLIAM HAMILTON, OF BANGOUR, ESQ.

Tune, *The yellow hair'd laddie**.

YE shepherds and nymphs that adorn the gay
plain,
Approach from your sports, and attend to my
strain ;

Amongst all your number a lover so true
Was ne'er so undone, with such bliss in his view.

Was ever a nymph so hard hearted as mine ?
She knows me sincere, and she sees how I pine ;
She does not disdain me, nor frown in her wrath,
But calmly and mildly resigns me to death.

She calls me her friend, but her lover denies :
She smiles when I'm chearful, but hears not my
sighs.

A bosom so flinty, so gentle an air,
Inspires me with hope, and yet bids me despair !

I fall at her feet, and implore her with tears :
Her answer confounds, while her manner endears ;

* RAMSAY. See before, p. 13.

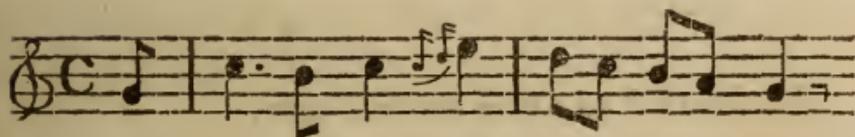
When softly she tells me to hope no relief,
My trembling lips blefs her in spite of my grief.

By night, while I flumber, ftill haunted with care,
I ftart up in anguish, and figh for the fair :
The fair fleeps in peace, may she ever do fo !
And only when dreaming imagine my wo.

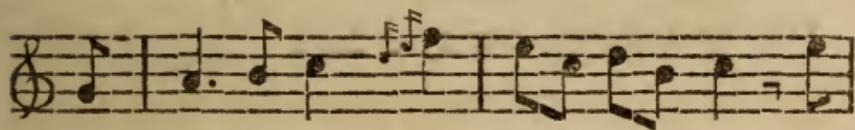
Then gaze at a diftance, nor farther afpire ;
Nor think she thou'd love whom she cannot admire :
Hufh all thy complaining, and dying her flave,
Commend her to heaven, and thyfelf to the grave.

S O N G XXXVI*.

BY TOBIAS SMOLLETT, M. D.

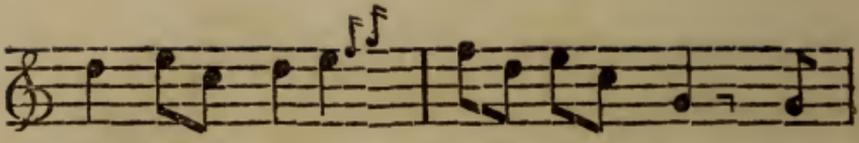


Thy fa - tal shafts un - err - ing move,

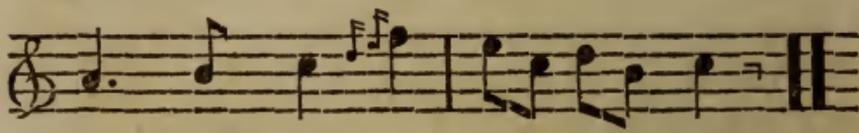


I bow before thine al - tar, Love ! I

* In imitation of a much admired ode of Sappho. See Philips's translation. ENGLISH SONGS, I. 188.



feel thy soft, re - sist - less flame Glide



swift through all my vi - tal frame!

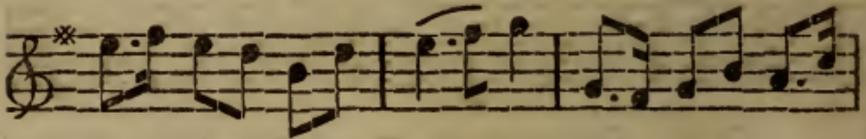
For while I gaze, my bosom glows,
My blood in tides impetuous flows,
Hope, fear, and joy alternate roll,
And floods of transports 'whelm my soul!

My fault'ring tongue attempts in vain
In soothing murmurs to complain,
My tongue some secret magic ties,
My murmurs sink in broken sighs!

Condemn'd to nurse eternal care,
And ever drop the silent tear,
Unheard I mourn, unknown I sigh,
Unfriended live, unpity'd die!



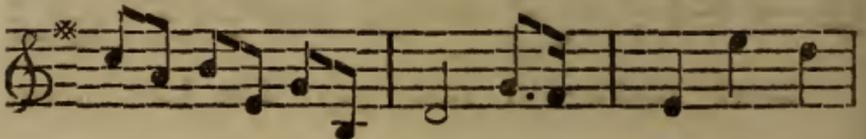
more re - turns to my view; No



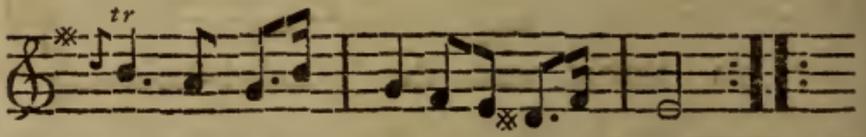
spring-time me chears, no mu - sic can



charm. He's gone! and, I fear me, for



e - ver: a - dieu! A - dieu ev'ry



pleasure this bo-som can warm.

O Alloa-houfe! how much art thou chang'd!
How filent, how dull to me is each grove!
Alone I here wander where once we both rang'd,
Alas! where to please me my Sandy once strove!

Here, Sandy, I heard the tales that you told,
 Here list'ned too fond whenever you sung;
 Am I grown less fair then, that you are turn'd cold?
 Or foolish, believ'd a false, flattering tongue?

So spoke the fair maid, when sorrow's keen pain,
 And shame, her last fault'ring accents suppress;
 For fate, at that moment, brought back her dear
 swain,

Who heard, and with rapture, his Nelly address:
 My Nelly! my fair, I come; O my love!

No pow'r shall thee tear again from my arms,
 And Nelly! no more thy fond shepherd reprove,
 Who knows thy fair worth, and adores all thy
 charms.

She heard; and new joy shot thro' her soft frame,
 And will you, my love! be true? she replied:
 And live I to meet my fond shepherd the same?

Or dream I that Sandy will make me his bride?
 O Nelly! I live to find thee still kind;

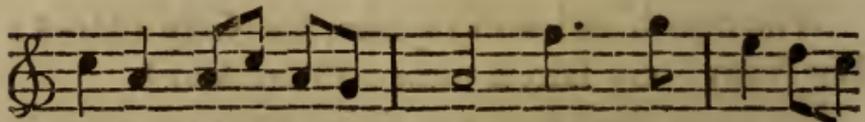
Still true to thy swain, and lovely as true;
 Then, adieu to all sorrow; what souls is so blind,
 As not to live happy for ever with you?

S O N G XXXVIII.

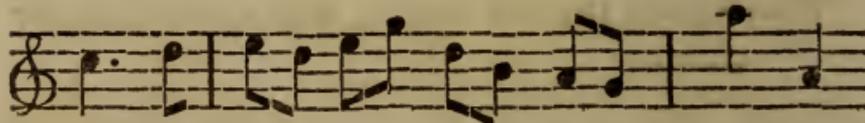
To the tune of, *The Bonny Lads of Branksome.*



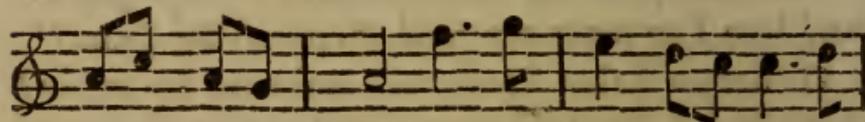
As I came in by 'Ti - viot fide, And



by the braes of Branksome, 'There first I



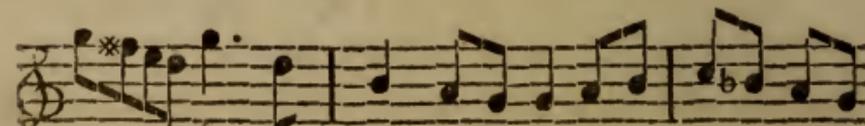
saw my bon - ny bride, Young, smil - ing,



sweet, and handsom; Her skin was fast - er



than the down, And white as a - la -



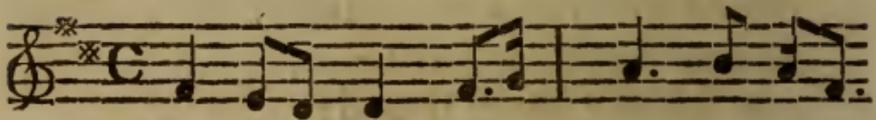
bas - ter; Her hair a shin - ing wav - y

Hurry'd by love, close to my breast
 I clasp'd this fund of blisses ;
 Wha smil'd, and said, Without a priest,
 Sir, hope for nought but kisses.

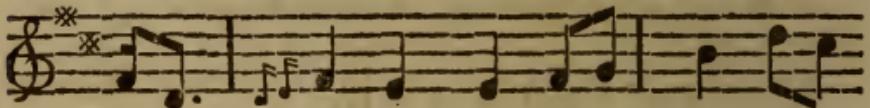
I had nae heart to do her harm,
 And yet I could nae want her ;
 What she demanded, ilka charm
 Of her's pled, I shou'd grant her.
 Since Heaven had dealt to me a rowth,
 Strait to the kirk I led her ;
 There ' plighted ' her my faith and trowth,
 And a young lady made her.

S O N G X X X I X .

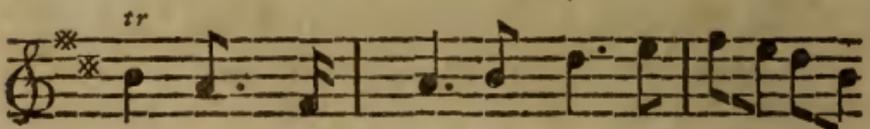
THE SILKEN SNOODED LASSIE.



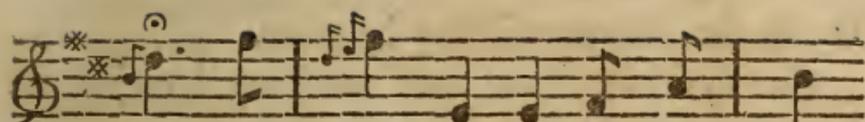
Com - ing through the broom at e'en



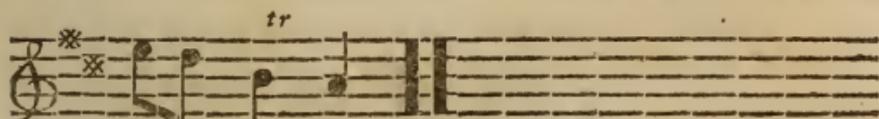
And com - ing through the broom fae



dreary, The las - sie lost her filk - en



fnood, Which cost her ma - ny a blurt



and blear eye.

Fair her hair, and brent her brow,
 And bonny blew her een when near ye ;
 The mair I priv'd her bonny mou,
 The mair I wish'd her for my deary.

The broom was lang, the lassie gay,
 And O but I was unco cheary ;
 The fnood was tint, a well a day !
 For mirth was turn'd to blurt and blear-eye.

I prest her hand, she figh'd, I woo'd,
 And spear'd, What gars ye sob, my deary ?
 Quoth she, I've lost my filken fnood,
 And never mair can look fae cheary.

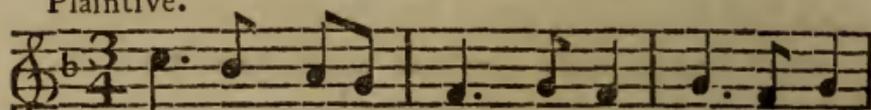
I said, Ne'er mind the filken fnood,
 Nae langer mourn, nor look fae dreary ;
 I'll buy you ane that's twice as good,
 If you'll consent to be my deary.

Quoth she, If you will aye be mine,
Nae mair the snood shall make me dreary :
I vow'd, I seal'd, and blest the time,
That in the broom I met my deary.

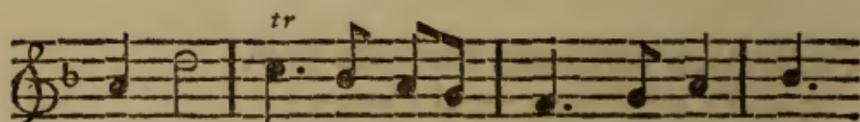
S O N G XL.

HERE AWA', THERE AWA'.

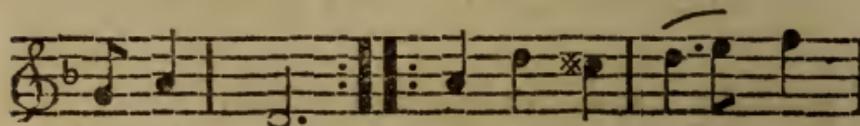
Plaintive.



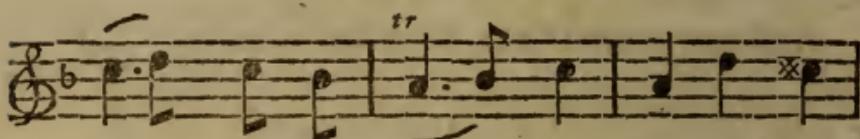
Here a - wa', there awa', here awa',



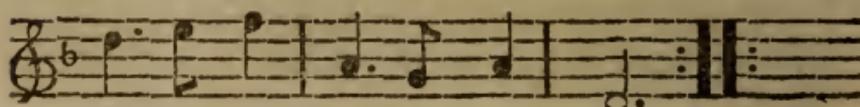
Wil-lie, Here a - wa', there a-wa', here



awa', hame ; Lang have I fought thee,



Dear have I bought thee, Now I have



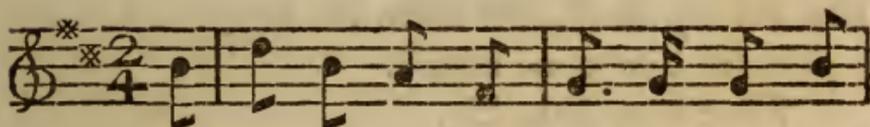
got-ten my Willie a - gain.

Thro' the lang muir I have follow'd my Willie,
Thro' the lang muir I have follow'd him hame;
Whatever betide us, nought shall divide us,
Love now rewards all my forrow and pain.

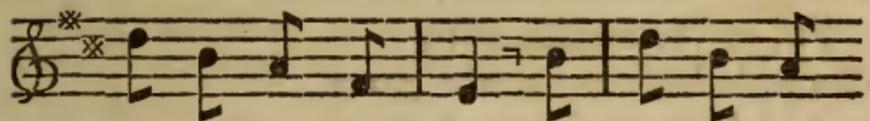
Here awa', there awa', here awa', Willie,
Here awa', there awa', here awa', hame;
Come, love, believe me, nothing can grieve me,
Ilka thing pleases while Willie's at hame.

S O N G XLI.

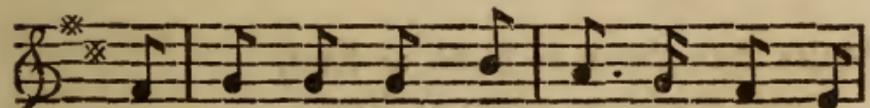
THE MARINER'S WIFE.



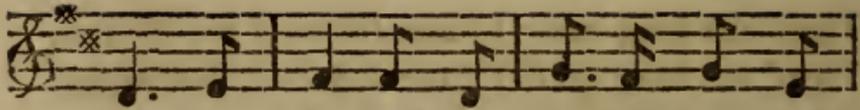
But are ye sure the news is true? And



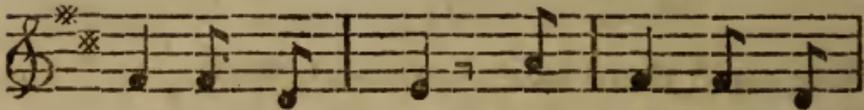
are ye sure he's weel? Is this a time



to think of wark? Ye jades, fling by your



wheel. *There's nae luck a - bout the house, There's*



nae luck at a', There's nae luck a -



bout the house Whan our goodman's a-wa!

Is this a time to think of wark,
 When Colin's at the door?
 Rax me my cloak, I'll down the key,
 And see him come ashore.
There's nae luck, &c.

Rife up, and mak a clean fire-side,
 Put on the muckle pat;
 Gie little Kate her cotton gown,
 And Jock his Sunday's coat.
There's nae luck, &c.

Make their shoon as black as flaes,
 Their stockings white as snaw;
 It's a' to pleasure our goodman,
 He likes to see them braw.
There's nae luck, &c.

There are twa hens into the crib
Have fed this month and mair,
Make haste, and thraw their necks about,
That Colin weel may fare.

There's nae luck, &c.

Bring down to me my bigonet,
My bishop-fattin gown,
And then gae tell the bailie's wife
That Colin's come to town.

There's nae luck, &c.

My Turkey slippers I'll put on,
My stockings pearl blue,
And a' to pleasure our goodman,
For he's baith leel and true.

There's nae luck, &c.

Sae sweet his voice, sae smooth his tongue,
His breath's like cauler air,
His very tread has music in't,
As he comes up the stair.

There's nae luck, &c.

And will I see his face again?
And will I hear him speak?
I'm downright dizzy with the joy,
In troth I'm like to greet!

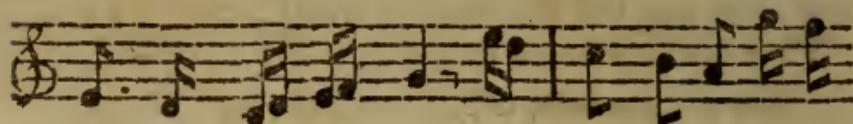
There's nae luck, &c.

S O N G XLII.

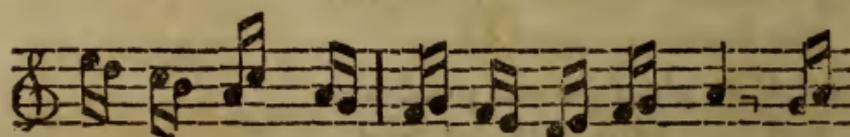
MY WIFE'S TA'EN THE GEE.



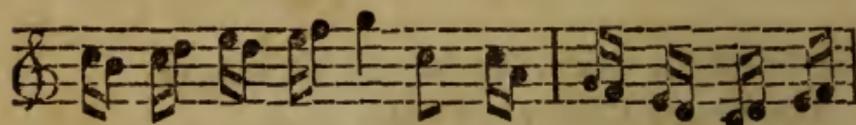
A friend of mine came here yestreen, And



he wou'd hae me down 'To drink a bottle of



ale wi' him, In the nieft burrows town: But,



O! indeed it was, fir, Sae far the war for



me; For lang or e'er that I came hame My



wife had ta'en the gee.

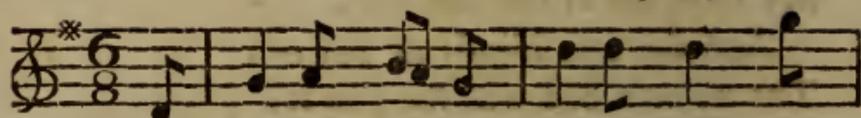
We fat fae late, and drank fae stout,
The truth I tell to you,
That lang or e'er midnight came,
We were a' roaring fou.
My wife sits at the fire-side,
And the tear blinds ay her ee ;
The ne'er a bed will she gae to,
But sit and tak the gee.

In the morning soon, when I came down,
The ne'er a word she spake ;
But mony a sad and four look,
And ay her head sh'd shake.
My dear, quoth I, what aileth thee,
To look fae sour on me ?
I'll never do the like again,
If you'll never tak the gee.

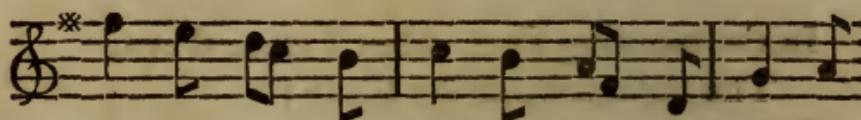
When that she heard, she ran, she flang
Her arms about my neck ;
And twenty kisses in a crack,
And, poor wee thing, she grat.
If you'll ne'er do the like again,
But bide at hame wi' me,
I'll lay my life Ise be the wife
That's never tak the gee.

S O N G XLIII.

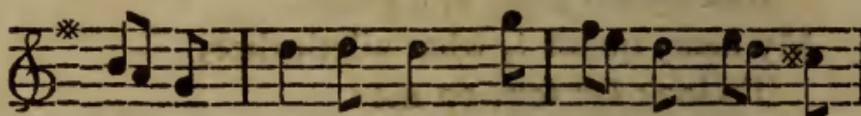
THE HAPPY CLOWN.



How hap-py is the ru-ral clown, Who,



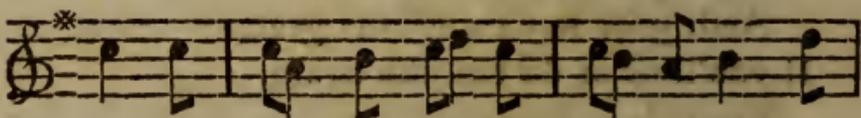
far remov'd from noise of town, Contemns the



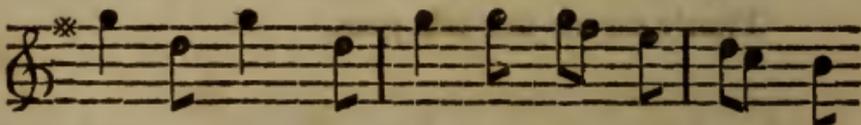
glo-ry of a crown, And in his safe re -



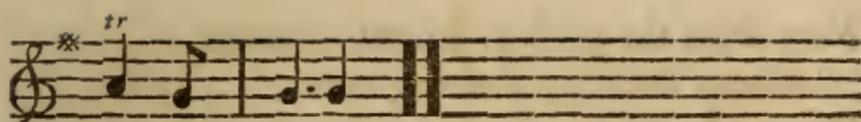
treat, Is pleas-ed with his low de -



gree, Is rich in decent po-ver-ty, From



strife, from care and bus'ness free, At once baith



good and great !

No drums disturb his morning sleep,
 He fears no danger of the deep,
 Nor noisy law, nor courts ne'er heap
 Vexation in his mind :

No trumpets rouse him to the war,
 No hopes can bribe, no threats can dare ;
 From state intrigues he holds afar,
 And liveth unconfin'd.

Like those in golden ages born,
 He labours gently to adorn
 His small paternal fields of corn,
 And on their products feeds :
 Each season of the wheeling year,
 Industrious he improves with care ;
 And still some ripened fruits appear,
 So well his toil succeeds.

Now by the silver stream he lies,
 And angles with his beats and flies,
 And next the silvan scene he tries,
 His spirit to regal :

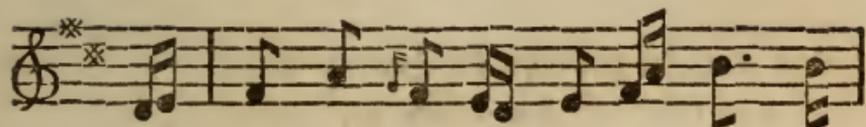
Now from the rock or height he views
His fleecy flock, or teeming cows,
Then tunes his reed, or tries his muse,
That waits his honest call.

Amidst his harmless easy joys,
No care his peace of mind destroys,
Nor does he pass his time in toys
Beneath his just regard :
He's fond to feel the zephyr's breeze,
To plant and snew his tender trees ;
And for attending well his bees,
Enjoys the sweet reward.

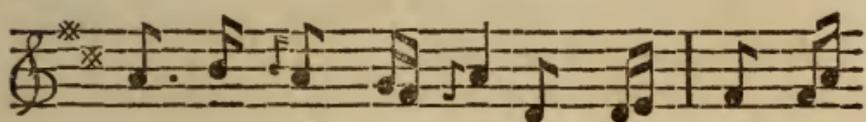
The flowry meads, and silent coves,
The scenes of faithful rural loves,
And warbling birds, on blooming groves,
Afford a wish'd delight :
But, O ! how pleasant is this life !
Blest with a chaste and virtuous wife,
And children prating, void of strife,
Around his fire at night !

S O N G XLIV.

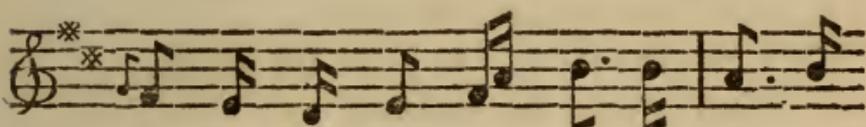
TWINE WEEL THE PLAIDEN.



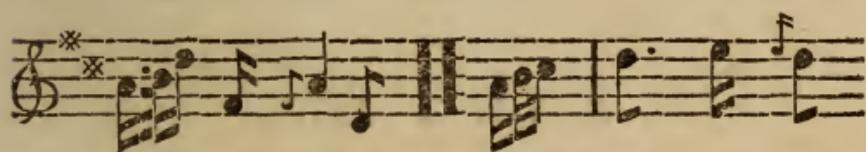
O! I hae loft my filk-en snood, That



tied my hair fae yellow; I've gi'en my



heart to the lad I loo'd, He was a



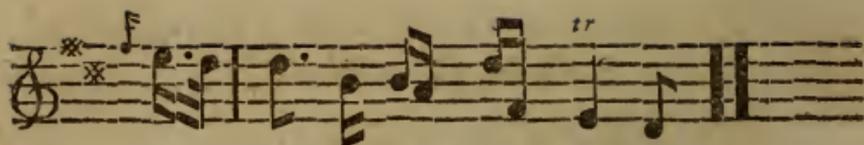
gal-lant fellow. And twine it weel,



my bonny dow, And twine it weel the



plaiden; The lassie loft her filken snood



In pu-ing of the bracken.

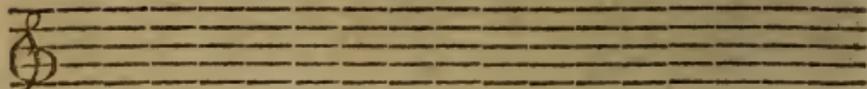
He prais'd my een fae bonny blue,
 Sae lily white my skin o',
 And fyne he prie'd my bonny mou,
 And swore it was nae fin o'.
 And twine it weel, &c.

But he has left the las he loo'd,
 His own true love forsaken ;
 Which gars me fair to greet the snood,
 I lost among the bracken.
 And twine it weel, &c.

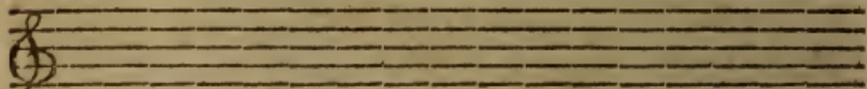
1

S O N G XLV.

W H I S T L E
 ALL CHEAR UP MY HEART.



-As I was a walking ae May-morning, The



fidlers and youngsters were making their game;



And there I saw my faithless lover, And a' my



forrows return'd again. Well since he is gane,



joy gang wi' him ; It's ne'er be he shall gar me



complain : I'll cheer up my heart, and I will get



another ; I'll never lay a' my love upon ane.

I could na get sleeping yestreen for weeping,
 The tears ran down like showers o' rain ;
 An' had na I got greiting my heart wad a broken ;
 And O ! but love's a tormenting pain.
 But since he is gane, may joy gae wi' him ;
 It's never be he that shall gar me complain :
 I'll cheer up my heart, and I will get another ;
 I'll never lay a' my love upon ane.

When I gade into my mither's new houe,
 I took my wheel and fate down to spin;
 'Twas there I first began my thrift;
 And a' the woers came linking in.
 It was gear he was seeking, but gear he'll na get;
 And its never be he that shall gar me complain:
 For I'll chear up my heart, and I'll soon get an-
 other;
 I'll never lay a' my love upon ane.

S O N G XLVI.

M Y H E A R T ' S M Y A I N .



'Tis nae very lang finfyne, That I had a lad



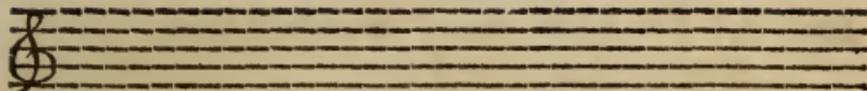
of my ain; But now he's awa' to anither, And



left me a' my lain. The lafs he's courting has



filler, And I hae nane at a'; And 'tis nought but



the love of the tocher That's tane my lad awa'.

But I'm blyth that my heart's my ain,
 And I'll keep it a' my life,
 Until that I meet wi' a lad
 Who has sence to wale a good wife :
 For though I fay't myfell,
 That thou'd nae fay't, 'tis true,
 The lad that gets me for a wife,
 He'll ne'er hae occasion to rue.

I gang ay fou clean and fou tosh,
 As a' the neighbours can tell ;
 Tho' I've seldom a gown on my back,
 But sick as I spin myfell :
 And when I'm clad in my curtsy,
 I think myfell as braw
 As Susie, wi' a' her pearling,
 That's tane my lad awa'.

But I wish they were buckled together,
 And may they live happy for life ;
 Tho' Willie does flight me, and's left me,
 The chield he deserves a good wife.

But, O ! I'm blyth that I've mis'd him,
As blyth as I weel can be ;
For ane that's so keen o' the filler
Will ne'er agree wi' me.

But as the truth is, I'm hearty,
I hate to be scrimpit and scant ;
'The wie thing I hae, I'll make use o't,
And nae ane about me shall want :
For I'm a good guide o' the warld,
I ken what to ha'd and to gie ;
For whinging and cringing for filler
Will ne'er agree wi' me.

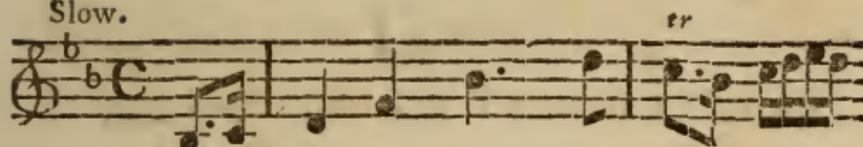
Contentment is better than riches,
An' he wha has that, has enough ;
'The master is seldom sae happy
As Robin that drives the plough.
But if a young lad wou'd cast up,
To make me his partner for life ;
If the chield has the sence to be happy,
He'll fa' on his feet for a wife.

S O N G XLVII.

THE BUSH ABOON TRAQUAIR,

BY MR. CRAWFORD.

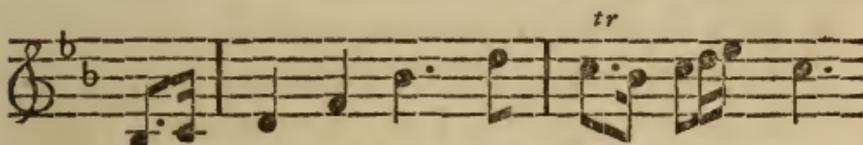
Slow.



Hear me, ye nymphs, And eve - ry



fwain, I'll tell how Peg-gy grieves me,



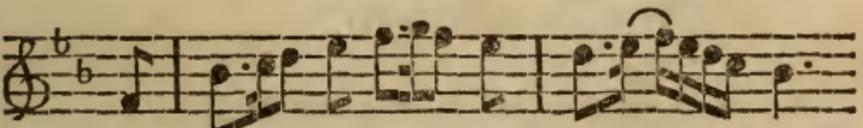
Tho' thus I lan-guish, thus com-plain,



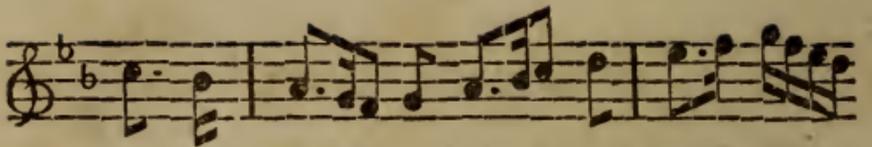
A - las! she ne'er be - lieves me: My



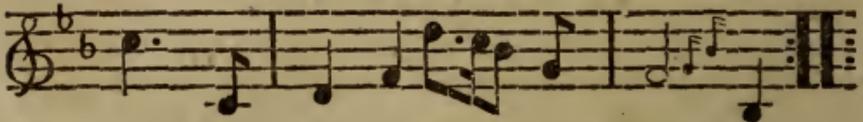
vows and fighs, like fi - lent air,



Un - heed - ed ne - ver move her;



At the bon-ny bush a-boon Tra-



quair, 'Twas there I first did love her,

That day she smil'd, and made me glad,
 No maid seem'd ever kinder ;
 I thought myself the luckiest lad,
 So sweetly there to find her :
 I try'd to sooth my am'rous flame,
 In words that I thought tender ;
 If more there pass'd, I'm not to blame,
 I meant not to offend her.

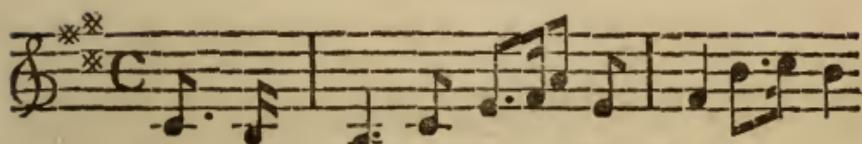
Yet now she scornful flees the plain,
 The fields we then frequented ;
 If e'er we meet she shews disdain,
 She looks as ne'er acquainted.
 The bonny bush bloom'd fair in May,
 Its sweets I'll ay remember ,
 But now her frowns make it decay,
 It fades as in December.

Ye rural powers, who hear my strains,
 Why thus should Peggy grieve me ?

Oh ! make her partner in my pains,
 Then let her smiles relieve me :
 If not, my love will turn despair,
 My passion no more tender,
 I'll leave the bush aboon Traquair,
 To lonely wilds I'll wander.

S O N G XLVIII.

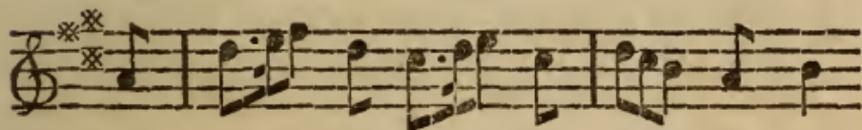
BY AUSTIN, M. D.*



For the lack of gold she's left me, O,



And of all that's dear be - reft me, O ;

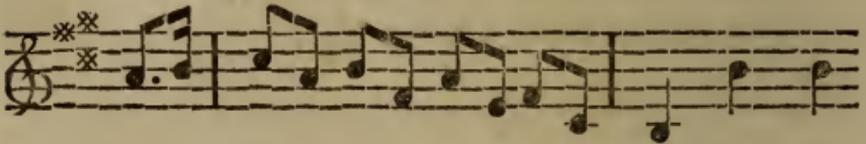


She me for - fook for a great duke,

* On the marriage of his mistress, Jean, daughter of John Drummond, of Megginch, esq. to James duke of Atholl, in 17... This lady, having survived her husband, and married, secondly, lord Adam Gordon, is still living. The tune is said to be old.



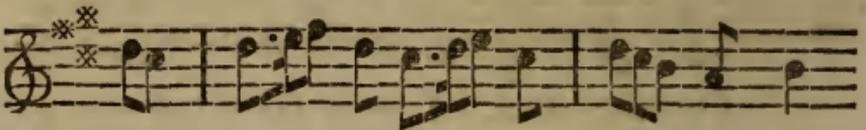
And to endless woes she's left me, O.



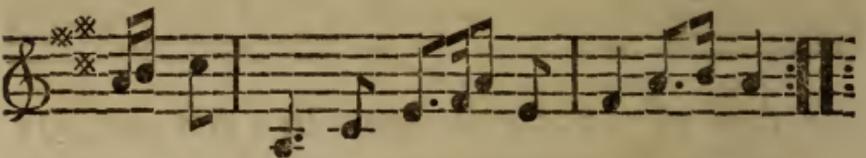
A star and gar-ter have more art,



Than youth, a true and faith-ful heart;



For emp-ty ti-tles we must part,



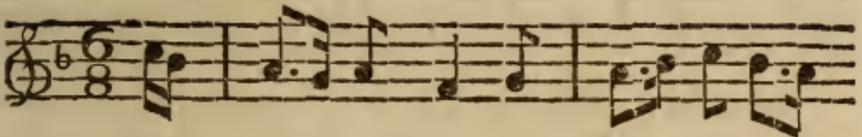
And for glitt'ring show she's left me, O.

No cruel fair shall e'er more move
My injured heart again to love ;
Through distant climates I must rove,
Since Jeany she has left me, O.

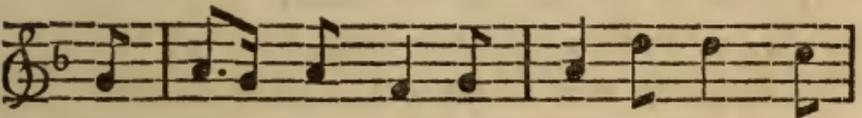
Ye pow'rs above, I to your care
Give up my charming lovely fair ;
Your choicest blessings be her share,
Tho' she's for ever left me, O.

S O N G X L I X .

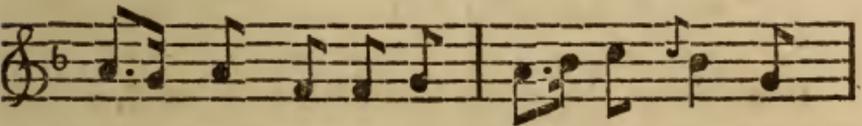
W A Y W A R D W I F E .



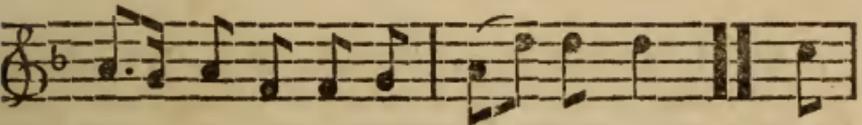
A - las ! my son, you lit - tle know



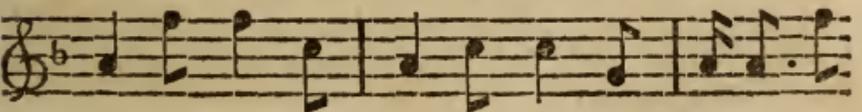
The for - rows that from wedlock flow. Fare-



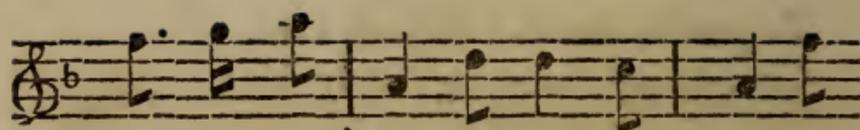
wel to - e - ve - ry day of ease, When



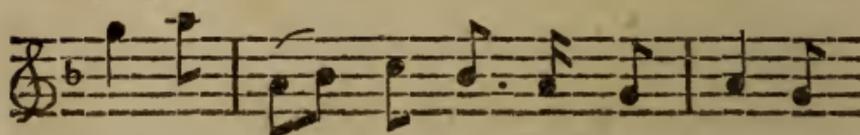
you have gotten a wife to please. *Sae*



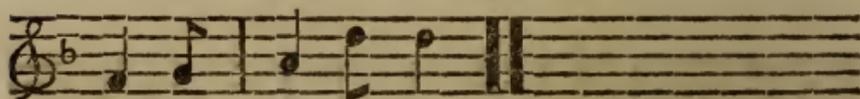
bide you yet, and bide you yet, Ye little ken



what's to be - tide you yet; The half of



that will gane you yet, If a wayward



wife ob - tain you yet.

[Your experience is but small,
As yet you've met with little thrall:]
The black cow on your foot ne'er trod *,
Which gars you sing along the road.
Sae bide you yet, &c.

Sometimes the rock, sometimes the reel,
Or some piece of the spinning wheel,

* This is an ancient proverbial expression. It is used by Sir John Harrington in his translation of the *Orlando Furioso* (b. vi. s. 72.); where, speaking of some very young damsels, he says,

The blacke oxe has not yet trod on their toe.

Quære, however, the authenticity of this and the following stanza. The two lines between brackets are wanting in some copies.

She will drive at you wi' good will,
And then she'll fend you to the de'il.

Sae bide you yet, &c.

When I like you was young and free,
I valued not the proudest she ;
Like you I vainly boasted then,
That men alone were born to reign.

But bide you yet, &c.

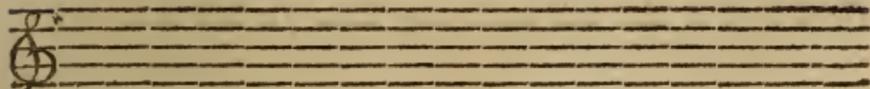
Great Hercules and Sampson too,
Were stronger men than I or you,
Yet they were baffled by their dears,
And felt the distaff and the sheers.

Sae bide you yet, &c.

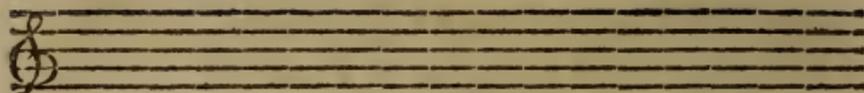
Stout gates of brass, and well-built walls,
Are proof 'gainst swords and cannon-balls,
But nought is found by sea or land,
That can a wayward wife withstand.

Sae bide you yet, &c.

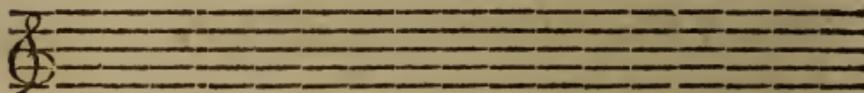
S O N G L.



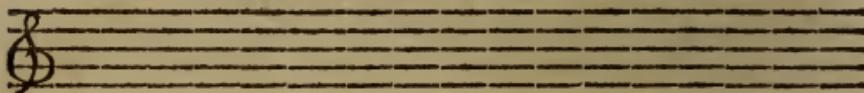
Good morrow, fair mistress, the begin-



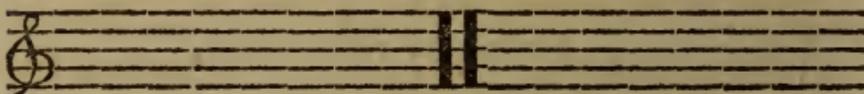
ner of strife, I took ye frae the begging, and



made ye my wife : It was your fair outside that



first took my ee, But this 'is' the last time



my face ye fall see.

Eye on ye, ill woman, the bringer o' shame,
The abuser o' love, the disgrace o' my name ;
The betrayer o' him that so trusted in thee :
But this is the last time my face ye fall see.

To the ground shall be razed these halls and these
bowers,

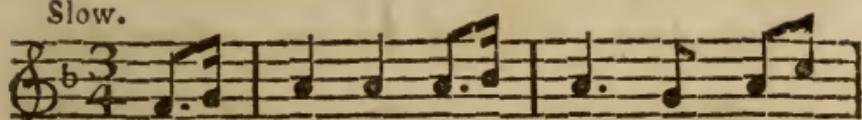
Defil'd by your lusts and your wanton amours :
I'll find out a lady of higher degree ;
And this is the last time my face ye fall see.

S O N G L I.

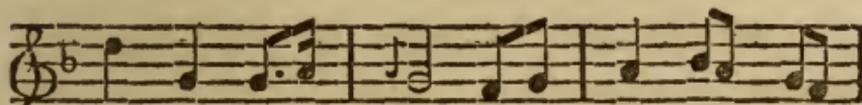
BY ALLAN RAMSAY.

To the tune of, *Lochaber no more.*

Slow.



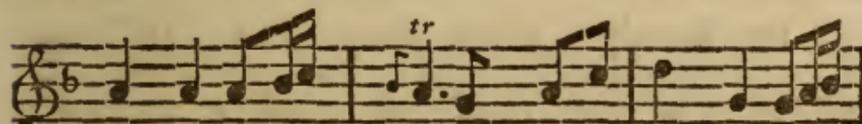
Fare-well to Loch - a - ber, and



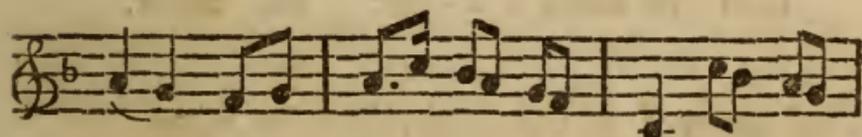
fare-well, my Jean, Where heartsome with



thee I've mo-ny day been: For Loch-



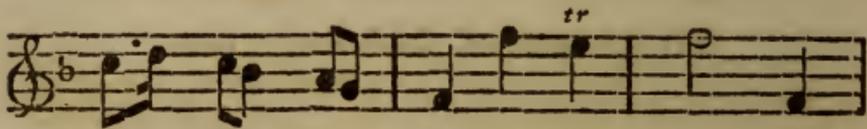
a - ber no more, Loch - a - ber no



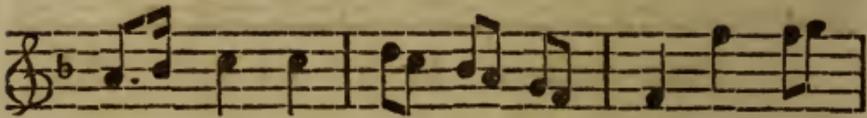
more, We'll may be re - turn to Loch-



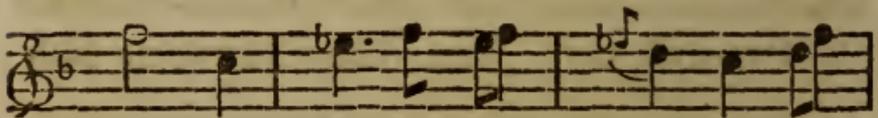
a - ber no more. These tears that I



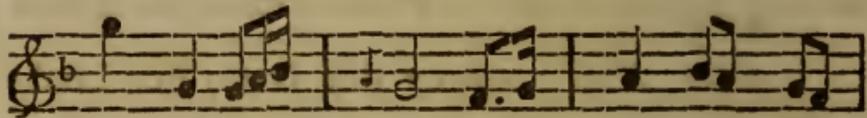
shed they are a' for my dear, And



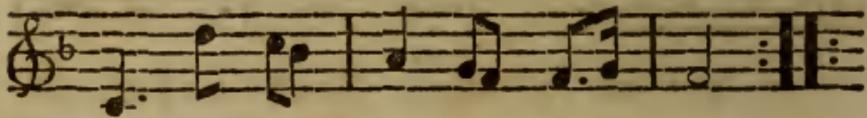
no for the dan-ger at - tend-ing on



weir; Tho' bore on rough seas to a



far bloody shore, May be to re -



turn to Loch - a - ber no more.

Tho' hurricanes rise, and rise ev'ry wind,
They'll ne'er make a tempest like that in my mind;
Tho' loudest of thunder on loudest waves roar,
That's nathing like leaving my love on the shore.

To leave thee behind me, my heart is fair pain'd.
 By ease that's inglorious no fame can be gain'd ;
 And beauty and love's the reward of the brave,
 And I maun deserve it before I can crave.

Then glory, my Jeany, maun plead my excuse ;
 Since honour commands me, how can I refuse ?
 Without it I ne'er can have merit for thee,
 And without thy favour I'd better not be.
 I gae then, my las, to win honour and fame ;
 And if I should luck to come gloriously hame,
 I'll bring a heart to thee with love running o'er,
 And then I'll leave thee and Lochaber no more.

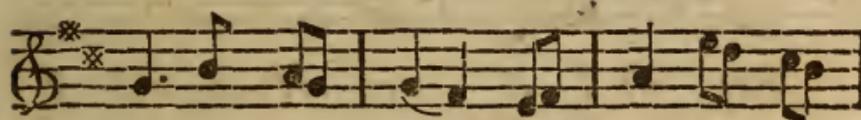
S O N G LII.

Tune, *My Apron, deary**.

Plaintive.



My sheep I neg - lect - ed, I

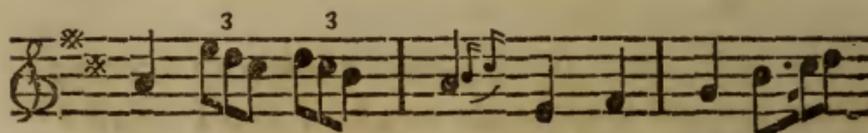


lost my sheep - hook, And all the gay

* The original words are preserved in the Orpheus Caledonius, and, with some variation, in the collections of 1769 and 1776.



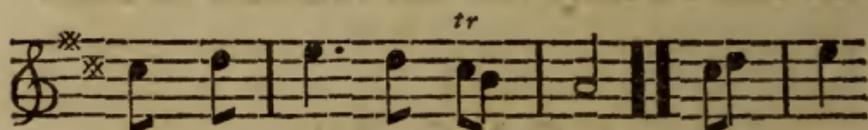
haunts of my youth I for - fook ; No



more for A - myn - ta fresh gar-lands



I wove, For am - bi-tion, I faid,



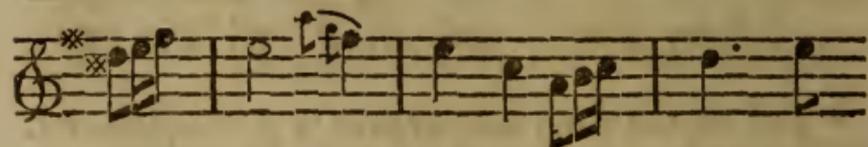
would foon cure me of love. O *what*



had my youth with am - bi-tion to do?



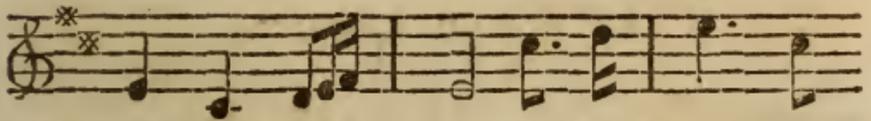
Why left I A - myn - ta? why broke I



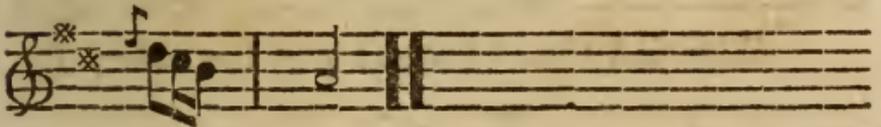
my vow? O give me my sheep, and



my sheep-hook re - store, I'll,



wan - der from love, and A - myn - ta



no more.

Through regions remote in vain do I rove,
 And bid the wide ocean secure me from love !
 O fool ! to imagine that ought can subdue
 A love so well founded, a passion so true.

O what had my youth, &c.

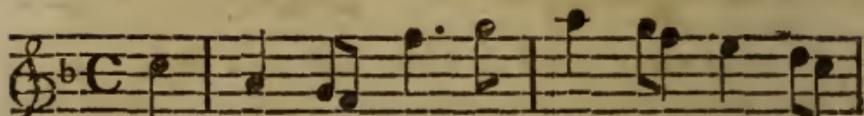
Alas ! 'tis too late at thy fate to repine ;
 Poor shepherd, Amynta no more can be thine :
 Thy tears are all fruitless, thy wishes are vain,
 The moments neglected return not again.

*O what had my youth with ambition to do ;
 Why left I Amynta ? why broke I my vow ?
 O give me my sheep, and my sheephook restore,
 I'll wander from love and Amynta no more.*

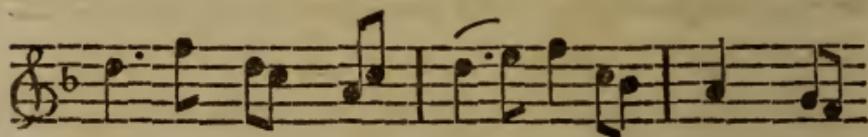
S O N G LIII.

THE HAPPY LOVER'S REFLECTIONS.

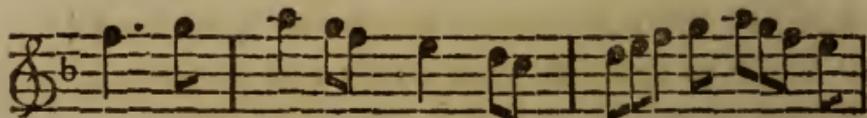
BY ALLAN RAMSAY.



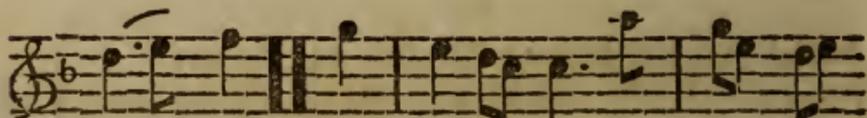
The last time I came o'er the moor, I



left my love be - hind me; Ye po'wrs! what



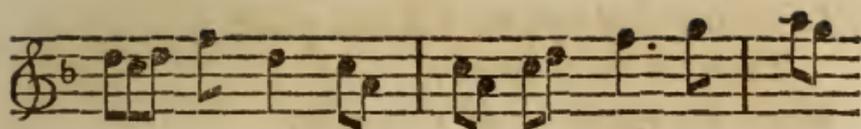
pains do I en-dure, When soft i-de - as



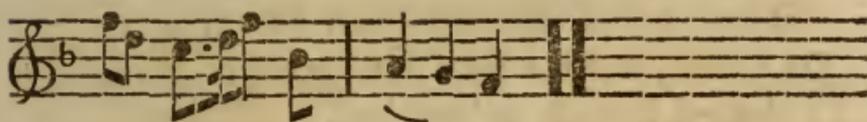
mind me! Soon as the rud-dy morn dif -



play'd The beaming day en - fu-ing, I



met betimes my love-ly maid, In fit



're - treat' for woo-ing.

Beneath the cooling shade we lay,
Gazing and chafly sporting ;
We kifs'd and promis'd time away,
Till night spread her black curtain.
I pitied all beneath the skies,
Ev'n kings, when she was nigh me ;
In raptures I beheld her eyes,
Which could but ill deny me.

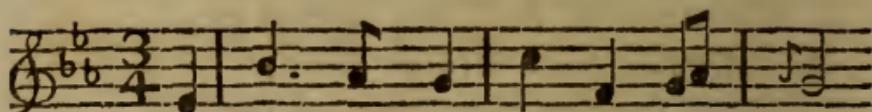
Shou'd I be call'd where cannons roar,
Where mortal steel may wound me,
Or cast upon some foreign shore,
Where dangers may furround me,
Yet hopes again to see my love,
To feast on glowing kisses,
Shall make my cares at distance move,
In prospect of such blisses.

In all my soul there's not one place
 To let a rival enter :
 Since she excels in ev'ry grace,
 In her my love shall center.
 Sooner the seas shall cease to flow,
 Their waves the Alps shall cover,
 On Greenland ice shall roses grow,
 Before I cease to love her.

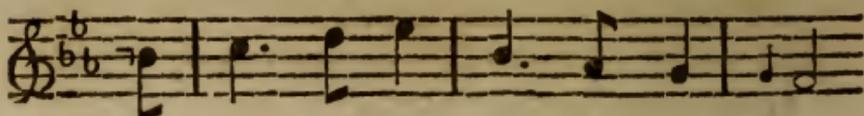
The next time I go o'er the moor
 She shall a lover find me ;
 And that my faith is firm and pure,
 Tho' I left her behind me :
 Then Hymen's sacred bonds shall chain
 My heart to her fair bosom ;
 There, while my being does remain,
 My love more fresh shall blossom.

S O N G L I V .

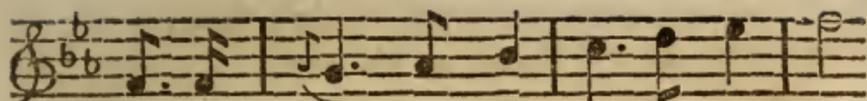
BY DAVID MALLET, ESQUIRE.



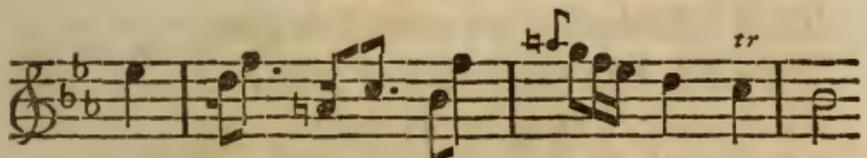
Ye woods and ye mountains un-known,



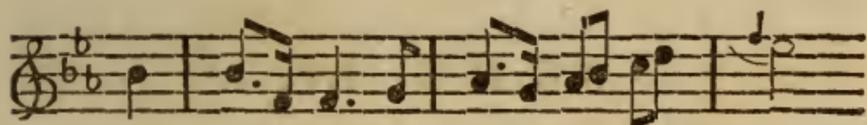
Be-neath whose pale sha-dows I stray,



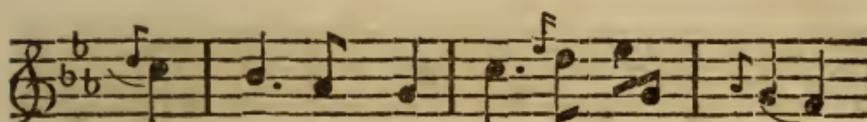
To the breast of my charmer a - lone



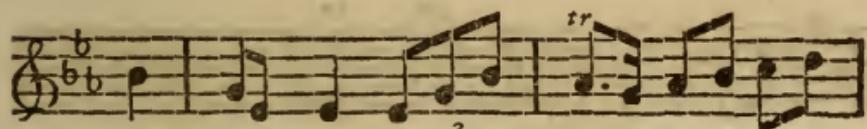
These sighs bid sweet e - cho con - vey.



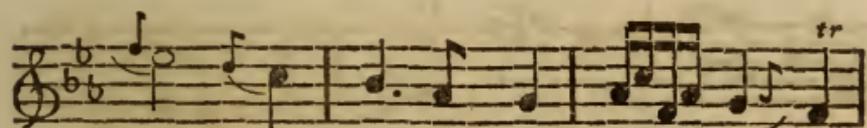
Wher - e - ver he pen - five - ly leans,



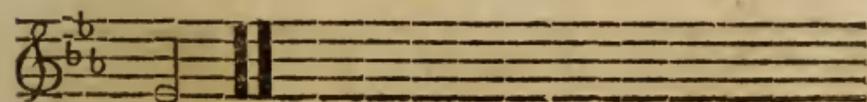
By fountain, on hill, or in grove,



His heart will ex - plain what she



means, Who sighs both from for - row and



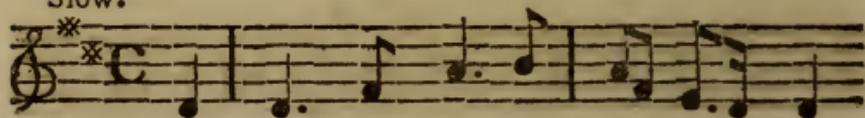
love.

More soft than the nightingale's song,
 O waft the sad sound to his ear :
 And say, tho' divided so long,
 The friend of his bosom is near.
 Then tell him what years of delight,
 Then tell him what ages of pain,
 I felt while I liv'd in his fight !
 I feel till I see him again !

S O N G L V .

THE BROOM OF COWDENKNOWS.

Slow.



How blyth ilk morn was I to see



The fwain come o'er the hill ! He



skipt the burn, and flew to me ;

I met him with good will. *O the*



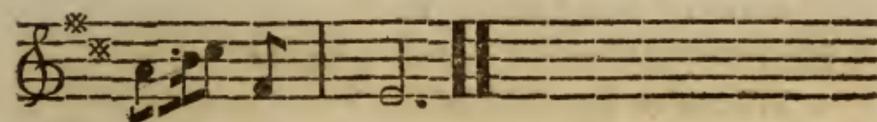
broom, the bon - ny bon - ny broom, The



broom of Cow-den - knows; I wish I



were with my dear swain, With his pipe



and my ewes.

I neither wanted ew nor lamb,
While his flock near me lay;
He gather'd in my sheep at night,
And chear'd me a' the day.
O the broom, &c.

He tun'd his pipe and reed sae sweet,
The burds stood listning by;
E'en the dull cattle stood and gaz'd,
Charm'd with his melody.
O the broom, &c.

While thus we spent our time by turns,
 Betwixt our flocks and play,
 I envy'd not the fairest dame,
 Tho' ne'er sae rich and gay.
O the broom, &c.

Hard fate that I shou'd banish'd be,
 Gang heavily and mourn, ...
 Because I lov'd the kindest swain
 That ever yet was born.
O the broom, &c.

He did oblige me every hour,
 Cou'd I but faithfu' be ?
 He staw my heart : cou'd I refuse
 Whate'er he ask'd of me ?
O the broom, &c.

My doggie and my little kit-
 That held my wee soup whey,
 My plaidy, broach, and crooked stick,
 May now ly usefess by.
O the broom, &c.

Adieu, ye Cowdenknows, adieu,
 Farewel a' pleasures there ;
 Ye Gods restore me to my swain,
 Is a' I crave or care.

O the broom, the bonny bonny broom,
 The broom of Cowdenknows :
 I wish I were with my dear swain,
 With his pipe and my ewes*.

S O N G LVI.

SAE MERRY AS WE HAE BEEN.



A lass that was 'laden' with care Sat



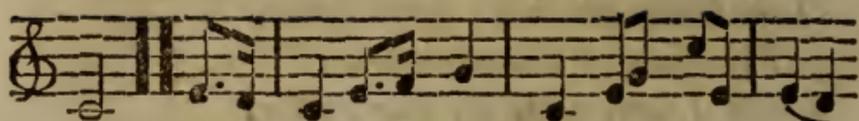
heavi-ly under a thorn; I listen'd a



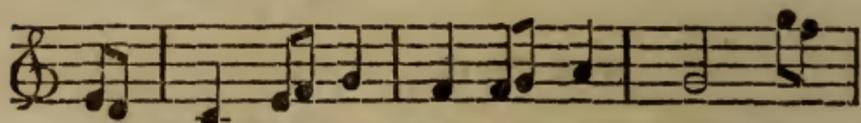
while for to hear, When thus she be-gan for to

* To this song Ramsay subscribes the letters *S. R.* the initials, no doubt, of its author. This, therefor, is certainly not the original, which in Ramsay's own time (as we learn from a duet in "The Gentle Shepherd") was a popular song. It must, indeed, be of a much earlier date, as in an old black letter (English) ballad of Charles or James the Second's time, "To a pleasant Scotch tune, called the Broom of Cowdenknows," we find the following burthen:

With O, the broom, the bonny broom,
 The broom of Cowdenknows,
 Fain would I be in the North Country,
 To milk my daddie's ewes.



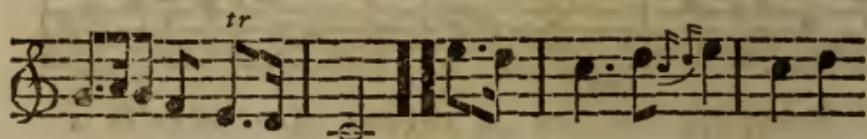
mourn: When-e'er my dear shepherd was there,



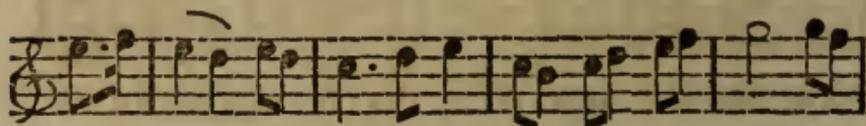
The birds did me - lo-dious-ly sing, And



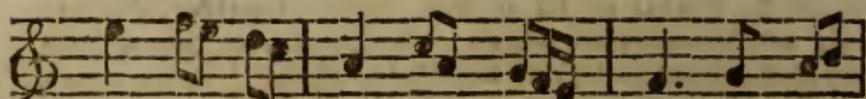
cold nipping win-ter did wear A face that re-



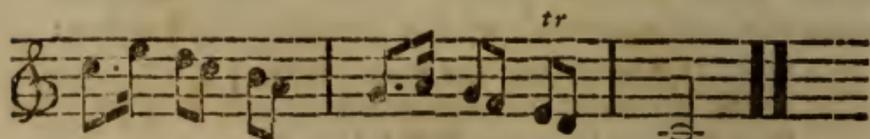
fembled the spring. *Sae mer-ry as we twa*



hae been, Sae mer-ry as we twa hae been; My



heart it is like for to break, When I



think on the days we have seen.

Our flocks feeding close by his side,
 He gently pressing my hand,
 I view'd the wide world in its pride,
 And laugh'd at the pomp of command!
 My dear, he would 'oft' to me say,
 What makes you hard-hearted to me?
 Oh! why do you thus turn away
 From him who is dying for thee?

Sae merry, &c.

But now he is far from my sight,
 Perhaps a deceiver may prove;
 Which makes me lament day and night,
 That ever I granted my love.
 At eve, when the rest of the folk
 Were merrily seated to spin,
 I set myself under an oak,
 And heavily sigh'd for him.

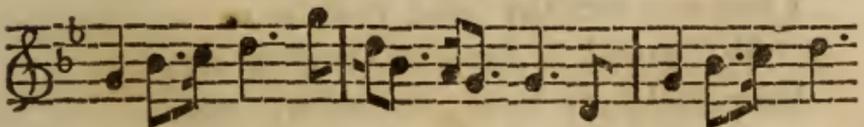
Sae merry, &c.

S O N G LVII.

Set by Dr. Green.



Sweet Annie frae the fea beach came, Where



Jocky speel'd the vessel's side; Ah! wha can keep



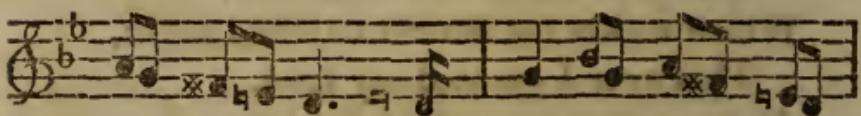
their heart at hame, When Jock-y's toft



a - boon the tyde? Far aff' to di - stant



realms he gangs, Yet I'll be true as



he has been; And when ilk lafs a -



bout him thrangs, He'll think on Annie, his



faith - ful ain.

I met our wealthy laird yestreen, .

Wi' gou'd in hand he tempted me,

He prais'd my brow, my rolling een,

And made a brag of what he'd gie :

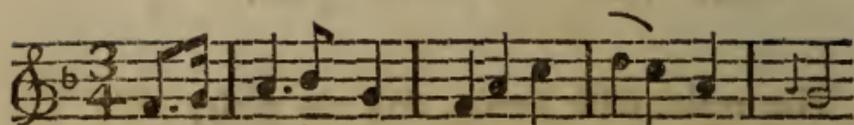
What tho' my Jocky's far awa',
Toft up and down the ansome main,
I'll keep my heart ane other day,
Since Jocky may return again.

Nae mair, false Jamie, fing nae mair,
And fairly caft your pipe awa';
My Jocky wad be troubled fair,
To fee his friend his love betray :
For a' your fongs and verfe are vain,
While Jocky's notes do faithful flow ;
My heart to him fhall true remain,
I'll keep it for my constant jo.

Bla' faft, ye gales, round Jocky's head,
And gar your waves be calm and ftill ;
His hameward fail with breezes fpeed,
And dinna a' my pleasure spill :
What tho' my Jocky's far away,
Yet he will bra' in filler fhine ;
I'll keep my heart anither day,
Since Jocky may again be mine.

SONG LVIII.

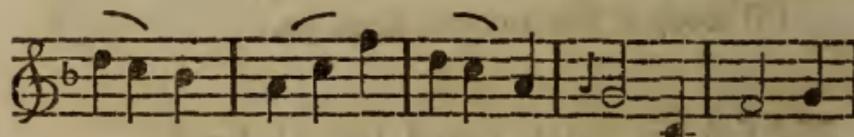
THE SILLER CROWN.



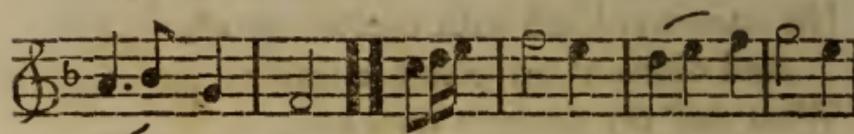
And ye fall walk in filk at - tire,



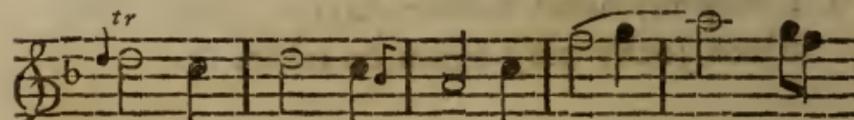
And fil - ler hae to spare, Gin



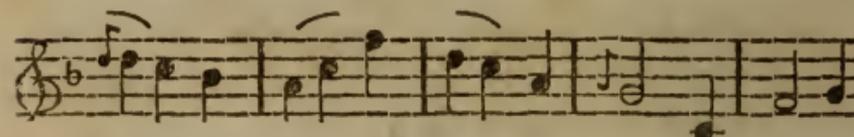
ye'll con - fent to be his bride, Nor think o'



Do-nald mair. Oh! wha wad buy a filken



gown, Wi' a poor brok-en heart? Or



what's to me a fil-ler crown, Gin frae my



love I part?

The mind whafe every wish is pure
 Far dearer is to me ;
 And ere I'm forc'd to 'break' my faith
 I'll lay me down and die.
 For I hae pledg'd my virgin troth,
 Brave Donald's fate to share ;
 And he has gi'en to me his heart,
 Wi' a' its virtues rare.

His gentle manners wan my heart,
 He gratefu' took the gift ;
 Cou'd I but think to feek it back,
 It wou'd be war than thift.
 For langest life can ne'er repay
 The love he bears to me ;
 And ere I'm forc'd to 'break' my troth,
 I'll lay me down and die.

S O N G LIX.

WERE NA MY HEART LIGHT I WAD DIE.

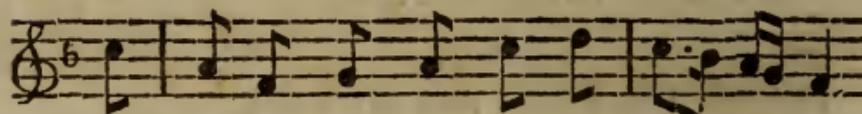
BY LADY GRISEL BAILLIE*.



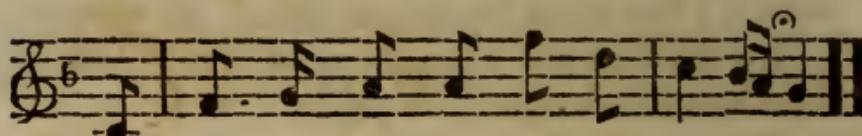
There was anes a may, and she loo'd na men,



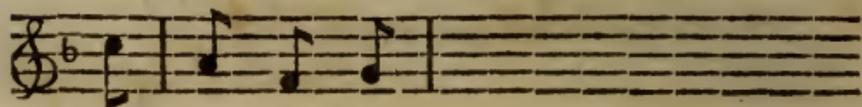
The biggit her bonny bow'r down in yon glèn;



But now she cries dool! and a well - a - day!



Come down the green gate, and come here away.



But now she cries, &c.

* Eldest daughter of Patrick first earl of Marchmont, and wife to George Baillie, of Jerviswood, esq. whose widow she dyed on the 6th of December, 1746.

When bonny young Johny came o'er the sea,
He said he saw naithing sae lovely as me;
He hecht me baith rings and mony braw things;
And were na my heart light I wad die.

He hecht me, &c.

He had a wee titty that loo'd na me,
Because I was twice as bonny as she;
She rais'd such a pother 'twixt him and his mother,
That were na my heart light, I wad die.

She rais'd, &c.

The day it was fet, and the bridal to be,
The wife took a dwam, and lay down to die;
She main'd and she grain'd out of dolour and pain,
Till he vow'd he never wad see me again.

She main'd, &c.

His kin was for ane of a higher degree,
Said, What had he to do with the like of me?
Albeit I was bonny, I was na for Johny:
And were na my heart light, I wad die.

Albeit I was, &c.

They said, I had neither cow nor caff,
Nor dribbles of drink rins throw the draff,
Nor pickles of meal rins throw the mill-eye;
And were na my heart light, I wad die.

Nor pickles of, &c.

His titty she was baith wylie and flee,
 She spy'd me as I came o'er the lee ;
 And then she ran in and made a loud din,
 Believe your ain een, an ye trow na me.

And then she, &c.

His bonnet stood ay fou round on his brow ;
 His auld ane looks ay as well as some's new :
 But now he lets't wear ony gate it will hing,
 And casts himself dowie upon the corn-bing.

But now he, &c.

And now he gaes ' dandering' * about the dykes,
 And a' he dow do is to hund the tykes :
 The live-lang night he ne'er steeks his eye,
 And were na my heart light, I wad die.

The live-lang, &c.

Were I young for thee, as I hae been,
 We shou'd hae been galloping down on yon green,
 And linking it on the lilly-white lee ;
 And wow gin I were but young for thee !

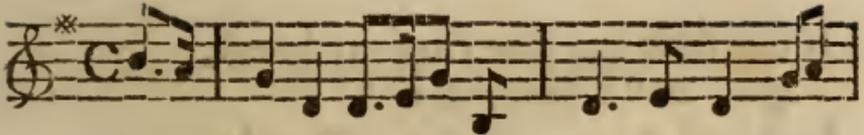
And linking, &c.

* So Lord Hailes. Ramsay and others read ' drooping.'

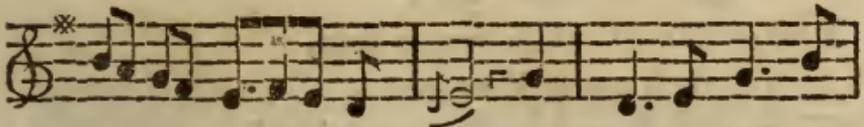
S O N G L X.

MY DEARY, IF YOU DIE.

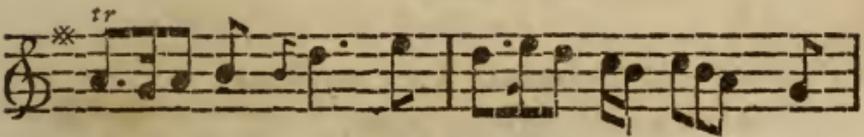
Slow.



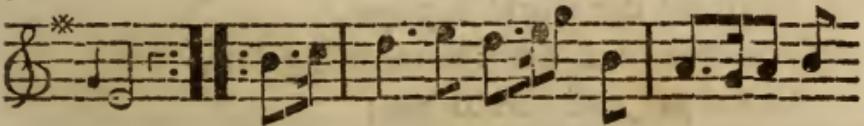
Love never more shall give me pain, My



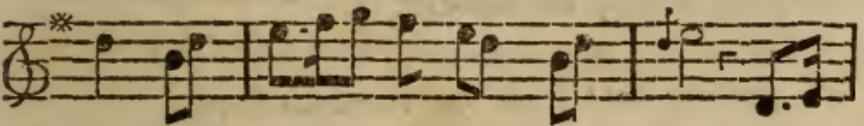
fan-cy's fix'd on thee; Nor ever maid my



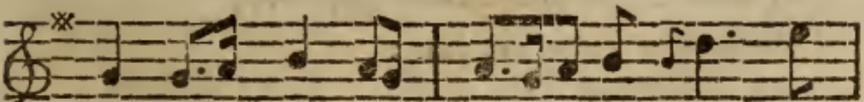
heart shall gain, My Peg - gy, if thou



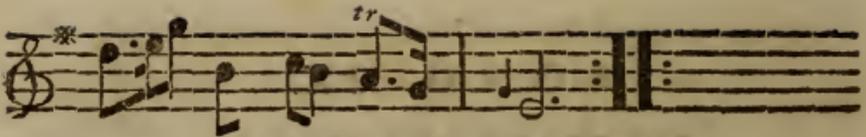
die. Thy beauties did such plea - sure



give, Thy love's so true to me; With -



out thee I shall ne - ver live, My



dear - y, if thou die.

If fate shall tear thee from my breast,
 How shall I lonely stray!
 In dreary dreams the night I'll waste,
 In sighs the silent day.
 I ne'er can so much virtue find,
 Nor such perfection see:
 Then I'll renounce all womankind,
 My Peggy, after thee.

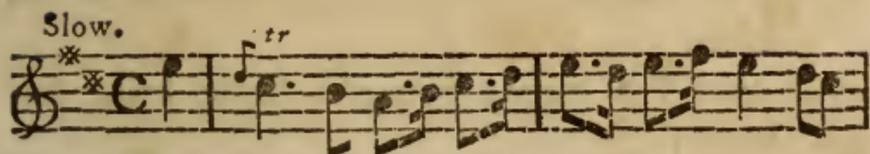
No new-blown beauty fires my heart
 With Cupid's raving rage,
 But thine, which can such sweets impart,
 Must all the world engage.
 'Twas this that, like the morning sun,
 Gave joy and life to me;
 And when its destin'd day is done,
 With Peggy let me die.

Ye powers that smile on virtuous love,
 And in such pleasures share,
 You who its faithful flames approve,
 With pity view the fair:

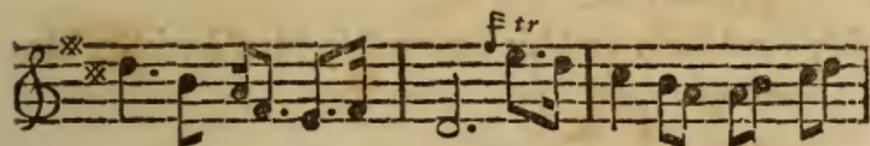
Restore my Peggy's wonted charms,
Those charms so dear to me ;
Oh ! never rob me from those arms :
I'm lost if Peggy die.

S O N G LXI.

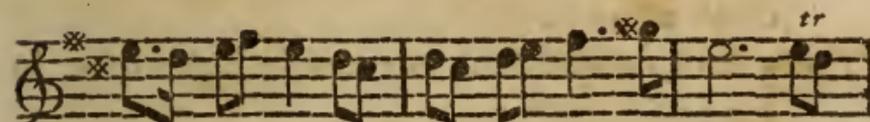
THE LOWLANDS OF HOLLAND.



My love has built a bon - ny ship, and



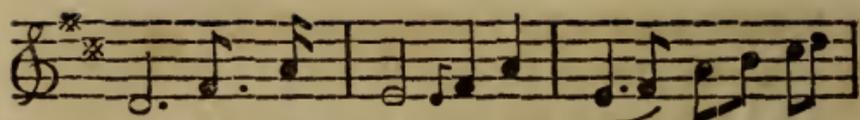
set her on the sea, With seven score good



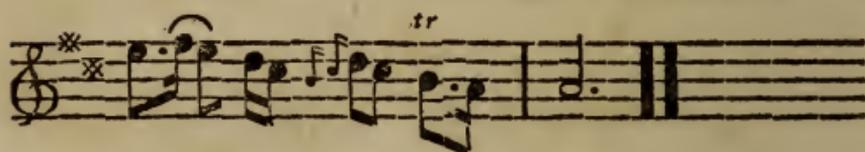
ma - riners to bear her com - pa - ny; There's



threescore is sunk, and threescore dead at



fea, And the lowlands of Hol - land has



twin'd my love and me.

My love he built another ship, and set her on the
main,
And nane but twenty mariners for to bring her
hame ;
But the weary wind began to rise, and the sea be-
gan to rout,
My love then and his bonny ship turn'd withershins
about.

There shall neither coif come on my head, nor
comb come in my hair,
There shall neither coal nor candle light shine in
my bower mair ;
Nor will I love another one, until the day I die :
For I never lov'd a love but one, and he's drown'd
in the sea.

O had your tongue, my daughter dear, be still and
be content ;
There are mair lads in Galloway, ye need nae fair
lament.

O! there is nane in Galloway, there's nane at a'
for me :
For I never lov'd a love but ane, and he's drown'd
in the sea.

S O N G LXII.

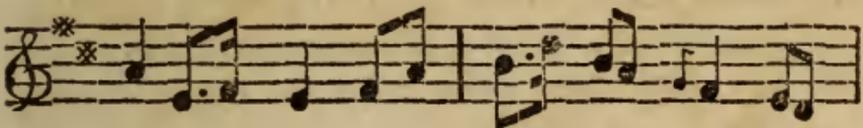
AULD ROBIN GRAY.

BY LADY ANN LINDSAY*.

Tune, *The Bridegroom greets.*



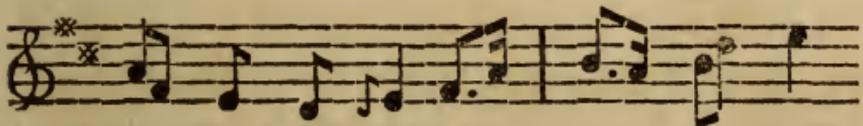
When the sheep are in the fauld, and the



ky at hame, And a' the warld to



fleep are gane; The waes of my heart fa's in



showers frae my eye, When my gude man

* Daughter to the late Earl of Balcarras.

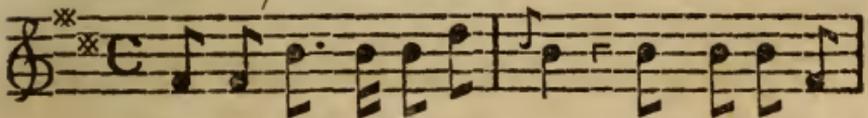
•My father' argued fair, tho' my mother didna speak,
 She looked in my face till my heart was like to break;
 So they gi'ed him my hand, tho' my heart was in the
 fea,
 And auld Robin Grey is gudeman to me.

I had na been a wife a week but only four,
 When sitting fae mournfully at the door,
 I saw my Jemmy's wreath, for I coudna think it he,
 'Till he said, I'm come back for to marry thee.

O fair did we greet, and muckle did we fay,
 We took but ae kifs, and we tore ourselves away:
 I wish I were dead! but I'm no like to die;
 And why do I live to fay waes me?

I gang like a ghaist, and I carena to spin;
 I darena think on Jemmy, for that would be a sin;
 But I'll do my best a gude wife to be,
 For auld Robin Grey is kind unto me.

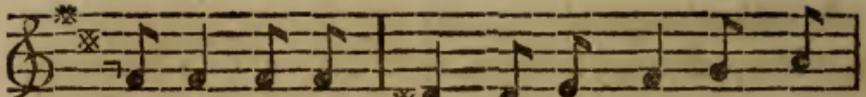
Affettuoso.



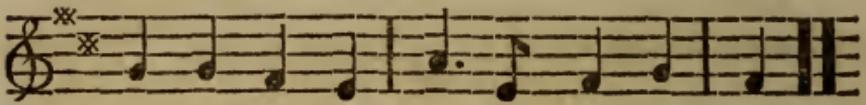
When the sheep are in the fauld, and the ky at



hame, And a' the [weary] warld to sleep are gane

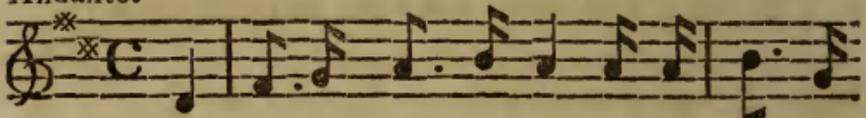


The wæs of my heart fa's in showers frae my



eye, When my gude man lyes found my me.

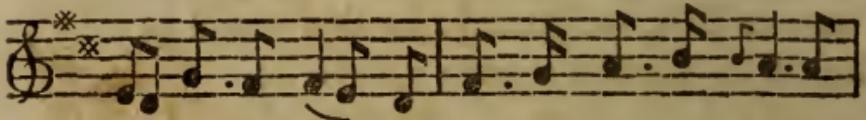
Andante.



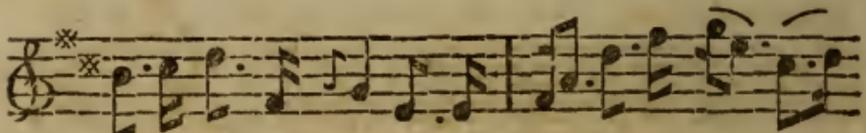
Young Jem-my loo'd me well, and [he] fought me



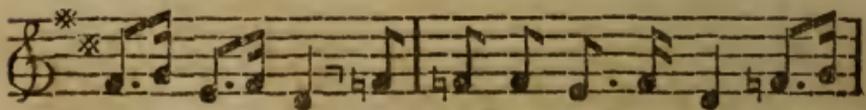
for his bride; But fav-ing a crown he had



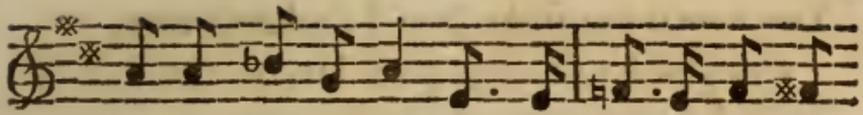
naething le - fide; To make that crown a pound, my



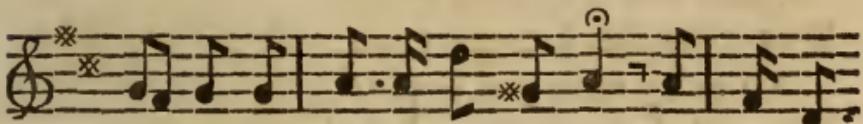
Jemmy gade to fea; And the crown and the pound were



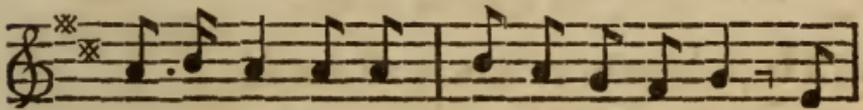
baith for me. He had nae been a - wa' a



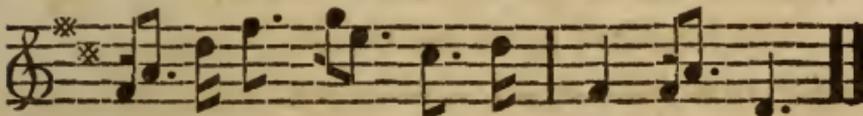
week but on - ly twa, When my mother she fell



sick, and the cow was stoun a - wa'; My fa - ther



brake his arm, and my Jemmy at the sea, And



auld Robin Grey came a court - ing me.

S O N G L X I I I .

To the tune of, *Rotbes's Lament*; or, *Pinky-House**.

AS Sylvia in a forest lay,
To vent her woe alone,
Her swain, Sylvander, came that way,
And heard her dying moan.
Ah! is my love (she said) to you
So worthless and so vain?
Why is your wonted fondness now
Converted to disdain?

* See before, p. 29.

You vow'd the light shou'd darknefs turn,
 Ere you'd exchange your love ;
 In shades now may creation mourn,
 Since you unfaithful prove.
 Was it for this I credit gave
 To ev'ry oath you swore ?
 But, ah ! it seems they most deceive,
 Who most our charms adore.

'Tis plain your drift was all deceit,
 The practice of mankind :
 Alas ! I see it, but too late,
 My love had made me blind.
 For you, delighted I could die :
 But, oh ! with grief I'm fill'd,
 To think that credulous constant I
 Shou'd by yourself be kill'd.

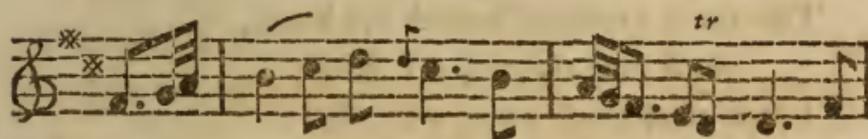
This said—all breathless, sick and pale,
 Her head upon her hand,
 She found her vital spirits fail,
 And senses at a stand,
 Sylvander then began to melt :
 But e'er the word was given,
 The heavy hand of death she felt,
 And sigh'd her soul to heaven.

SONG LXIV.

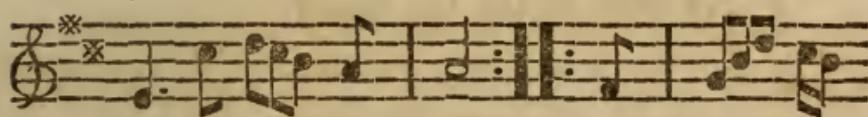
BY DAVID MALLET, ESQUIRE.



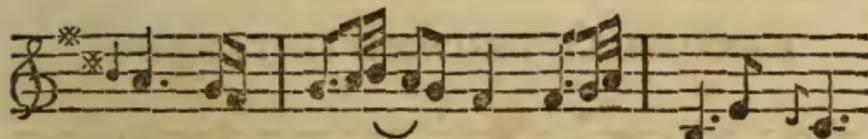
A youth adorn'd with ever-y art,



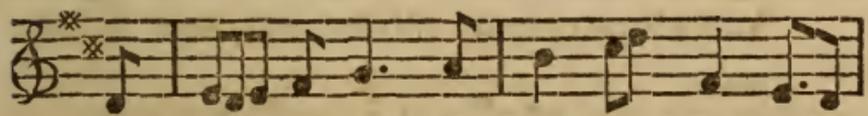
To warm and win the cold-est heart, In



secret mine pos-est: The morning -



bud that fair-est blows, The vernal oak



that fraitest grows, His face and shape ex -



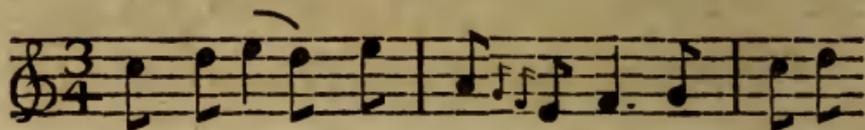
prest, His face and shape ex - prest.

In moving founds he told his tale,
 Soft as the fighings of the gale
 That wakes the flowery year.
 What wonder he could charm with ease!
 Whom happy Nature form'd to please,
 Whom Love had made sincere.

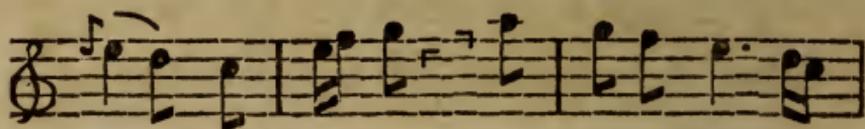
At morn he left me—fought, and fell!
 The fatal evening heard his knell,
 And saw the tears I shed:
 Tears that must ever, ever fall;
 For ah! no sighs the past recall,
 No cries awake the dead!

SONG LXV.

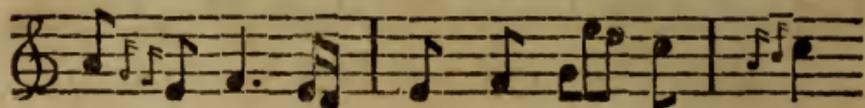
RARE WILLY DROWN'D IN YARROW.



Willy's rare, and Willy's fair, And Willy's



wondrous bon-y; And Willy heght to



mar-ry me, Gin e'er he married ony.

SONG LXVI.

BY MISS HOME.

Tune, *The Flowers of the Forest* *.

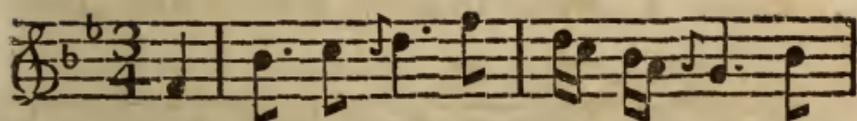
ADIEU, ye streams that smoothly glide
Through mazy windings o'er the plain;
I'll in some lonely cave reside,
And ever mourn my faithful swain.
Flower of the forest was my love,
Soft as the sighing summer's gale,
Gentle and constant as the dove,
Blooming as roses in the vale.

Alas! by Tweed my love did stray,
For me he search'd the banks around;
But, ah! the sad and fatal day,
My love, the pride of swains, was drown'd.
Now droops the willow o'er the stream,
Pale stalks his ghost in yonder grove,
Dire Fancy paints him in my dream,
Awake I mourn my hopeless love.

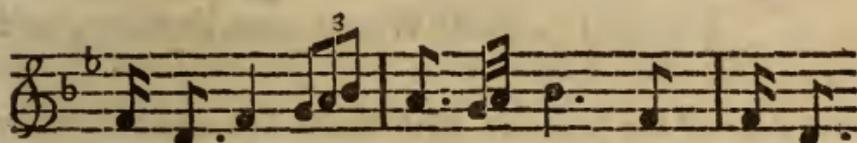
* See Class IV. Song I.

S O N G L X V I I .

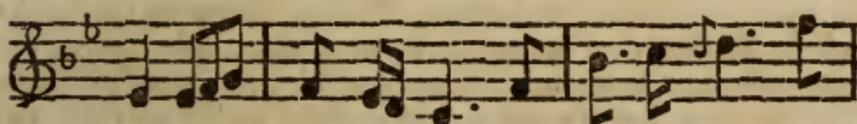
W H E R E H E L E N L I E S * .



I wish I were where He-len lies! Where



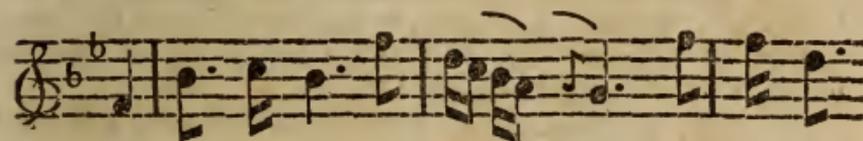
day and night she on me cries! Where day and



night she on me cries! I wish I were where



He-len lies, On fair Kirkonell lee!

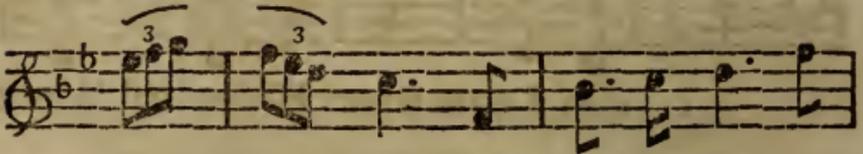


Oh He-len fair! Oh Helen chaste! Were I with

* The story of this ballad is thus given by Mr. Pennant :
“ In the burying-ground of Kirkonell is the grave of
the fair Ellen Irvine, and that of her lover : she was



thee I would be blest! Were I with thee



I would be blest! Where thou liest low, and

daughter of the house of Kirkconnel; and was beloved by two gentlemen at the same time; the one vowed to sacrifice the successful rival to his resentment; and watched an opportunity while the happy pair were sitting on the banks of the Kirtle, that washes these grounds. Ellen perceived the desperate lover on the opposite side, and fondly thinking to save her favorite, interposed; and receiving the wound intended for her beloved, fell and expired in his arms. He instantly revenged her death; then fled into Spain, and served for some time against the infidels: on his return he visited the grave of his unfortunate mistress, stretched himself on it, and expiring on the spot, was interred by her side. A sword and a cross are engraven on the tomb-stone, with *hic jacet Adam Fleming*: the only memorial of this unhappy gentleman, except an ancient ballad of no great merit, which records the tragical event: "Which," he adds in a note, "happened either the latter end of the reign of James V. or the beginning of that of Mary." "Tour in Scotland," II. 101.

The MS. account transmitted to the editor by a learned and ingenious gentleman in Scotland, well known in the literary world, represents the lovers "walking" instead of "sitting," and takes no notice of Adam's flight into Spain, and service against the Infidels, who were, in fact, completely subdued many years before the reign of James V. It adds that, "on the spot where Helen fell was erected a cairn."

Whether this be the "ancient ballad" alluded to by Mr. Pennant is uncertain. Indeed, from the following



at thy rest, On fair Kirko-nell lee.

I wish my grave were growing green !
My winding sheet put o'er my e'en !
I wish my grave were growing green,
On fair Kirkonell lee !
Where Helen lies ! where Helen lies !
I wish I were where Helen lies !
Soon may I be where Helen lies !
Who dy'd for love of me.

passage in one written by " Thomas Poynton, a pauper, after he had read Drummond of Hawthornden's History of Scotland," printed in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for July 1783, there appears some reason to think that it is not ; or at least that the writer describes a very different performance.

T'other day as she work'd at her wheel,
She sang of fair Eleanor's fate,
Who fell by stern jealousy's steel,
As on Kirtle's smooth margin she fate.

Her lover, to shield from the dart,
Most eargerly she interpos'd ;
The arrow transfierc'd her fond heart,
The fair in his arms her eyes clos'd.

O Fleming ! how wretched thy doom,
Thy love to see wounded to death ;
No wonder that, stretch'd on her tomb,
In grief thou surrender'ft thy breath.

Yet one consolation was thine,
To soften fate's rigid decree,
Thy mystrefs her life did resign,
A martyr to love and to thee.

SONG LXVIII.

THE BRAES OF YARROW.

TO LADY JANE HOME.

IN IMITATION OF THE ANCIENT SCOTISH MANNER.

BY WILLIAM HAMILTON, OF BANGOUR, ESQ.



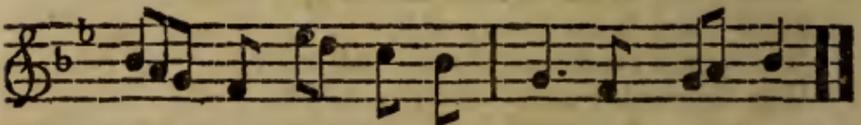
A. Busk ye, busk ye, my bony bony bride,



Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome mar-row!



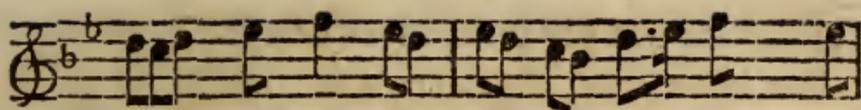
Busk ye, busk ye, my bony bony bride, And



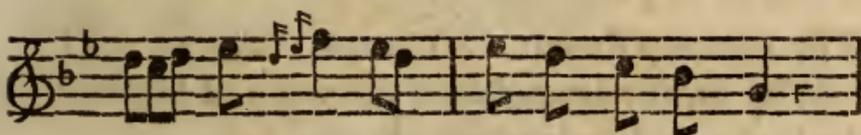
think nae mair of the Braes of Yarrow.



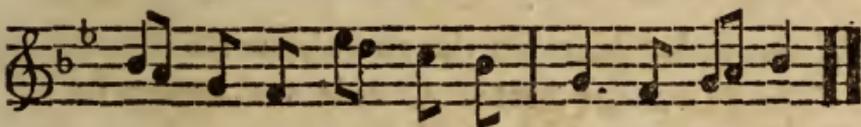
B. Where gat ye that bo-ny bo-ny bride?



Where gat ye that winsome marrow? *A. I*



gat her where I dare na weil be feen,



Puing the birks on the Braes of Yarrow.

Weep not, weep not, my bony bony bride,
Weep not, weep not, my winsome marrow,
Nor let thy heart lament to leive
Puing the birks on the Braes of Yarrow.

B. Why does she weep, thy bony bony bride?
Why does she weep, thy winsome marrow?
And why dare ye nae mair weil be feen
Puing the birks on the Braes of Yarrow?

A. Lang maun she weep, lang maun she, maun
she weep,
Lang maun she weep with dule and forrow;
And lang maun I nae mair weil be feen
Puing the birks on the Braes of Yarrow.

For she has tint her lover lover dear,
Her lover dear, the cause of sorrow,
And I hae slain the comliest swain
That e'er pu'd birks on the Braes of Yarrow.

Why runs thy stream, O Yarrow, Yarrow, red?
Why on thy braes heard the voice of sorrow?
And why yon melancholeous weids
Hung on the bony birks of Yarrow.

What yonder floats on the rueful, rueful flude?
What's yonder floats? O dule and sorrow!
'Tis he the comely swain I slew
Upon the duleful Braes of Yarrow.

Wash, O wash his wounds, his wounds in tears,
His wounds in tears, with dule and sorrow,
And wrap his limbs in mourning weids,
And lay him on the braes of Yarrow.

Then build, then build, ye sisters sisters fad,
Ye sisters fad, his tomb with sorrow,
And weep around in waeful wise,
His helpless fate on the Braes of Yarrow.

Curse ye, curse ye, his useless useless shield,
My arm that wrought the deed of sorrow,
The fatal spear that pierc'd his breast,
His comely breast on the braes of Yarrow.

Did I not warn thee not to lue,
And warn from fight? but to my sorrow,
O'er rashly bald, a stronger arm
Thou met'st, and fell on the Braes of Yarrow.

Sweet smells the birk, green grows, green grows
the grafs,

Yellow on Yarrow's bank the gowan,
Fair hangs the apple frae the rock,
Sweet the wave of Yarrow flowan.

Flows Yarrow sweet? as sweet, as sweet flows
Tweed,

As green its grafs, its gowan yellow,
As sweet smells on its braes the birk,
The apple frae the rock as mellow.

Fair was thy luvè, fair fair indeed thy luvè,
In 'flow'ry' bands thou him did'st fetter;
Tho' he was fair and weil beluv'd again,
Than me, he never lued thee better.

Busk ye, then busk, my bony bony bride,
Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow,
Busk ye, and lue me on the banks of Tweed,
And think nae mair on the Braes of Yarrow.

C. How can I busk a bony bony bride?
How can I busk a winsome marrow?
How lue him on the banks of Tweed,
That slew my luvè on the Braes of Yarrow?

O Yarrow fields, may never never rain,
No dew thy tender blossoms cover,
For there was basely slain my luvè,
My luvè, as he had not been a lover.

The boy put on his robes, his robes of green,
His purple vest, 'twas my awn sewing ;
Ah ! wretched me ! I little little ken'd
He was in these to meet his ruin.

The boy took out his milk-white milk-white steed,
Unheedful of my dule and sorrow ;
But e'er the toofal of the night
He lay a corps on the Braes of Yarrow.

Much I rejoic'd that waeful waeful day ;
I sang, my voice the woods returning ;
But lang e'er night the spear was flown
That flew my luvè, and left me mourning.

What can my barbarous barbarous father do,
But with his cruel rage pursue me ?
My luvè's blood is on thy spear,
How can'st thou, barbarous man, then woo me ?

My happy sisters may be may be proud,
With cruel, and ungentle scoffin,
May bid me seek on Yarrow Braes
My luvè nailed in his coffin.

My brother Douglas may upbraid,
And strive with threatenng words to muve me,
My luvè's blood is on thy spear,
How can'st thou ever bid me luvè thee ?

Yes, yes, prepare the bed, the bed of luve,
With bridal sheets my body cover,
Unbar, ye bridal maids, the door,
Let in the expected husband lover.

But who the expected husband husband is ?
His hands, methinks, are bath'd in slaughter :
Ah me ! what ghastly spectre's yon,
Comes, in his pale shroud, bleeding after ?

Pale as he is, here lay him lay him down,
O lay his cold head on my pillow ;
Take aff take aff these bridal weids,
And crown my careful head with willow.

Pale tho' thou art, yet best yet best beluv'd,
O could my warmth to life restore thee !
Yet lye all night between my briefs,
No youth lay ever there before thee.

Pale pale indeed, O lovely lovely youth,
Forgive, forgive so foul a slaughter,
And lye all night between my briefs,
No youth shall ever lye there after.

A. Return, return, O mournful mournful bride,
Return, and dry thy useles forrow,
Thy luvver heeds nought of thy sighs,
He lyes a corps on the Braes of Yarrow.

S O N G L X I X .

THE BRAES OF YARROW*.

BY MR. JOHN LOGAN,

ONE OF THE MINISTERS OF LEITH.

“ THY Braes were bonny, Yarrow stream!

“ When first on them I met my lover ;

“ Thy Braes how dreary, Yarrow stream !

“ When now thy waves his body cover !

“ For ever now, O Yarrow stream !

“ Thou art to me a stream of sorrow ;

“ For never on thy banks shall I

“ Behold my love, the flower of Yarrow.

“ He promis’d me a milk-white steed,

“ To bear me to his fathers bower’s ;

“ He promis’d me a little page,

“ To ’squire me to his father’s towers ;

“ He promis’d me a wedding ring,—

“ The wedding-day was fix’d to-morrow ;—

“ Now he is wedded to his grave,

“ Alas, his watery grave, in Yarrow !

“ Sweet were his words when last we met :

“ My passion I as freely told him !

“ Clasp’d in his arms, I little thought

“ That I should never more behold him !

* The air is supposed to be that of the preceding song.

“ Scarce was he gone, I saw his ghost,
“ It vanish’d with a shriek of sorrow ;
“ Thrice did the water-wraith ascend,
“ And gave a doleful groan thro’ Yarrow.

“ His mother from the window look’d
“ With all the longing of a mother ;
“ His little sister weeping walk’d
“ The green-wood path to meet her brother :
“ They sought him east, they him west,
“ They sought him all the forest thorough ;
“ They only saw the cloud of night,
“ They only heard the roar of Yarrow !

“ No longer from thy window look,
“ Thou hast no son, thou tender mother !
“ No longer walk, thou lovely maid !
“ Alas, thou hast no more a brother !
“ No longer seek him east or west,
“ And search no more the forest thorough !
“ For, wandering in the night so dark,
“ He fell a lifeless corpse in Yarrow.

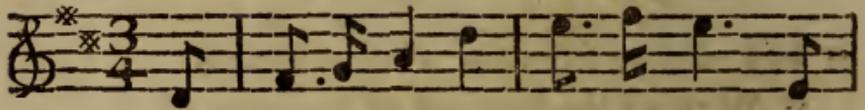
“ The tear shall never leave my cheek,
“ No other youth shall be my marrow ;
“ I’ll seek thy body in the stream,
“ And then with thee I’ll sleep in Yarrow.”

The tear did never leave her cheek,
No other youth became her marrow ;
She found his body in the stream,
And now with him she sleeps in Yarrow.

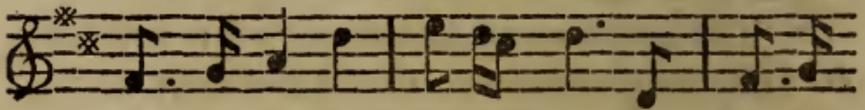
S O N G LXX.

WALY, WALY, GIN LOVE, BE BONNY.

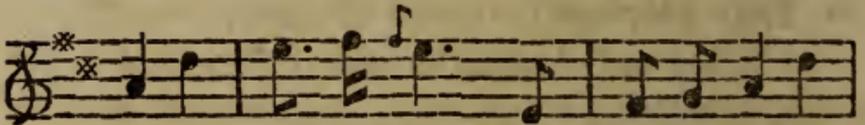
Slow.



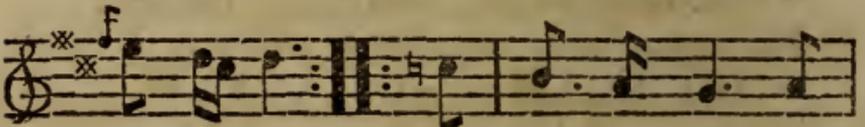
O waly, wa-ly up the bank, And



wa-ly, wa-ly down the brae, And wa-ly



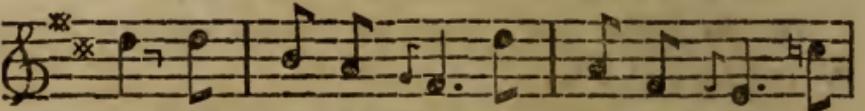
wa-ly yon burn-fide, Where I and my love



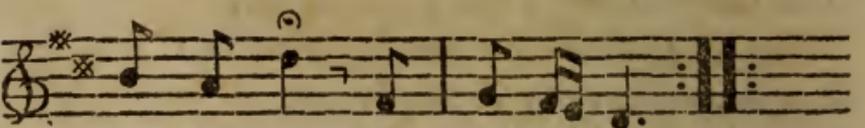
wont to gae. I lean'd my back un-



to an aik, I thought it was a trusty



tree, But first it bow'd, and syne it brak, Sae



my true love did lightly me.

O waly, waly, but love be bonny,
 A little time while it is new,
 But when 'tis auld it waxeth cauld,
 And fades away like the morning dew.
 O wherefore shou'd I busk my head?
 Or wherefore shou'd I kame my hair?
 For my true love has me forfook,
 And says he'll never love me mair.

Now Arthur-seat * shall be my bed,
 The sheets shall ne'er be fyl'd by me,
 Saint Anton's well shall be my drink,
 Since my true love has forsaken me.
 Martinmas wind, when wilt thou blaw,
 And shake the green leaves off the tree?
 O gentle death, when wilt thou come?
 For of my life I am weary.

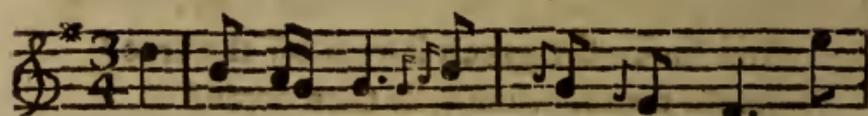
'Tis not the frost that freezes fell,
 Nor blawing snaw's inclemency,
 'Tis not sic cauld that makes me cry,
 But my love's heart grown cauld to me.
 When we came in by Glasgow town,
 We were a comely fight to see;
 My love was clad in the black velvet,
 And I my fell in cramasie.

* A high hill near Edinburgh.

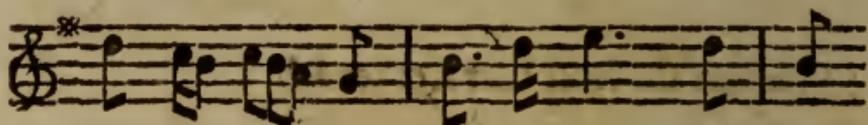
But had I wist, before I kifs'd,
 That love had been so ill to win,
 I'd lock'd my heart in a case of gold,
 And pin'd with a silver pin.
 Oh, oh! if my young babe were born,
 And fet upon the nurse's knee;
 And I my fell were dead and gane,
 For a maid again I'll never be!

S O N G LXXI.

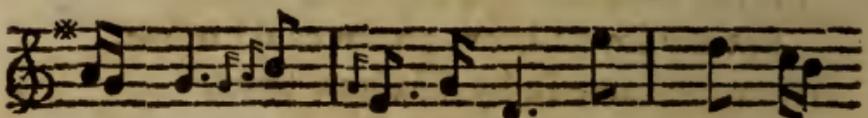
LADY ANN BOTHWEL'S 'LAMENT.'



Ba - low, my boy, ly still and sleep, It



grieves me fore to hear thee weep: If 'thou'lt'



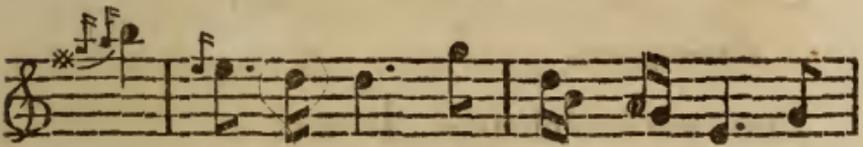
be si - lent I'll be glad, Thy mourning



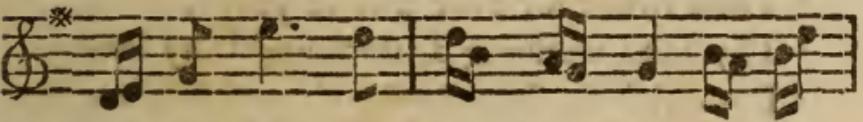
makes my heart full fad. Ba - low, my



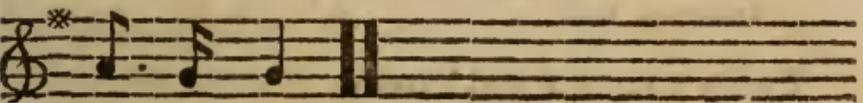
boy, thy mother's joy, Thy father's bred



me great an-noy. *Ba-low, my boy, ly*



still and sleep, It grieves me sore to



hear thee weep.

Balow, my darling, sleep a while,
And when thou 'wak'st,' then sweetly smile;
But smile not as thy father did,
To cozen maids; nay, God forbid:
But in 'thine eye' his look I see,
'The tempting look that ruin'd me.'

Balow, &c.

When he began to court my love,
And with his sugar'd words to move;

His tempting face and flattering chear
 In time to me did not appear ;
 But now I see that cruel he
 Cares neither for his babe nor me.

Balow, &c.

I was too credulous at the first
 To grant thee ' all' a maiden durst ;
 ' Thou swore for ever true to prove,
 ' Thy faith unchang'd, unchang'd thy love ;
 ' But quick as thought the change is wrought,
 ' Thy love's no more, thy promise nought.'

Balow, &c.

I wish I were a maid again,
 From young ' men's' flatt'ry I'd refrain ;
 For now unto my grief I find ;
 They ' all are' faithless and unkind,
 Their tempting charms ' bred all' my harms,
 Witness my babe lyes in my arms.

Balow, &c.

I take my fate from ' bad' to worse,
 That I must needs ' be now' a nurse,
 And lull my young son in my lap ;
 From me, sweet orphan, take the pap :
 Balow, my boy, thy mother mild
 Shall sing, as from all blifs exil'd.

Balow, &c.

Balow, my child, weep not for me,
 Whose greatest grief's for wronging thee,
 Nor pity her deserved smart,
 Who can blame none but her 'fond' heart;
 For too soon trusting latest 'finds'
 That fairest tongues have falsest minds.

Balow, &c.

Balow, my boy, thy father's 'fled,'
 When he the thriftless son has play'd;
 Of vows and oaths forgetful, he
 Preferr'd the wars to thee and me:
 But now, perhaps, thy curse and mine
 Makes him eat acorns with the swine.

Balow, &c.

Farewel, farewel, thou falsest youth,
 That ever kifs'd a woman's mouth;
 Let never any after me
 Submit unto thy courtesy;
 For if she do, O! cruel thou
 'Wilt' her abuse, and care not how.

Balow, &c.

'But curse not him, perhaps now he,
 'Stung with remorse, is blessing thee:'
 Perhaps at death; 'for' who can tell,
 Whether the judge of heaven and hell,

‘ By some proud foe has struck the blow,
‘ And laid the dear deceiver low.’

Balow, &c.

I wish I were into ‘ the’ bounds
Where he lies smother’d in his wounds,
Repeating, as he pants for air,
My name, whom once he call’d his fair :
No woman is so fiercely set,
But ‘ she’ll’ forgive, tho’ not forget.

Balow, &c.

If linnen lacks, for my love’s sake,
Then quickly to him would I make,
My smock, once for his body meet,
And wrap him in that winding-sheet :
Ay me ! how happy had I been,
If he had ne’er been wrapt therein !

Balow, &c.

Balow, my boy, I’ll weep for thee,
‘ Too soon, alake thou’lt weep for me !’
Thy griefs are growing to a sum,
God grant thee patience when they come !
Born to ‘ sustain,’ thy mother’s shame ;
A hapless fate, a bastard’s name !

Balow, &c.



SCOTISH SONGS.

CLASS THE SECOND.

SONG I.

THE GABERLUNZIE-MAN.

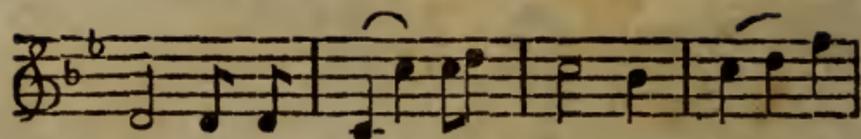
BY KING JAMES V.



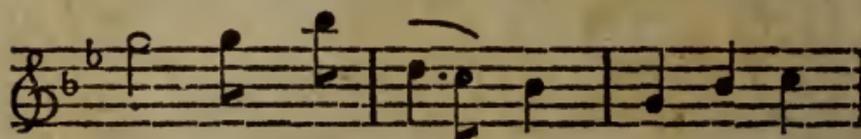
The paw-ky auld carle came o'er the



lee, Wi' many good e'ens and days to



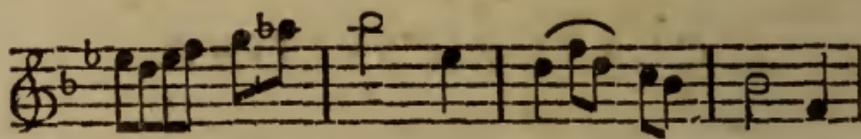
me, Saying, goodwife, for your courte-



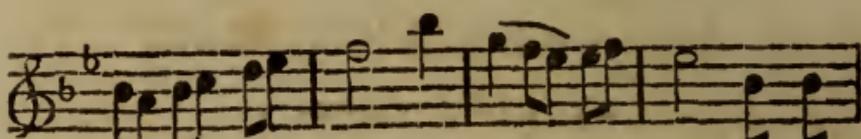
sie, Will you lodge a fil - ly poor



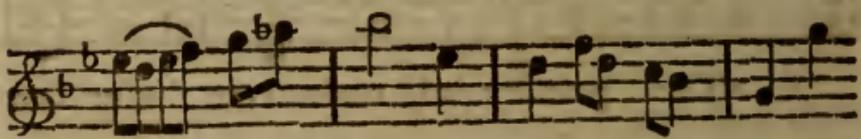
man? The night was cauld, the



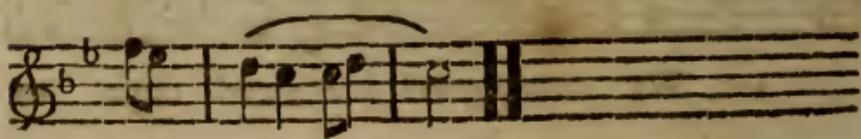
carle was wat, And down a - yont the



in - gle he fat; My daughter's shoulders he



gan to clap, And cadgi - ly ranted



and fang.

O wow ! quo' he, were I as free,
As first when I saw this country,
How blyth and merry wad I be !

And I wad never think lang.
He grew canty, and she grew fain ;
But little did her auld minny ken
What thir flee twa together were fay'ng,
When wooing they were sae thrang.

And O ! quo' he, ann ye were as black
As e'er the crown of my dady's hat,
'Tis I wad lay thee by my back,

And awa' wi' me thou shou'd gang.
And O ! quo' she, ann I were as white,
As e'er the snaw lay on the dike,
I'd clead me braw and lady like,
And awa' with thee I'd gang.

Between the twa was made a plot ;
They raise awee before the cock,
And wilily they shot the lock,

And fast to the bent are they gane.
Up the morn the auld wife raise,
And at her leisure pat on her claife ;
Syne to the servants bed she gaes,
To speer for the silly poor man.

She gaed to the bed where the beggar lay,
The strac was cauld, he was away,

She clapt her hand, cry'd, Waladay,
 For some of our gear will be gane.
 Some ran to coffers, and some to kifts,
 But nought was stown that cou'd be mist,
 She danc'd her lane, cry'd, Praise be blest,
 I have lodg'd a leal poor man.

Since nathing's awa', as we can learn,
 The kirn's to kirn, and milk to earn,
 Gae butt the house, las, and waken my bairn,
 And bid her come quickly ben.
 The servant gade where the daughter lay,
 The sheets was cauld, she was away,
 And fast to her good wife can fay,
 She's aff with the gaberlunzie-man.

O fy gar ride, and fy gar rin,
 And haste ye find these traytors again;
 For she's be burnt, and he's be flain,
 The wearifu' gaberlunzie-man.
 Some rode upo' horse, some ran a fit,
 The wife was wood, and out o' her wit:
 She cou'd na gang, nor yet cou'd she fit,
 But ay she curs'd and she ban'd.

Mean time far hind out o'er the lee,
 Fu' snug in a glen, where nane cou'd see,
 The twa, with kindly sport and glee,

Cut frae a new cheese a whang :
The priving was good, it pleas'd them baith,
To lo'e her for ay, he gae her ' his' aith ;
Quo' she, To leave thee I will be laith,
My winsome gaberlunzie-man.

O kend my minny I were wi' you,
Il fardly wad she crook her mou,
Sic a poor man she'd never trow,
After the gaberlunzie-man.
My dear, quo' he, ye're yet o'er young,
And ha'na lear'd the beggars tongue,
To follow me frae town to town,
And carry the gaberlunzie on.

Wi' cauk and keel I'll win your bread,
And spindles and whorles for them wha need,
Whilk is a gentle trade indeed,
To carry the gaberlunzie ' on.'
I'll bow my leg, and crook my knee,
And draw a black clout o'er my eye,
A cripple or blind they will ca' me,
While we shall be merry and sing.

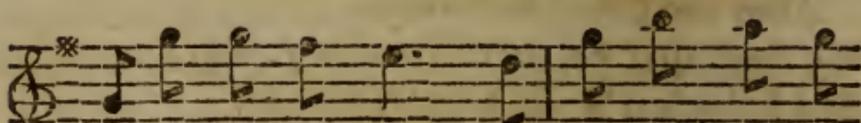
S O N G II.

THE JOLLY BEGGAR.

BY THE SAME PRINCE!



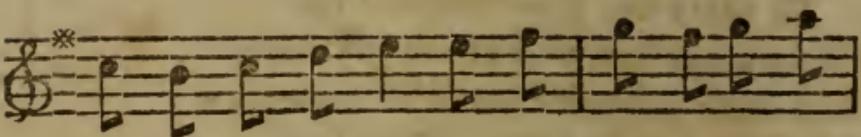
There was a jol-ly beg-gar, and a



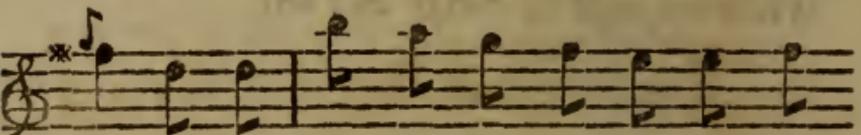
begging he was 'boun,' And he took up his



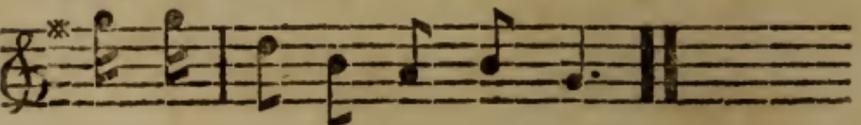
quarters in - to a land'art town. *'And we'll*



gang nae mair a rov-ing, Sae late in-to the



night, And we'll gang nae mair a rov-ing, boys,



Let the moon shine ne'er so bright.'

He wad neither ly in barn, nor yet wad he in byre,
But in a hint the ha' door, or else a fore the fire.

And we'll gang nae mair, &c.

The beggar's bed was made at e'en wi' good clean
straw and hay,

And in a hint the ha' door, and there the beggar lay.

And we'll gang nae mair, &c.

Up raise the goodman's dochter, and for to bar the
door,

And there she saw the beggar standin i' the floor.

And we'll gang nae mair, &c.

He took the lassie in his arms, and to the bed he ran,
O hooly, hooly wi' me, fir, ye'll waken our good-
man.

And we'll gang nae mair, &c.

The beggar was a cunnin' loon, and ne'er a word
he spake,

Until he got his turn done, fyne he began to crack.

And we'll gang nae mair, &c.

Is there ony dogs into this town? maiden, tell me
true,

And what wad ye do wi' them, my hinny and my
dow?

And we'll gang nae mair, &c.

They'll rive a' my meal pocks, and do me meikle
wrang.

O dool for the doing o't! are ye the poor man?

And we'll gang nae mair, &c.

Then she took up the meal pocks and flang them
o'er the wa';

The d—l gae wi' the meal pocks, my maidenhead
and a'.

And we'll gang nae mair, &c.

I took ye for some gentleman, at least the laird of
Brodie;

O dool for the doing o't! are ye the poor bodie?

And we'll gang nae mair, &c.

He took the lassie in his arms, and gae her kisses
three,

And four-and-twenty hunder merk to pay the nu-
rice-fee.

And we'll gang nae mair, &c.

He took a horn frae his side, and blew baith loud
and shrill,

And four-and twenty-belted knights came skipping
o'er the hill.

And we'll gang nae mair, &c.

And he took out his little knife, loot a' his duddies fa',
And he was the brawest gentleman that was amang
them a'.

And we'll gang nae mair, &c.

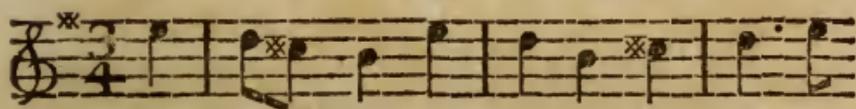
The beggar was a cliver loon, and he lap shoulder
height:

O ay for sicken quarters as I gat yesternight!

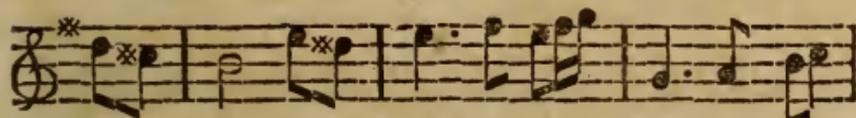
And we'll gang na mair, &c.

S O N G III.

T H E C O C K L A I R D .



A cock laird, fou cadgie, With Jenny



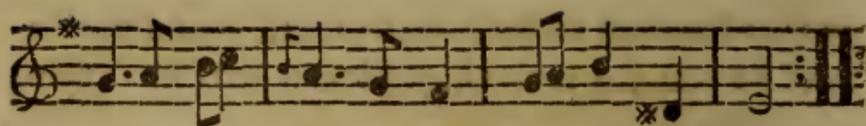
did meet, He haws'd her, he kifs'd her, And



ca'd her his sweet. Wilt thou gae a -



lang wi' me, Jen-ny, Jen - ny? Thouse



be my ain lemmane, Jo Jen-ny, quoth he.

If I gae along wi' ye,
 Ye maunna fail
 To feast me with caddels,
 And good hacket-kail.
 The deel's in your nicety,
 Jenny, quoth he ;
 Mayna bannocks of bear-meal
 Be as good for thee ?

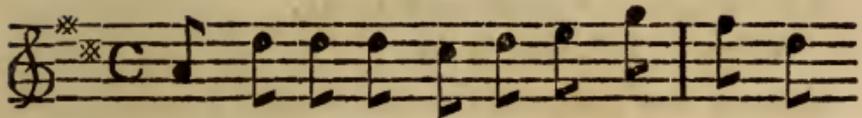
And I maun hae pinner,
 With pearling fet round,
 A skirt of puddy,
 And a wastecoa of broun.
 Awa with sic vanities,
 Jenny, quoth he ;
 For kurchis and kirtles
 Are fitter for thee.

My lairdship can yield me
 As meikle a year
 As had us in pottage
 And good knockit beer ;
 But having nae tenants,
 O Jenny, Jenny,
 To buy ought I ne'er have
 A penny, quoth he.

The borrowstoun merchants
 Will sell ye on tick,
 For we maun hae brow things,
 Abeit they foud break :
 When broken, frae care
 The fools are set free,
 When we make them lairds
 In the abbey, quoth she*.

S O N G IV.

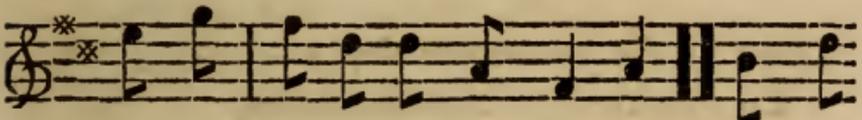
M Y J O J A N E T.



Sweet fir, for your courte-sie, When ye come

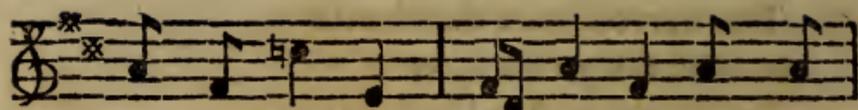


by the Bafs then, For the love ye bear to



me, Buy me a keeking glafs then. Keek in-

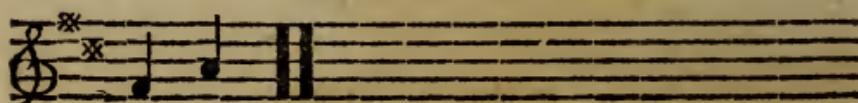
* To make them lairds in the abbey is to compel them to seek protection within the verge or precinct of Holyrood-house, where debtors are privileged from arrests.



to the draw well, Jan-et, Jan-et; And



there ye'll see ye'r bon-ny fel, My jo



Jan-et.

Keeking in the draw-well clear,
What if I shou'd fa in,
Syne a' my kin will fay and fwear,
I drown'd my fell for fin.
Had the better be the brae,
Janet, Janet;
Had the better be the brae,
My jo Janet.

Good fir, for your courtesie,
Coming through Aberdeen then,
For the love ye bear to me,
Buy me a pair of shoon then.
Clout the auld, the new are dear,
Janet, Janet;
Ae pair may gain ye haff a year,
My jo Janet.

But what if dancing on the green,
And skipping like a mawking,
If they should see my clouted shoon,
Of me they will be tauking.
Dance ay laigh, and late at e'en,
Janet, Janet ;
Syne a' their fauts will no be seen,
My jo Janet.

Kind fir, for your courtesie,
When ye gae to the cross then,
For the love ye bear to me,
Buy me a pacing horse then.
Pace upo' your spinning-weel,
Janet, Janet ;
Pace upo' your spinning-wheel,
My jo Janet.

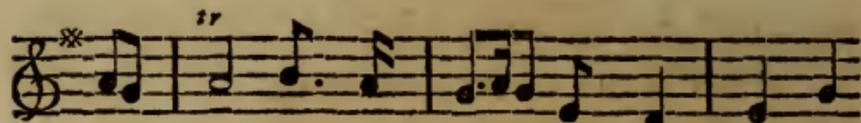
My spinning-wheel is auld and stiff,
The rock o't winna stand, fir,
To keep the temper pin in tiff,
Employs aft my hand, fir.
Make the best o't that ye can,
Janet, Janet ;
But like it never wale a man,
My jo Janet.

SONG V.
AULD ROB MORRIS.

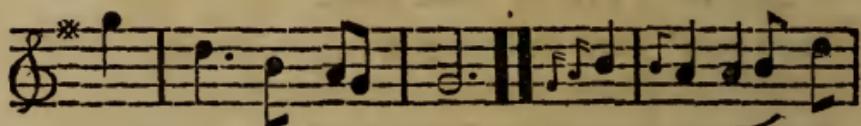
MITHER.



[There's] Auld Rob Morris that wins in



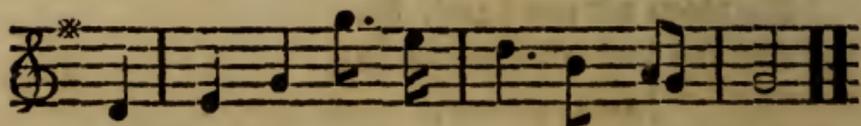
yon glen, He's the king of good fellows



and wale of auld men, Has fourscore of



black sheep, and four-score too; [And] Auld



Rob Morris is the man ye maun loo.

DOUGHTER.

Ha'd your tongue, mither, and let that a bee,
For his eild and my eild can never agree:

They'll never agree, and that will be seen;
For he's fourscore, and I'm but fifteen.

MITHER.

Ha'd your tongue, daughter, and lay by your pride,
For he's be the bridegroom, and ye's be the bride;
He shall ly by your side, and kifs ye too:
Auld Rob Morris is the man ye maun loo.

DOUGHTER.

Auld Rob Morris I ken him fou weel,
His a— it sticks out like ony peet-creel;
He's out-shinn'd, in-kneed, and ringle-ey'd too:
Auld Rob Morris is the man I'll ne'er loo.

MITHER.

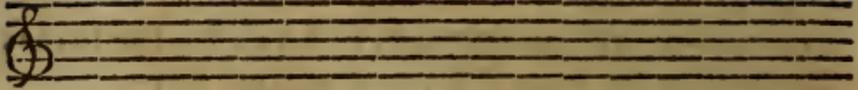
Tho' auld Rob Morris be an elderly man,
Yet his auld brafs it will buy a new pan;
Then, doughter, ye shouldna be so ill to shoo,
For auld Rob Morris is the man ye maun loo.

DOUGHTER.

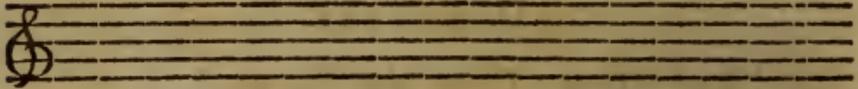
But auld Rob Morris I never will hae,
His back is fae stiff, and his beard is grown gray:
I had titter die than live w'him a year;
Sae mair of Rob Morris I never will hear.

S O N G VI.

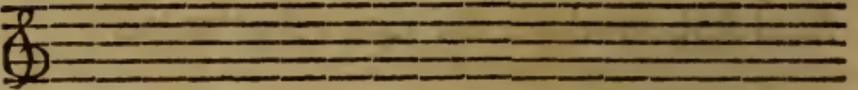
NO DOMINIES FOR ME, LADDIE.



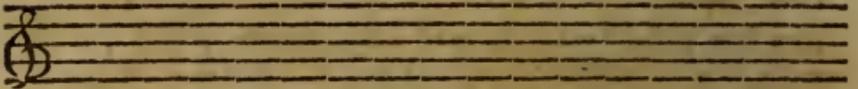
I chanc'd to meet an airy blade, A new-made



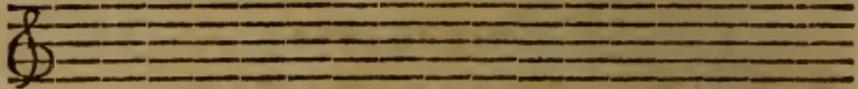
pulpiteer, laddie, With cock'd up hat and pow-



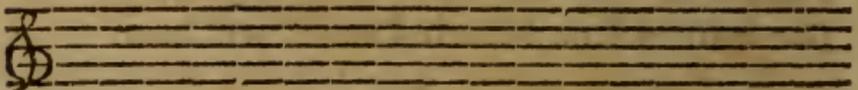
der'd wig, Black coat and cuffs fu' clear, laddie;



A long cravat at him did wag, And buckles



at his knee, laddie; Says he, My heart, by



Cupid's dart, Is captivate to thee, lassie.

I'll rather chuse to thole grim death ;
So cease and let me be, laddie.
For what ? says he. Good troth, said I,
No dominies for me, laddie :
Ministers' stipends are uncertain rents
For ladies conjunct-fee, laddie :
When books and gowns are all cried down,
No dominies for me, laddie.

But for your sake I'll flece the flock,
Grow rich as I grow auld, lassie ;
If I be spar'd I'll be a laird,
And thou's be Madam call'd, lassie.
But what if ye shou'd chance to die,
Leave bairns, ane or twa, laddie ?
Naething wad be reserv'd for them
But hair-mould books to gnaw, laddie.

At this he angry was, I wat,
He gloom'd and look'd fu' high, laddie :
When I perceived this, in haste
I left my dominie, laddie.
Fare ye well, my charming maid,
This lesson learn of me, lassie,
At the next offer hold him fast,
That first makes love to thee, lassie.

Then I returning hame again,
And coming down the town, laddie,

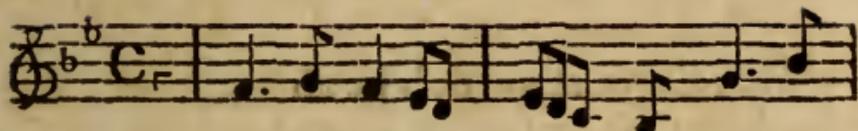
By my good luck I chanc'd to meet
 A gentleman dragoon, laddie ;
 And he took me by baith the hands,
 'Twas help in time of need, laddie :
 Fools on ceremonies stand,
 At twa words we agreed, laddie.

He led me to his quarter-house,
 Where we exchang'd a word, laddie :
 We had nae use for black gowns there,
 We married o'er the sword, laddie.
 Martial drums is mufic fine,
 Compar'd wi' tinkling bells, laddie ;
 Gold, red and blue, is more divine
 Than black, the hue of hell, laddie.

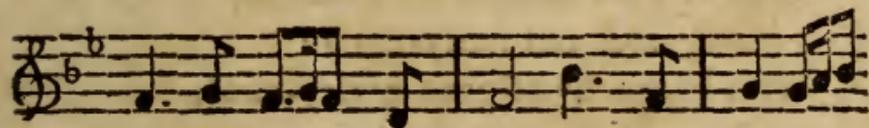
Kings, queens, and princes, crave the aid
 Of my brave stout dragoon, laddie ;
 While dominies are much employ'd
 'Bout whores and sackcloth-gowns, laddie.
 Away wi' a' these whining loons,
 They look like Let me be, laddie ;
 I've more delight in roaring guns ;
 No dominies for me, laddie.

S O N G VII.

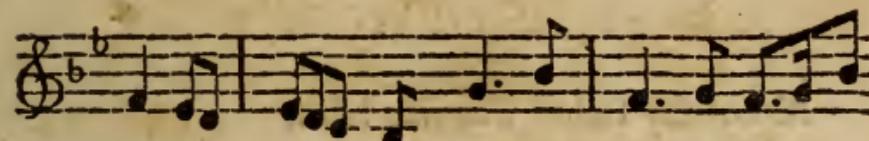
S C O R N F U ' N A N S Y .



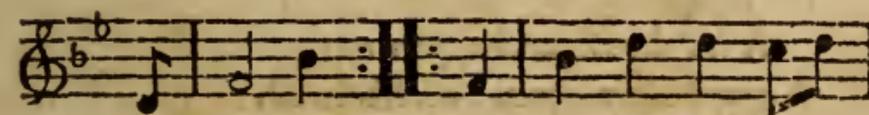
Nanfy's to the greenwood gane, To



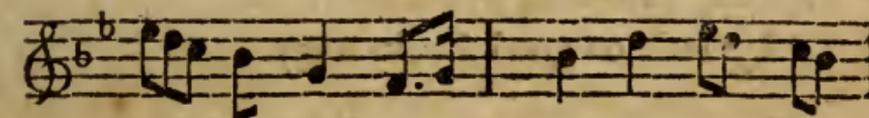
hear the gowdspink chatt'ring, And Willie



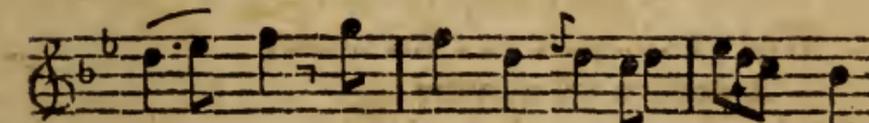
he has fol-low'd her, To gain her love



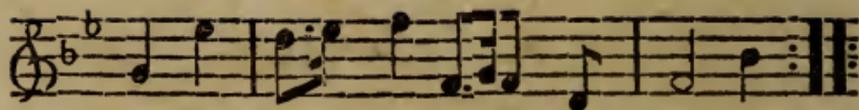
by flatt'ring: But a' that he cou'd



fay or do, She geck'd and scorn-ed



at him; And ay when he be - gan to



woo, She bid him mind wha gat him.

What ails ye at my dad, quoth he,
 My ' minny,' or my aunty ?
 With crowdy mowdy they fed me,
 Lang-kail and ranty-tanty ;
 With bannocks of good barley-meal,
 Of thae there was right plenty ;
 With chapped stocks fou butter'd well ;
 And was not that right dainty ?

Altho' my father was nae laird,
 'Tis daffin to be vaunty,
 He keepit ay a good kail-yard,
 A ha' house and a pantry :
 A good blew bonnet on his head,
 An owrlay 'bout his cragy ;
 And ay until the day be died,
 He rade on good shanks nagy.

Now wae and wonder on your snout,
 Wad ye hae bonny Nanfy ?
 Wad ye compare ye'r fell to me,
 A docken till a tanfie ?
 I have a wooer of my ain,
 They ca' him souple Sandy,

And well I wat his bonny mou'
Is sweet like fugar-candy.

Wow, Nanfy, what needs a' this din?
Do I not ken this Sandy?
I'm fure the chief of a' his kin
Was Rab the beggar randy:
His minny Meg upo' her back
Pare baith him and his billy;
Will ye compare a nafty pack
To me your winsome Willy?

My gutcher left a good braid fword,
'Tho' it be auld and rusty,
Yet ye may tak it on my word,
It is baith stout and trusty;
And if I can but get it drawn,
Which will be right uneasy,
I shall lay baith my lugs in pawn,
That he shall get a heezy.

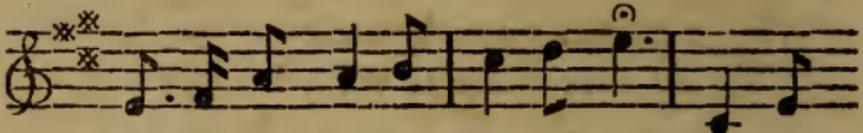
Then Nanfy turn'd her round about,
And said, Did Sandy hear ye,
Ye wadna mis to get a clout,
I ken he difna fear ye:
Sae had ye'r tongue and say nae mair,
Set some where else your fancy;
For as lang's Sandy's to the fore,
Ye never shall get Nanfy.

S O N G V I I I .

LASS GIN YE LO'E ME TELL ME NOW.



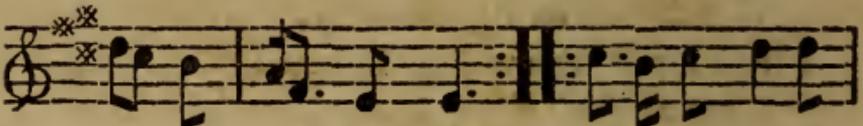
I ha'e laid a her-ring in fa't,



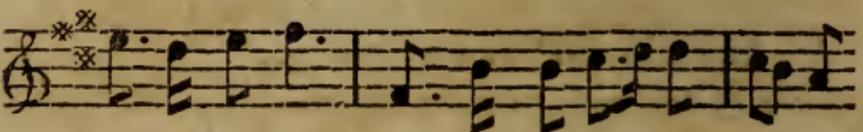
Lafs gin ye lo'e me tell me now! I ha'e



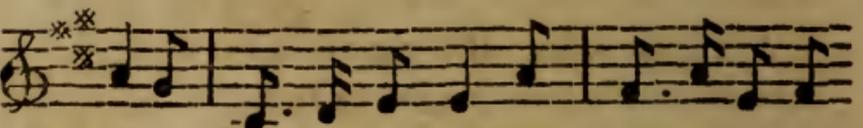
brew'd a forget o' ma't, an' I canna come



il-ka day to woo. I ha'e a calf will



foon be a cow, Lafs gin ye loe me tell me



now! I ha'e a pig will foon be a fow,



an' I canna come il - ka day to woo.

I've a house on yonder muir,
 Lafs gin ye lo'e me tell me now !
 Three sparrows may dance upon the floor,
 And I canna come ilka day to woo,
 I ha'e a butt, and I ha'e a benn,
 Lafs gin ye lo'e me tak me now !
 I ha'e three chickens and a fat hen,
 And I canna come ony mair to woo.

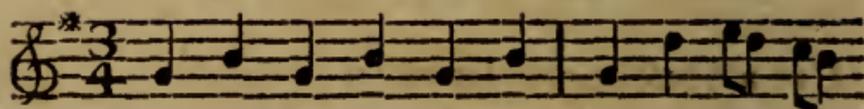
I've a hen wi' a happity leg,
 Lafs gin ye lo'e me tak' me now !
 Which ilka day lays me an egg,
 And I canna come ilka day to woo.
 I ha'e a kebbock upon my shelf,
 Lafs gin ye lo'e me tak' me now !
 I downa eat it a' myself ;
 And I winna come ony mair to woo *.

* There seems to exist an older song with a similar burden; as Lord Hailes, in his notes on the "Wowing of Jok and Jynny," ("Ancient Scottish Poems, 1770.") gives the following lines from "a more modern Scottish ballad:"

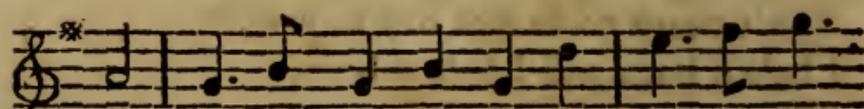
I ha a wie lairdschip down in the Merse,
 The nynetenth part of a gusse's gerse,
 And I wo'na cam every day to wow.

S O N G IX.

FOR THE LOVE OF JEAN.



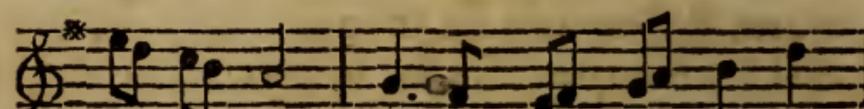
Jocky faid to Jean-y, Jeany, wilt thou



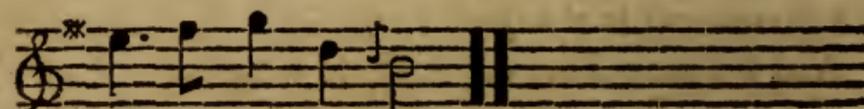
do't? Ne'er a fit, quo' Jean-y, for my toch-



ergood; For my tochergood, I win - na



marry thee. E'ens ye like, quo' Jon-ny,



ye may let it be.

I hae gowd and gear, I hae land enough,
I hae seven good owfen ganging in a pleugh,
Ganging in a pleugh, and linking o'er the lee;
And gin ye winna take me, I can let ye be.

I hae a good ha' house, a barn and a byer,
 A stack afore the door, I'll make a rantin fire;
 I'll make a rantin fire, and merry shall we be:
 And gin ye winna take me, I can let ye be.

Jeany faid to Jocky, gin ye winna tell,
 Ye shall be the lad, I'll be the lafs my fell:
 Ye're a bonny lad, and I'm a lassie free,
 Ye're welcomer to take me than to let me be.

S O N G X.

BY J. D.

Tune, *Happy Dick Dawson.*



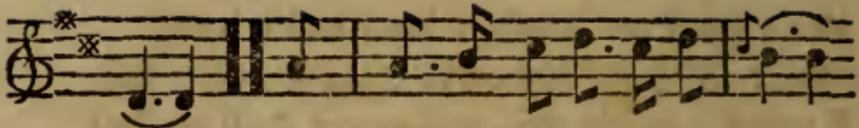
I lo'e na a lad-die but ane, He



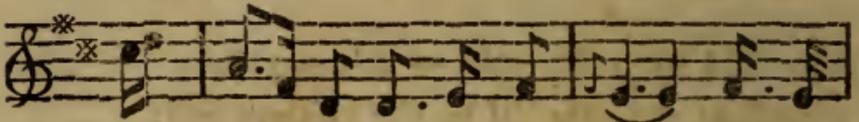
lo'es na a lass-ie but me; He's willing to



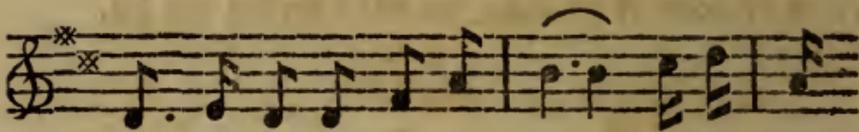
mak' me his ain, An' his ain I'm willing to



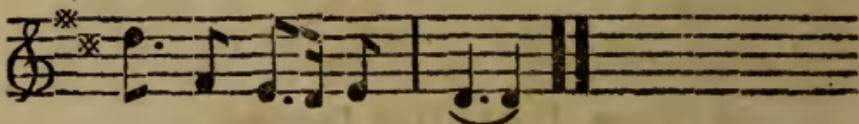
be : He coft me a roke-ly o' blue,



A pair o' mittens o' green, An' his



price was a kifs o' my mou ; An' I paid



him the debt yef-treen.

My mither's ay makin a phraze,
That I'm lucky young to be wed ;
But lang ere she countit my days,
O me she was brought to bed :
Sae mither, just fettle your tongue,
An' dinna be flytin' fae bauld ;
For we can do the thing whan we're young
That we canna do weel whan we're auld.

S O N G XI.

HAD AWA' FRAE ME, DONALD*.

O Will you hae ta tartan plaid,
 Or will you hae ta ring, mattam?
 Or will you hae ta kifs o' me?
 And dats ta pretty ting, mattam.
 Had awa', bide awa',
 Had awa' frae me, Donald;
 I'll neither kifs nor hae a ring,
 Nae tartan plaids for me, Donald.

O see you not her ponny progues,
 Her fecket plaid, plew, creen, mattam?
 Her twa short hose, and her twa spiogs,
 And a shoulter-pelt apoon, mattam?
 Had awa', bide awa',
 Had awa' frae me, Donald;
 Nae shoulter-belts, nae trinkabouts,
 Nae tartan hose for me, Donald.

Hur can peshaw' a petter hough
 Tan him who wears ta crown, mattam;
 Herfell hae pistol and claymore
 Ta flie ta lallant lown, mattam.
 Had awa', had awa',
 Had away frae me, Donald;

* See before, p. 55.

For a' your houghs and warlike arms,
You're no a match for me, Donald.

Hurfell hae a short coat pi pote,
No trail my feets at rin, mattam ;
A cutty fark of good harn sheet,
My mitter he be spin, mattam.
Had awa', had awa',
Had awa' frae me, Donald ;
Gae hame and hap your naked houghs,
And fash nae mair wi' me, Donald.

Ye's neir pe pidden work a turn
At ony kind o' spin, mattam,
But shug your lenno in a scull,
And tidel highland fang, mattam ;
Had awa', had awa',
Had awa' frae me, Donald ;
Your jogging sculls and highland fang
Will found but harsh wi' me, Donald.

In ta morning when him rise
Ye's get fresh whey for tea, mattam ;
Sweet milk an ream as much you please,
Far cheaper tan pohea, mattam.
Had awa', had awa',
Had away' frae me, Donald ;
I winna quit my morning's tea.
Your whey will ne'er agree, Donald.

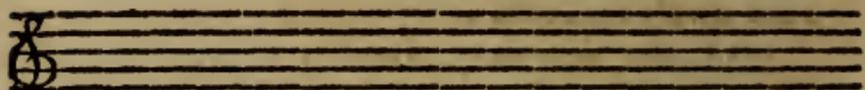
Haper Gallic ye's be learn,
And tats ta ponny speak, mattam ;
Ye's get a cheefe, an butter-kirn,
Come wi' me kin ye like, mattam.
Had awa', had awa',
Had awa' frae me, Donald ;
Your Gallic and your highland chear
Will ne'er gae down wi' me, Donald.

Fait ye's pe ket a filder protch
Pe pigger as the moon, mattam ;
Ye's ride in curroch stead o' coach,
An wow put ye'll pe fine, mattam.
Had awa', had awa',
Had awa' frae me, Donald ;
For a' your highland rarities,
You're not a match for me, Donald.

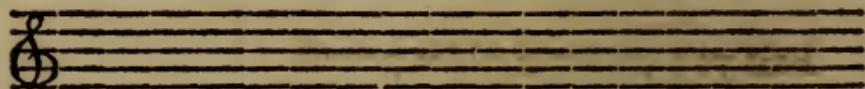
What's tis ta way tat ye'll pe kind
To a protty man like me, mattam ?
Sae langs claymore pe po my side,
I'll nefer marry tee, mattam.
O come awa', run awa',
O come awa' wi' me, Donald ;
I wadna quit my highland man :
Frae Lallands fet me free, Donald.

S O N G XII.

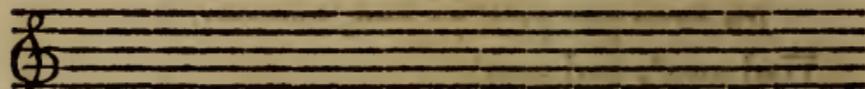
THE WOWING OF JOK AND JYNNY*.



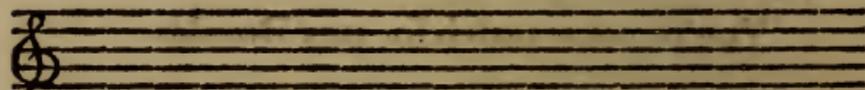
Robeyns Jok come to wow our Jynny, On our



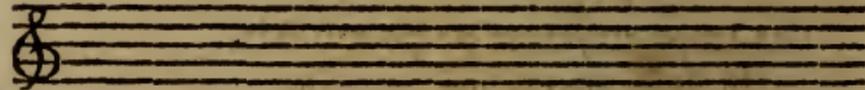
feist-evin quhen we wer fow; Scho brankit



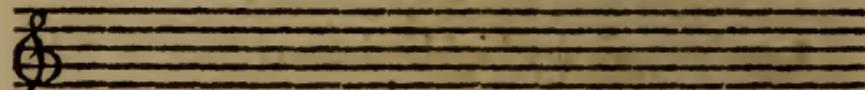
fast and maid hir bony, And said, Jok, come



ye for to wow ? Scho burneist hir baith breist

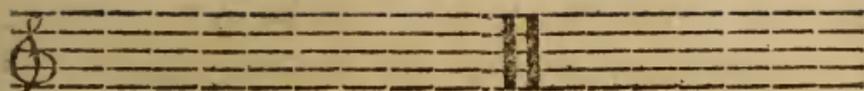


and brow, And maid her cleir as ony klok ;



Then spak hir deme, and said, I trow, Ye come

* Written before 1568.



to wow our Jynny, Jok.

Jok said, Forfuth I zern full fane,
 To luk my heid, and fit down by zow.
 Than spak hir modir, and said agane,
 My bairne hes tocher gud annwch to ge zow;
 Te he, quoth Jynny, keik, keik, I fe zow;
 Muder, yone man maks zow a mok.
 I schro the lyar, full leis me zow,
 I come to wow zour Jynny, quoth Jok.

My berne, scho fayis, hes of hir awin,
 Ane gufs, ane gryce, ane cok, ane hen,
 Ane calf, ane hog, ane futbraid sawin,
 Ane kirn, ane pin, that ze weill ken,
 Ane pig, ane pot, ane raip thair ben,
 Ane fork, ane flaik, ane reill, ane rok,
 Dischis and dublaris nyne or ten :
 Come ze to wow our Jynny, Jok ?

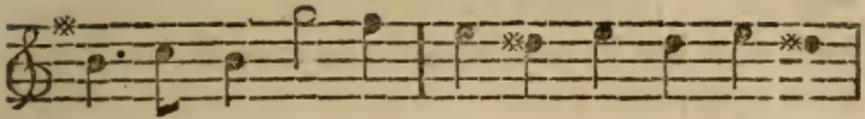
Ane blanket, and ane wecht also,
 Ane schule, ane schein, and 'ane' lang 'flail',
 Ane ark, ane almry, and la'dills two,
 Ane milk syth, with ane swyne taill,

Ane rowsty quhittill to fcheir the kaill,
 Ane quheill, ane mell the beir to knock,
 Ane coig, 'ane' caird wantand ane naill:
 Come ze to wow our Jynny, Jok?

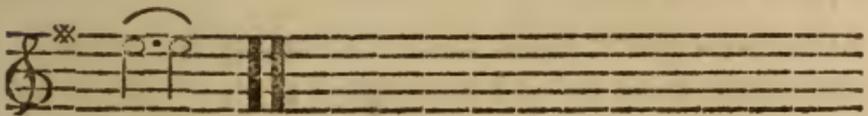
Ane furme, ane furlet, ane pott, ane pek,
 Ane tub, ane barrow, with ane quheilband,
 Ane turs, ane troch, and ane meil-fek,
 Ane spurtill braid, and ane elwand.
 Jok tuk Jynny be the hand,
 And cryd, Ane feist; and slew ane cok,
 And maid a brydell up alland:
 Now haif I gottin your Jynny, quoth Jok.

Now, deme, I haif zour bairne mareit;
 Suppois ye mak it nevir fa twche,
 I latt zou wit schois nocht miskarrit,
 It is weill kend gud haif I annwch:
 Ane crukit gleyd fell our ane huch,
 Ane spaid, ane speit, ane spur, ane fok,
 Withouttin oxin I haif a pluche,
 To gang togiddir Jynny and Jok.

I haif ane helter, and eik ane hek,
 Ane cord, ane creill, and als an cradill,
 Fyve fiddler of raggis to stuff ane jak,
 Ane auld pannell of ane laid sadill,
 Ane pepper polk maid of a padell,
 Ane spounge, ane spindill wantand ane nok,



dal, de ral, dal, la, la, ral, la, dal, dal,



dal.]

On his gray yade as he did ride,
 With durk and pistol by his side,
 He prick'd her on wi' meikle pride,
 Wi' meikle mirth and glee;
 Out o'er yon mofs, out o'er yon muir,
 'Till he came to her dady's door,
With a fal dal, &c.

Goodman, quoth he, be ye within,
 I'm come your doughter's love to win;
 I care no for making meikle din,
 What answer gi' ye me?
 Now, wooer, quoth he, wou'd ye light down,
 I'll gie ye my doughter's love to win,
With a fal, dal, &c.

Now, wooer, fin ye are lighted down,
 Where do ye win, or in what town?
 I think my doghter winna gloom
 On sic a lad as ye.

The wooer he step'd up the house,
And wow but he was wond'rous crouse,
With a fal, dal, &c.

I have three owfen in a plough,
Twa good ga'en yads, and gear enough,
The place they ca' it Cadeneugh ;
I scorn to tell a lie :
Besides, I had frae the great laird
A peat pat, and a lang-kail-yard.
With a fal, &c.

The maid put on her kirtle brown,
She was the brawest in a' the town ;
I wat on him she did na gleon,
But blinkit bonnilie.
The lover he stended up in haste,
And gript her hard about the waste,
With a fal, &c.

To win your love, maid, I'm come here,
I'm young, and hae enough o' gear,
And for my fell ye need na fear,
Troth try me whan ye like.
He took aff his bonnet, and spat in his chew,
He dighted his gab, and he pri'd her mou',
With a fal, &c.

The maiden blush'd and bing'd fu law,
She had na will to say him na,
But to her dady she left it a',

As they twa cou'd agree.

The lover he ga'e her the tither kifs,
Syne ran to her dady, and tell'd him this,
With a fal, &c.

Your doghter wad na say me na,
But to your fell she has left it a',
As we cou'd gree between us twa ;

Say what'll ye gi' me wi' her?

Now, wooer, quo' he, I ha'e no meikle,
But sic's I ha'e ye's get a pickle,
With a fal, &c.

A kilnfu of corn I'll gi'e to thee,
Three founs of sheep, twa good milk ky,
Ye's ha'e the wadding dinner free ;

Troth I dow do no mair.

Content, quo' he, a bargain be't ;
I'm far frae hame, make haste, let's do't,
With a fal, &c.

The bridal day it came to pass,
With mony a blythfome lad and lass ;
But ficken a day there never was,
Sic mirth was never seen.

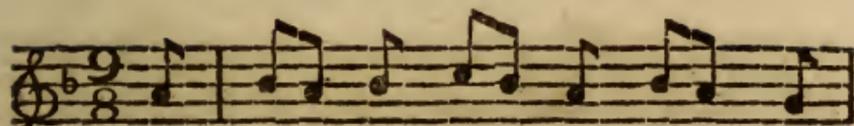
This winsome couple straked hands,
 Mefs John ty'd up the marriage bands,
With a fal, &c.

And our bride's maidens were na few,
 Wi' tap-knots, lug-knots, a' in blew,
 Frae tap to tae they were braw new,
 And blinkit bonnilic ;
 Their toys and matches were sae clean,
 They glanced in our ladses' e'en,
With a fal, &c.

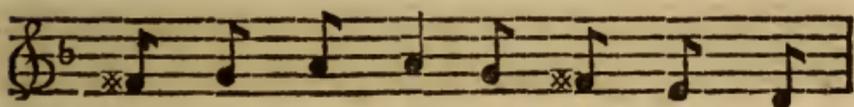
Sic hirdum, dirdum, and sic din,
 Wi' he o'er her, and she o'er him ;
 The minstrels they did never blin,
 Wi' meikle mirth and glee.
 And ay they bobit, and ay they beckt,
 And ay their wames together met,
With a fal, &c.

SONG XIV.

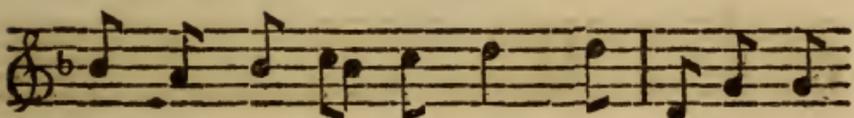
MAGIE'S TOCHER.



The meal was dear short fyne, We



buc-kl'd us a' the gi-ther; And



Mag-gie was in her prime, When Willie made



courtship till her: Twa pistals charg'd be -



gues, To gie the court-ing shot; And



fyne came ben the las, Wi' fwats drawn frae the

Ye speak right well, guidman,
 But ye maun mend your hand,
 And think o' modesty,
 Gin ye'll not quat your land :
 We are but young, ye ken,
 And now we're gawn the gither,
 A house is butt and benn,
 And Crummie will want her fother.
 The bairns are coming on,
 And they'll cry, O their mither !
 We have nouter pat nor pan,
 But four barelegs the gither.

Your tocher's be good enough,
 For that you need na fear,
 Twa good stils to the pleugh,
 And ye your fell maun steer :
 Ye shall hae twa good pocks
 That anes were o' the tweel,
 The t'ane to had the grôts,
 The ither to had the meal :
 With ane auld kift made of wands,
 And that fall be your coffer,
 Wi' aiken woody bands,
 And that may had your tocher.

Consider well, guidman,
 We hae but borrowed gear,

The horse that I ride on
 Is Sandy Wilson's mare :
 The saddle's name of my ain,
 An thae's but borrowed boots ;
 And whan that I gae hame,
 I maun take to my coots :
 The cloak is Geordy Watt's,
 That gars me look fae crouse ;
 Come fill us a cogue of swats,
 We'll make na mair toom ruse.

I like you well, young lad,
 For telling me fae plain,
 I married when little I had
 O' gear that was my ain.
 But sin that things are fae,
 The bride she maun come furth,
 Tho' a' the gear she'll hae,
 It'll be but little worth.
 A bargain it maun be,
 Fy cry on Giles the mither :
 Content am I, quo' she,
 E'en gar the hissie come hither.
 The bride she gade till her bed,
 The bridegroom he came till her ;
 The fidler crap in at the fit,
 An they cudl'd it a' the gither.

Twa lusty lippis to lik ane laiddill,
To gang togidder Jynny and Jok.

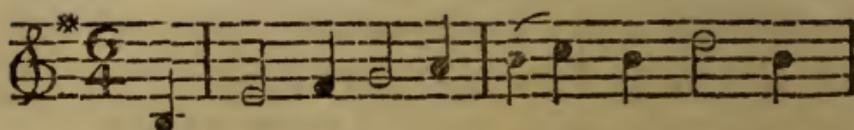
Ane brechame, and twa brochis fyne,
Weill bukkit with a brydill renze,
Ane fark maid of the Linkome twyne,
Ane gay grene cloke that will nocht stenze,
And zit for mister I will nocht fenze,
Fyve hundirth fleis now in a flok;
Call ze nocht that ane joly menze,
To gang togidder Jynny and Jok?

Ane trene truncheour, ane ramehorne spone,
Twa buttis of barkit blasnit ledder,
All graith that gains to hobbill schone,
Ane thrawcruk to twyne ane tedder,
Ane brydill, ane girth, and ane swyne bledder,
Ane maskene fatt, ane fetterit lok,
Ane scheip weill kepit fra ill wedder,
To gang togidder Jynny and Jok.

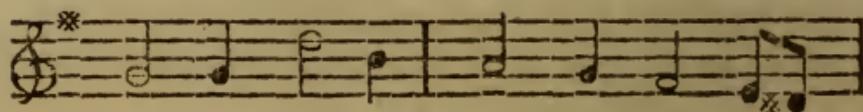
Tak thair for my parte of the feist;
It is weill knawin I am weill bodin;
Ze may nocht fay my parte is leist.
The wyfe said, Speid, the kaill ar foddin,
And als the laverok is fust and loddin;
Quhen ze haif done tak hame the brok.
The rost wes twche, sa wer thay bodin;
Syn gaid togidder Jynny and Jok.

S O N G XIII.

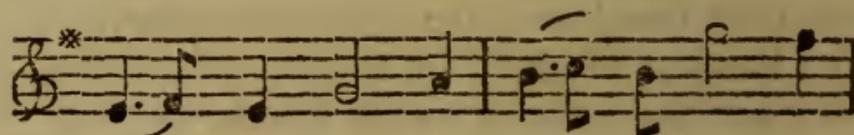
MUIRLAND WILLIE.



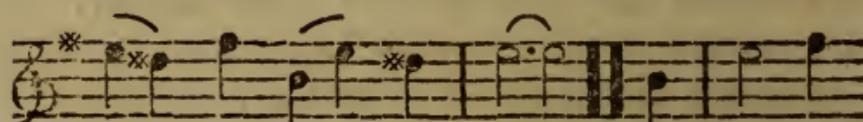
Hark - en, and I will tell you how Young



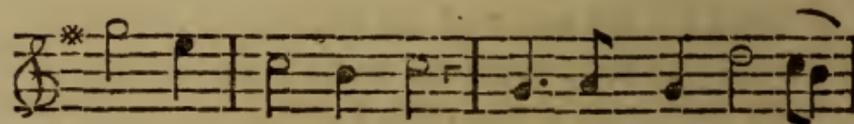
Muirland Wil-lie came to woo, Tho'



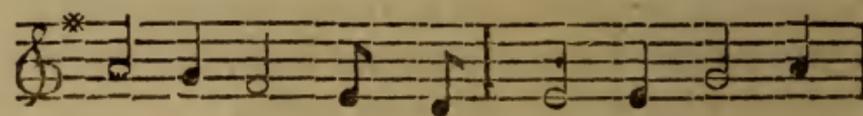
he could nei-ther fay nor do; The



truth I tell to you. But ay he



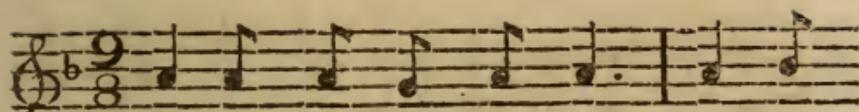
crys, what-e'er be-tide, Mag-gy I'fe ha'e to



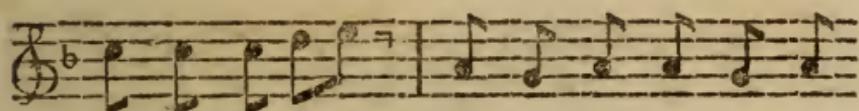
be my bride, *With a ful, dal, [dal, dal,*

SONG XV.

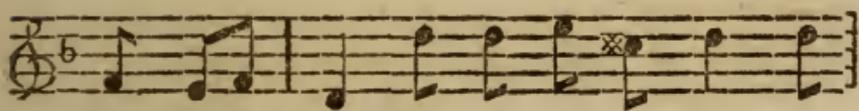
WOO'D AND MARRIED AND A'.



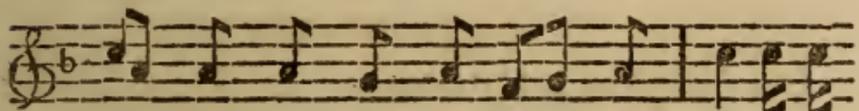
Woo'd and mar-ried and a', Woo'd and



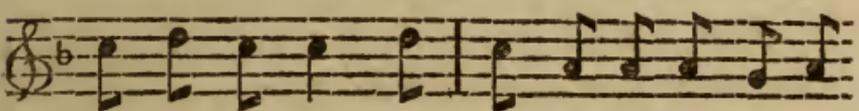
mar-ried and a', Was she not ve-ry weel



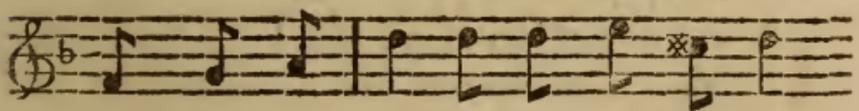
aff, Was woo'd and married and a'. The



bride came out of the byre, And O as she



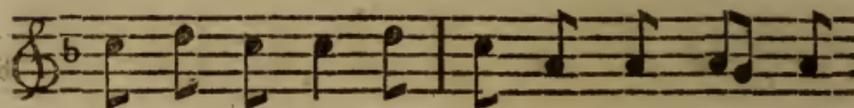
dight-ed her cheeks, Sirs I'm to be married the



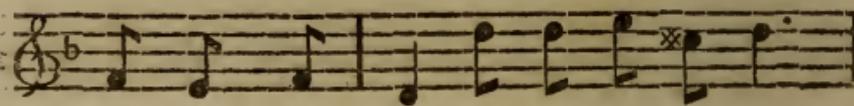
night, And has nei-ther blan-ket nor sheets;



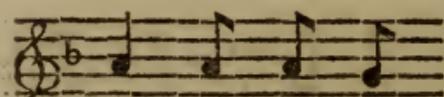
Has neither blankets nor sheets, Nor scarce a



co-ver-let too; The bride that has a' to



borrow, Has e'en right meikle a-do.



Woo'd, and married, &c.

Out spake the bride's father,
As he came in frae the plough ;
O had ye're tongue, my daughter,
And ye's get gear enough ;
The stirk that stands i' the tether,
And our bra' bafin'd yade,
Will carry ye hame your corn,
What wad ye be at, ye jade !
Woo'd, and married, &c.

Out spake the bride's mither ;
What d—l needs a' this pride ?

I had nae a plack in my pouch
That night I was a bride ;
My gown was linsy-woolsey,
And ne'er a fark, ava ;
And ye hae ribbons aud buskins,
Mae than ane or twa.

Woo'd, and married, &c.

What's the matter? quo' Willie,
Tho' we be scant o' claihs,
We'll creep the nearer the gither,
And we'll smore a' the fleas :
Simmer is coming on,
And we'll get teats of woo ;
And we'll get a lafs o' our ain,
And she'll spin claihs enew.

Woo'd, and married, &c.

Out spake the bride's brither,
As he came in wi' the kie ;
Poor Willie had ne'er a ta'en ye,
Had he kent ye as weel as I ;
For you're baith proud and faucy,
And no for a poor man's wife ;
Gin I canna get a better,
Ise never tak ane i' my life.

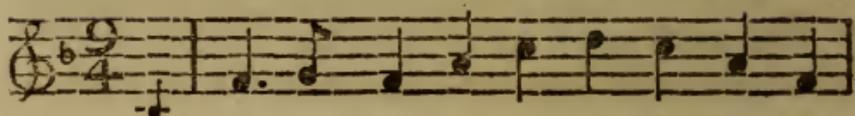
Woo'd, and married, &c.

Out spake the bride's sifter,
As she came in frae the byre ;

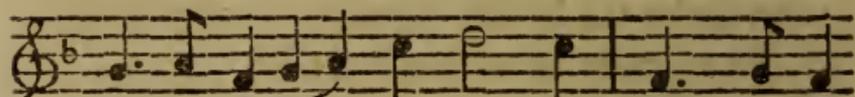
O gin I were but married,
It's a' that I desire :
But we poor fo'k maun live single,
And do the best we can ;
I dinna care what I shou'd want,
If I cou'd but get a man.
Woo'd, and married, &c.

S O N G XVI.

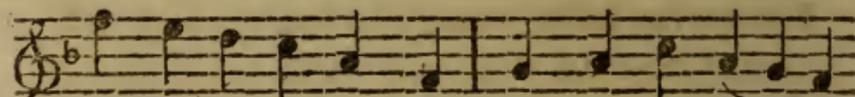
THE BLYTHSOME 'BRIDAL.'



Fy let us all to the briddel, For



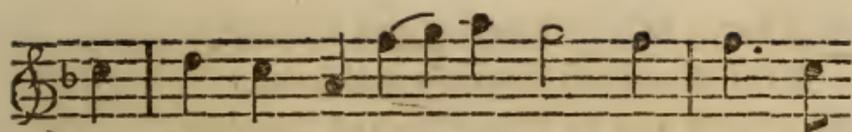
there will be lilt - ing there; For Jockie's to be



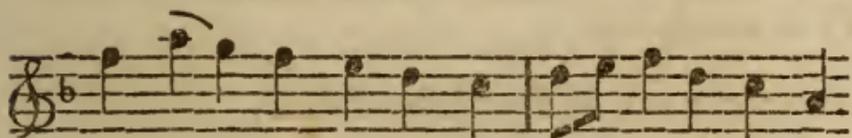
marry'd to Maggie, The las with the gaud-en



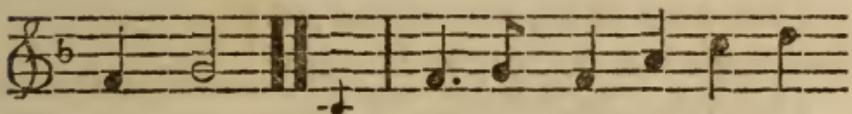
hair. And there will be lang-kail and pottage,



And bannocks of bar-ley meal, And there will

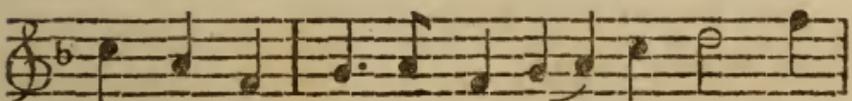


be good falt herring, To re-lish a kog of

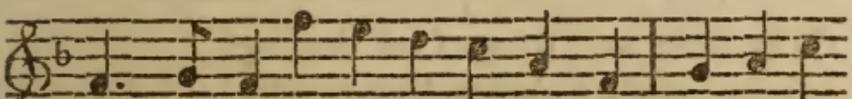


good ale.

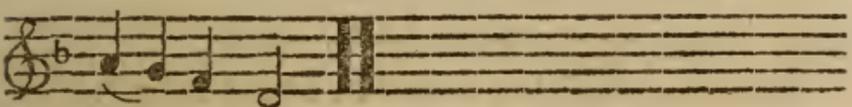
Fy let us all to the



briddel, For there will be lilt - ing there, For



Jockie's to be marry'd to Maggie, The lass with the



gaud-en hair.

And there will be Sandie the futor,

And 'Will' with the meikle mow ;

And there will be Tom the 'bluter,'

And Andrew the tinkler I trow.

And there will be bow-legged Robbie,
 With thumbless Kettie's goodman ;
 And there will be blue-cheeked Dobbie,
 And Lawrie the laird of the land.
Fy let us all, &c.

And there will be sow-libber Peatie,
 And plouckie-fac'd Wat in the mill,
 Capper-nos'd Gibbie, and Francie,
 That wons in the how of the hill ;
 And there will be Alaster Dowgal,
 That splee-fitted Bessie did woo,
 And sneevling Lillie, and Tibbie,
 And Kirffie, that belly-god sow.
Fy let us all, &c.

And Crampie that married Stainie,
 And coft him [grey] breeks to his arse,
 'Wha after was' hanged for stealing,
 Great mercy it hapned na warfe :
 And there will be fairntickl'd Hew,
 And Bess with the lily-white leg,
 That 'gade' to the fouth for breeding,
 And bang'd up her wame in Mons-meg*.
Fy let us all, &c.

And there will be Geordie Mc Cowrie,
 And blinking daft Barbra ' Macleg,'

* A large old-fashioned cannon, made of iron bars, and capable of holding two people. It was (for some reason of state, perhaps) lately removed from Edinburgh to the Tower.

And there will be blencht Gillie-whimple,
 And pewter-fac'd flitching Joug ;
 And there will be happer-ars'd Nanzie,
 And fairy-fac'd Jeanie be name,
 Glead Kittie, and fat-lugged Lizie,
 The lasfs with the gauden wame.
Fy let us all, &c.

And there will be girn-again Gibbie,
 And his glaked wife Jennie Bell,
 And mizlie chin'd flyting Geordie,
 The lad that was skipper himsell.
 There'll be all the lads and the lassies,
 Set down in the midst of the ha,
 With sybows, and ryfarts, and carlings,
 That are both fodden and ra.
Fy let us all, &c.

There will be tartan, dragen and brachen,
 And fouth of good gappoks of skate,
 Pow-fodie, and drammock, and crowdie,
 And callour nout feet in a plate ;
 And there will be partons and buckies,
 Speldens and haddocks anew,
 And sing'd sheep-heads, and a haggize,
 And scadlips to sup till ye're fow.
Fy let us all, &c.

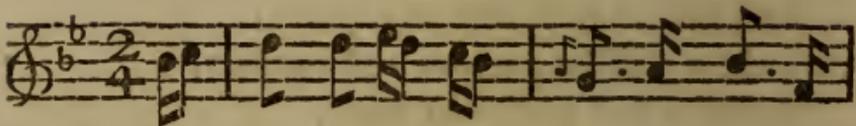
There will be good lapper'd-milk kebbucks,
 And fowens, and fardles and baps,

With swaets, and well-scraped paunches,
 And brandie in froups and in caps :
 And there will be meal-kail and castocks,
 And skink to sup till you rive ;
 And rofts to roft on a brander
 Of flouks that was taken alive.
Fy let us all, &c.

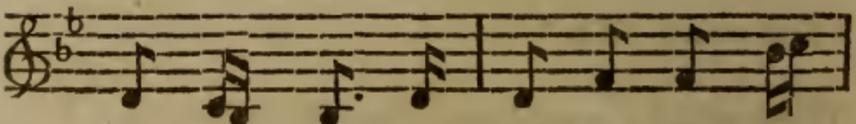
Scrap haddocks, wilks, dilse, and tangles,
 And a mill of good sneezing to prie ;
 Then weary with eating and drinking,
 We'll rise up and dance till we die.
Fy let us all to the briddel,
For there will be liting there ;
For Jockie's to be marry'd to Maggie,
The lasf with the gauden hair.

S O N G XVII.

JOHNNY'S GREY BREEKS.



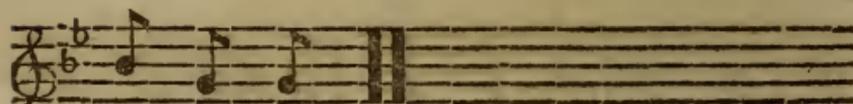
When I was in my fe'ntein year, I



was baith blythe and bon-ny, O, The



him new grey breeks, That fit-ted him most



fine - ly, O.

He was a handsome fellow,
 His humour was baith frank and free,
 His bonny locks fae yellow,
 Like gou'd they glitter'd in my ee' ;
 His dimpl'd chin and rosy cheeks,
 And face so fair and ruddy, O,
 And then a days his green breeks,
 Was neither auld nor duddy, O.

But now they're thread bare worn,
 They're wider than they wont to be,
 They're tashed like, and fair torn,
 And clouted fair on ilka knee.
 But gin I had a summer's day,
 As I have had right mony, O,
 I'll make a web o' new grey,
 To be breeks to my Johnny, O.

For he's well wordy o' them,
 And better gin I had to gie,

And I'll tak pains upo' them,
 Frae fau'ts I'll strive to keep them free.
 To clead him well shall be my care,
 And please him a' my study, O,
 But he maun wear the auld pair,
 A wee, tho' they be duddy, O,

For when the lad was in his prime,
 Like him there was nae mony, O,
 He ca'd me aye his bonny thing,
 'Sae' wha wou'd nae lo'e Johnny, O?
 So I lo'e Johnnys grey breeks,
 For a' the care they've gi'en me yet,
 And gin we live anither year,
 We'll keep him hail between us yet.

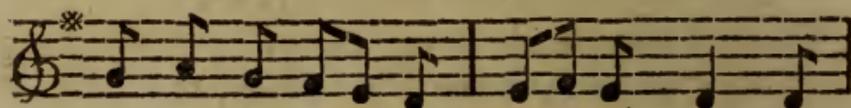
Now to conclude his grey breeks,
 I'll sing them up wi' mirth and glee;
 Here's luck to all the grey steeks,
 That shows themselves upo' the knee :
 And if wi' health I'm spaired
 A wee while as I may,
 I shall hae them prepared,
 As well as ony that's o' grey.

S O N G XVIII.

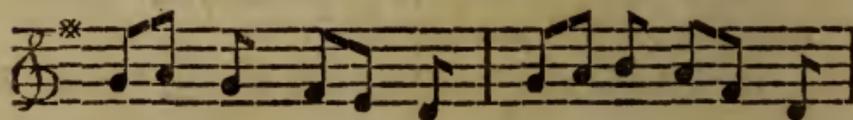
THE AULD GOODMAN.



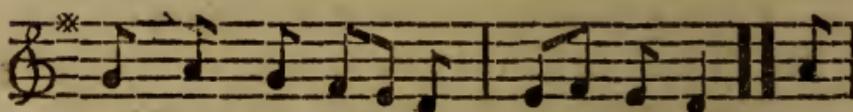
Late in an even-ing forth I went, A



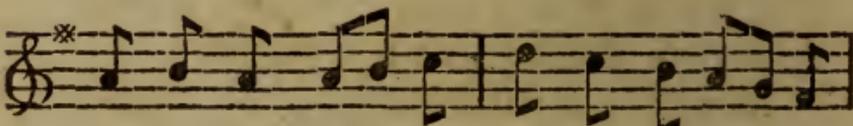
lit - tle be - fore the sun gade down, And



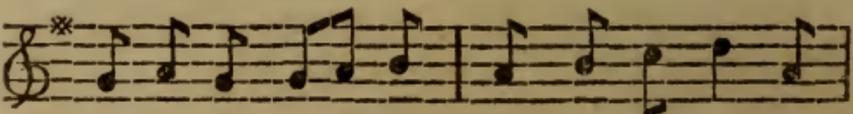
there I chanc'd by ac - ci - dent, To



light on a bat-tle new be-gun. A



man and his wife was fawn in a strife, I



can-na well tell ye how it be-gan; But



ay she wail'd her wretch-ed life, And cry'd



e - ver, a-lake my auld goodman.

HE.

Thy auld goodman that thou tells of,
 The country kens where he was born,
 Was but a silly poor vagabond,
 And ilka ane leugh him to scorn;
 For he did spend, and make an end
 Of gear that his fore-fathers wan,
 He gart the poor stand frae the door,
 Sae tell nae mair of thy auld goodman.

SHE.

My heart, alake, is liken to break,
 When I think on my winsome John,
 His blinkan eye, and gate sae free,
 Was naething like thee, thou do fend drone,
 His rosie face, and flaxen hair,
 And a skin as white as ony swan,
 Was large and tall, and comely withall,
 And thou'lt never be like my auld goodman.

HE.

Why dost thou pleen? I thee maintain,
 For mealt and mawt thou difna want;
 But thy wild bees I canna please,
 Now when our gear gins to grow scant,
 Of household stuff thou hast enough,
 Thou wants for neither pot nor pan;
 Of siklike ware he left thee bare,
 Sae tell nae mair of thy auld goodman.

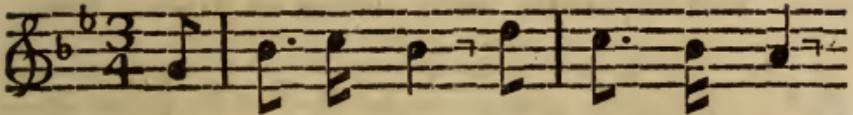
SHE.

Yes, I may tell, and fret my fell,
 To think on these blyth days I had,
 When he and I together lay
 In arms into a well-made bed.
 But now I figh, and may be sad,
 Thy courage is cauld, thy colour wan,
 Thou falds thy feet, and fa's asleep,
 And thou'lt ne'er be like my auld goodman.

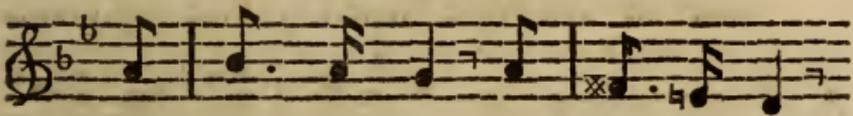
Then coming was the night fae dark,
 And gane was a' the light of day;
 The carle was fear'd to mis his mark,
 And therefore wad nae langer stay,
 Then up he gat, and he ran his way,
 I trowe the wife the day she wan,
 And ay the o'erword of the fray
 Was ever, *Alake my auld goodman.*

S O N G X I X .

TAKE YOUR AULD CLOAK ABOUT YOU*.



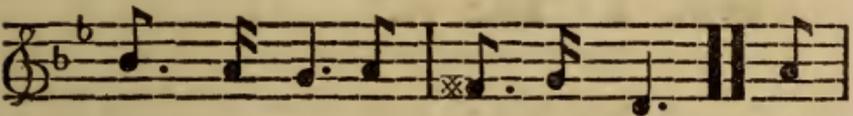
In win-ter when the rain rain'd cauld,



And frost and snaw on ilk - a hill,



And Boreas, with his blasts fae bauld, Was



threat'ning a' our ky to kill: Then

* Dr. Percy, though he supposes this to be originally a Scottish ballad, has given an ancient copy of it, from his folio MS. in the English idiom, with an additional stanza (the second) never before printed. See the *Reliques of ancient English Poetry*, &c. vol. i. p. 190. The additional stanza is as follows :

O Bell, why dost thou flyte and scorne ?

Thou kenst my cloak is very thin :

It is so bare and overworne,

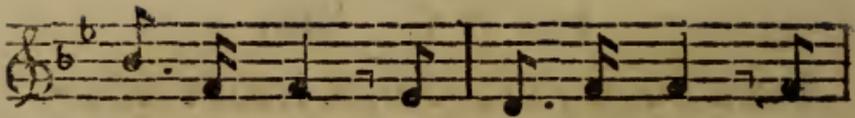
A cricke he thereon cannot renn :

Then Ile noe longer borrowe nor lend,

‘ For once Ile new appareld bee,

To-morrow Ile to towne and spend,’

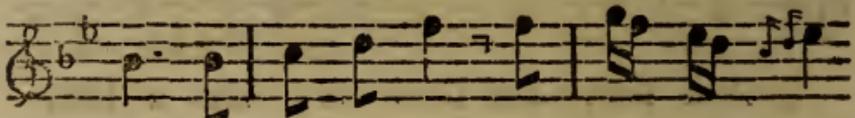
For Ile have a new cloake about me.



Bell my wife, wha loves na strife, She.



said to me right haft-i-ly, Get up, good-



man, save Cromy's life, And tak your auld



cloak a - bout ye.

My Cromie is an useful cow,
 And she is come of a good kyne;
 Aft has she wet the bairns mou,
 And I am laith that she shou'd tyne;
 Get up, goodman, it is fou time,
 The sun shines frae the lift fae hie;
 Sloth never made a gracious end,
 Go tak your auld cloak about ye.

My cloak was anes a good grey cloak,
 When it was fitting for my wear;
 But now it's scanty worth a groat,
 For I have worn't this thirty year;

Let's spend the gear that we have won,
 We little ken the day we'll die :
 Then I'll be proud, since I have sworn
 To have a new cloak about me.

In days when our king Robert rang,
 His trews they cost but haff a crown ;
 He said they were a groat o'er dear,
 And call'd the taylor thief and loun :
 He was the king that wore a crown,
 And thou the man of laigh degree,
 'Tis pride puts a' the country down,
 Sae tak thy auld cloak about thee*.

Every land has its ain laugh,
 Ilk kind of corn it has its hool.
 I think the warld is a' run wrang,
 When ilka wife her man wad rule ;
 Do ye not see Rob, Jock, and Hab,
 As they are girded gallantly,
 While I fit hurklen in the ase ;
 I'll have a new cloak about me.

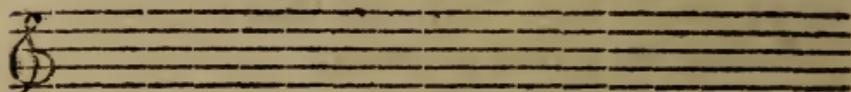
Goodman, I wate 'tis thirty years,
 Since we did ane anither ken ;

* This stanza, with a little variation, as "king *Stephen*" for "king *Robert*" is sung by Iago, in Shakspeares tragedy of *Othello*, act ii. scene 3.

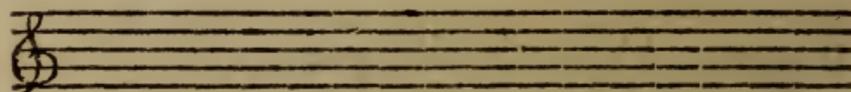
And we have had between us twa,
 Of lads and bonny lassies ten :
 Now they are women grown and men,
 I wish and pray well may they be ;
 And if you prove a good husband,
 E'en tak your auld cloak about ye.

Bell my wife, she loves na strife ;
 But she wad guide me, if she can,
 And to maintain an easy life,
 I aft maun yield, tho' I'm goodman :
 Nought's to be won at woman's hand,
 Unless ye give her a' the plea ;
 Then I'll leave aff where I began,
 And tak my auld cloak about me.

S O N G XX*.

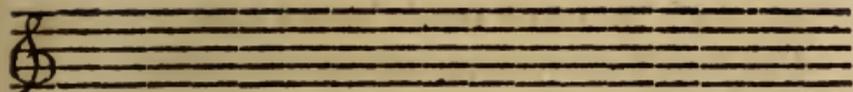


Get up, gude wyfe, don on your claife, And to

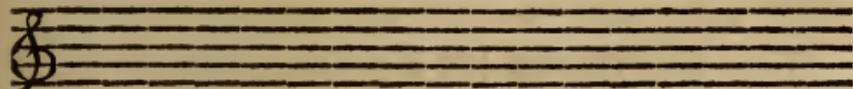


the market make you boune, 'Tis lang tyme fyne

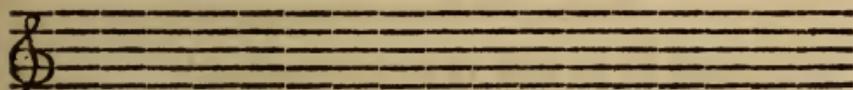
* This song is intitled in the manuscript, from which it is elsewhere mentioned to be given, "a Scotch brawle." The orthography is not every where that of the original, owing to the manifest ignorance or affectation of the English copyist.



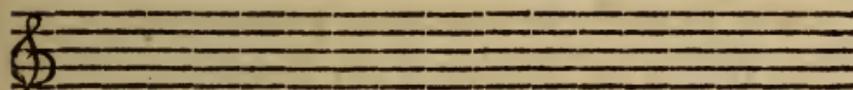
your neighbours raise, They're weel nye gotten



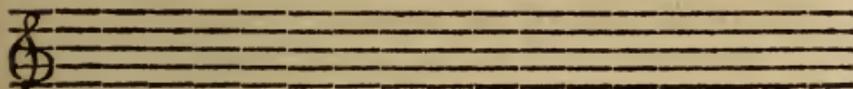
unto the towne: See you don on your better



gowne, And gar the lassie big on the fyre; Dame,



doe not looke as ye wad frowne, But doe the



thing whilk I defyre.

I speere what haist ye hae, gude man,
Your mither staid till ye war borne ;
Wad ye be at the tother can,
To scoure your throat so sune this morne ?
Gude faith, I haud it but a scorne,
That yee sud with my rising mel ;
For when ye have baith said and sworne,
Ile do but what I like mysel.

Gude wyfe we maun needs have a care
 Sae lang's we wun in neighbours rawe,
 On neighbour hood to tak a share,
 And rise up when the cocke does crawe ;
 For I have harde an auld faid sawe,
 They that rise the last big on the fire,
 What wind or weather so ever blawe,
 Dame, do the thing quilke I desire.

Nay, what do ye talk of neighbourhead,
 Gif I lig in my bed while noone,
 By na mans shins I bake my bread,
 And ye need not reck what I ha done ;
 Nay, luik to th' clouting o' yer shoone,
 And with my rising do not mel,
 For gin ye lig baith sheets abone,
 Ile do but what I wil mysel.

Gud wife, we maun needs tak a care,
 To save the geer that we ha wun,
 Or lye away bath plow and carre,
 And hang up Ring * when all is done :
 Then may our bairnes a begging runne,
 To seeke their mister in the myre,
 So fair a thread as we hae spun,
 Dame, do the thing that I require.

* " The dog."

Gude man, ye may weel a begging gang,
 Ye seeme fae weel to beare the poake,
 Ye may as weel gang fune as fyne,
 To seeke your meat amang gude folk;
 In ilka house yese get a loake,
 When ye come whar yer goffips dwell:—
 Nay, lo you luke fae like a goake,
 Ile do but what I list mysel.

Gude wyfe, you promi's'd, when we were wed,
 That ye wad me truly obey,
 Sir John can witness what you said,
 And I'le go fetch him in this day;
 And gif that haly man will say
 Yese do the thing that I defyre,
 Then fal we fune end up this fray;
 Dame, do the thing that I require.

I nowther care for Jone nor Jacke,
 Ile tak my leasure at myne ease,
 I care no what you say a placke,
 You may go fetch him gin ye please;
 And gin ye want ane of a mease,
 You may eene gae fetch the deele in hell;
 Nay, I wad you wad let your japin cease,
 For Ile do but quhat I like mysel.

Wel, fine it wil nae better bee,
 'Ile' tak my share or all be gane;
 VOL. I. Y 5

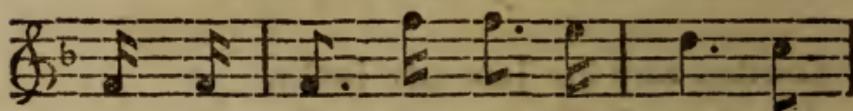
The warst card in my hand sal flee,
 And, ifaith, I wait I can shifte for ane :
 Ile fel the plew, and lay to wed the waine,
 And the greatest spender sal beare the bell ;
 And than, when all the goods are gane,
 Dame, do the thing ye list yoursel.

S O N G XXI.

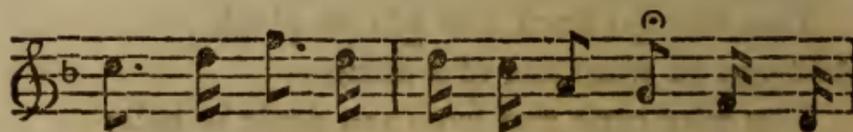
GET UP AND BAR THE DOOR.



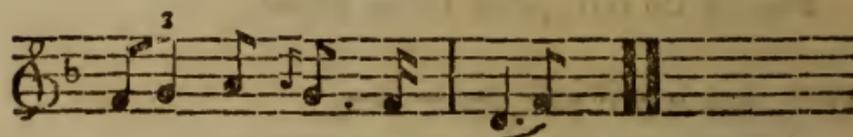
It fell a - bout the Martin-mas time,



And a gay time it was then, When



our goodwife got puddings to make, And she's



hoil'd them in the pan.

The wind fae cauld blew fouth and north,
And blew into the floor :
Quoth our goodman to our goodwife,
“ Gae out and bar the door.”

“ My hand is in my huffi’f skap,
Goodman, as ye may fee,
An it shou’d na be barr’d this hundred year,
It’s no be barr’d for me.”

They made a paction ’tween them twa,
They made it firm and fure ;
That the first word whae’er shou’d speak,
Shou’d rise and bar the door.

Then by there came two gentlemen,
At twelve o’clock at night,
And they could neither see house nor hall,
Nor coal nor candle light.

“ Now, whether is this a rich man’s house ?
Or whether is it a poor ?”
But never a word wad ane o’ them speak,
For barring of the door.

And first they ate the white puddings,
And then they ate the black ;
Tho’ muckle thought the goodwife to herself,
Yet ne’er a word she spake.

Then said the one unto the other,
 “ Here, man, tak ye my knife,
 Do ye tak aff the auld man’s beard,
 And I’ll kifs the goodwife.”

“ But there’s nae water in the house,
 And what shall we do than?”

“ What ails ye at the pudding broo,
 That boils into the pan?”

O up then started our goodman,
 An angry man was he ;

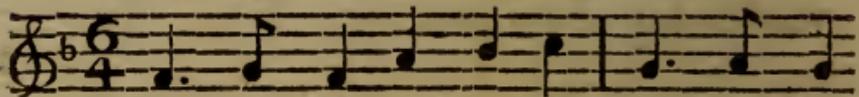
“ Will ye kifs my wife before my een,
 And scad me wi’ pudding bree?”

Then up and started our goodwife,
 Gied three skips on the floor ;

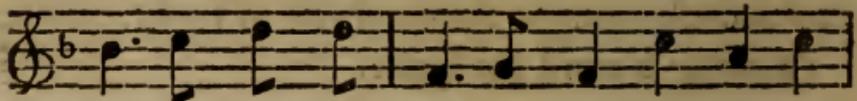
“ Goodman, you’ve spoken the foremost word,
 Get up and bar the door.”

S O N G XXII.

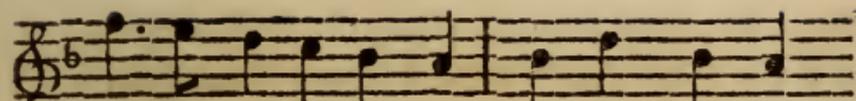
DRUKEN WIFE O’ GALLOWAY.



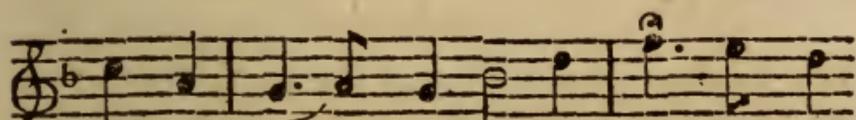
Down in yon meadow a cou - ple did



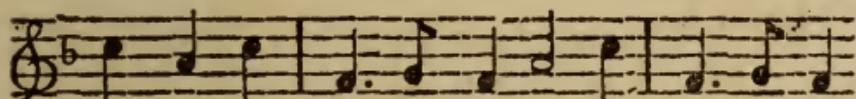
tarric, The good-wife she drank naething but



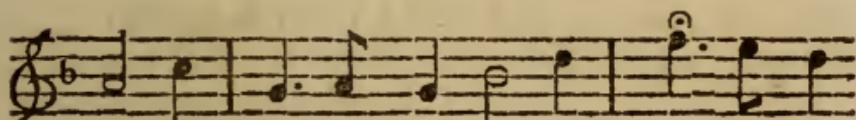
sack and ca-na-ry; The goodman complain'd



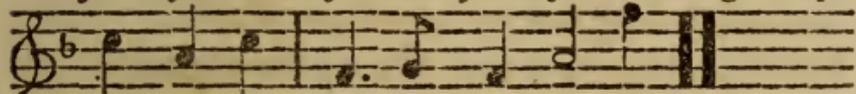
to her friends right air-ly, O' gin my



wife wad drink boo-ly and fair-ly. [*Hoo-ly and*



fair-ly, boo-ly and fair-ly, O' gin my



wife wad drink boo-ly and fair-ly.]

First she drank Crommy, and syne she drank Garie,
And syne she drank my bonny grey marie,
That carried me thro' a' the dubs and the lairie.
O! gin, &c.

She drank her hose, she drank her shoon,
And syne she drank her bonny new gown;
She drank her sark that cover'd her rarely.
O! gin &c.

Wad she drink her any things, I wadna care,
 But she drinks my claihs I canna' weel spare;
 When I'm wi' my gossips, it angers me fairly.
O! gin, &c.

My Sunday's coat she's laid it a wad,
 The best blue bonnet e'er was on my head;
 At kirk and at market I'm cover'd but barely.
O! gin, &c.

My bonny white mittens I wore on my hands,
 Wi' her neighbour's wife she has laid them in pawns;
 My bane-headed staff that I loo'd so dearly.
O! gin, &c.

I never was for wrangling nor strife,
 Nor did I deny her the comforts of life,
 For when there's a war, I'm ay for a parley.
O! gin, &c.

When there's ony money, she maun keep the purse;
 If I seek but a bawbie, she'll scold and she'll curse;
 She lives like a queen, I scrimped and sparely.
O! gin, &c.

A pint wi' her cummers I wad her allow,
 But when she sits down, she gets hersel fu',
 And when she is fu' she is unco camstairie.
O! gin, &c.

When she comes to the street, she roars and she rants,
Has no fear of her neighbours, nor minds the house
wants;

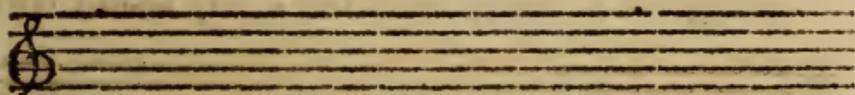
She rants up some fool sang, like, Up ye'r heart
Charlie.

O! gin, &c.

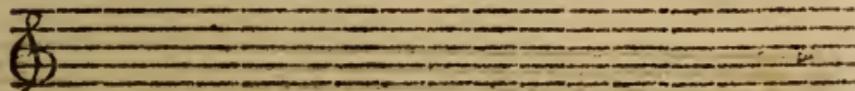
When she comes hame she lays on the lads,
The lasses she ca's baith b—s and j—s,
And ca's mysel' ay ane auld cuckold carlie.

O! gin, &c.

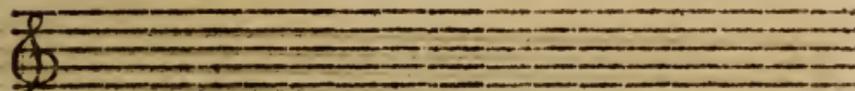
S O N G X X I I I .



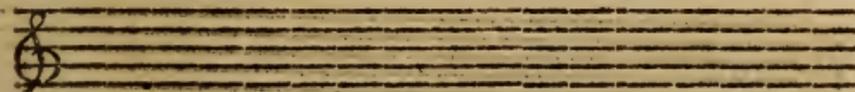
Our goodman came hame at e'en, And hame



came he; And then he saw a faddle horse,



Where nae horse should be. O how came this



horse here? How can this be? How came this



horse here, Without the leave o' me? A horse



quo' she: Ay, a horse! quo' he. Ye auld



blind dotard carle, Blind mat ye be, 'Tis nae-



thing but a bonny milk cow, My minny sent



to me. A milk cow! quo' he: Ay, a milk



cow, quo' she. Far hae I ridden, And meikle



hae I seen, But a faddle on a cows back Saw



I never nane.

Our goodman came hame at e'en,
 And hame came he ;
 He spy'd a pair of jackboots,
 Where nae boots should be.

What's this now goodwife ?
 What's this I see ?
 How came these boots there
 Without the leave o' me !

Boots ! quo' she :
 Ay, boots, quo' he.
 Shame fa' your cuckold face,
 And ill mat ye see,
 It's but a pair of water stoups
 The cooper sent to me.

Water stoups ! quo' he :
 Ay, water stoups, quo' she.
 Far hae I ridden,
 And farer hae I gane,
 But filler spurs on water stoups
 Saw I never nane.

Our goodman came hame at e'en,
 And hame came he ;
 And then he saw a [filler] sword,
 Where a sword should nae be :

What's this now, goodwife ?
 What's this I see ?

O how came this sword here,
Without the leave o' me?

A sword! quo' she:

Ay, a sword, quo' he.

Shame fa' your cuckold face,
And ill mat you see,
It's but a parridge spurtle
My minnie sent to me.

[A parridge spurtle! quo' he:

Ay, a parridge spurtle, quo' she.]

Weil, far hae I ridden,
And muckle hae I seen;
But filler handed [parridge] spurtles
Saw I never nane.

Our goodman came hame at e'en,
And hame came he;
There he spy'd a powder'd wig,
Where nae wig should be.

What's this now, goodwife?
What's this I see?
How came this wig here,
Without the leave o' me.

A wig! quo' she:

Ay, a wig, quo' he.

Shame fa' your cuckold face,
And ill mat you see,

'Tis naething but a clocken hen
My minnie sent to me.

[A] clocken hen ! quo' he :
Ay, a clocken hen, quo' she.

Far hae I ridden,
And muckle hae I feen,
But powder on a clocken-hen,
Saw I never nane.

Our goodman came hame at e'en,
And hame came he ;
And there he saw a muckle coat,
Where nae coat shou'd be.

O how came this coat here ?
How can this be ?
How came this coat here
Without the leave o' me ?

A coat ! quo' she :
Ay, a coat, quo' he.

Ye auld blind dotard carl,
Blind mat ye be,
It's but a pair of blankets
My minnie sent to me.

Blankets ! quo' he :
Ay, blankets, quo' she.

Far hae I ridden,
And muckle hae I seen,
But buttons upon blankets
Saw I never nane.

Ben went our goodman,
And ben went he ;
And there he spy'd a sturdy man,
Where nae man should be.

How came this man here ?
How can this be ?
How came this man here,
Without the leave o' me ?

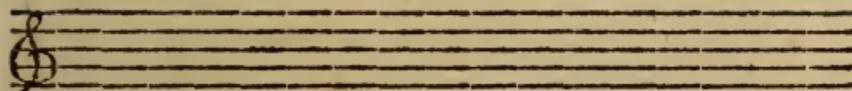
A man ! quo' she :
Ay, a man, quo' he.

Poor blind body,
And blinder mat ye be,
It's a new milking maid,
My mither sent to me.

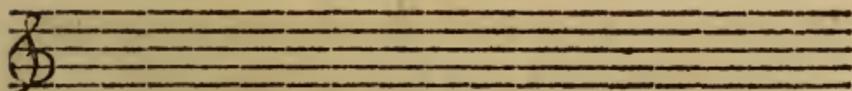
A maid ! quo' he :
Ay, a maid, quo' she.

Far hae I ridden,
And muckle hae I seen,
But lang-bearded maidens
' Saw I' never nane.

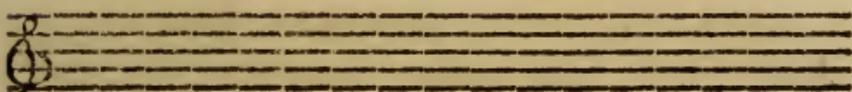
S O N G XXIV.



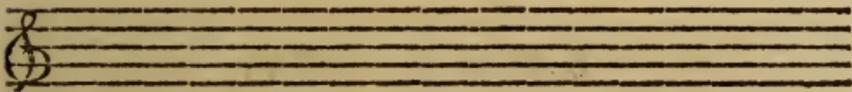
In the land of Fife there liv'd a wicked



wife, And in the town of Couper then, Who



forely did lament, and made her complaint, O



when will ye die, my auld man ?

In came her coufin Kate, when it was growing late,
She said, What's good for an auld man ?
O wheat-bread and wine, and a kinnen new slain,
That's good for an auld man.

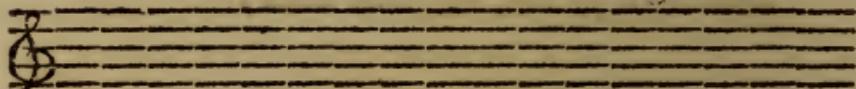
Came ye in to jeer, or came you to scorn,
Or what came you for in ?
For 'bear'-bread and water, I'm sure is much better,
It's o'er good for an auld man.

Now the auld man's dead, and without remead,
 Into his cauld grave he is gane;
 Lie still, wi' my blessing, of thee I ha'nae missing,
 I'll ne'er mourn for an auld man.

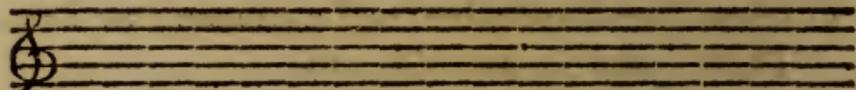
Within a little mair then three quarters of a year,
 She was marry'd to a young man then,
 Who drank at the wine, and tippled at the beer,
 And spent more gear than he wan.

O black grew her brows, and how grew her e'en,
 And cauld grew her pat and her pan:
 And now she sighs, and ay she says,
 I wish I had my silly auld man.

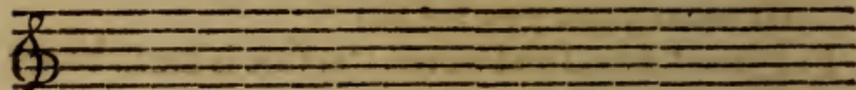
S O N G XXV.



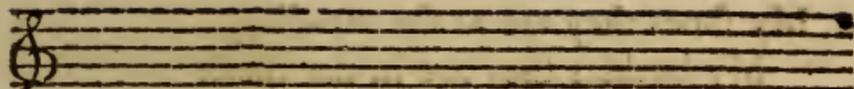
My father has forty good shillings, Ha! ha!



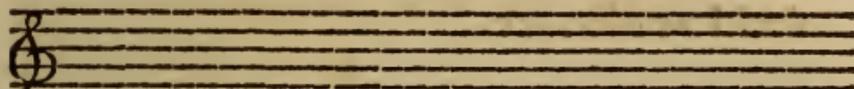
good shillings! And never had daughter but



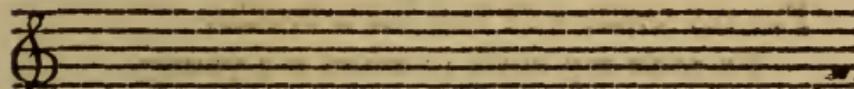
I; My mother she is right willing, Ha! ha!



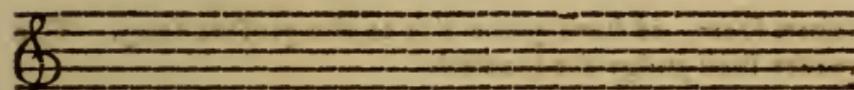
right willing! That I shall have all when they



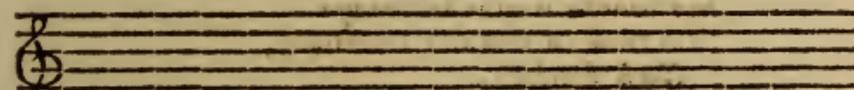
die. And I wonder when I'll be marry'd



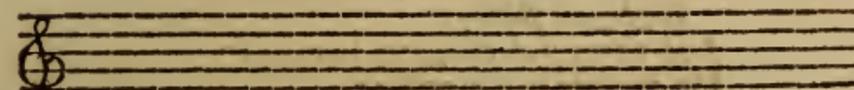
Ha! ha! be marry'd! My beauty begins to



decay; It's time to catch hold of somebody,



Ah! somebody! Before 'it' be all run away.



And I wonder when I'll be marry'd *.

* The correction *it*, instead of *they*, the reading of the original, is from an old English ballad, in the black letter, intitled, "*The Maidens sad complaint for want of a Husband.* To the new *West country* tune, or, *Hogh*, when shall I be married? By L. W. (a misprint, as it should seem, for J. W. *i. e.* John Wade) the first, second, and fifth stanzas whereof (for there are fourteen in all) are either

My shoes they are at the mending,
 My buckles they are in the chest;
 My stockings are ready for sending :
 Then I'll be as brave as the rest.
 And I wonder, &c.

My father will buy me a ladle,
 At my wedding we'll have a good song ;
 For my uncle will buy me a cradle,
 To rock my child in when it's young.
 And I wonder, &c.

taken from, or have given rise to the present song. The reader shall judge for himself.

O when shall I be married,
Hogb be married?
 My beauty begins to decay :
 'Tis time to find out somebody,
Hogb somebody,
 'Before it is quite gone away.

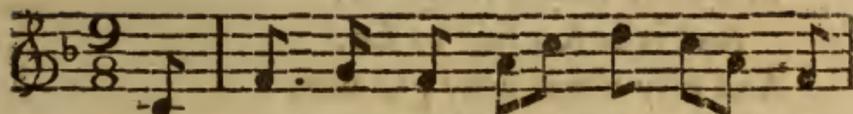
My father hath forty good shillings,
Hogb good shillings.
 And never had daughter but me :
 My mother is also willing,
Hogb so willing,
 That I shall have all if she die.

My mother she gave me a ladle,
Hogb a ladle,
 And that for the present lies by :
 My aunt she hath promised a cradle,
Hogb a cradle,
 When any man with me does lie.

SONG XXVI.

SLIGHTED NANSY.

To the tune of, *The Kirk wad let me be.*



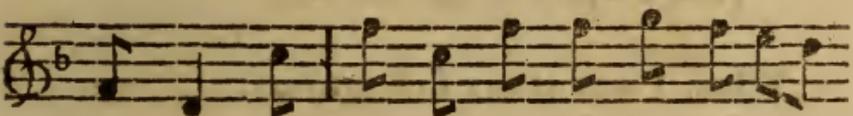
'Tis I have seven braw new gowns, And



i-ther seven better to mak, And yet for



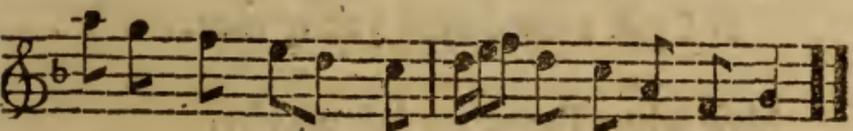
a' my new gowns, My woo-er has turn'd



his back. Be-sides I have seven milk-ky



And San-dy he has but three; And yet for



a' my good ky, The ladie winna ha'e me.

My dadie's a delver of dikes,
 My mither can card and spin,
 And I am a fine fodgel lafs,
 And the filler comes linkin in :
 The filler comes linkin in,
 And it is fou fair to see,
 And fifty times wow ! O wow !
 What ails the lads at me ?

When ever our Baty does bark,
 Then fast to the door I rin,
 To see gin ony young spark
 Will light and venture but in :
 But never a ane will come in,
 Tho' mony a ane goes by,
 Syne far ben the house I rin,
 And a weary wight am I.

When I was at my first prayers,
 I pray'd but ane i' the year,
 I wish'd for a handsome young lad,
 And a lad with muckle gear.
 When I was at my neist pray'rs,
 I pray'd but now and than,
 I fash'd na my head about gear,
 If I gat a handsome young man.

Now when I'm at my last pray'rs,
 I pray on baith night and day,

And O! if a beggar wad come,
With that fame beggar I'd gae.
And O! and what'll come o' me?
And O! and what'll I do?
That sic a braw lassie as I
Shou'd die for a wooer I trow! *

S O N G XXVII.

WHAT AILS THE LASSES AT ME.

To the tunc, *An' the Kirk wad let me be* †.

BY MR. ALEXANDER ROSS,
SCHOOL-MASTER AT LOCHLEE.

I AM a batchelor winsome,
A farmer by rank and degree,
An' few I see gang out mair handsome,
To kirk or to market than me;

* In the Orpheus Caledonius, where the first, fourth, and fifth of the above stanzas are entirely omitted, the last verse is as follows:

I had an auld wife to my minny,
And wow gin she kept me lang,
And now the carlin's dead,
And I'll do what I can.
And I'll do what I can,
Wi' my twenty pound and my cow;
But wow it's an unco thing
That na body comes to woove.

The tune is, likewise, very different.

† See before, p. 241.

I have outfight and insight and credit,
 And from any eelift I'm free,
 I'm well enough boarded and bedded,
 And what ails the lasses at me ?

My boughts of good store are no scanty,
 My byrs are well stocked wi' ky,
 Of meal i' my girnels is plenty,
 An' twa' or three easments forby.
 An' horse to ride out when they're weary,
 An' cock with the best they can see,
 An' then be ca'd dawty and deary,
 I fairly what ails them at me.

Behind backs, afore fouk I've woo'd them,
 An' a' the gates o't that I ken,
 An' when they leugh o' me, I trow'd them,
 An' thought I had won, but what then ;
 When I speak of matters they grumble,
 Nor are condescending and free,
 But at my proposals ay stumple,
 I wonder what ails them at me.

I've try'd them baith highland and lowland,
 Where I a good bargain cud see,
 But nane o' them fand I wad fall in,
 Or say they wad buckle wi' me.
 With jooks an' wi' scraps I've address'd them,
 Been with them baith modest and free,

But whatever way I carefs'd them,
There's something still ails them at me.

O, if I kend how but to gain them,
How fond of the knack wad I be !
Or what an address could obtain them,
It should be twice welcome to me.
If kissing an' clapping wad please them,
That trade I should drive till I die ;
But, however I study to ease them,
They've still an exception at me.

There's wratacks, an' cripples, an' cranshaks,
An' a' the wandoghts that I ken,
No sooner they speak to the wenches,
But they are ta'en far enough ben ;
But when I speak to them that's stately,
I find them ay ta'en with the gee,
An' get the denial right flatly ;
What, think ye, can ail them at me ?

I have yet but ae offer to make them,
If they wad but hearken to me,
And that is, I'm willing to tak them,
If they their consent wad but gee ;
Let her that's content write a billet,
An' get it transmitted to me,
I hereby engage to fulfill it,
'Tho' cripple, tho' blind she sud be.

BILLET BY JEANY GRADDEN.

DEAR batchleour, I've read your billet,
 Your frait an' your hardships I see,
 An' tell you it shall be fulfilled,
 Tho' it were by none other but me.
 These forty years I've been neglected,
 An' nane has had pity on me ;
 Such offers should not be rejected,
 Whoever the offerer be.

For beauty I lay no claim to it,
 Or, may be, I had been away ;
 Tho' tocher or kindred could do it,
 I have no pretensions to they :
 The most I can say, I'm a woman,
 An' that I a wife want to be ;
 An' I'll tak exception at no man,
 That's willing to tak nane at me.

And now I think I may be cocky,
 Since fortune has smurtl'd on me,
 I'm Jenny, an' ye shall be Jockie,
 'Tis right we together sud be ;
 For nane of us cud find a marrow,
 So sadly forfairn were we ;
 Fouk sud no at any thing tarrow,
 Whose chance looked naething to be.

On Tuesday speer for Jeany Gradden,
 When I i' my pens ween to be,
 Just at the sign of the Old Maiden,
 Where ye shall be sure to meet me :
 Bring with you the priest for the wedding,
 That a' things just ended may be,
 An' we'll close the whole with the bedding ;
 An' wha'll be fae merry as we ?

A cripple I'm not, ye forsa me,
 Tho' lame of a hand that I be ;
 Nor blind is there reason to ca' me,
 Altho' I see but with ae eye :
 But I'm just the chap that you wanted,
 So tightly our state doth agree ;
 For nane wad hae you, ye have granted,
 As few I confes wad hae me.

S O N G XXVIII.



Of all the things beneath the sun, To love's



the greatest curse ; If one's deny'd, then he's



undone, If not, 'tis ten times worfe. Poor



Adam, by his wife, 'tis known, Was trick'd



some years ago; But Adam was not trick'd



alone, For all his fons were fo.

Lovers the strangest fools are made,
When they their nymphs pursue;
Which they will ne'er believe, till wed,
But then, alas! 'tis true.
They beg, they pray, and they adore,
Till weary'd out of life;
And pray what's all this trouble for?
Why, truly, for a wife.

How odd a thing's a whining sot,
Who sighs, in greatest need,

For that which, soon as ever got,
Does make him sigh indeed.
Each maid's an angel while she's woo'd,
But when the wooing's done,
The wife, instead of flesh and blood,
Proves nothing but a bone.

Ills, more or less, in human life,
No mortal man can shun ;
But when a man has got a wife,
He has them all in one.
The liver of Prometheus
A gnawing vulture fed ;
A fable,—but the thing was thus,
The poor old man was wed.

A wife, all men of learning know,
Was Tantalus's curse ;
The apples which did tempt him so,
Were nought but a divorce.
Let no fool dream, that to his share
A better wife will fall ;
They're all the same faith, to a hair,
For they are women all.

When first the senseless empty noxes
With wooing does begin,
Far better he might beg the stocks,
That they would let him in.

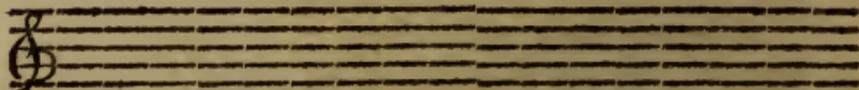
Yet for a lover, we may say,
 He wears no cheating phiz ;
 Tho' others looks do oft betray,
 He looks like what he is.

More joys a glafs of wine does give,
 (Wife take him that gainfays)
 Than all the wenches sprung from Eve
 E'er gave in all their days.
 Then come, to lovers here's a glafs ;
 God wot they need no curse ;
 Each wifhes he may wed his lafs,
 No foul can wifh him worfe.

S O N G X X I X .

O F E V I L L W Y F F I S .

BY F L E M Y N G . *



Be mirry, bretherene, ane and all, And sett

* Written before 1568. "Every reader," Lord Hailes observes, "will perceive a want of connection in this poem: The first and second stanzas contain moral reflections on the certainty of death; the third is a religious inference; the fourth mentions the dangers attending the profession of a sailor; the fifth insensibly slides into an invective on froward wives; and this subject is carried on through the rest of the poem, with some wit and much acrimony of expression."



all sturt on fyd; And every ane togidder call,



To God to be our gyd: For als lang leivis



the mirry man, As dois the wrech, for ocht he



can; Quhen Deid him streks, he wait nocht



quhan, And chairgis him to byd.

The riche than fall nocht sparit be,

Thocht thay haif gold and land,

Nor zit the fair, for thair bewty,

Can nocht that chairge ganestand:

Thocht wicht or waik wald fle away,

No dowt bot all mon ransone pay;

Quhat place, or quhair, can no man say,
Be sie, or zit be land.

Quhairfoir, my counsaill, brethir, is,
That we togidder sing,
And all to loif that lord of blifs,
That is of hevynis king :
Quha knawis the secreit thochts and dowl,
Off all our hairtis round about ;
And he quha thinkis him nevir sa stout,
Mone thoill that puniffing.

Quhat man but stryf, in all his lyfe,
Doith test moir of deidis pane,
Nor dois the man quhilk on the sie
His leving seikis to gane :
For quhen distrefs dois him opprefs,
Than to the lord for his redrefs,
Quha gaif command for all exprefs
To call, and nocht refrane.

The myrryest man that leivis on lyfe,
He sailis on the sie ;
For he knawis nowdir sturt nor stryfe,
Bot blyth and mirry be :
Bot he that hes ane evill wyfe,
Hes sturt and sorrow all his lyfe :
And that man quhilk leivis ay in stryfe,
How can he mirry be ?

Ane evill wyfe is the werst aucht

That ony man can haif;

For he may nevir fit in faucht,

Onless he be hir sklaif:

Bot of that fort I knaw nane uder,

But owthir a kukald, or his bruder;

‘Fondlars’ and kukkaldis all togider,

May wifs thair wyfis in graif.

Becaufs thair wyfis hes maiftery,

That thay dar nawayifs cheip,

Bot gif it be in privity,

Quban thair wyfis ar on fleip:

Ane mirry in thair cumpany

Wer to thame baith gold and fy;

Ane menstrall could nocht bocht be,

Thair mirth gif he could beit*.

Bot of that fort quhilk I report,

I knaw nane in this ring;

Bot we may all, baith grit and small,

Gladly baith dance and sing:

Quha list nocht heir to mak gud cheir,

Perchance his gudis ane uthir zeir

* “ The meaning is, to such hen-pecked husbands a cheerful companion would be a most valuable acquisition. A musician that could keep them in tune, would be worth any money.” LORD HAILES.

Be spent, quhen he is brocht to beir,
 Quhen his wyfe takis the fling.

It hes bene sene, that wyfe wemen,
 Eftir thair husbandis deid,
 Hes gottin men hes gart thame ken
 Gif thay mycht beir grit laid.
 With ane grene fling *, hes gart thame bring;
 The geir quhilk won wes be ane dring;
 And syne gart all the bairnis fling
 Ramukloch in thair 'bed'.

Than wad scho say, Allace! this day,
 For him that wan this geir;
 Quhen I him had, I skairisly said,
 My hairt, anis mak gud cheir.
 Or I had lettin him spend a plak,
 I lever haif wittin him brokin his bak,
 Or ellis his craig had gottin a crak,
 Our the heicht of the stair.

Ye neigartis, then example tak,
 And leir to spend zour awin;

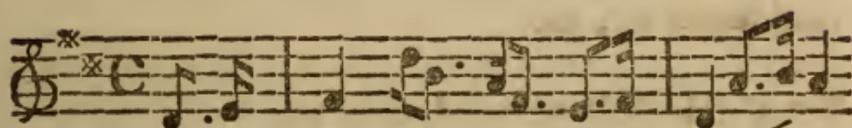
* A *fling* is "a slender hazzle stick new cut, for the purpose of giving moderate correction to a wife. This was a power which our rude legislature in former times committed to husbands." LORD HAILES.—In England, at least, it is still good law, and has been lately declared so from the Bench,—provided, however, the implement of correction exceed not the thickness of *the Judge's thumb*, of which all husbands are presumed to have the exact measure: *Ignorantia legis non excusat*.

And with gud freyndis ay mirry mak,
 That it may be weill knawin,
 That thow art he quha wan this geir;
 And for thy wyfe se thou nocht spair,
 With gud freyndis ay to mak repair,
 Thy honesty may be 'shawin'.

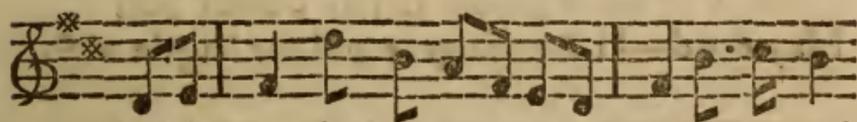
Finis, quod I, quha fettis nocht by
 The ill wyffis of this toun,
 Thocht for dispyt with me wald flyt,
 Gif thay nicht put me down.
 Gif ze wald know quha maid this sang,
 Quhidder ze will him heid or hang,
 Flemyng is his name, quhair evir he gang,
 In place, or in quhat toun.

S O N G X X X .

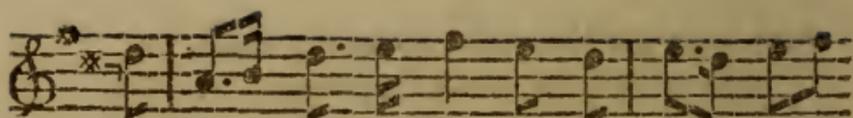
B A G R I E O ' T .



When I think on this warld's pelf,



And how lit - tle I hae o't to myself,



I sigh when I look on my thread bare



coat, And shame fa' the gear and the



ba - grie o't.

Johnny was the lad that held the plough,
But now he has got goud and gear enough;
I weel mind the day when he was na worth a groat,
And shame fa', &c.

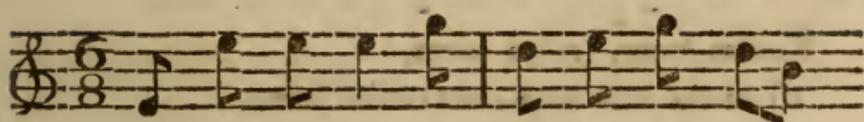
Jenny was the lass that mucked the byre,
But now she goes in her silken attire:
And she was a lass who wore a plaiden coat,
And shame fa', &c.

Yet a' this shall never danton me,
Sae lang's I keep my fancy free;
While I've but a penny to pay t'other pot,
May the d—I take the gear and the bagrie o't*.

* “Shame fall the gear and the blad'ry o't,” says Kelly, is “the turn of an old Scottish song, spoken when a young handsome girl marries an old man, upon the account of his wealth.” *Scots Proverbs*, p. 296.

S O N G XXXI.

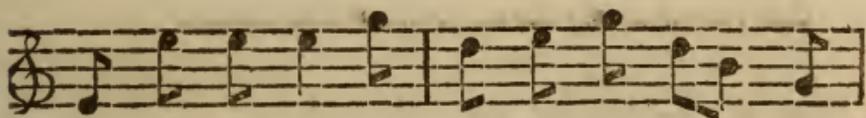
TODLEN BUTT AND TODLEN BEN.



When I've a faxpence un-der my thumb,



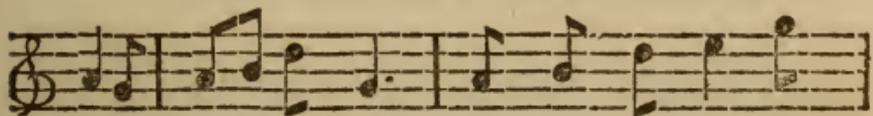
Then I'll get cre-dit in ilk - a town : But



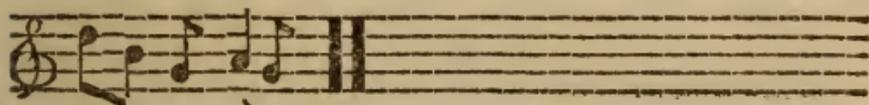
ay when I'm poor they bid me gang by ; O !



po-ver-ty parts good compa - ny. *Tod-len*



hame, tod - len hame, Coud-na my loove come



tod-len hame ?

S O N G XXXII.

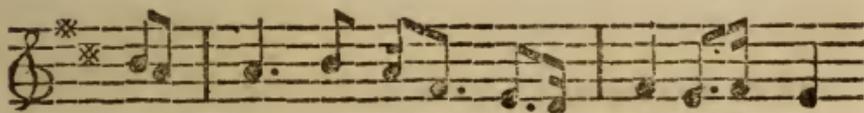
WILLIE BREW'D A PECK O'MAUT.

BY ROBERT BURNS.

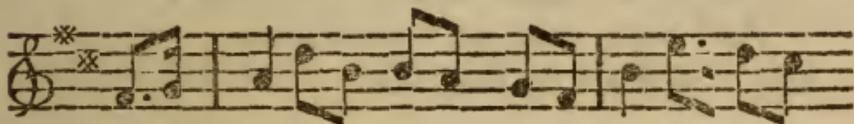
Set by A. Maflerton



O Wil-lie brew'd a peck o' maut,



And Rob and Al - lan cam to fee;



Three blyth-er hearts, that lee lang night,

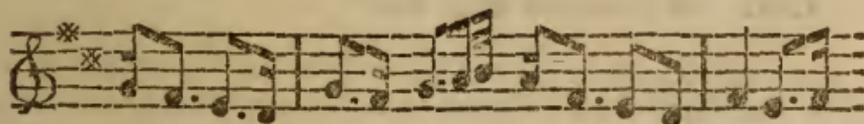


Ye wad na found in Christen-die.

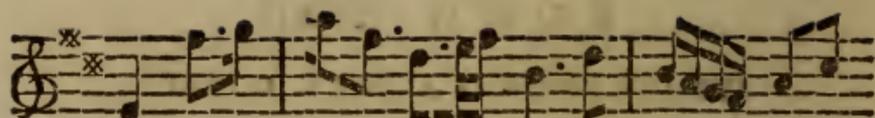
Cho.



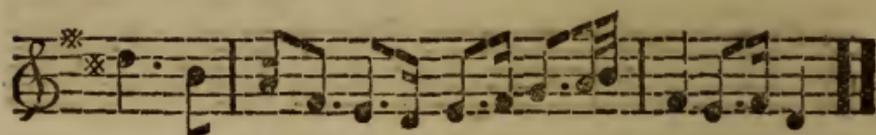
We are na fou, we're nae that



fou, But just a drap-pie in our



e'e; The cock may crawl, the day may



daw, And ay we'll taste the barley bree.

Here are we met, three merry boys,
Three merry boys I trow are we;
And mony a night we've merry been,
And mony mae we hope to be.

Cho. We are na fou, &c.

It is the moon, I ken her horn,
That's blinkin in the lift fae hie;
She shines fae bright to wyle us hame,
But by my footh she'll wait a wee.

Cho. We are na fou, &c.

Wha first shall rise to gang awa,
A cuckold coward loun is he;
Wha first beside his chair shall fa',
He is the king amang us three.

Cho. We are na fou, &c.

S O N G XXXIII.

BALLAT OF GUDE-FALLOWIS.*



I mak it kend, he that will spend, And luvē



God lait and air, God will him mend, and



grace him fend, Quhen catyvis fall haif cair :



Thairfoir pretend weill for to spend Off geir,



and nocht till spair. I knaw the end, that all



mon wend Away nakit and bair, With ane O

* Written before 1568. The name of **JOHNE BLYTH**, subjoined in the original MS. seems to have been only assumed for the occasion.



and ane I; Ane wreche fall haif no mair, Bot



ane schort schein, at heid and feit, For all his



wrek and wair.

For all the wrak a wreche can pak,
And in his baggis imbrace,
Zit Deid fall tak him be the bak,
And gar him cry, Allace!
Than fall he fwak away with lak,
And wait nocht to quhat place;
Than will thay mak at him a knak,
That maist of his gud hais,
With ane O and ane I:
Quhyle we haif tyme and space,
Mak we gud cheir, quhyle we 'are' heir,
And thank God of his grace.

Wer thair ane king to rax and ring
Amang gude fallowis cround,
Wrechis wald wring, and mak murnyng,
For dule thay fuld be dround;

Quha findis ane dring, owdir auld or zing,

Gar hoy him out and hound.

Now let us sing, with Chryftis bliffing,

Be glaid, and mak gud found,

With ane O and ane I ;

Nōw, or we forder found,

Drink thow to me, and I to the,

And lat the cop go round.

Quha undirstude, suld haife his gude,

Or he wer closd in clay,

Sum in thair mude thay wald go wud,

And de lang or thair day :

Nocht worth ane hude, or ane auld snud,

Thow fall beir hyne away ;

Wreche, be the rude, for to conclude,

Full few will for the pray,

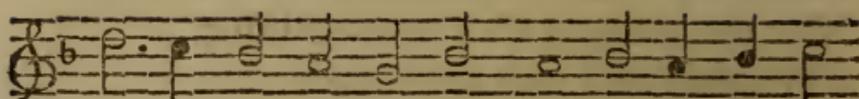
With ane O and ane I :

Gud-fallowis, quhill we may,

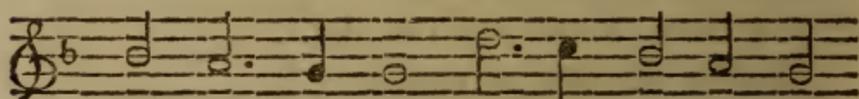
Be mirry and free, fyne blyth we be,

And sing on twa and tway.

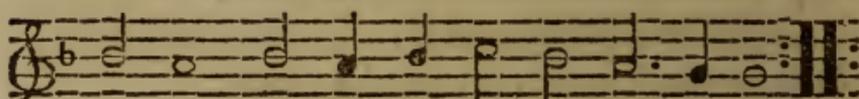
S O N G XXXIV*.



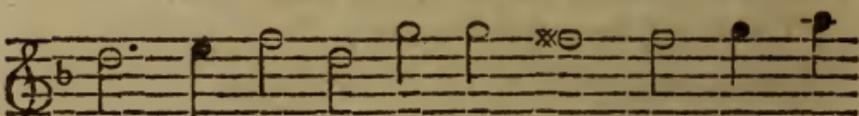
Care, a-way go thou from me, For I am not



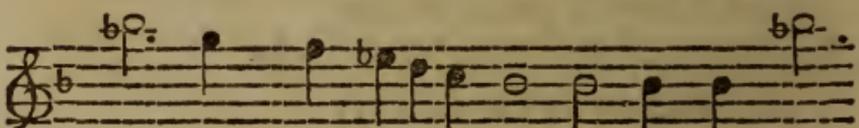
fit match for thee; Thou bereaves me of



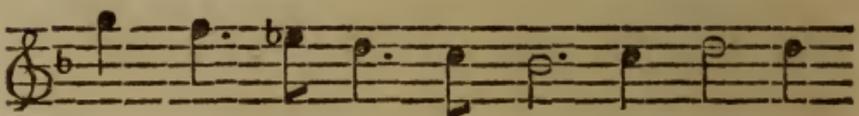
my wits, Wherefore I hate thy frantick fits :



There-fore I will care no more, Since that in

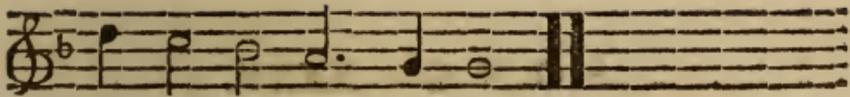


cares comes no re - store; But I will sing,



Hey down, a down, a die, And cast care

* Written before 1666.



a-way, a-way, from me.

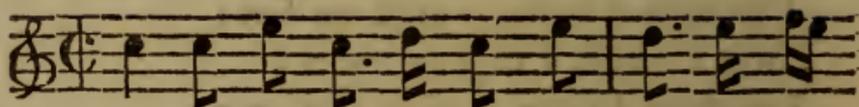
If I want, I care to get ;
 The more I have, it doth me fret ;
 Have I much, I care for more ;
 The more I have, I think I'm poor :
 Thus doth grief my mind opprefs,
 In wealth or wo finds no redrefs :
 'Therefore I'll care no more, no more in vain,
 For care hath cost me mickle grief and pain.

Is not this world a slippry ball ?
 And thinks men strange to catch a fall.
 Doth not the sea both eb and flow ?
 And hath not Fortune a painted show ?
 Why should men take care or grief,
 Since that in care comes no relief ?
 There's none so wise but he may be o're-thrown,
 The careless may reap what the careful hath sown.

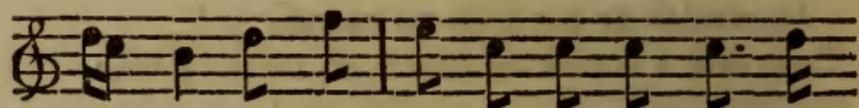
Well then, learn to know thyself,
 And care not for this worldly pelf :
 Whether thine estate be great or smal,
 Give thanks to God, what e're befall :
 So shalt thou then live at ease,
 No sudden grief shal thee displease :
 Then mayst thou sing, Hey down, a down, a die,
 When thou hast cast all care and grief from thee.

S O N G X X X V .

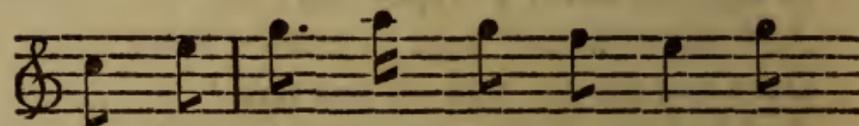
M A G G I E L A U D E R .



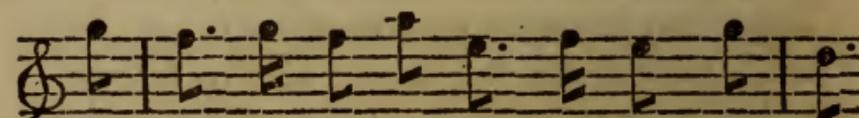
Wha wad na be in love Wi' bon-ny Mag-



gie Lau-der? A pip-er met her gaun to



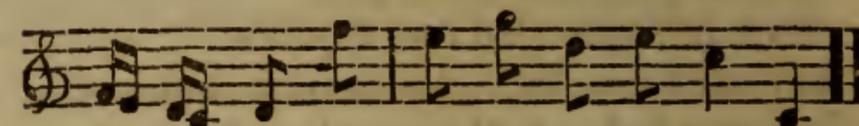
Fife, And speir'd what was't they ca'd her ;



Right scorn-ful - ly she answer'd him, Be-gone,



you hal-lan-shaker; Jog on your gate, you



bladderskate; My name is Maggie Lau-der.

Maggie, quoth he, and, by my bags,
 I'm fidging fain to see thee ;
 Sit down by me, my bonny bird,
 In troth I winna steer thee ;
 For I'm a piper to my trade,
 My name is Rob the Ranter,
 The lassies loup as they were daft,
 When I blaw up my chanter.

Piper, quoth Meg, hae ye your bags ?
 Or is your drone in order ?
 If you be Rob, I've heard of you,
 Live you upo' the border ?
 The lassies a', baith far and near,
 Have heard of Rob the Ranter ;
 I'll shake my foot wi' right goodwill,
 Gif you'll blaw up your chanter.

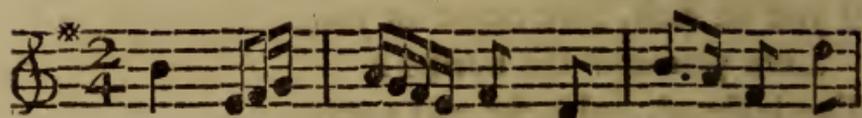
Then to his bags he flew wi' speed,
 About the drone he twisted ;
 Meg up and wallop'd o'er the green,
 For brawly could she frisk it.
 Weel done, quoth he : play up, quoth she :
 Weel bob'd, quoth Rob the Ranter ;
 'Tis worth my while to play indeed,
 When I hae sicks a dancer.

Weel hae you play'd your part, quoth Meg,
 Your cheeks are like the crimson ;

There's nane in Scotland plays fae weel,
 Since we lost Habby Simpson.*
 I've liv'd in Fife, baith maid and wife,
 These ten years and a quarter;
 Gin you should come to Enster fair,
 Speir ye for Maggie Lauder.

S O N G XXXVI.

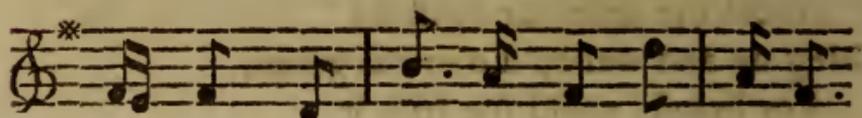
ANDRO AND HIS CUTTY GUN.



Blyth, blyth, blyth was she, Blyth was she



but and ben; And well she loo'd a Ha-

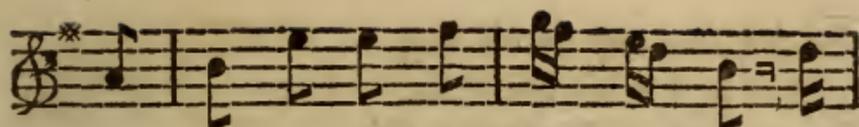


wick gill, And leugh to see a tap-pit



hen. She took me in, and fet me down,

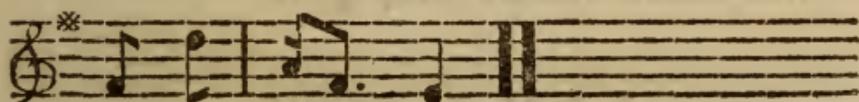
* The celebrated piper of Kilbarchan; whose memory and merits are preserved in an excellent elegy. He flourished about the middle of the seventeenth century.



And heght to keep me law - ing free; But,



cun-ning carl-ing that she was, She gart me



birle my baw - bie.

We loo'd the liquor well enough ;
But waes my heart my cash was done,
Before that I had quench'd my drowth,
And laith I was to pawn my shoon.
When we had three times toom'd our stoup,
And the niest chappin new begun,
In started, to heeze up our hope,
Young Andro with his cutty gun.

The carling brought her kebbuck ben,
With girdle-cakes well toasted brown,
Well does the canny kimmer ken,
They gar the scuds gae glibber down.
We ca'd the bicker aft about ;
Till dawning we ne'er jee'd our bun,
And ay the cleanest drinker out,
Was Andro with his cutty gun.

He did like ony mavis sing,
And as I in his oxter fat,
He ca'd me ay his bonny thing,
And monny a fappy kifs I gat.
I hae been east, I hae been west,
I hae been far ayont the sun ;
But the blythest lad that e'er I saw,
Was Andro with his cutty gun.

S O N G XXXVII.

WILLY WAS A WANTON WAG.

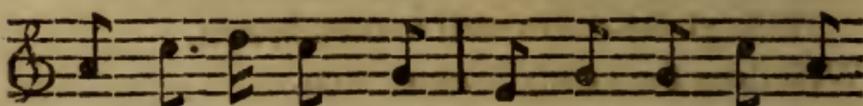
BY MR. WALKINSHAW.



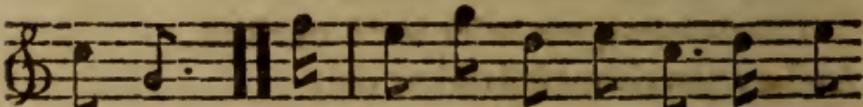
Wil-ly was a wan-ton wag, The blyth-



est lad that e'er I saw, At bri-dals still



he bore the brag, And car-ried ay the gree



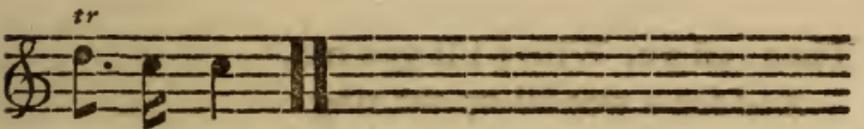
a - wa : His doublet was of Zetland shag,



And wow! but Wil-ly he was brow, And at his



shoulder hang a tag, That pleas'd the lass - es



best of a'.

He was a man without a clag,
 His heart was frank without a flaw;
 And ay whatever Willy said,
 It was still hadden as a law.
 His boots they were made of the jag;
 When he went to the weaponshaw,
 Upon the green nane durst him brag,
 The feind a ane amang them a'.

And was not Willy well worth gowd?
 He wan the love of great and sma';
 For after he the bride had kifs'd,
 He kifs'd the lassè's hale-fale a':
 Sae merrily round the ring they row'd,
 When be the hand he led them a',
 And smack on smack on them bestow'd,
 By virtue of a standing law.

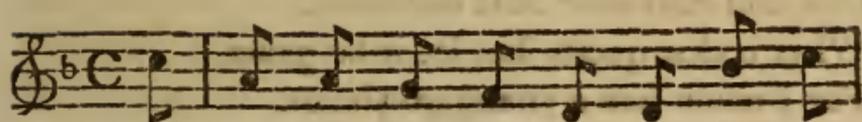
And was nae Willy a great lown,
As shyre a lick as e'er was feen ?
When he danc'd with the lassies round,
The bridegroom speer'd where he had been.
Quoth Willy, I've been at the ring,
With bobbing, faith, my shanks are fair ;
Gae ca' your bride and maidens in,
For Willy he dow do nae mair.

Then rest ye, Willy; I'll gae out,
And for a wee fill up the ring :
But, shame light on his souple snout,
He wanted Willy's wanton fling.
Then straicht he to the bride did fare,
Says, well's me on your bonny face,
With bobbing Willy's shanks are fair,
And I am come to fill his place.

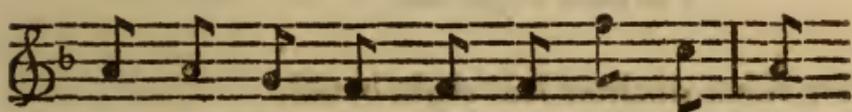
Bridegroom, she says, you'll spoil the dance,
And at the ring you'll ay be lag,
Unless like Willy ye advance ;
O ! Willy has a wanton leg :
For we't he learns us a' to steer,
And formast ay bears up the ring ;
We will find nae sic dancing here,
If we want Willy's wanton fling.

SONG XXXVIII.

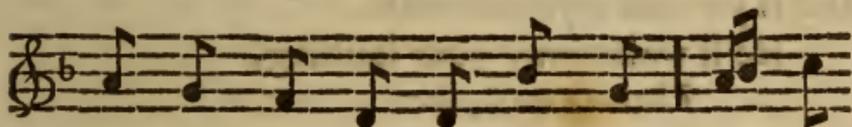
THE AULD WIFE 'AYONT' THE FIRE.



There was a wife won'd in a glen, And



she had doch-ters nine or ten, That fought



the house baith but and ben, To find their



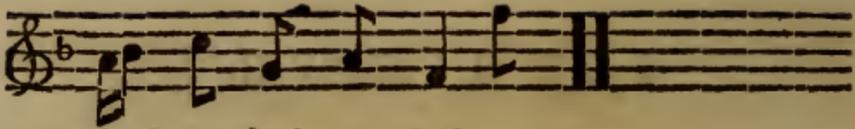
mam a snishing. *The auld wife 'ayont'*



the fire, The auld wife a - niest the



fire, The auld wife a-boon the fire, She



died for lack of snishing.

Her mill into some hole had fawn,
 What recks, quoth she, let it be gawn,
 For I maun hae a young goodman,
 Shall furnish me with snishing.

The auld wife, &c.

Her eldest dochter said right bauld,
 Fy, mother, mind that now ye're auld,
 And if ye with a yonker wald,
 He'll waste away your snishing.

The auld wife, &c.

The youngest dochter ga'e a shout,
 O mother dear ! your teeth's a' out,
 Besides haff blind, you have the gout,
 Your mill can had nae snishing,

The auld wife, &c.

Ye lied, ye limmers, cries auld mump,
 For I hae baith a tooth and stump,
 And will nae langer live in dump,
 By wanting of my snishing.

The auld wife, &c.

Thole ye, says Peg, that pauky slut,
 Mother, if you can crack a nut,

Then we will a' consent to it,
That you shall have a snishing,
The auld wife, &c.

The auld ane did agree to that,
And they a pistol bullet gat ;
She powerfully began to crack,
To won herself a snishing.
The auld wife, &c.

Braw sport it was to see her chow't
An 'tween her gums fae squeez and row't,
While frae her jaws the slaver flow'd,
And ay she curs'd poor stumpy.
The auld wife &c.

At last she saw a desperate squeez,
Which brak the lang tooth by the neez,
And syne poor stumpy was at ease,
But she tint hopes of snishing.
The auld wife, &c.

She of the task began to tire,
And frae her dochters did retire,
Syne lean'd her down ayont the fire,
And dyed for lack of snishing.
The auld wife, &c.

Ye auld wives, notice well this truth,
As soon as ye're past mark of mouth,

Ne'er do what's only fit for youth,
And leave aff thoughts of finishing :
Else, like this wife 'ayont' the fire,
Y'r bairns against you will conspire ;
Nor will you get, unless ye hire,
A young man with your snifhing.

S O N G X X X I X .

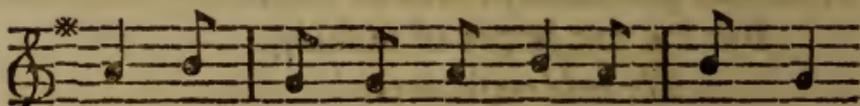
THE ROCK AND THE WEE PICKLE TOW.

BY MR. ALEXANDER ROSS,

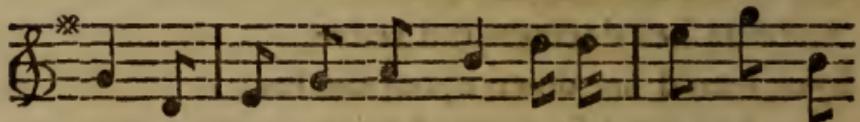
SCHOOL-MASTER AT LOCHLEE.



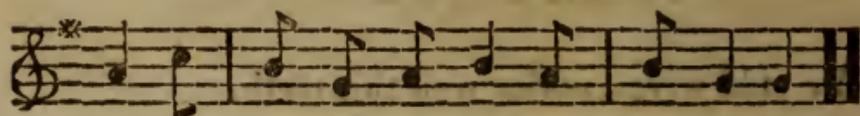
There was an auld wife an' a wee pickle



tow, An' she wad gae try the spin-ning



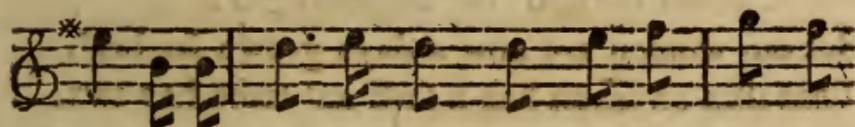
o't, She lou-ted her down, an her rock took a



low, And that was a bad be - ginning o't:



She fat an' she grat, an' she flet and she



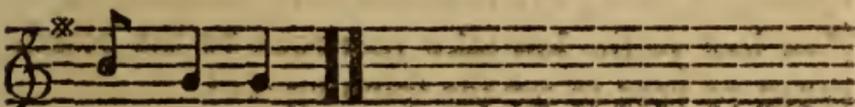
flang, An she threw an' she blew, an' she wrigl'd



an' wrang, An' she chok-ed, an' boaked, an'



cry'd like to mang, A-las ! for the dreary



spin-ning o't.

I've wanted a fark for these eight years an' ten,
 An' this was to be the beginning o't,
 But I vow I shall want it for as lang again,
 Or ever I try the spinning o't ;
 For never since ever they ca'd me as they ca' me,
 Did sick a mishap an mifanter befa' me,
 But ye shall hae leave baith to hang me an' draw me,
 The neist time I try the spinning o't.

I hae kepted my house for these three score o' years,
 An' ay I kept free o' the spinning o't,
 But how I was farked foul fa' them that speers,
 For it minds me upo' the beginning o't.
 But our women are now a days grown fae bra',
 That ilka an maun hae a fark an' some hae twa,
 The warlds were better when ne'er an awa'
 Had a rag but ane at the beginning o't.

Foul fa her that ever advis'd me to spin,
 That had been so lang a beginning o't,
 I might well have ended as I did begin,
 Nor have got sick a skair with the spinning o't.
 But they'll say, she's a wyse wife that kens her
 ain weerd,

I thought on a day, it should never be speer'd,
 How loot ye the low take your rock be the beard,
 When ye yeed to try the spinning o't?

The spinning, the spinning it gars my heart fob,
 When I think upo' the beginning o't,
 I thought ere I died to have anes made a web,
 But still I had weers o' the spinning o't.
 But had I nine dathers, as I hae but three,
 The safest and soundest advice I cud gee,
 Is that they frae spinning wad keep their hands free,
 For fear of a bad beginning o't.

Yet in spite of my counsel if they will needs run
 The drearysome risk of the spinning o't,

Let them seek out a lythe in the heat of the sun,
 And there venture o' the beginning o't :
 But to do as I did, alas, and awow !
 To busk up a rock at the cheek of the low,
 Says, that I had but little wit in my pow,
 And as little ado with the spinning o't.

But yet after a', there is ae thing that grieves
 My heart to think o' the beginning o't,
 Had I won the length but of ae pair o' sleeves,
 Then there had been word o' the spinning o't ;
 'This I wad ha' washen an' bleech'd like the snaw,
 And o' my twa gardies like moggans wad draw,
 An' then fouk wad say, that auld Girzy was bra',
 An' a' was upon her ain spinning o't.

But gin I wad shog about till a new spring,
 I should yet hae a bout of the spinning o't,
 A mutchkin of linseed I'd i' the yerd fling,
 For a' the wan chanfie beginning o't.
 I'll gar my ain Tammie gae down to the how,
 An' cut me a rock of a widdershines grow,
 Of good rantry-tree for to carry my tow,
 An' a spindle of the fame for the twining o't.

For now when I mind me, I met Maggy Grim,
 This morning just at the beginning o't,
 She was never ca'd chancy, but canny an' slim,
 An' fae it has fair'd of my spinning o't :

But an' my new rock were anes cutted an' dry,
 I'll a' Maggie's can an' her cantraps defy,
 An' but omie fuffie the spinning I'll try,
 An' ye's a hear o' the beginning o't.

Quo' Tibby, her dather, tak tent fat ye fay,
 The never a ragg we'll be seeking o't,
 Gin ye anes begin, ye'll tarveal's night an' day,
 Sae it's vain ony mair to be speaking o't.
 Since lambas I'm now gaing thirty an' twa,
 An' never a dud fark had I yet gryt or sma',
 An' what war am I? I'm as warm an' as bra',
 As thrummy tail'd Meg that's a spinner o't.

To labor the lint-land, an' then buy the seed,
 An' then to yoke me to the harrowing o't,
 An' syn loll amon't an' pike out ilka weed,
 Like swine in a sty at the farrowing o't;
 Syn powing and ripling an' steeping, an' then
 To gar's gae an' spread it upo' the cauld plain,
 An' then after a' may be labor in vain,
 When the wind and the weet gets the fusion o't.

But tho' it should anter the weather to byde,
 Wi' beetles we're fet to the drubbing o't,
 An' then frae our fingers to gnidge aff the hide,
 With the wearisome wark o' the rubbing o't.
 An' syn ilka tait maun be heckl'd out throw,
 The lint putton ae gate, anither the tow,

Syn on on a rock wi't, an' it taks a low,
The back o' my hand to the spinning o't,

Quo' Jenny, I think 'oman ye're i' the right,
Set your feet ay a spar to the spinning o't,
We may tak our advice frae our ain mither's fright,
That she gat when she try'd the beginning o't.
But they'll say that auld fouk are twice bairns indeed,
An' fae she has kythed it, but there's nae need
To sicken an amshack that we drive our head,
As lang's we're fae skair'd frae the spinning o't.

Quo' Nanny the youngest, I've now heard you a,
An' dowie's your doom o' the spinning o't,
Gin ye, fan the cow flings, the cog cast awa',
Ye may see where ye'll lick up your winning o't.
But I see that but spinning I'll never be bra',
But gae by the name of a dilp or a da,
Sae lack where ye like I shall anes shak a fa',
Afore I be dung with the spinning o't.

For well I can mind me when black Willie Bell
Had Tibbie there just at the winning o't,
What blew up the bargain, she kens well herself,
Was the want of the knack of the spinning o't.
An' now, poor 'oman, for ought that I ken,
She may never get sick an offer again,
But pine away bit an bit, like Jenkin's hen,
An' naething to wyte but the spinning o't.

But were it for naething, but just this alane,
 I shall yet hae a bout o' the spinning o't,
 They may cast me for ca'ing me black at the bean,
 But nae cause I shun'd the beginning o't.
 But, be that as it happens, I care not a strae,
 But nane of the lads shall hae it to say,
 When they come till woo, she kens naething avae,
 Nor has onie can o' the spinning o't

In the days they ca'd yore, gin auld fouks had
 but won,
 To a furkoat hough side for the winning o't,
 Of coat raips well cut by the cast o' their bun,
 They never fought mair o' the spinning o't.
 A pair of grey hoggors well clinked benew,
 Of nae other lit but the hue of the ew,
 With a pair of rough rullions to scuff thro' the dew,
 Was the fee they fought at the beginning o't.

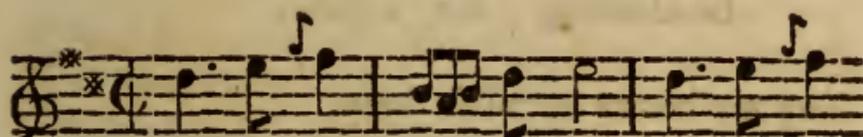
But we maun hae linen, an' that maun hae we,
 An how get we that, but the spinning o't ?
 How can we hae face for to seek a gryt fee,
 Except we can help at the winning o't ?
 An' we maun hae pearlins and mabbies an cocks,
 An' some other thing that the ladies ca' smokes,
 An' how get we that, gin we tak na our rocks,
 And pow what we can at the spinning o't ?

'Tis needles for us for to tak our remarks
 Frae our mithers miscooking the spinning o't,

She never kend ought o' the gweed of the farkes,
 Frae this aback to the beginning o't.
 Twa three ell of plaiden was a' that was fought
 By our auld warld bodies, an' that boot be
 bought,
 For in ilka town fிக்கan things was na wrought,
 So little they kend o' the spinning o't.

S O N G X L.

T A R R Y W O O.



Tar-ry woo, tar-ry woo, Tar-ry woo



is ill to spin, Card it well,



card it well, Card it well e'er ye



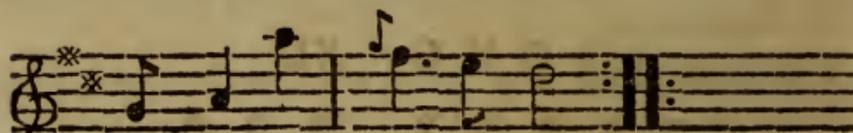
be - gin. When 'tis card - ed, row'd



and spun, Then the work is haflens done;



But when wov-en, drest and clean, It may



be cleading for a queen.

Sing my bonny harmless sheep,
 That feed upon the mountains steep,
 Bleeting sweetly as ye go
 'Through the winter's frost and snow :
 Hart and hynd, and fallow deer
 No be haff so usefule are ;
 Frae kings to him that hads the plow,
 Are all oblig'd to tarry woo.

Up ye shepherds, dance and skip,
 O'er the hills and valleys trip ;
 Sing up the praise of tarry woo,
 Sing the flocks that bear it too ;
 Harmless creatures without blame,
 That clead the back, and cram the wame,
 Keep us warm and hearty fou ;
 Leefe me on the tarry woo.

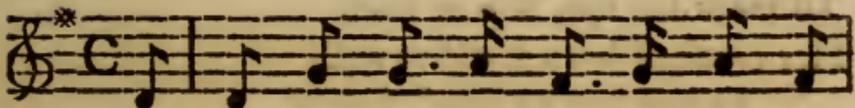
How happy is a shepherd's life,
 Far frae courts, and free of strife !
 While the gimmers bleet and bae,
 And the lambkins anſwer mae ;
 No ſuch muſick to his ear ;
 Of thief or fox he has no fear ;
 Sturdy kent, and colly too,
 Well defend the tarry woo.

He lives content and envies none ;
 Not even a monarch on his throne,
 Tho' he the royal ſcepter ſways,
 Has not ſweeter holy days.
 Who'd be a king, can ony tell,
 When a ſhepherd ſings fae well ?
 Sings fae well, and pays his due,
 With honeſt heart and tarry woo.

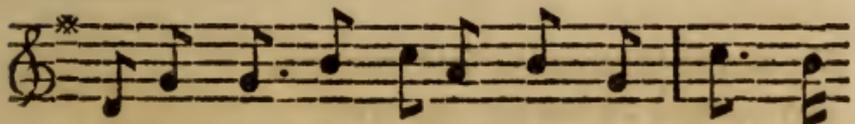
S O N G XLI.

THE EWIE WI' THE CROOKED HORN.

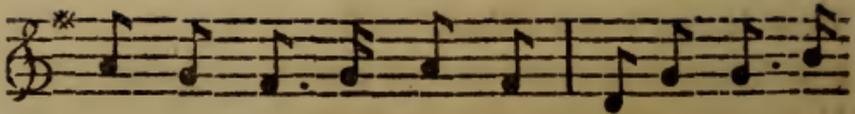
BY MR. SKINNER, A MINISTER.



O were I a - ble to re-hearſe, My



ewies praiſe in proper verſe, I'd found it

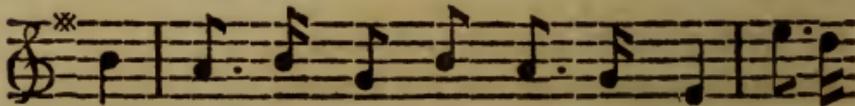


out as loud and fierce As e-ver pip-ers

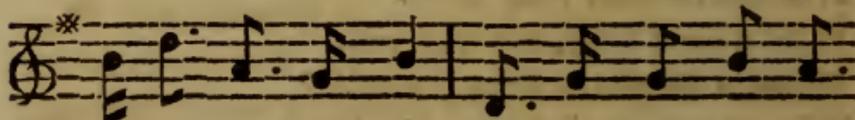
Chorus.



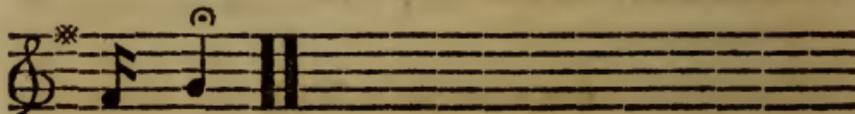
drone cou'd blaw. The ew-ie wi' the crooked



horn Well deferv'd baith garse and corn; Sic a



ew-ie ne'er was born, Here-a - bout or far'



a - wa'.

I neither needed tar nor keil,
To mark her upo' hip or heel,
Her crooked horn it did as well,
To ken her by amo' them a'.
The ewie, &c.

She never threaten'd scab nor rot,
But keep'd ay her ain jog trot,

Baith to the fauld and to the cot,
Was never sweer to lead nor ca'.
The ewie, &c.

Nae cauld nor hunger e'er her dang,
Nor win' nor rain could e'er her wrang,
For anes she lay a heal week lang
Aneath a drearie wreath of snaw.
The ewie, &c.

When other ewes they lap the dyke,
And ate the kail for a' the tyke,
My ewie never play'd the like,
But tees'd about the barn yard wa'.
The ewie, &c.

A better nor a thriftier beast
Nae honest man cou'd well ha wift,
For, bonny thing, she never mist
To hae ilk year a lamb or twa.
The ewie, &c.

The first she had I gae to Jock,
To be to him a kind of stock,
And now the laddie has a flock ;
Of mair nor thirty head te ca'.
The ewie, &c.

The neest I gae to Jean ; and now
The bairn's fae bra', has fauld fae fu',

That lads sae thick come her to woo,
They're fain to sleep on hay or straw.
The ewie, &c.

I looked ay at even for her,
For fear the fumart might devour her,
Or some meshanter had come o'er her,
If the beastie bade awa'.
The ewie, &c.

Yet Monday last, for a' my keeping,
I' canno' speak it without greeting,
A villain came, when I was sleeping,
And staw my ewie, horn and a'.
The ewie, &c.

I fought her fair upo' the morn ;
And down beneath a bus of thorn
I got my ewie's crooked horn,
But ah ! my ewie was awa'.
The ewie, &c.

But an I had the lown that did it,
I've sworn and ban'd, as well as said it,
Tho' a' the world shou'd me forbid it,
I shou'd gie his neck a thraw.
The ewie, &c.

I never met wi' sick a turn
As this since ever I was born,

My ewie wi' the crooked horn,
Peur filly ewie ! stown awa'.
The ewie, &c.

O had she died of crook or cauld,
As ewies die when they are auld,
It wad na been, by mony fauld,
Sae fair a heart to nane o's a'.
The ewie, &c.

For a' the claith that we ha'e worn,
Frae her and hers, fae aften shorn,
The los of her we cou'd ha'e born,
Had fair strae death tane her awa'.
The ewie, &c.

But this poor thing to lose her life,
Aneath a greedy villains knife,
I'm really fear'd that our goodwife
Sall never win aboon't ava.
The ewie, &c.

O all ye bards beneath Kinghorn,
Call up your muses, let them mourn ;
Our ewie wi' the crooked horn
Is stown frae us, and fell'd and a'.
The ewie, &c.

Received of the Treasurer of the
County of ...

the sum of ...

for ...

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