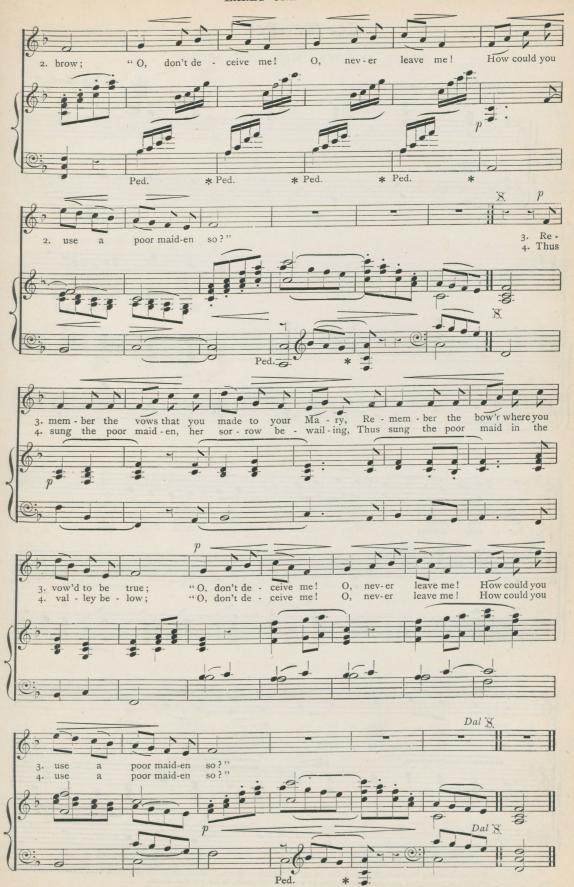
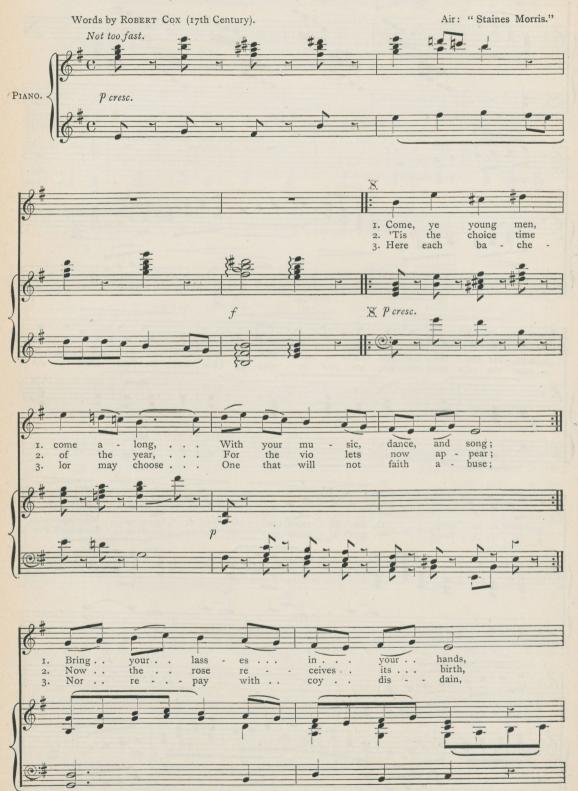


The words are to be found in "Sleepy Davy's Garland," and in "The Songster's Magazine," as also elsewhere; the tune is given in Chappell's Ancient English Melodies, vol. ii., 1840, but it had already appeared, some twelve years previously, in Moore's Selection of Popular National Airs.

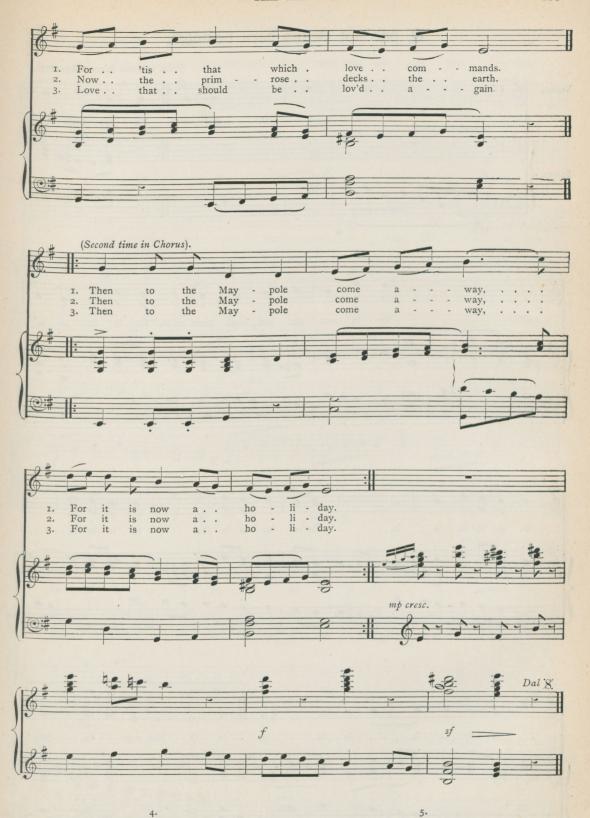


The May=Pole.

(COME, YE YOUNG MEN, COME ALONG).



Playford's "English Dancing Master" (1651) contains the air of "Staines Morris," while the words are taken from Actaon and Diana. Mr. William Chappell first associated the words and music, by way of conjecture, in his Popular Music.



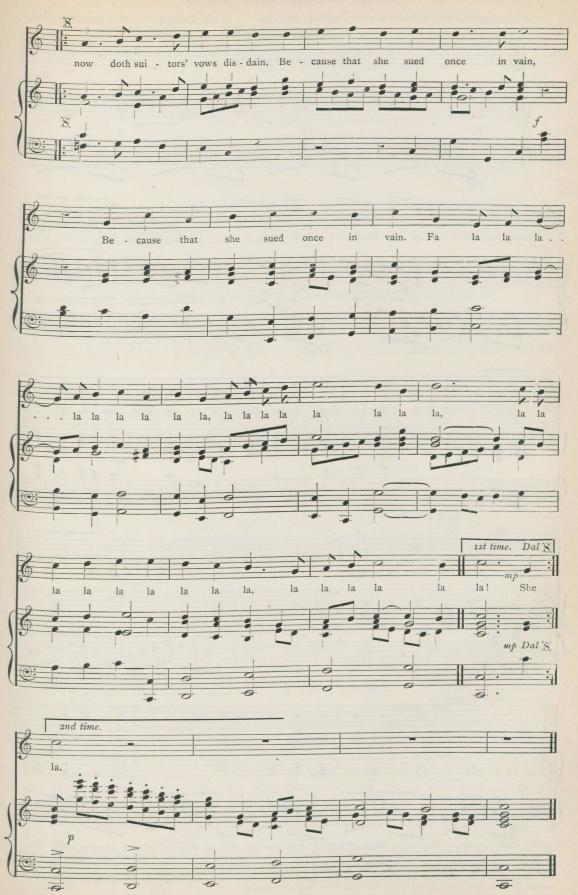
And when you well reckon'd have
What kisses your sweethearts gave,
Take them all again, and more,
It will never make them poor.
Then to the May-pole come away,
For it is now a holiday.

When you thus have spent the time
Till the day be past its prime,
To your beds repair at night,
There to dream of your delight.
Then to the May-pole haste away,
For it is now a holiday.

O, bad not Venus been beguiled.



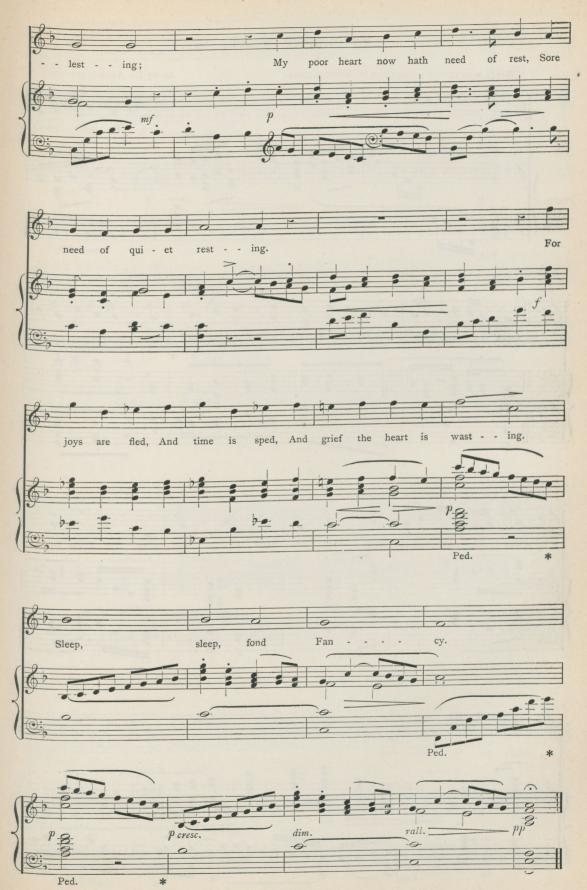
John Hilton, of whom but little is recorded in the Musical histories, served in the dual capacity of Organist and Parish Clerk of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in 1628. His best known work is perhaps the volume of "Ayres, or Fa las for three voices" (1627).



156 Words adapted from the Introduction to Practicall Musicke. Air by Thomas Morley (circa 1557-1604). VOICE. Sleep, In flowing time. pp Fan sleep, fond Fan sleep, sleep, sleep, fond * Ped. Ped. * Ped. My thou With false de -light Of су, a - las, tir est mf that which thou de pp Ped. sleep, fond Fan And leave my thoughts mo су, decresc.

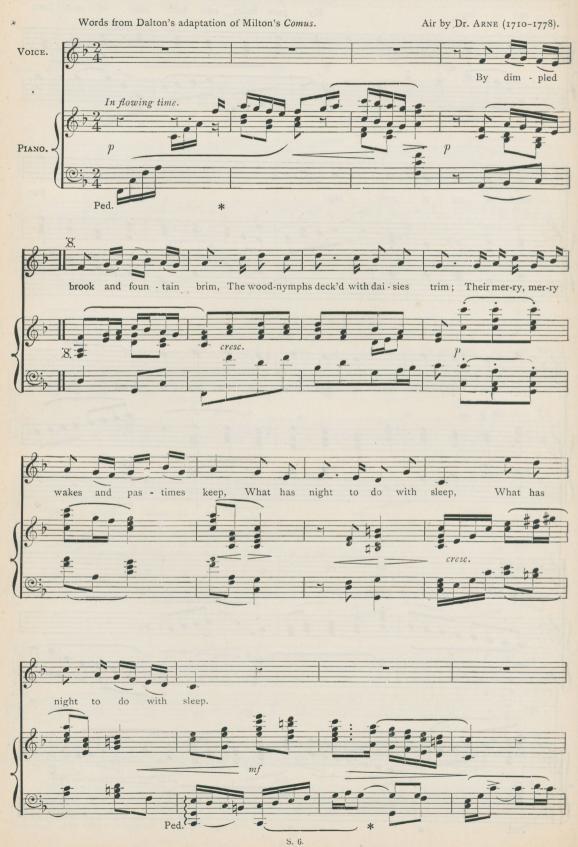
[&]quot;A plaine and easie Incroduction to Practicall Musicke," 1597 (page 194), gives the above air, set as a three-part song. This of course, is the work of "Thomas Morley, Batchelor of Musicke, and one of the Gentlemen of Her Majesties Royall Chappell." As was customary with books of the day, the music is printed with only one part facing the holder of the book, while another is printed the reverse way up, and the third at the side. Thus three people were enabled to sing from one copy.

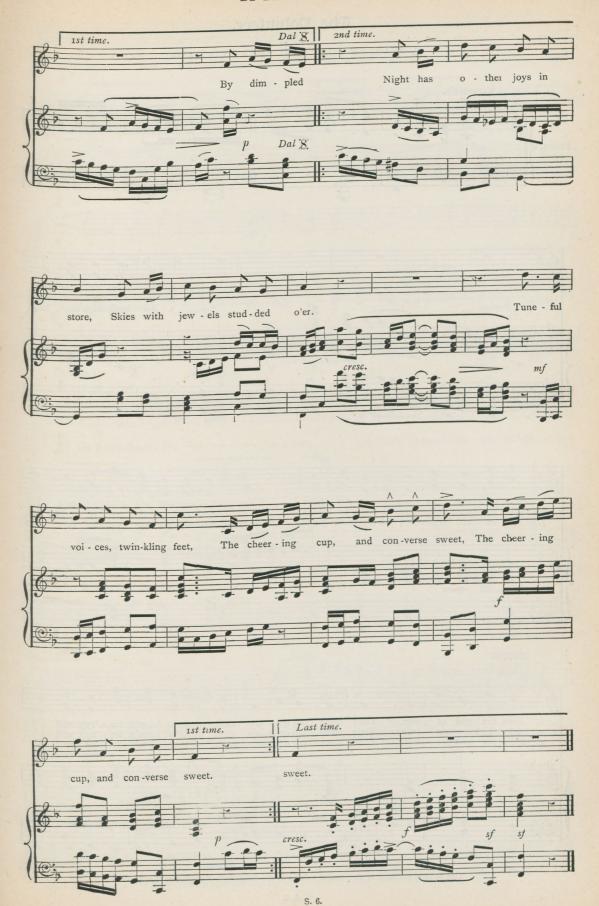
The song is almost the only one in Morley's valuable work which has English words. These have been slightly altered, as was necessary. The song now appears for the first time in an English collection.



S. 6.

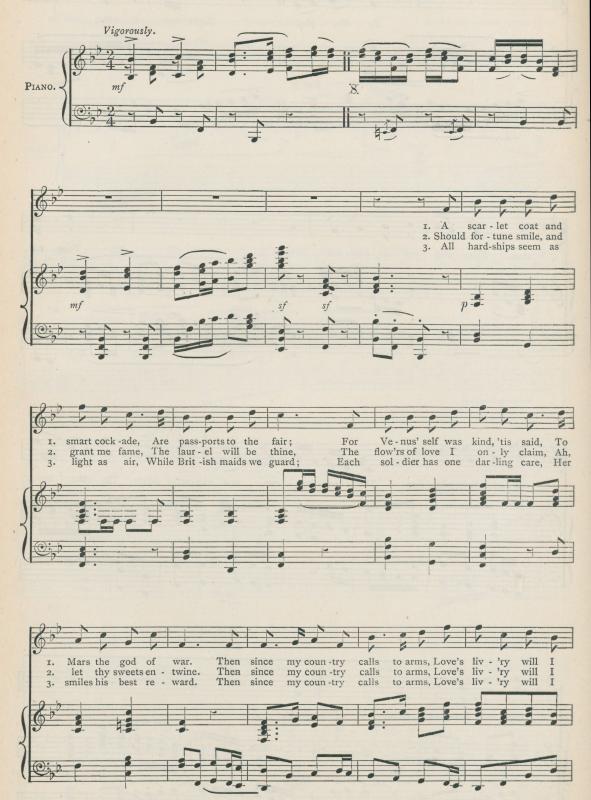
By dimpled Brook.



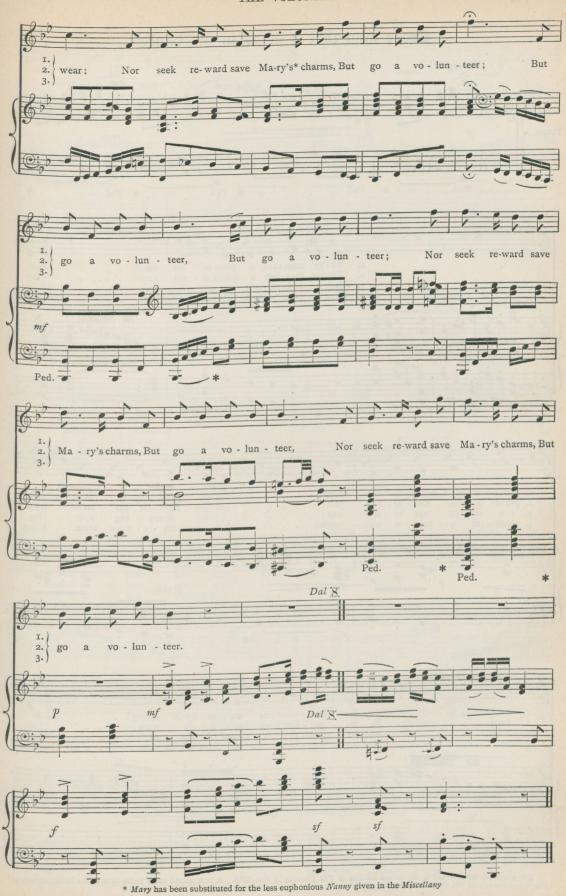


The Volunteer.

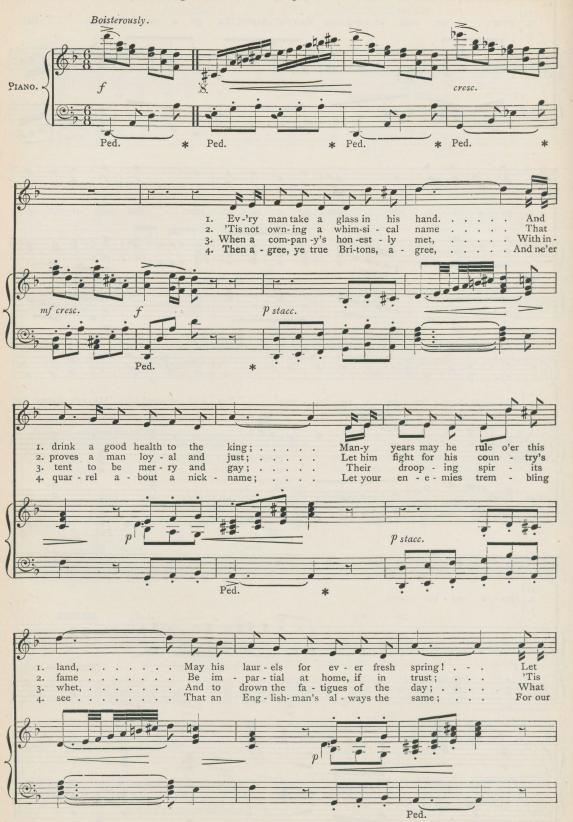
(A SCARLET COAT AND SMART COCKADE).



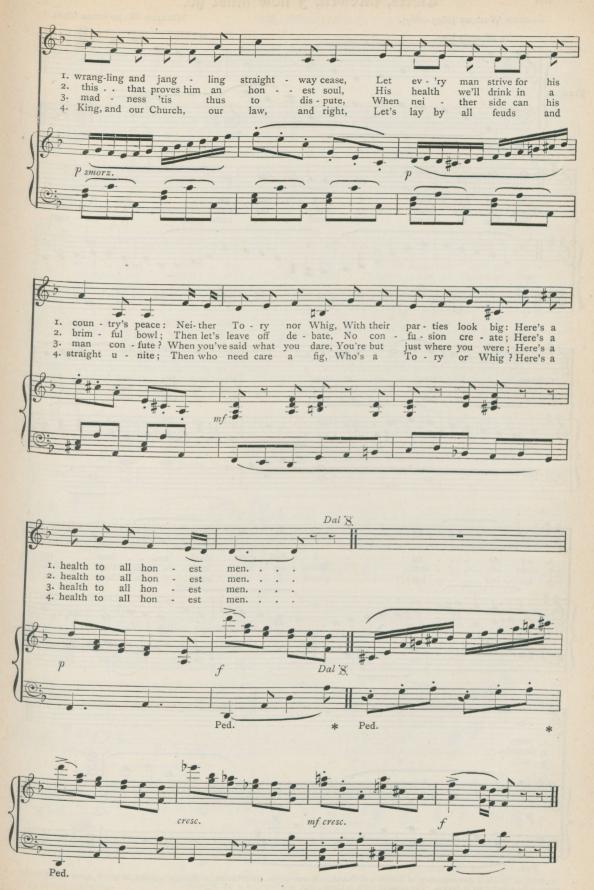
This song is included in the second volume of the Edinburgh Musical Miscellany (1798).



Every man take a glass in his hand.



The above air is preserved in the second volume of *The Dancing Master*, 1718. It reappeared some years later in the ballad-operas of *The Jovial Crew*, and *The Convivial Songster*.

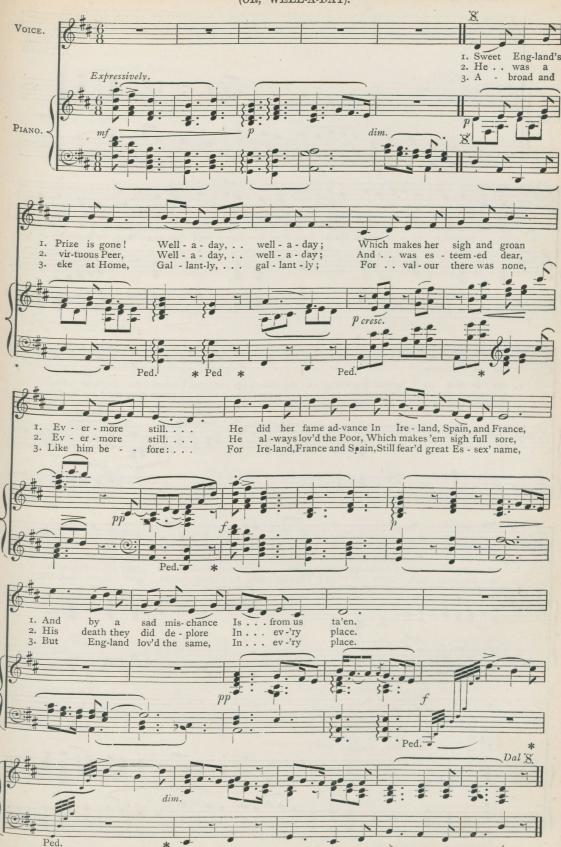




William Webb, a contemporary of Laneir and Lawes, was one of the contributors to Playford's Select Musicall Ayres (1658), from whence the above song is drawn. The original copy, in three parts, will be found in our Appendix.

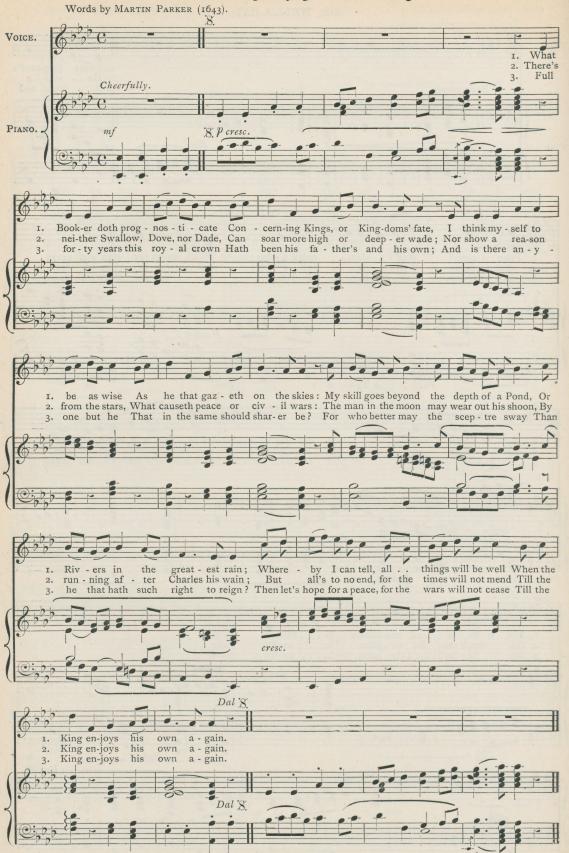
Esser' last Good=night,

(OR, WELL-A-DAY).

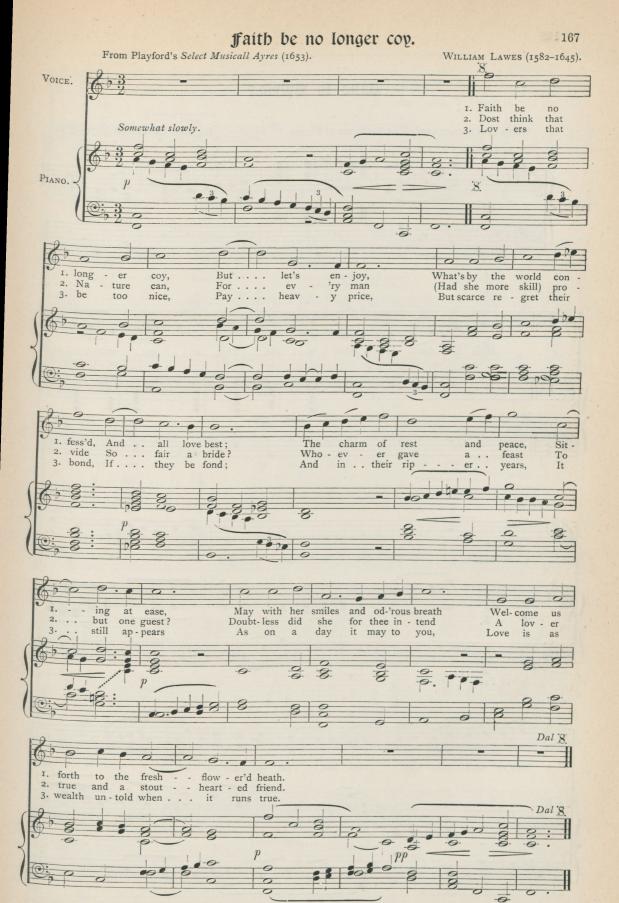


The Earl of Essex was privately executed in the Tower on Ash Wednesday, February 25, 1600, he being then in his thirty-fourth year (See also our Appendix).

When the king enjoys his own again.



Musick's Recreation on the Lyra Viol (1652) contains this once immensely popular air. It is also given in "Elizabeth Rogers, her Virginall book" (MS.) a folio of about 1656, in the British Museum, and in the third volume of the Dancing Master (See additional Note in our Appendix).

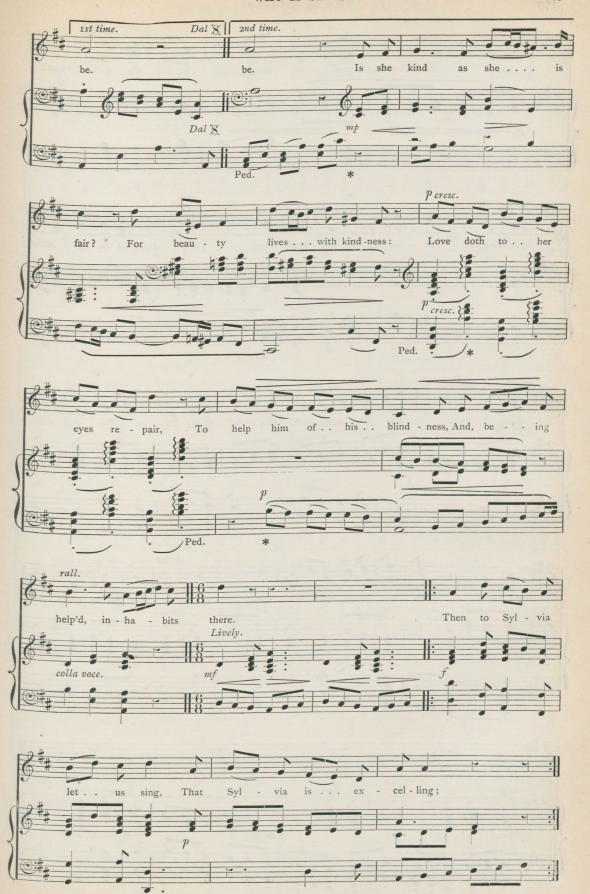


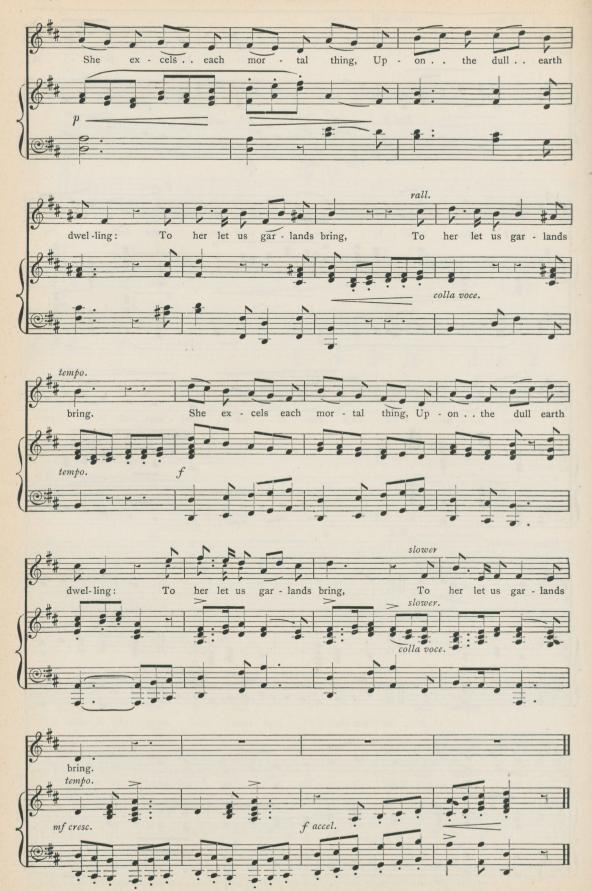
William Lawes, brother of the better-known Henry Lawes, was a pupil of the once famous Coperario, and in 1602 was sworn as Gentleman of the Royal Chapel," afterwards becoming one of the private musicians of Charles I. He took part in the Civil War of 1645, and lost his life by a chance bullet, it is said, at the Siege of Chester.

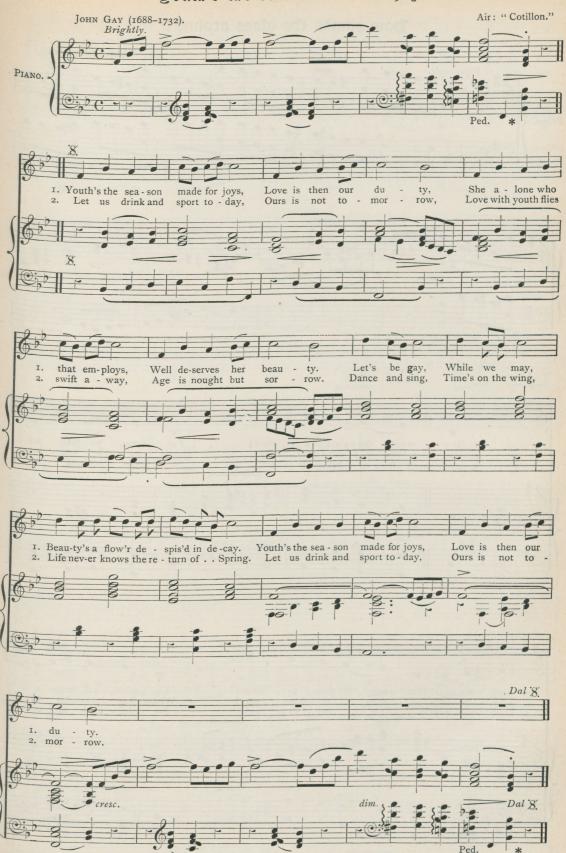
Who is Sylvia?



Leveridge was a fine Bass Singer, and it is of interest to recall that Purcell's song "Ye twice ten hundred deities" was written on purpose for him. Galliard, one of whose songs may be found in this volume, also composed many pieces for Leveridge's voice. In Rowe's edition of Shakespeare, the music of Macbeth (Act II.) is ascribed, with much probability, to Leveridge.

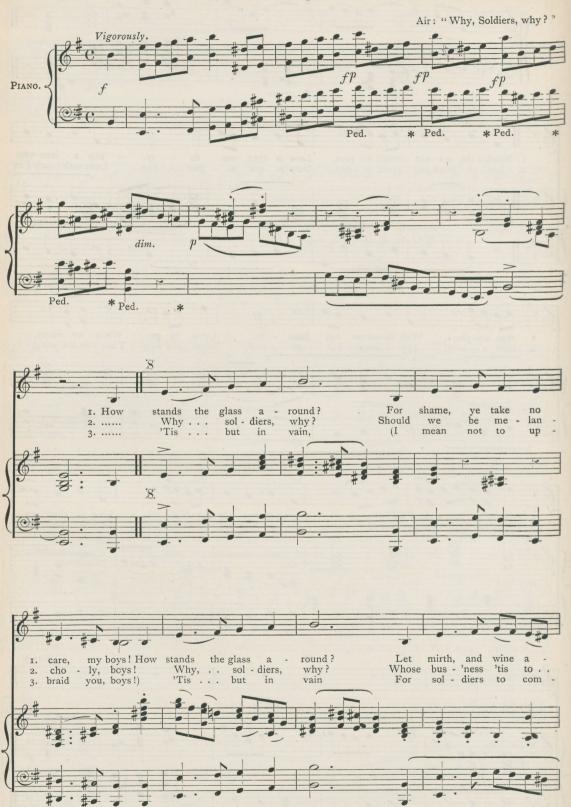




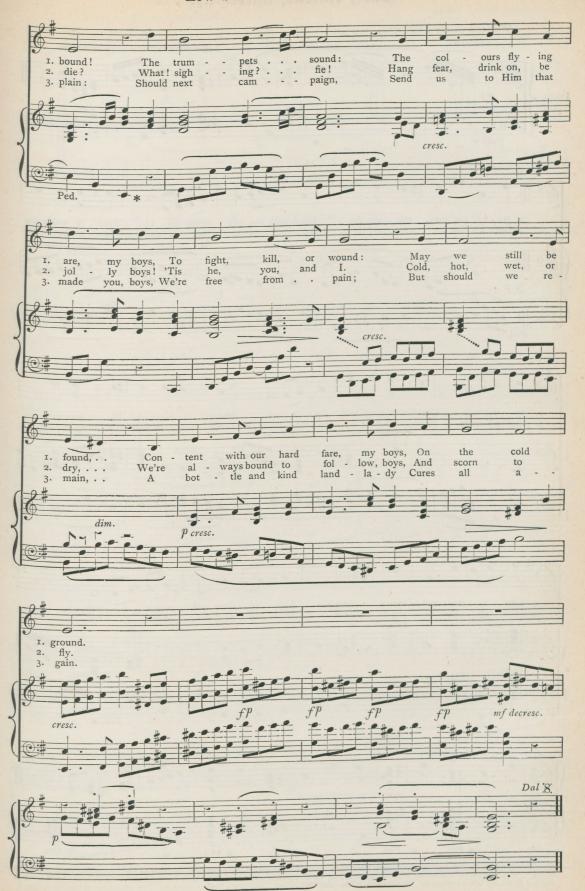


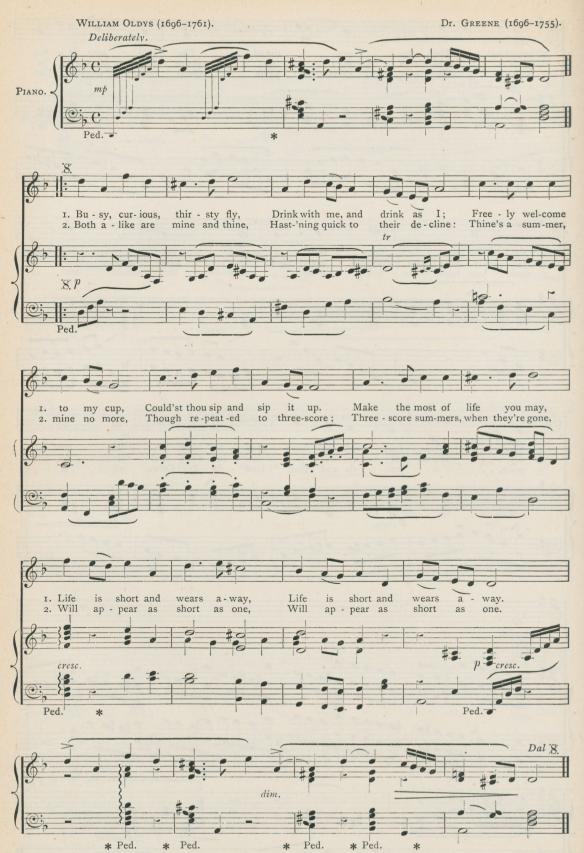
The air takes its name from "Cotillon," a petticoat dance of Louis XIV's time and popular as a portion of the English square dance or Quadrille. As arranged by Dr. Pepusch, it formed one of the sixty-nine old English melodies which contributed so greatly to the success of the Beggars' Opera into which they were introduced.

Thow stands the glass around?



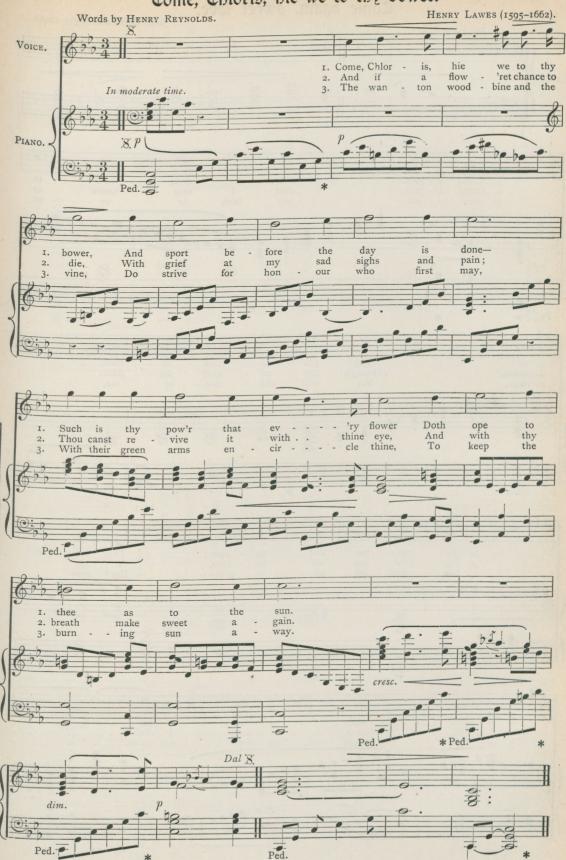
"Why, Soldiers, why?" (or "How stands the glass around") was performed at the Haymarket in 1729. It is said that General Wolfe sang it on the night before Quebec was taken in 1759. About that period it became popular, and was sung at Ranelagh and Marylebone Gardens by Charles Bannister and others. Words and Music may be found in *Vocal Music*, ii., 49 (1775).



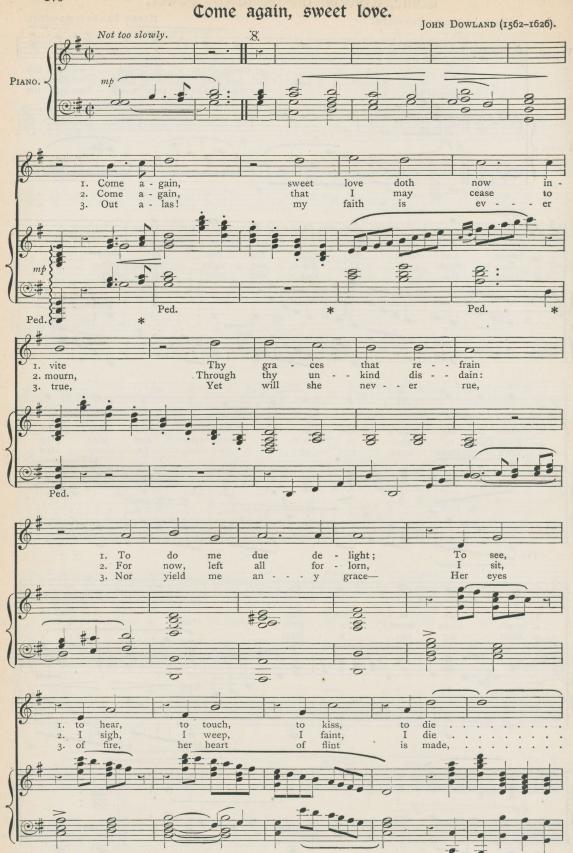


An original inscription declares the song to have been "made extempore by a gentleman, occasioned by a fly drinking out of his cup of ale." In Curiosities of Literature Disraeli remarks that "Oldys always asserted that he was the author, and as he was a rigid lover of truth, I doubt not that he wrote it." It appeared in the year 1740.

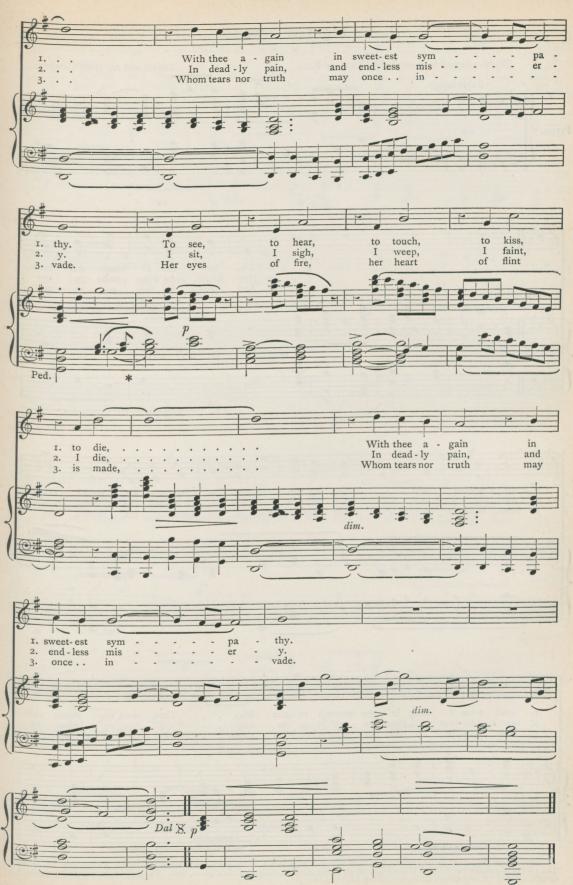
Come, Chloris, hie we to thy bower.



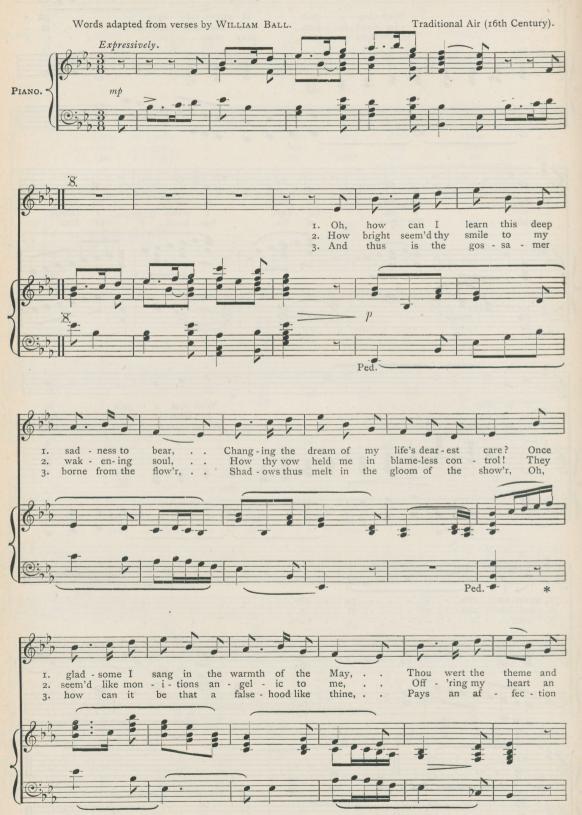
The above song is copied from the Guise MS. (Add MSS. 11, 608, fol. 8b) in the British Museum, a version which, though differing widely from that printed in Lawes' Ayres (1653), and Playford's Musical Companion, may nevertheless be accepted as the earliest known. Henry Reynolds is mentioned by Warton (History of Poetry) as "a dearly beloved friend of Drayton."



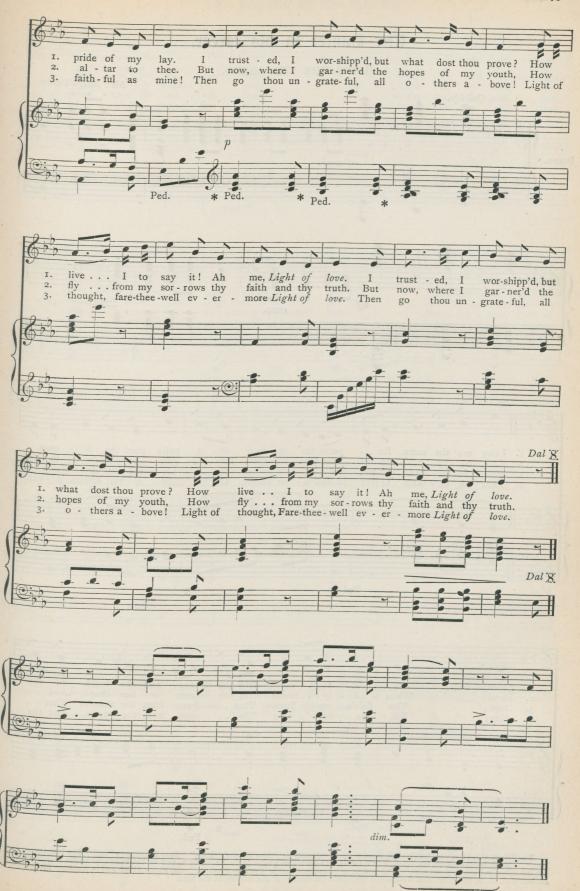
The melody of this song is copied from Dowland's "First Booke of Songes or Ayres of foure parts with Tableture for the Lute." In the description on the title page it is explained that the airs are "so made that all the partes together, or either of them severally may be sung to the Lute, Orpherian or Viol de gambo" (1597). For the purposes of the singer a piano part is here added, and the air only reproduced.



Light o' love.



Shakespeare alludes to this song in The Two Gentlemen of Verona (Act I. Sc. 2), and again in Much Ado About Nothing (Act III. Sc. 5). The melody is contained in William Ballet's Lute Book, and in Musick's Delight on the Cithren, 1666. The earliest known version appeared in 1570, entitled "A very proper dittie—to the tune Lightie Love."



S. 6.