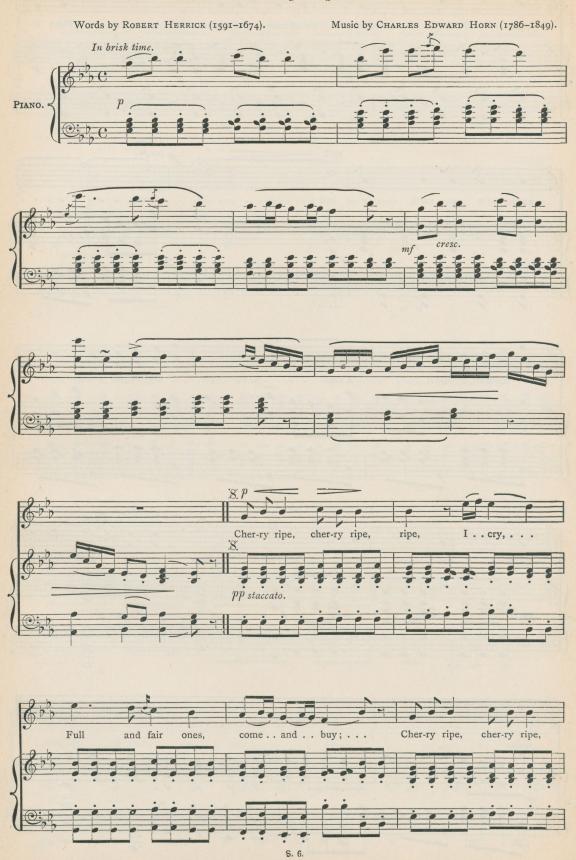
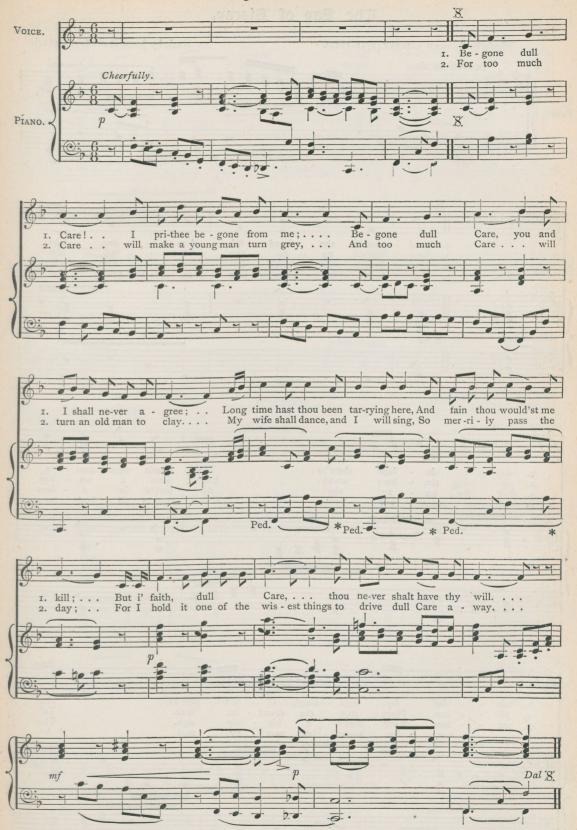
# Cherry Ripe.







### Begone dull Care.

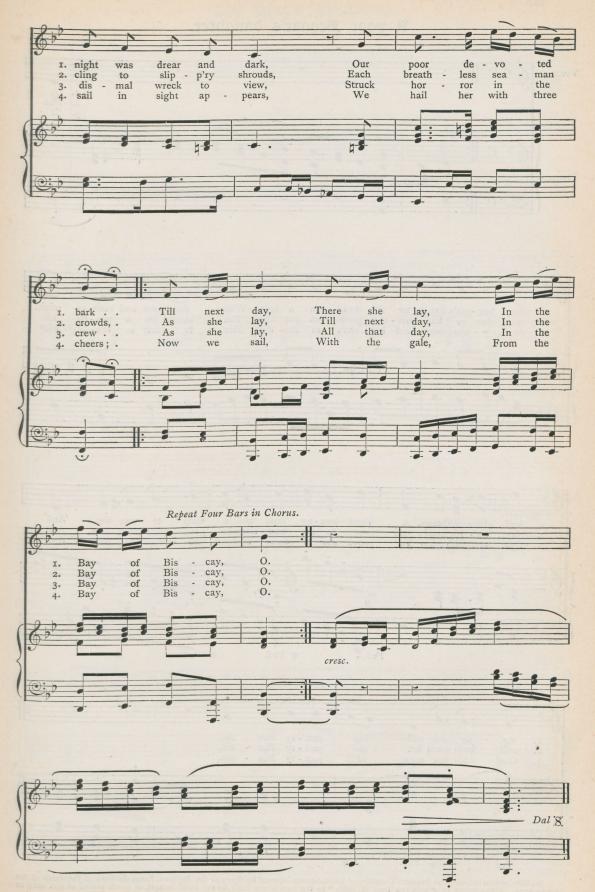


"Begone dull care" became popular through its introduction into the pantonime ballet William Tell, given at Sadler's Wells in 1793. Long before this the song had appeared in The Merry Companion, The Aviary (circa 1785), and The Buck's Delight. In all probability the air is derived from "The Queen's Jigg"—a genuine dance-tune of the Gigue pattern—which occurs in The Dancing Master of 1701 (11th edition). It may be added that one verse of the words was set as a Catch by John Jackson, in the Pleasant Musical Companion (Pt. II., 1687).

### The Bay of Biscay.



First heard in a ballad-opera entitled "Spanish Dollars" (1805), the above song is the composition of John Davy, a Devonshire man, who in his earlier years was articled to Jackson of Exeter. Several dramatic works were produced at Sadler's Wells; but these like the operas of Davy are now long forgotten.

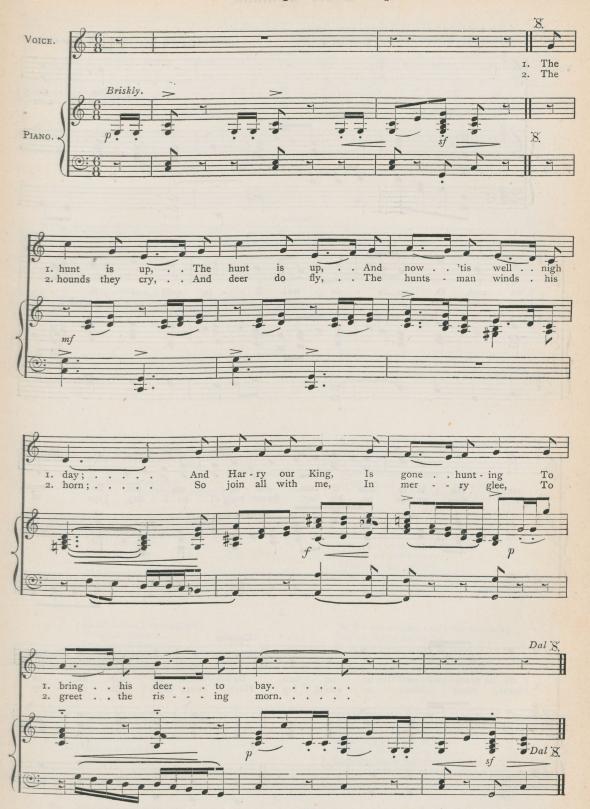


## A poor Beggar's daughter.



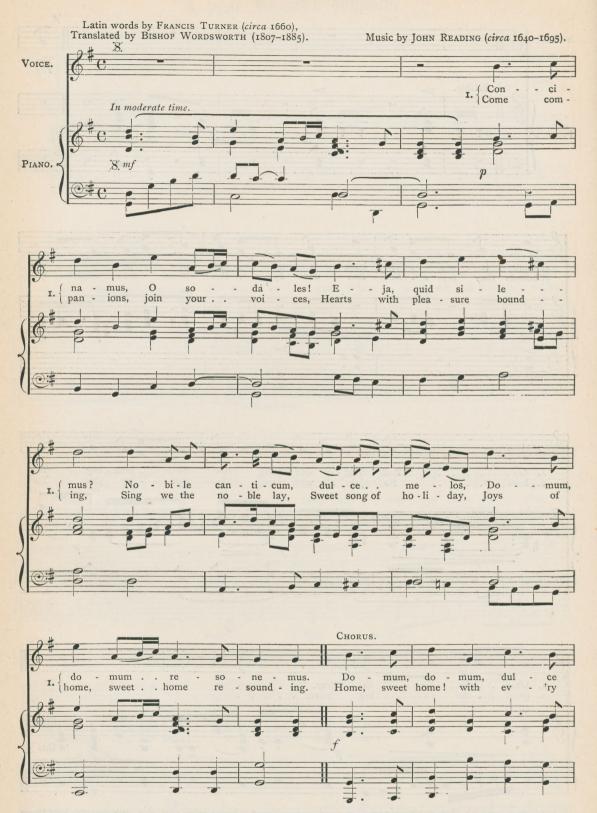
An Elizabethan ballad—The Beggar's Daughter of Bednal-green—quoted by Percy in the Reliques, forms the basis of the words of the above song. Pepys refers to a visit (on June 26, 1663) "to the very house built by the blind beggar, so much talked of and sang in ballads." The air is from a MS. Lute-book (temp. Charles II) quoted by Rimbault in his Illustrations of the Reliques (1850).

## The Iking's Ibunt's=up.



Puttenham, in his Arte of English Poesic (1589, p. 12) mentions "one Gray" as having grown unto good estimation with King Henry VIII., and afterwards with the Duke of Somerset (Protector), "for making certaine merry ballades, whereof one chiefly was 'The hunte is up, the hunte is up, the hunte is up, the hunte is up, the hunte is up, "The melody is given in Musick's Delight on the Cithren (1866). Another air of totally different character (arranged by Byrde) is contained in the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book. It appears first as "The Hunt's Up" and afterwards as "Pescodd Time." A vigorous tune by John Bull entitled "The King's Hunt" finds a place in the same volume. This is also distinct from any of the above airs. A hunt's-up though originally a cong of the chase, gradually came to be applied to any short piece designed to greet the rising mern, or indeed to a mere love-song.

#### Dulce Domum.



Tradition says of the above song that it originated through a Wykehamist being confined to his rooms at Winchester, during a vacation, on account of some misdemeanour committed. Thus deprived of home and holiday, he composed the above song, and during his confinement sang it perpetually, until in despair and grief of heart he pined away, sickened and died. History points to John Reading as the author of the music, composed in all probability during his occupation of the organistship of Winchester, between the years 1681–1695. Winchester still keeps up the custom of singing "Dulce Domum" as a breaking-up song. Beginning in the school-room, with a band, the collegians also sing it at intervals during the evening, before the assembled visitors, in the college mead or play-ground, and first and last it is the one parting song for all.





2.

3.

4.

5.

Appropinquat, ecce felix!
Hora gaudiorum;
Post grave tedium,
Advenit omnium
Meta petita laborum.
Domum, domum, &c.

Musa, libros mitte, fessa,
Mitte pensa dura;
Mitte negotium,
Jam datur otium;
Me mea mittito cura.
Domum, domum, &c.

Ridet annus, prate rident; Nosque rideamus. Jam repetit domum, Daulias advena; Nosque domum repetamus. Domum, domum, &c.

Heus; Rogere! fer caballos;
Eja, nunc eamus;
Limen amabile,
Matris et oscula,
Suaviter et repetamus.
Domum, domum, &c.

Concinamus ad Penates; Vox et audiatur; Phosphore! quid jubar Segnius emicans, Gaudia nostra moratur? Domum, domum, &c. See, the wish'd-for day approaches, Day with joys attended; School's heavy course is run, Safely the goal is won, Happy goal, where toils are ended.

Home, sweet home! &c.

Quit, my weary muse, your labours, Quit your books and learning; Banish all cares away, Welcome the holiday, Hearts for home and freedom yearning. Home, sweet home! &c.

Smiles the season, smile the meadows, Let us too be smiling; Now the sweet guest is come, Philomel, to her home, Homeward, too, our steps beguiling. Home, sweet home! &c.

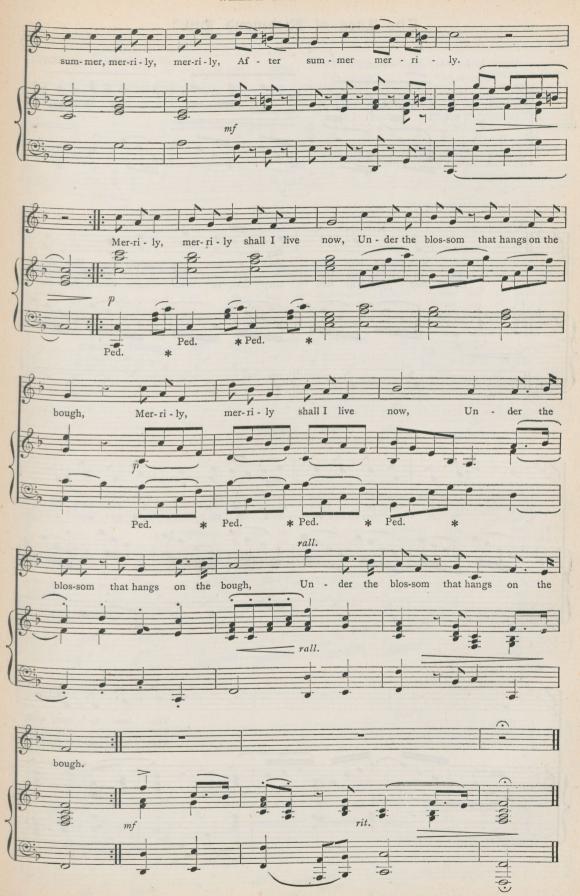
Roger, ho! 'tis time for starting, Haste with horse and traces; Seek we the scene of bliss, Where a fond mother's kiss Longing waits her boys' embraces. Home, sweet home! &c.

Sing once more, the gates surrounding, Loud the joyous measure,
Lo, the bright morning star,
Slow rising from afar,
Still retards our dawn of pleasure.
Home, sweet home! &c.

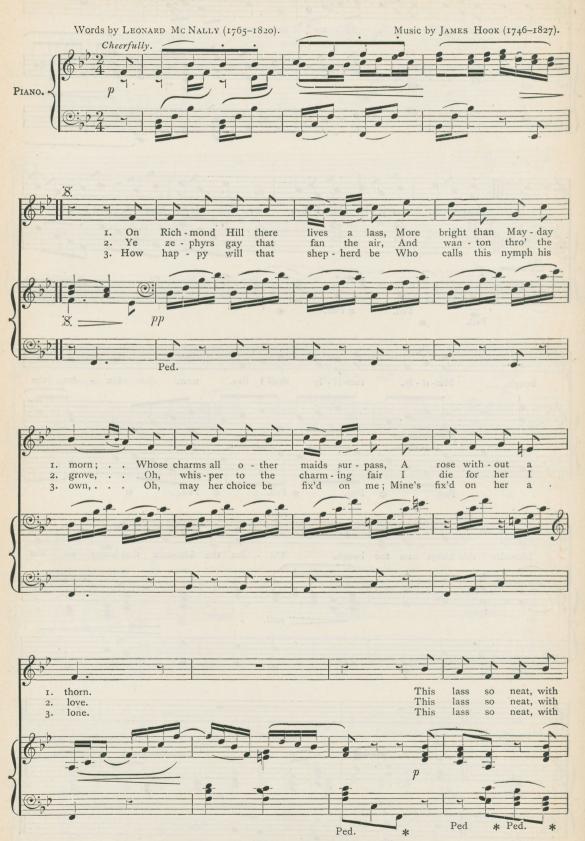
6.

### Where the bee sucks.

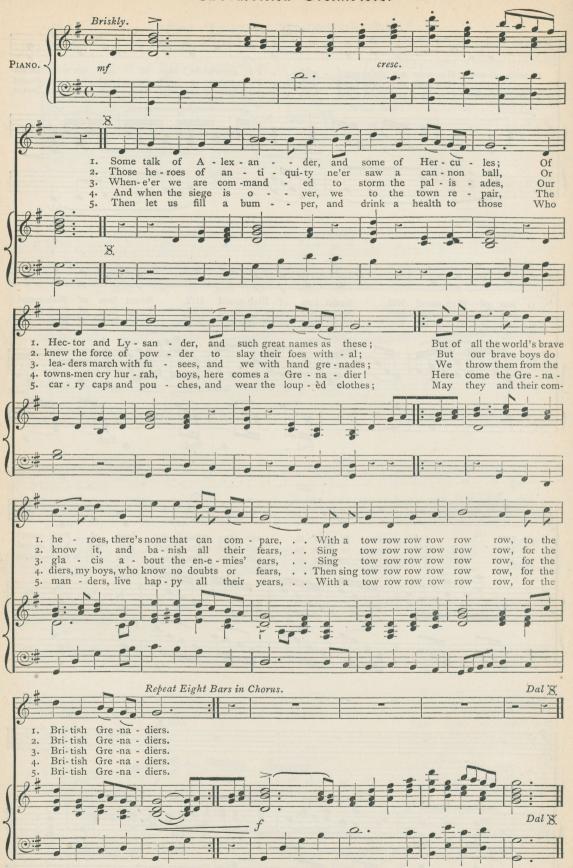




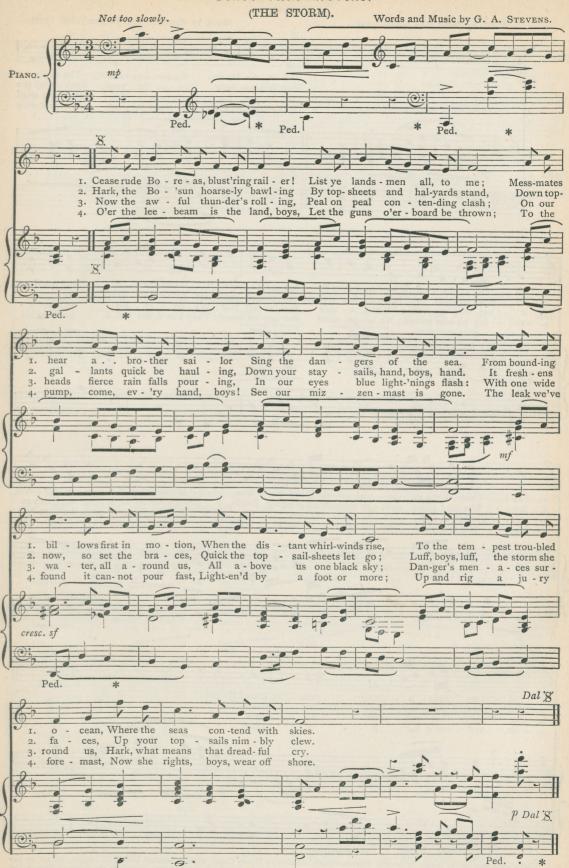
### The Lass of Richmond Hill.\*







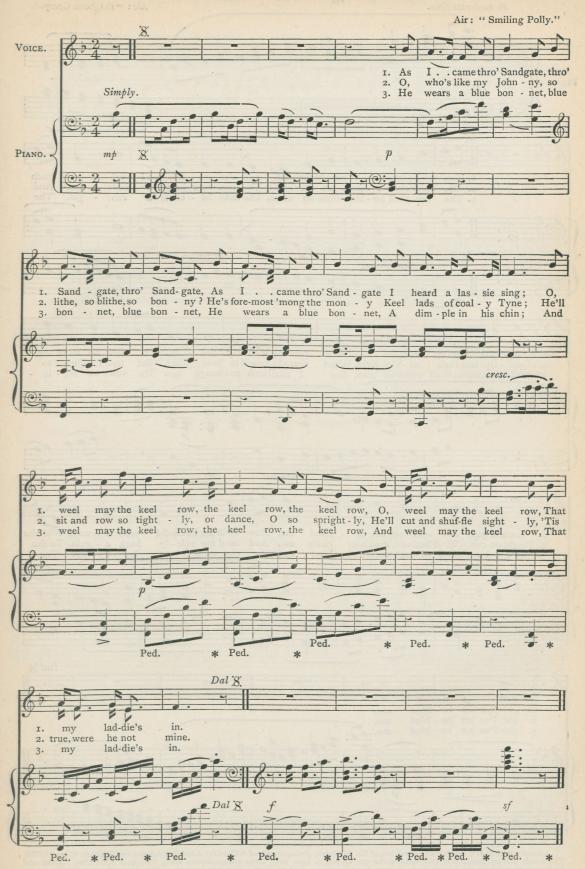
Little accurate information has come down to us respecting the history of the above song. The regiment which lends it its name was formed in 1678, the words are therefore not older. Several airs resemble the tune to which "The British Grenadiers" is sung. The principle are "Nancie" and "The London Prentice." (See our Appendix.)



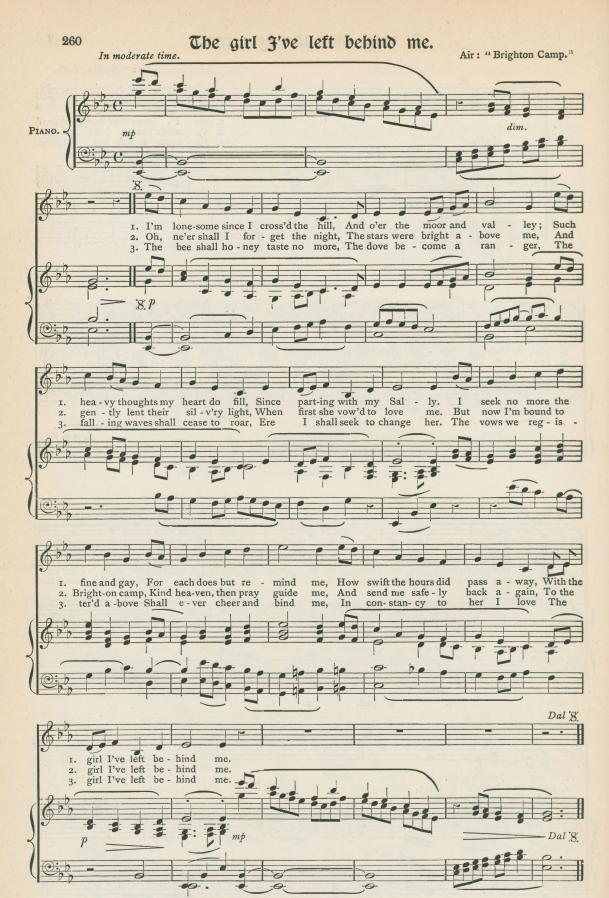
The words of the above song are by George Alexander Stevens, who is also the adapter of the air. The song was introduced into a Marine medley "The Muses' Delight" (1754). It was afterwards reprinted, in somewhat extended form, in Stevens' Choice Spirit's Chaplet (1771). The original version of the air is given in "The British Musical Miscellany" vol. iv., 1730 (Walsh). Incledon popularised the song, which was considered his finest effort.



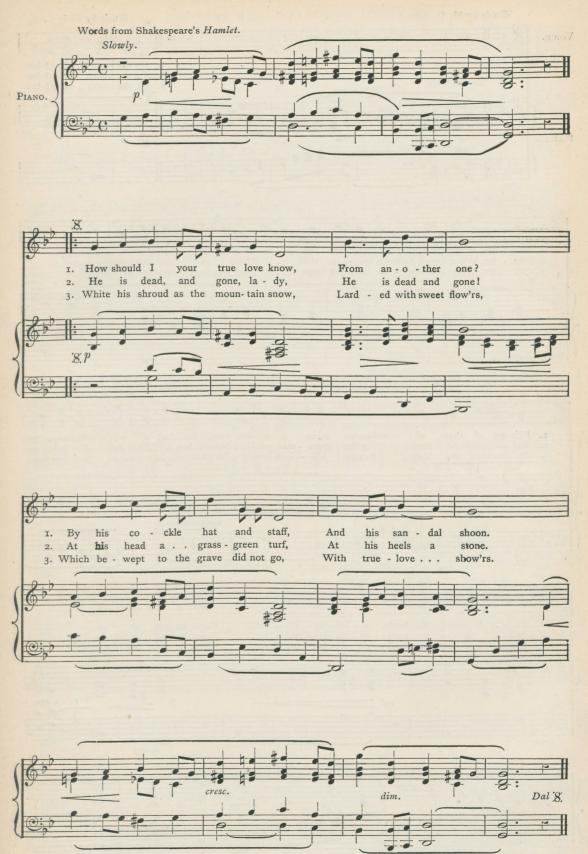
Gay's song was set to music by several different hands, notably by Henry Carey, Signor Sendoni and J. F. Lampe; the air by the last-named being in *The Muses Delight* (1754). Leveridge's tune speedily banished all competitors; though in the lapse of time it has become much changed. An earlier form is given in our Appendix. Gay's words were written *circa* 1728, and set by Leveridge some two years later.



This popular song is from Ritson's Northumberland Garland (1793), while the music is contained in Thompson's 200 Country Dances (1765).



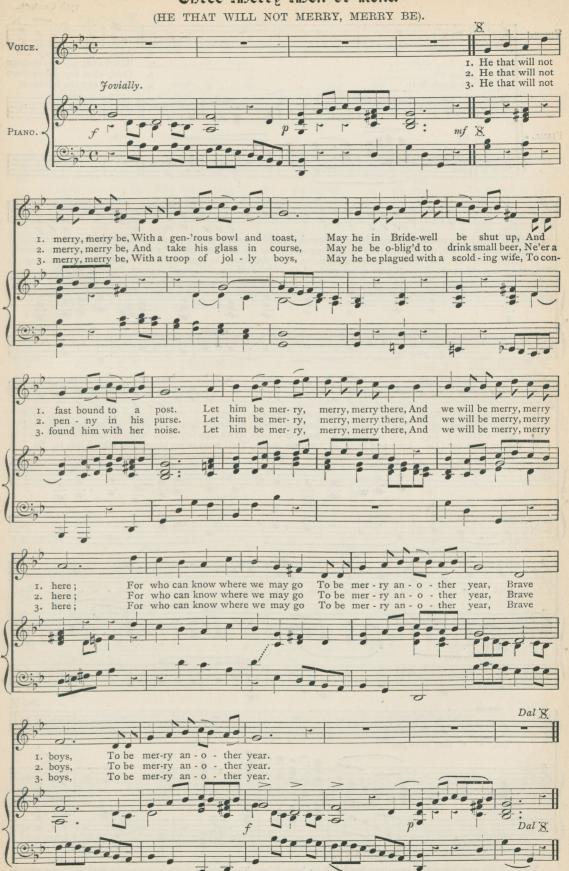
An early copy in MS. was in the possession of Dr. Rimbault, giving the air of "The Girl I left behind me, or Brighton Camp" (1770). The words are attributable to 1758 when there are known to have been large encampments along the coast what time Hawke and Rodney were watching the French fleet. A year later Boscawen laid all fears. (See our note on p. 82.) Moore included this air in his Irish Melodies. (See Minstrelsy of Ireland p. 14.) It has been used for over a century as a loth-to-depart or chant du départ by our soldiers and sailors, on land and on sea.



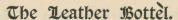
The above is one of the traditional airs sung by Ophelia in Hamlet. W. Linley and Dr. Arnold did useful work as collectors of these old melodies. That quoted found its way into the Beggars' Opera (1728).

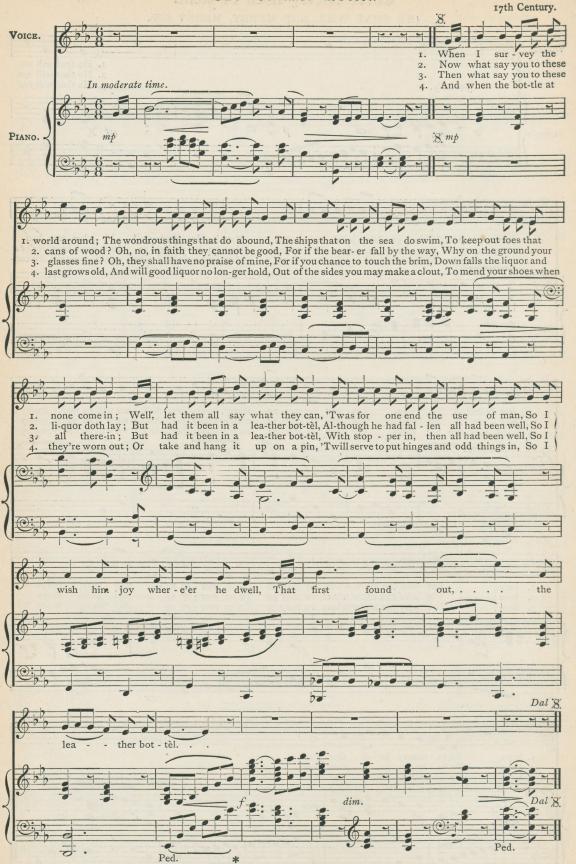


Written in 1806 and published about 1815, this little ballad refers to the Allan water near Stirling, where the site of "My lad's mill" is still shown as the scene which inspired it. The lady-composer's initials have not yet been the means of establishing her identity. Do they refer to Catherine Stephens (1791–1882), the famous ballad-singer—afterwards Countess of Essex?

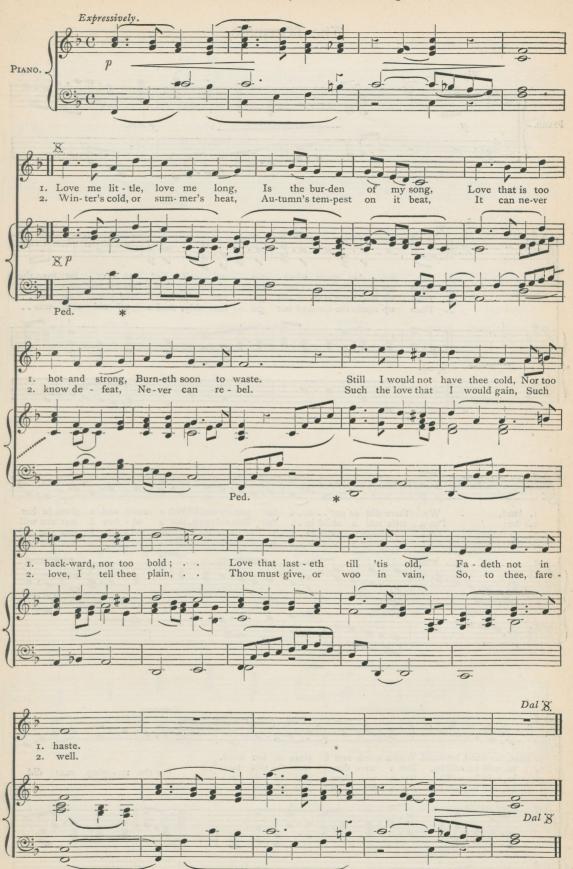


The air with the words are found in The Jovial Crew (1731). Both are probably much older. The words alone are contained in Songs of the Peasantry of England Dixon), and in The Merry Companion or Universal Songster (1742) from which our copy is taken.



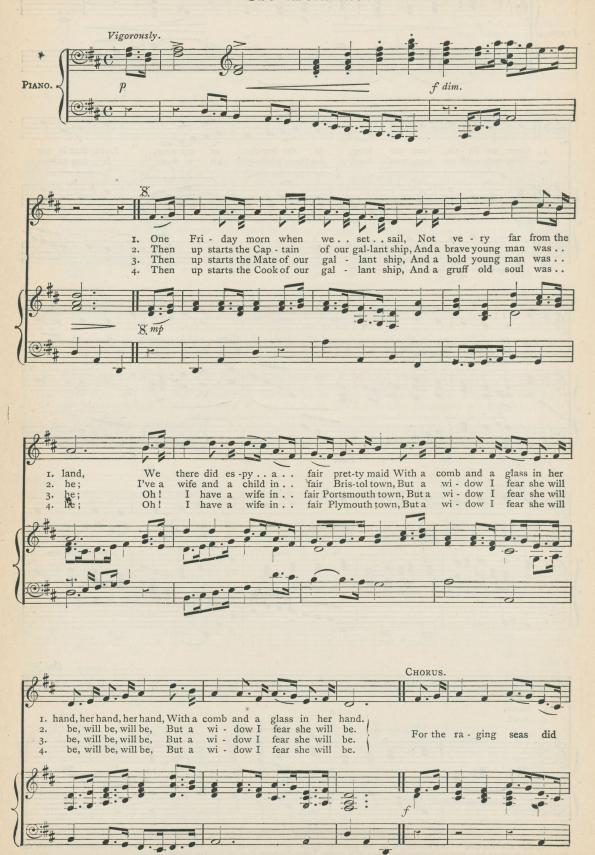


The air of this song appears to have been handed down by tradition. There are no early printed copies known. It was given in Chappell's Ancient English Melodies (1838-40). The words exist in a black-letter copy in the British Museum (1638 circa), and in Wit and Drollery (1682) and New Academy of Complements (1694). They are also in Durfey's Wit and Mirth, vol. III, 246 (1719), as well as in the earlier edition, with a doleful minor melody, quite distinct from the above.



The air under the title "Mad Robin" is in the Dancing Master of 1686 (given on an extra sheet). Chappell associated it with the present words which he mentions having found in a MS. (temp. James I.) belonging (in 1859) to Payne Collier.

#### The Mermaid.





- 5. And then up spoke the little cabin-boy,
  And a pretty little boy was he!
  Oh, I am more grieved for my daddy and my mammy,
  Than you for your wives all three, &c.
  For the raging seas, &c.
- 6. Then three times round went our gallant ship, And three times round went she; For the want of a life-boat they all went down, And she sank to the bottom of the sea, &c. For the raging seas, &c.

### Mary of Argyle.

