

Genuine
SCOTTISH METEORITES

I

MAVER'S
COLLECTION OF
Genuine Scottish Melodies,



HARMONISED BY

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EDITED BY

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GLASGOW. ROBERT MAVER, II, RENFIELD ST.

INTRODUCTION.

It has been the aim of the Publisher, in the following compilation, to place before the public a comprehensive collection of the celebrated Melodies of Scotland, and to issue the Work in such a style, and at such a price, that, while forming an attractive book for the drawing-room, it may likewise be within the reach of every lover of Scottish Music. The greatest possible care and research have been bestowed to save the Work from any fault of incompleteness, and the result of the labours expended, it may be conceded, is such as to justify the Publisher in affirming it to be the most complete collection of the best Scottish Tunes ever issued. Scottish Melodies are, no doubt, plentifully scattered throughout many collections, and there are several excellent, though expensive, works, which contain many of the finest Scottish Songs, together with the appropriate music; but, hitherto, there has been no *complete* collection of Scottish Music, such as the present one, with harmonies for the Pianoforte or Harmonium;—while to make it more useful and attractive, the Melodies, it will be observed, are arranged in Keys suitable for the Voice; and the words* best adapted to them, and most appropriate for general use, have been selected from the most popular of our national authors. It will also be observed, that each successive air has purposely been arranged so as to be relative in its Key to the Melody which has preceded it in the collection; an improvement which will doubtless meet with due appreciation.

The compilers, in their labours, have not confined themselves solely to printed matter, but have made the most careful research among manuscript music; so that there will be found in the collection not a few beautiful tunes which, till now, have never been made accessible to the general public. Where several sets of the same tune have existed, proper discretion and judgment have been brought to bear upon the selection of the very purest version. In those numerous cases, where more than one set of words were available for a melody, the best choice has been carefully studied; and where the verses have been found too lengthy for Singing, they have been curtailed for the purpose of this work. There are some instances in which no set of words could be rendered quite literally, and at the same time the *music* be preserved intact; it will be observed, however, that the necessary verbal variations are very slight. A GLOSSARY will be found at the end of the Work.

It is a fact, not unworthy of special notice, that our Scottish Poets and Song-writers have ever been thoroughly identified with the great body of the nation, from generation to generation; and having been, with few exceptions, *of the people*, in habit and thought and feeling, the Minstrelsy of Scotland presents itself before the world as peculiarly *national*.

The occupations of the Scottish people having embraced every possible pursuit, by land and by sea, the allusions in their songs to almost every phase of life are wide-spread and appropriate. Their intimate relations with France, with Holland, with Germany, and with Scandinavia, have not failed to carry abroad much of their characteristic music.

The importance of Scottish Music in forming a correct and truly natural taste, has long been an acknowledged fact. Beethoven and Haydn, Malibran and Jenny Lind, and a host of others, have exemplified their appreciation of this class of music; and who that has heard the lamented Dr. Mainzer upon Scottish Melodies, will ever forget his passionate fondness for their sweet and oftentimes mournful character. Few, if any, books of instruction, or miscellaneous collections, are without Scottish airs; while many of them have been made the basis upon which have been erected elaborate and highly effective pieces of music; and in many operatic airs, in numbers of our modern sentimental ballads, as well as in a considerable part of the much-admired American minstrel melodies, a foundation of Scottish origin may frequently be traced; facts which speak strongly in favour of the world-wide acceptance of Scottish Music. At home and abroad, in Canada, the Indies, and Australasia, these songs are everywhere the delight and the solace of our people.

* The Music can be had together with, or separate from, the Words.

INTRODUCTION.

The *age* of Scottish Music is another guarantee of its excellence, having long stood the test of time, the severest of all ordeals. We cannot, of course, now trace the stream of melody and song to the fountain head; but there is extant direct historic testimony, at least as far back as the early part of the 15th century. Nor can there be any doubt that music and song existed long before that time in Scotland. Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote in the 12th century, during the reigns of Henry II. of England, and William the Lion of Scotland, gives the following lively and characteristic description of Irish and Scottish Music, as performed on the Harp:—"It is in the cultivation of instrumental music that I consider the proficiency of this people to be worthy of commendation; and in this their skill is, beyond all comparison, above that of any nation I have ever seen, for theirs is not the slow and heavy style of melody, like that of the instrumental music of Britain, to which we are accustomed, but rapid and abrupt, yet, at the same time, sweet and pleasing in its effect. It is wonderful how, in such precipitate rapidity of the fingers, the musical proportions are preserved, and, by their arts, faultless throughout, in the midst of the most complicated modulation and most intricate arrangement of notes, by a velocity so pleasing, a regularity so diversified, the harmony is expressed, and the melody perfected; and whether a passage or transition is performed in sequence of fourths or fifths, it is always begun in a soft and delicate manner, and ended in the same, so that all may be perfected in the sweetness of delicious sounds. They enter on, and again leave their modulations with so much subtlety, and the vibrations of the smaller strings of the treble, sport with so much articulation and brilliancy along with the deep notes of the bass, they delight with so much delicacy, and soothe so charmingly, that the greatest excellency of their art appears in the perfect concealment of the means by which it is accomplished. In the opinion of many, Scotland has not only attained to the excellence of Ireland, but has, in musical science and execution, far surpassed her; in so much, that it is to that country they now resort who wish to attain proficiency in music, as the genuine source of the art." He adds, "The Highlanders and Irish are superior musicians; they also sing and play in parts." The historian, Mayer, in speaking of the musical taste and attainments of James I. of Scotland, could only illustrate their excellence by comparing his performances with those of "the Hibernians and the Highlanders, who were the best of all players on the harp." Lieut. Campbell, in his treatise, observes, "Let those who assert that Italy is the source of this divine art (music), try if they can quote, from any Latin or Italian work of the 12th century, such a proof of the civilization of the Roman and his Italian descendants."

Among the sculptured ornaments of Melrose Abbey, which was founded by David I. in 1136, are representations of a flute, a violin, and a bagpipe; and the figure of a harp is sculptured on a monument near to the church of Nieg in Ross-shire, which is traditionally ascribed to the 7th century; another is sculptured on a cross at Auldbar, near Brechin, and a third on Dupplin cross in Perthshire. Two of these harps, which are of very simple construction, are delineated with 5, and another is shown with 8 strings. The monuments are undoubtedly very ancient, though no exact estimate can be formed of their dates. Such ancient relics sufficiently testify that Music has been long cherished in this country. The artless simplicity, too, of many of the Scottish Melodies, may be taken as a proof of their very high antiquity; although at what time, and by whom they were composed, are questions which even antiquaries have in vain endeavoured to solve.

Amongst the musical instruments long in use, the harp held the most conspicuous place, was extensively cultivated all over the North, and, as we have seen, from the sculptured figures, was very early familiar in our country. In the reign of James I. of Scotland, organs were introduced into the Cathedrals and Abbeys; and Bower, who wrote a continuation of Fordun's history, says of this Monarch, that "he played upon the tabour, the bagpipe, the organ, the flute, the harp, the trumpet, and the shepherd's reed." Another instrument is mentioned as contemporary with the harp, called the clairshach, about 30 inches in height. It probably differed but little from the harp, as writers have frequently confounded them with each other.* The lute was, for a long time, familiar in Scotland; the period of its introduction, however, remaining uncertain. It was an instrument of considerable dimensions, with a long neck, fretted finger board, and numerous strings, numbering from 12 to 24. "Luters" are mentioned as belonging to the Royal Household (1474), one of whom is styled "the Kingis litill lute." Luters formed a regular part of the establishments of James IV. and James V., and also of Queen Mary, who is said to have been an excellent performer on the instrument. The lute was rather costly, a good one being sometimes valued as high as a sum equal to £100, a great sum of money in those days.

* Of two ancient harps still preserved in the family of Robertson of Lude, one is furnished with 28 and the other with 32 strings.

The viol held formerly the place now occupied by the violin. Of these there were three sorts, the treble, the tenor, and the bass viols; the latter called also the "viol de gamb." Each of these had 6 strings, and frets upon the finger board, similar to the guitar. They have all been displaced by the more modern violin. They were the principal instruments at concerts in the middle of the 17th century, at which time the violin was just coming into repute. Besides these, the pipe and tabour, represented in Roslyn Chapel in the hands of a single musician; the shalm, which is sculptured in Melrose Abbey and Roslyn Chapel, and is supposed to have been the origin of the hautbois; the horn, which was chiefly used in war and hunting; and the trump, which is mentioned in the "Houlate," and also in the "Complaynt," were all well known in Scotland.

In an inventory of the Chapel Royal of Stirling, which was founded by James III, and afterwards enlarged by James IV., there are described three organs, one with wooden, the others with tin or leaden pipes, and in a document called "Information touching the Chappell-Royal of Scotland," dated Whitehall, 24th January, 1631, it is stated that "an apartment was provided to Edward Kellie, wherein was practised, daily, old Scottish Music, vocal and instrumental."

In Dr. Burney's history, it is mentioned that John D'Ettee, a performer on the hautbois, published at Paris, in 1564, a collection of dance tunes, of which "some were Scotch."

In the Skene, and other MSS., some of the times differ greatly from those now known by the same or similar names, and, generally speaking, the construction is so bold and imperfect, as to afford grounds for the supposition that the notation used, served merely as an outline of music already well known, and in other cases as an *accompaniment* upon some instrument then in vogue, not improbably the lute.

The Skene MS., which was deciphered by G. F. Graham, Esq., and published by the late William Dauncy, Esq., Advocate, along with a dissertation, &c., is believed to be a collection made by John Skene of Hallyards, in Mid-Lothian, son of Sir John Skene of Carriehill, an eminent lawyer. This MS. contains 114 melodies, the greater part of which are genuinely Scottish. From internal evidence, one of the parts appears to have been written about the beginning of the 17th century, and another part, which (notwithstanding imperfections, and consequent difficulties in dealing with the MS.) contains many of our finest airs, seems to have been compiled at a still earlier date. It was not till a hundred years after this MS. was written that any collection of Scottish Music was printed in this country. The earliest printed work of Scottish Music was Thomson's "Orpheus Caledonius," the first volume of which appeared in 1725. At nearly the same time, Allan Ramsay published about 70 Scottish Melodies as a Musical Appendix to his "Tea Table Miscellany." This work, which extended to 4 volumes, became the repository of many of the best Scottish songs, which otherwise might have been lost to us, as doubtless many others had been, during the preceding centuries. Ramsay and his contributors, enriched his collection by many excellent original songs. The work proved extremely popular, 12 editions, at least, having been published.

In 1787, James Johnson, Engraver and Music-seller, Edinburgh, published the first volume of his "Scots Musical Museum," a work whose object was "to unite the songs and music in one general collection." At first it was intended to publish no more than 2 volumes, but, at an early stage of its progress, ROBERT BURNS became a contributor, and not only wrote for it many of his finest songs, but supplied a number of excellent melodies which he had, with great pains and perseverance, picked up in his numerous excursions throughout Scotland.* These, combined, caused the work to extend ultimately to 6 volumes. Burns, as is well known, wrote largely, also, for George Thomson's collection, a work similar in design to the preceding, but of superior character, both as regards literary merit and external appearance. In more recent times, numerous works of an improved character, exhibiting much taste and skill, have been issued at intervals by several publishers, to meet the demand from the public.

Scottish Song has been, from an early period, a collateral stream with Scottish Music, there being few places in Scotland which are not celebrated in song. The Clyde, the Forth, the Tweed, the Dee, and many a river and streamlet, as it gurgles o'er its rocky bed, or glides softly through fertile meads, have songs of surpassing beauty written in their

* "We take credit to ourselves for being the first to claim for him the merit of his collecting and preserving about fifty Scottish melodies. This labour of love alone would have entitled Burns to the thanks and gratitude of his countrymen, had he done nothing else; but it was lost in the resplendent blaze of his native genius, which shed a light on our national song that shall endure as long as our simple doric is understood. In the lapse of ages, even the lyrics of Burns may become obsolete; but other bards shall rise, animated with his spirit, and reproduce them, if possible, in more than their original beauty and splendour. We hold our national melodies to be imperishable. As no one can trace their origin, it would be equally futile to predict their end. Their essence is more divine than the language to which they are wedded."—Captain Charles Gray, ("Cursory Remarks on Scottish Song.")

INTRODUCTION.

praise; and there is scarcely a glen or mountain path that has not its love tale embodied in familiar rhymes; while many afeat of heroism, and many a patriotic deed are commemorated in strains of poetry and music that will continue to be known so long as Scottish nationality endures. The numerous Song-writers, at whose head stands ROBERT BURNS, have produced such stores of lyrics—so embued with fervour, pathos, patriotism, and humour,—as have made Scotland to be universally acknowledged, THE LAND OF INIMITABLE SONG.*

If the Lowland Scottish and the Gaelic airs be examined with attention, there will generally be found somewhat widely marked differences between them. There is a quiet sweetness about our Lowland tunes, especially those of pastoral districts, where the landscape is composed of gentle slopes covered with verdure, shady groves, and rich carse, or where rivers flow sweetly onward through peaceful valleys and fertile fields. On the other hand, those of Highland and Island origin, have a wild and melancholy, yet beautiful feeling pervading them. This is probably owing to the picturesque and romantic character of the natural objects amongst which their composers lived. Huge mountains, giddy precipices, frightful chasms, noisy yet soothing waterfalls, and rushing torrents of river and sea, with all the awful grandeur of the tempest, never failed to impress the imaginative minds of these poets and musicians, causing their respective productions to be tinctured by the impressions drawn from nature itself.

Simple as the Lowland Scottish and the Gaelic airs may seem, they have never lost their hold upon the hearts and homes of Scotchmen, nor have their pathetic beauties been eclipsed by the rivalry of the most elaborate music of modern times. They are the expressions of the joys and griefs, the hopes and fears of those who have long passed away. Their very truthfulness reaches the heart still, and they remain popular amongst all nations, so true are the great Poet's words, that "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." On the other hand, it may be truthfully asserted, that no where more than in Scotland, are the beauties of the music of other lands, admired and appreciated.

To the gifted though now unknown composers of the old Scottish Music, we certainly are indebted for a hereditary love of melody, and for that rich legacy of sweet sounds which they have bequeathed to us. Their works to be appreciated have only to be thoroughly known, and the study of them will be its own reward.

The Publisher has gratefully to express the very great obligation he is under to George Alexander, Esq., of this City, for his assistance in compiling the present work. His knowledge of Scottish Music peculiarly qualifies him for this (to him) labour of love, and to his judicious supervision of the Work, during its progress, it in a great measure owes its comprehensiveness and genuine character. To him also the Publisher, and the public, are indebted for those beautiful melodies printed here for the first time, from his private collection; and likewise for his valuable aid in the selection of appropriate words for the music.

The late A. J. Wighton, Esq., of Broughty Ferry, evinced the warmest interest in the success of the work, and placed at the disposal of the Publisher the most ample selections from his wonderful Library of Scottish Music. To his Trustees, these acknowledgments, which he himself did not live to receive, are now tendered.

To the holders of Copyright Songs, the Publisher has to return his sincere thanks for the ready and liberal manner in which they allowed many fine songs to be transferred to this work.

The Harmonies, which are all original, were written by Mr. Morine, Professor of Music in Glasgow, a gentleman well known for his productions, not only in modern popular music, but also in the higher departments of the art.

To the gentlemen connected with the Press, the Publisher tenders his best thanks for their enlightened and appreciative criticisms during the progress of this work; encouragement that has often cheered him amidst anxious and responsible labours.

* In October, 1863, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher of Brooklyn, U.S.A., while addressing an audience in the Glasgow City Hall, offered the following testimony as an American:—"No one who has been born and reared in Scotland can know the feeling with which, for the first time, such a one as I have visited this land, classic in song and in history. I have been reared in a country whose history is brief. So vast is it, that one might travel night and day for all the wook, and yet scarcely touch historic ground. Its history is yet to be written; it is yet to be acted. But I come to this land, which, though small, is as full of memories as the heaven is full of stars, and almost as bright. There is not the most insignificant piece of water that does not make my heart thrill with some story of heroism, or some remembered poem; for not only has Scotland had the good fortune to have had men that knew how to make heroic history, but she has reared those bards who have known how to sing her histories. And every steep and every valley, and almost every single league on which my feet have trod, have made me feel as if I was walking in a dream. I never expected to feel my eyes overflow with tears of gladness that I have been permitted in the prime of life, to look upon dear old Scotland. I come to Scotland almost as a pilgrim would go to the shrines of Jerusalem, to see that whose story had startled my imagination from my early years, and I can pay no higher compliment than to say that, having seen some part of Scotland, I am satisfied."

GLASGOW, March, 1863.

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(*) First time Published.—(G.) Gaelic Melody.—Those in Italics are Synonyms.

NAMES OF MELODIES.	PAGE.	FIRST LINE OF WORDS.	AUTHOR.
<i>A Dirge,</i> G 73			
A man's a man for a' that, 37		Is there, for honest poverty,	
<i>A St. Kilda song,</i> 67		<i>Burns.</i>
Aiken Drum, 101		There liv'd a man in our toun,	
*Aikendrum, 101		A warlock cam to our toun,	
Alas! that I cam owre the mair, ... 20		Now westlin' winds and slaughtered guns,	(Peggy)
Alloa House, 46		The spring time returns, and clothes the green plains,	
An thou wert my ain thing, 10		An thou wert my ain thing,	
And ye shall walk in silk attire, ... 15		And ye shall walk in silk attire,	
Andro and his cutty gun, 107		Blythe, blythe, and merry was she,	
Any privation but this, G 118		O'er hill and dale roamin',	
Auld lang syne, 6		Should auld acquaintance be forgot,	
Auld Robin Gray, ... (Modern Set) 7		Young Jamie lo'ed me weel, and sought me for his bride,	<i>Lindsay.</i>
<i>Auld Robin Gray,</i> ... (Old Set) 14			
Auld Rob Morris, 32		There's auld Rob Morris that wons in yon glen,	
Auld springs gie nae price, G 68		She's stately, proud, and shy,	
Aye wauken, O, 19		Simmer's a pleasant time,	
Bannocks o' bear-meal, 48		Bannock o' bear-meal, and bannocks o' barley,	
Barbara Allan, 33		It was in and about the martinmas time,	
Bata a Gharraidh, G 73		The sun shining brightly, but adds to my sorrow!	
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, 34		O, Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,	
Blink o'er the burn, sweet Betty, ... 98		Blink o'er the burn, sweet Betty,	
*Blythe, blythe and merry was she, ... 107			
<i>Blythe was the time,</i> G 97			
Bonnie Bell, 39		The smiling spring comes in rejoicing,	
Bonnie Dundee, 89		O keen blaws the wind o'er the braes o' Gleniffer,	
Bonnie Jean of Aberdeen, 20		There was a lass, and she was fair,	
Bonnie wee thing, 4		Bonnie wee thing, cannie wee thing,	
Braw, braw lads, 22		There's braw, braw lads on Yarrow braes,	
Brose and butter, 118		O Johnnie got brose, brose,	
<i>Buain na rainich,</i> G 85			
Busk ye, busk ye, 9		Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride!	
Ca' the yowes to the knowes, 8			<i>W. Hamilton.</i>
Carle an the king come, 48		Ca' the yowes to the knowes,	
Carronside, 103		Peggy now the king's come,	
<i>Castles in the air,</i> ... (Bonnie Jean) 20		I canna smile, I canna sing,	
			<i>Murray.</i>

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NAMES OF MELODIES.	PAGE.	FIRST LINE OF WORDS.	AUTHOR.
✓ Charlie is my darling, ...	60	O, Charlie is my darling, ...	—
Clout the Cauldron, ...	56	Hae ye ony pots or pans? ...	—
✓ Come o'er the stream, Charlie, ...	G 114	Come o'er the stream, Charlie, dear Charlie, brave Charlie,	Hogg.
Comin' through the rye, ...	44	Oh! dinna ask me gin I lo'e thee, ...	Dundop.
Corn rigs are bonnie, ...	68	Wt heart sincere, I love thee, Bell,	Gray.
Croth Chattoon, ...	G 62		
Crowdy, ...	117	Hae ye seen, at dawn o' mornin', ...	Chalmers.
Dainty Davie, ...	21	Now rosy May comes in wi' flowers,	Burns.
Donald, ...	14	My Highland home, where tempests blow,	Morton.
Doun the burn, Davie, ...	64	Behold, my love, how green the groves,	Burns.
Eppie MacNab, ...	G 104	O saw ye my dear, my Eppie MacNab?	Burns.
Ettrick banks, ...	23	'Twas even—the dewy fields were green, (The lass o' Ballochmyle)	Burns.
Farewell to Lochaber, ...	29	Farewell to Lochaber, farewell to my Jean,	Ramsay.
Fingal's lamentation, ...	G 105	There's a sound on the hill,	Pattison.
Fly we to some desert Isle, ...	G 113	Fly we to some desert Isle,	Tannahill.
For lack of gold she left me, ...	27	For lack of gold she has left me, O,	Austin.
Forneth House, ...	116	Now winter wi' his cloudy brow,	Tannahill.
Forty-second Regiment March, ...	111	(In the garb of old Gaul.)	—
Galashiels, ...	72	Ab, the poor shepherd's mournful fate,	Hamilton.
Gala water, ...	22		
*Gie me a lass wi' a lump o' lan', ...	87	O gie me a lass wi' a lump o' lan',	Ramsay.
Gilderoy, ...	36	The last, the fatal hour is come,	Campbell.
Gin ye meet a bonnie lassie, ...	90	I little reck't that restless love,	M'Lagan.
Glenara, ...	G 109	O heard ye yon pibroch sound sad in the gale?	Campbell.
Gloomy winter's now awa, ...	2	Gloomy winter's now awa,	Tannahill.
Good morrow to your nightcap, ...	26	O what will a' the lads do?	Hogg.
Gordon Castle, ...	23	The simmer sun now blinks again,	R. Gilfillan.
Gu ma slan a chi mi, ...	G 82		
*Hail to the Chief, ...	G 54		
Halloween, ...	41	By Grampian's tow'ring mountains high,	Carmichael.
Hame, hame, hame, ...	2	Hame! hame! hame! O hame fain wad I be!	Cunningham.
Happy may I see thee, ...	G 82	In a simmer gloamin',	Motherwell.
Haud awa frae me, Donald, ...	75	Haud awa, bide awa,	Allan.
Here awa, there awa, ...	70	Here awa, there awa, wand'ring Willie,	Burns.
Here's a health to them that's awa, ...	1	Here's a health to aye I lo'e dear,	Burns.
He's owre the hills that I lo'e weel, ...	G 99	He's owre the hills that I lo'e weel,	Nairne.
Hey Donald, how Donald, ...	G 95	Though simmer smiles on bank and brae,	Tannahill, &c.
Hey, how, my Johnnie lad, ...	76	Hey, how, my Johnnie lad,	Cunningham.
Hey, Jenny, come down to Jock, ...	27	Jocky, he cam here to woo,	—
Hey, tattie, tattie, ...	15		
*Highland boat song, ...	G 54	Hail to the chief who in triumph advances,	Scott.
Highland Mary, ...	12	Ye banks, and braes, and streams around,	Burns.
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, ...	66		
How long and dreary is the nicht, ...	G 119	How lang and dreary is the nicht,	Burns.
How melancholy am I! ...	G 109	There's plenty come to woo me,	Anderson.
<i>I had a horse, and I had nae mair,</i> ...	13		
I haes laid a herrin' in saut, ...	64	I haes laid a herrin' in saut,	Tytler.

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NAMES OF MELODIES.	PAGE.	FIRST LINE OF WORDS.	AUTHOR.
I lo'e nae a laddie but aye,	90	I lo'ed ne'er a laddie but aye,	MacNeil.
I love my love in secret,	35	My Sandy gied to me a ring,	—
I wish my love were in a mire,	37	The world has cross eneuch o' will,	Jamieson.
I'll hap ye wi' my petticoat, (Old Set)	74	I've wander'd east, I've wander'd west, (Jeanie Morrison)	Motherwell.
I'll ne'er return more,	G 63	I'll ne'er return more,	A. Campbell.
I'll never leave thee,	50	One day I heard Mary say, "how shall I leave thee!"	Crawford.
In the garb of old Gaul,	111	In the garb of old Gaul, with the fire of old Rome,	Erskine.
It's a' wae wi' Scotland,	94	It's a' wae wi' Scotland,	—
It was o'er in yon Soa,	G 67	It was o'er in yon Soa, I left lately my dearest,	A. Campbell.
Jocky said to Jenny,	56	Jocky said to Jenny, "Jenny, wilt thou wed?"	—
Jock o' Hazeldean,	57	Why weep ye by the tide, lady!	Scott.
John Anderson, my jo,	11	John Anderson, my jo, John,	Burns.
John o' Badenyon,	97	When first I came to be a man, of twenty years, or so,	Skinner.
Johnnie Cope,	86	Cope sent a letter frae Dunbar,	Skiving.
Johnnie Faa,	31	A wee bird cam to our ha' door,	Glen.
Johnnie's grey breeks,	38	Again rejoicing nature sees,	(Menie) Burns.
Katherine Ogrie,	12		
Kellyburn braes,	111	Owre a' the sweet maidens in England I've seen,	White.
Kind kimmer,	28	My faither has baith gowd and gear,	Paul.
Kind Robin lo'es me,	4	O Robin is my only jo,	—
Lady Anne Bothwell's lament,	69	Baloo, my boy, lie still and sleep,	—
Lady Bernard's lament,	78	Aft hae I by thy cradle sat, and fondly seen thee sleep,	—
Leader haughs and Yarrow,	40	Oh, sisters, there are midnight dreams,	Riddell.
Leander on the bay,	96	The evening sun's gaen doun,	Tannahill.
Let us go, lassie, go,	53		
Lewie Gordon,	18	O send Lewie Gordon hame,	Geddes.
Loch Erroch side,	79	'Twas on a simmer's afternoon,	—
Logan Water,	11	By Logan streams that rin sae deep,	Mayne.
Logie o' Buchan,	17	O Logie o' Buchan, O Logie the laird,	Halket.
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Lord Gregory,	44	Oh, mirk, mirk is this midnight hour,	Burns.
Lord Ronald, my son,	18	O whaur hae ye been, Lord Ronald, my son?	—
Love is the cause of my mourning,	47	By yon roarin' linn a bonnie lass sat,	—
Low down in the broom,	41	My daddie is a cankert carle,	Carueig.
MacGregor of Ruaro,	G 52	From the chase in the mountain,	—
Mary of Castlecary,	95		
Mary of Glenfyne,	G 116	O my lovely Mary,	Pringle.
Mary Scott,	43	Happy's the love which meets return,	Ramsay.
Mary's dream,	(Modern Set) 13	I'll lo'e thee Annie, while the dew,	R. Hamilton.
Mary's dream,	(Old Set) 73	The moon had climb'd the highest hill,	Lowe.
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Miss Admiral Gordon's strathspey	5		
Morna,	G 55	Her hair was like the cromla mist	Allan.
Mor nighean a Ghobharan,	G 97		
Muirland Willie,	59	Hearken and I will tell you hoo,	—
My ain deid Alister,	G 92	Comely tho' black-o'-blee is mine Alister,	—
My ain fireside,	16	O I hae seen great anes, and sat in great ha's,	Hamilton.
My ain kind dearie, O,	70	Will ye gang owre the lea rig?	Reid & Ferguson.

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My darling has deceived me, ...	G 52	O! could'st thou for a moment look,	Parker.
My dear Highland laddie, O, ...	G 97	Blythe was the time when he fe'd wi' my father, O,	Tannahill.
My dearie, an thou dee, ...	40	What ails this heart o' mine!	Blamire.
My dear red-hair'd Donald, ...	G 75	How early I wo'd thee, how dearly I lo'ed thee,	Dick.
My Harry was a gallant gay, ...	G 108	My Harry was a gallant gay,	Burns.
My heart is broken since thy departure, ...	G 102	Red gleams the sun on yon hill-tap,	Couper.
My heart is sur for somebody, ...	89	My heart is sair—I daurna tell,	Burns.
My heart's in the Highlands, ...	G 62	My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here,	Burns.
My jo, Janet, ...	43	Sweet sir, for your courtesie,	—
My lover wounded, ...	G 84	A weary lot is thine, fair maid,	Scott.
My love to-day as heretofore, ...	G 86	Days of sorrow, nights of mourning,	R. Gilfillan.
My love's in Germany, ...	65	My love's in Germanie,	Macneil.
My Nannie, O, ...	55	Behind yon hills where Lugar flows,	Burns.
My only jo and dearie, O, ...	59	—	—
Nancy's to the greenwood gane,	30	Farewell thou stream that winding flows,	Burns.
<i>Nighean a ghreisich,</i> ...	G 66	—	—
Nora's vow, ...	G 81	Hear what Highland Nora said,	Scott.
Now winter's wind, ...	G 83	Now winter's wind sweeps o'er the mountains,	A. Campbell.
O can ye sew cushions! ...	98	O can ye sew cushions! and can ye sew sheets? (A lullaby)	—
O dear mother, what shall I do? ...	57	O dear Peggy, love's beguiling,	Ramsay.
<i>Oh diana ask me gin I lo'e thee,</i> ...	44	—	—
O gin ye were deid, guidman, ...	49	There was a lad was born in Kyle,	Burns.
Oh hon a ri, ...	G 85	Oh hon a ri! there's something wrang,	Hogg.
O lay thy loof in mine, lass, ...	77	O lay thy loof in mine, lass,	Burns.
O let me in this ae nicht, ...	61	O, lassie art thou sleeping yet?	Burns.
O Mally's meek, Mally's sweet,	117	O Mally's meek, Mally's sweet,	Burns.
O Mary is my only joy, ...	G 94	O Mary is my only joy,	Hogg.
O my love leave me not, ...	G 93	O my love! leave me not,	Grant.
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*O saw ye my wee thing? ...	95	O saw ye my wee thing? saw ye my ain thing?	Macneil.
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O Willie brew'd a peck o' maut,	113	O, Willie brew'd a peck o' maut,	Burns.
*O young Philander lo'ed me lang, ...	62	O young Philander lo'ed me lang,	—
*Och, hey! Johnnie lad, ...	76	Och, hey! Johnnie lad,	Tannahill.
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<i>One day I heard Mary say,</i> ...	50	Of a' the airts the wind can blaw,	Burns.
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Sandy is my only love,	G 102	Oh! sing from thy spray,	—
Saw ye Johnnie comin',	16	Saw ye Johnnie comin', quo' she,	—
Scots! wha hae,	15	Scots, wha hae wi' Wallace bled!	Burns.
She rose and let me in,	93	In vain will spring her Gowans spread,	Burtt.
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She's gone!	G 63	She's gone! while we wonder,	Grierson.
Skye air,	G 53	Whaur hae ye been roamin', roamin',	Parker.
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The boatie rows,	99	O, weel may the boatie row,	Ewen.
The boatman,	77	Sing on, sing on, my bonnie bird,	Hogg.
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The bonniest lass in a' the world,	110	A' kin's o' lads and men I see,	Polin.
The border widow's lament,	112	My love built me a bonnie bouri,	—
The braes aboon Bonaw,	107	Wilt thou go my bonnie lassie?	W. Gilfillan.
The braes of Ballendean,	38	Flow gently sweet Afton, among thy green braes,	Burns.
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*The Gaberlunzie man,	84	The pawkie auld carle cam owre the lea,	James V.
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<i>The lass of Livingstone,</i>	120	A bonnier lass there never was, the sun ne'er shone the like upon, <i>Jaap.</i>	
<i>The lass o' Patie's Mill,</i>	42	The lass o' Patie's mill,	<i>Ramsay.</i>
<i>The last time I cam o'er the muir,</i> ...	20		
<i>The lox rigg,</i>	70		
<i>The lone vale,</i>	G 106	How sweet this lone vale, and how sacred to feeling, ...	<i>Erskine.</i>
<i>The Lowlands o' Holland,</i>	39	The love that I had chosen,	—
<i>The maid of Isla,</i>	G 83	Rising o'er the heaving billow,	<i>Dunbar.</i>
<i>The maid of Selma,</i>	G 112	In the hall I lay at night,	<i>Ossian.</i>
<i>The maids of Arrochar,</i> ...	G 60	In life's sunny morning, by Esk's winding stream, ...	<i>Smart.</i>
<i>The Maid that tends the Goats,</i> ...	G 54	Up amang yon clifly rocks, ...	<i>Dudgeon.</i>
<i>The Marquis of Huntly's snuff mill,</i> ...	116		
<i>The mill, mill, O,</i>	24	When wild war's deadly blast was blown, ...	<i>Burns.</i>
<i>The muckin' o' Geordie's byre,</i> ...	74	My heart is a-breaking, dear tittle, ...	<i>Burns.</i>
<i>The Northern lass,</i>	69	Farewell, ye haunts of joy, farewell,	<i>Ryland.</i>
<i>The Pier of Leith,</i>	58	Young Philander lo'ed me lang,	—
<i>The piper o' Dundee,</i>	26		
<i>The recollection of that day,</i> ...	G 96	O Mary turn awa,	<i>Gall.</i>
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<i>The rowan tree,</i>	7	Oh! Jeanie Graham, Oh! Jeanie Graham, thou'rt dearer far to me, <i>MacDonald.</i>	
<i>The ruffian's rant,</i>	3		
<i>The sea mew,</i>	G 66	The stars are all burning cheerily, cheerily,	<i>Wilson.</i>
<i>The siller crown,</i>	15		
<i>The soger laddie,</i>	85	My soger laddie is over the sea,	<i>Ramsay.</i>
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<i>The souters o' Selkirk,</i>	100	It's up wi' the souters o' Selkirk,	—
<i>The three carles o' Buchanan,</i> ...	G 53	Let us go, lassie go,	<i>Tannahill.</i>
<i>The tither morn, when I, forlorn,</i> ...	82	The tither morn, when I, forlorn,	<i>Burns.</i>
<i>The waefu' heart,</i>	33	Gin livin' worth could win my heart,	<i>Blamire.</i>
* <i>The water o' Dee,</i>	124	A waddin'! a waddin'! a waddin'! ye ken,	—
<i>The waukin' o' the fauld,</i>	31	My Peggy is a young thing,	<i>Ramsay.</i>
<i>The weary pund o' tow,</i>	87	The weary pund, the weary pund,	<i>Burns.</i>
<i>The wee, wee man,</i>	49	Gin ye hae pence, ye will hae sense,	<i>Rodger.</i>
<i>The yellow-hair'd laddie,</i>	1	My yellow-hair'd laddie's awa o'er the plain,	—
<i>There's cauld kail in Aberdeen,</i> ...	21	I've coft a stane o' haslock woo'	<i>Laing.</i>
<i>There's my thumb, I'll ne'er beguile thee,</i> ...	50	Betty, early gone a-Maying,	<i>Ramsay.</i>
<i>There's nae luck about the house,</i> ...	83	And are ye sure the news is true?	<i>Adams.</i>
<i>There was a lad was born in Kyle,</i> ...	49		
<i>This is no my ain house,</i>	92	O this is no my ain lassie,	<i>Burns.</i>
<i>Thou art gane awa frae me, Mary,</i> ...	19	Thou art gane awa, thou art gane awa,	—
<i>Through the wood, laddie,</i>	22	Though woods now are bonnie, and mornings are clear,	<i>Ramsay.</i>
<i>Thy cheek is o' the rose's hue,</i> ...	59	Thy cheek is o' the rose's hue,	<i>Gall.</i>
<i>To daunton me,</i>	104	The bluid red rose at Yule may blaw,	<i>Burns.</i>
<i>Todlin' hame,</i>	58	When I've a saxpence under my thoom,	—
<i>Tweedside,</i>	6	What beauties does Flora disclose!	<i>Crawford.</i>
<i>Twine weel the plaiden,</i>	97	Young Peggy blooms our bonniest lass,	<i>Burns.</i>
<i>Up amang yon clifly rocks,</i>	54		
<i>Up in the morning early,</i>	105	Cauld blows the wind frae north to south,	<i>J. Hamilton.</i>
✓ <i>Wae's me for Prince Charlie,</i>	31		
Wae's my heart that we should sunder,	10	With broken words, and downcast eyes,	<i>Ramsay.</i>

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<i>Wap at the widow my laddie,</i>	81	The widow can bake, and the widow can brew,	<i>Ramsay.</i>
<i>We've a bonnie wee flower,</i>	5	O sweet are the blossoms o' the hawthorn tree,	<i>Hetherington.</i>
<i>What ails this heart o' mine?</i>	40		
<i>When the kye come hame,</i>	29	Come all ye jolly shepherds,	<i>Hogg.</i>
<i>Where will bonnie Annie lie?</i>	115	O stay, sweet warbling woodlark, stay,	<i>Burns.</i>
<i>Whistle owre the lave o't,</i>	78	First when Maggie was my care,	<i>Burns.</i>
<i>Widow are ye wauken?</i>	80	I had a horse, and I had nae mair,	—
<i>Will ye go to Sheriffmuir?</i> G	88	Will ye go to Sheriffmuir?	—
<i>Wilt thou be my dearie?</i> G	66	Wilt thou be my dearie?	<i>Burns.</i>
<i>Woo'd and married and a',</i>	79	The bride cam oot o' the byre,	—
<i>Ye banks and braes,</i>	24	Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon,	<i>Burns.</i>
<i>Ye Jacobites by name,</i>	65		
<i>Young Philander lo'ed me lang,</i>	58		

THE YELLOW-HAIR'D LADDIE.

MY yellow-hair'd laddie's awa' o'er the plain,
 While in sorrow behind I am forc'd to remain;
 Though blue bells and v'llets the hedges adorn,
 Though trees are in blossom, and sweet blows the thorn,
 No pleasure they give me, in vain they look gay;
 There's nothing can please now, my laddie's away.
 Forlorn I sit singing, and this is the strain,
 'Haste, haste, my dear laddie, to me back again.'

When lads and their lasses are on the green met,
 They dance and they sing without care or regret,
 Contented and happy, with hearts full of glee,
 I can't without envy their merriment see;
 Those pleasures offend me, my laddie's not there,
 No pleasures I relish that he cannot share;
 It makes me to sigh, I from tears scarce refrain;
 I wish my dear laddie would come back again.

4

HERE'S A HEALTH TO ANE I LO'E DEAR.

Tune—"Here's a health to them that's awa'."

HERE'S a health to ane I lo'e dear—
 Here's a health to ane I lo'e dear;
 Thou art sweet as the smile when kind lovers meet,
 And soft as their parting tear, Jessie!

Although thou maun never be mine—
 Although even hope is denied—
 'Tis sweeter for thee despairing,
 Than aught in the world beside, Jessie!

I mourn through the gay gaudy day,
 As hopeless I muse on thy charms;
 But welcome the dream o' sweet slumber,
 For then I am lock'd in thy arms, Jessie!

I guess by the dear angel smile,
 I guess by the love-rolling e'e;
 But why urge the tender confession,
 'Gainst fortune's fell cruel decree, Jessie!

Burns.

N^o 1. — THE YELLOW HAIR'D LADDIE.

Slow.
Grazioso.

A musical score for two voices and piano. The vocal parts are in treble clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The first system starts with a piano introduction followed by two staves of vocal music. The second system begins with a piano solo section. The vocal parts enter with a melodic line, divided into measures 1st and 2nd. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'cres.'. The vocal parts end with a final melodic line.

1st 2nd

mf *cres.*

1st 2nd

N^o 2. — HERE'S A HEALTH TO THEM THAT'S AWA.

Slow.

A musical score for two voices and piano. The vocal parts are in treble clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The score consists of three systems. The first system starts with a piano introduction followed by two staves of vocal music. The second system begins with a piano solo section. The vocal parts enter with a melodic line, divided into measures 1st and 2nd. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings like 'p' and 'pp'. The vocal parts end with a final melodic line.

p

pp

p *pp*

N^o 3.—GLOOMY WINTER'S NOW AWA. (Lord Balgonie's favorite)*Moderato.*

N^o 4.—HAME, HAME, HAME.**With melancholy.*

* THIS FAVORITE TUNE IS EVIDENTLY ADAPTED FROM "THE BRIDEGROOM CRAT" SEE NO. 28, 2ND. BOOK.

GLOOMY WINTER'S NOW AWA'.

GLOOMY winter's now awa',
 Saft the westlin' breezes blaw:
 'Mang the birks o' Stanley-Shaw
 The mavis sings fit' cheerie, O.
 Sweet the craw-flow'r's early bell
 Decks Gleniffer's dewy dell,
 Blooming like thy bonnie sel',
 My young, my artless dearie, O.
 Come, my lassie, let us stray
 Owre Glenkiloch's sunny brae,
 Blythely spend the gowden day
 'Midst joys that never wearie, O.

Tow'ring o'er the Newton woods,
 Laverocks fan the snaw-white clouds;
 Siller saughs, wi' downie buds,
 Adorn the banks sae brierie, O.
 Round the sylvan fairy nooks,
 Feath'ry braikens fringe the rocks,
 'Nesth the brae the burnie jouks,
 And ilk thing is cheerie, O.
 Trees may bud, and birds may sing,
 Flowers may bloom, and verdure spring
 Joy to me they canna bring,
 Unless wi' thee, my dearie, O.

Tannahill.

HAME, HAME, HAME.

Hame! hame! hame! O hame fain wad I be!
 Hame, hame, hame, to my ain countrie!
 When the flower is i' the bud, and the leaf is on the tree,
 The lark shall sing me hame to my ain countrie.
 When the flower is i' the bud, and the leaf is on the tree,
 The lark shall sing me hame to my ain countrie.

Hame! hame! hame! O hame fain wad I be!
 Hame, hame, hame, to my ain countrie!
 For the sun through the mirk seems to promise to me,
 I'll shine on ye yet in your ain countrie.
 For the sun through the mirk seems to promise to me,
 I'll shine on ye yet in your ain countrie.

Allan Cunningham.

ROY'S WIFE.

Roy's wife of Aldivalloch,
Roy's wife of Aldivalloch,
Wat ye how she cheated me,
As I cam' o'er the braes of Balloch?

She vow'd, she swore she wad be mine;
She said she lo'ed me best of ony;
But ah! the fickle, faithless quean,
She's ta'en the earle, and left her Johnnie.
Roy's wife of Aldivalloch,
Roy's wife of Aldivalloch,
Wat ye how she cheated me,
As I cam' o'er the braes of Balloch?

O, she was a cantie quean,
Weel could she dance the Highland wallock,

How happy I, had she been mine,
Or I'd been Roy of Aldivalloch.
Roy's wife of Aldivalloch,
Roy's wife of Aldivalloch,
Wat ye how she cheated me,
As I cam' o'er the braes of Balloch?

Her hair sae fair, her een sae clear,
Her wee bit mou' sae sweet and bonnie:
To me she ever will be dear,
Though she's for ever left her Johnnie.
Roy's wife of Aldivalloch,
Roy's wife of Aldivalloch,
Wat ye how she cheated me,
As I cam' o'er the braes of Balloch?

Mrs. Grant, of Carron.

MY BOY, TAMMY.

"WHAUR hae ye been a' day,
My boy, Tammy?
O whaur hae ye been a' day,
My boy, Tammy?"
"I've been by burn and flow'ry brae,
Meadow green and mountain grey,
Courting o' this young thing.
Just come frae her mammy."
"Whaur gut ye that young thing,
My boy, Tammy?
And whaur gut ye that young thing,
My boy, Tammy?"

"I got her doun in yonder howe,
Smilin' on a bonnie knowe,
Herdin' ae wee lamb and yowe,
For her poor mammy."
"What said ye to the bonnie bairn,
My boy, Tammy?
What said ye to the bonnie bairn,
My boy, Tammy?"
"I prais'd her een, sae lovely blue,
Her dimpled cheek and cherry mou';—
I preid it aft as ye may trow!—
She said she'd tell her mammy!"

Macneil.

N^o 5.—ROY'S WIFE OF ALDIVALLOCH.

(Ruffian's Rant).

Moderate.

The musical score for No. 5 consists of four systems of music for piano. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music includes various dynamics like forte, piano, and crescendo, and performance instructions like "rit." and "Tempo".

N^o 6.—MY BOY TAMMY.**Not too quick but lightly.*

The musical score for No. 6 consists of two systems of music for piano. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music includes dynamics like forte, piano, and mezzo-forte, and performance instructions like "mf" and "f".

* ADAPTED FROM THE LIVELY AIR "MUIRLAND WILLIE".

N^o 7. — KIND ROBIN LO'ES ME.*Rather slow and with feeling.*

Musical score for 'Kind Robin Lo'es Me.' in common time, key of C major. The score consists of three staves. The top staff shows a melody line with eighth and sixteenth notes, accompanied by a harmonic bass line. The middle staff continues the harmonic bass line. The bottom staff provides a harmonic bass line. The music is marked with dynamics such as p (piano) and f (forte).

N^o 8. — BONNIE WEE THING.*Tenderly and Moderate.*

Musical score for 'Bonnie Wee Thing.' in common time, key of C major. The score consists of three staves. The top staff shows a melody line with eighth and sixteenth notes, accompanied by a harmonic bass line. The middle staff continues the harmonic bass line. The bottom staff provides a harmonic bass line. The music is marked with dynamics such as mf (mezzo-forte), p (piano), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The score concludes with a final dynamic marking of *dim.*

KIND ROBIN LO'ES ME.

O ROBIN is my only jo,
 O Robin has the art to lo'e,
 So to his suit I mean to bow,
 Because I ken he lo'es me.
 O happy, happy was the shower,
 That led me to his birken bower,
 Whaur first of love I felt the power,
 And ken'd that Robin lo'ed me.
 He's tall and sonsy, frank and free,
 He's lo'ed by a', and dear to me,
 Wi' him I'd live, wi' him I'd dee,
 Because my Robin lo'es me.

My titty, Mary, said to me,
 Our courtship but a joke wad be,
 And I, or lang, be made to see,
 That Robin did na lo'e me.
 But little kens she what has been,
 Me and my honest Rob between,
 And in his wooin', O sae keen,
 Kind Robin is that lo'es me.
 Then fly, ye lazy hours, away,
 And hasten on the happy day,
 When "join your hands," Mess John shall say,
 And mak' him mine that lo'es me.

BONNIE WEE THING.

BONNIE wee thing, cannie wee thing,
 Lovely wee thing, wert thou mine,
 I wad wear thee in my bosom,
 Lest my jewel I should tine.
 Wistfully I look and languish
 In that bonnie face o' thine;
 And my heart it stounds wi' anguish,
 Lest my wee thing be na mine.

Wit, and grace, and love, and beauty,
 In ae constellation shine;
 To adore thee is my duty,
 Goddess o' this soul o' mine!
 Bonnie wee thing, cannie wee thing,
 Lovely wee thing, wert thou mine,
 I wad wear thee in my bosom,
 Lest my jewel I should tine.

Burns.

OF A THE AIRTS THE WIND CAN BLOW.

Or a' the airts the wind can blow,
I dearly like the west;
For there the bonnie lassie lives,
The lass that I lo'e best:
Though wild woods grow, and rivers row,
Wi' mony a hill between,
Baith day and night, my fancy's flight
Is ever wi' my Jean.

I see her in the dewy flow'r,
Sae lovely, sweet, and fair;
I hear her voice in ilka bird,
Wi' music charm the air:
There's not a bonnie flower that springs,
By fountain, shaw, or green,
Nor yet a bonnie bird that sings,
But minds me o' my Jean.

Burns.

THE HAWTHORN TREE.

Tune—"We've a bonnie wee flower," or "The Brier Bush."

O SWEET are the blossoms o' the hawthorn tree,
The bonnie milky blossoms o' the hawthorn tree,
When the soft wastlin' wind, as it wanders owre the lea,
Comes laden wi' the breath o' the hawthorn tree.

O lovely is the rose in the dewy month o' June,
And the lily gently bending 'neath the sunny noon;
But the dewy rose, nor lily fair, is half sae sweet to me,
As the bonnie milky blossoms o' the hawthorn tree.

O, blythe at fair and market fu' often ha'e I been,
And wi' a crony frank and leal some happy hours Pye seen;

But the blithest hours I e'er enjoy'd were shar'd, my
love, wi' thee,
In the gloamin', 'neath the bonnie bonnie hawthorn tree.

But still maun be the pulse that wakes this glowing
heart of mine,
For me nae mair the spring maun bud, nor summer
blossoms shine,
And low maun be my hame, sweet maid, ere I be false
to thee,
Or forget the vows I breath'd beneath the hawthorn tree.

Rev. W. Hetherington, A.M.

Nº 9.—OF A' THE AIRTS THE WIND CAN BLOW.*

Moderate.

The musical score consists of four staves of piano music. The first staff uses a treble clef and common time, with dynamics 'p' and 'mf'. The second staff uses a bass clef and common time, with dynamics 'cres.' and 'p'. The third staff uses a treble clef and common time, with dynamics 'p' and 'mf'. The fourth staff uses a bass clef and common time, with dynamics 'p' and 'mf'. The music features various note values and rests, with some notes having stems pointing upwards and others downwards.

Nº 10.—WE'VE A BONNIE WEE FLOWER. (The Brier Bush.)

Moderate.

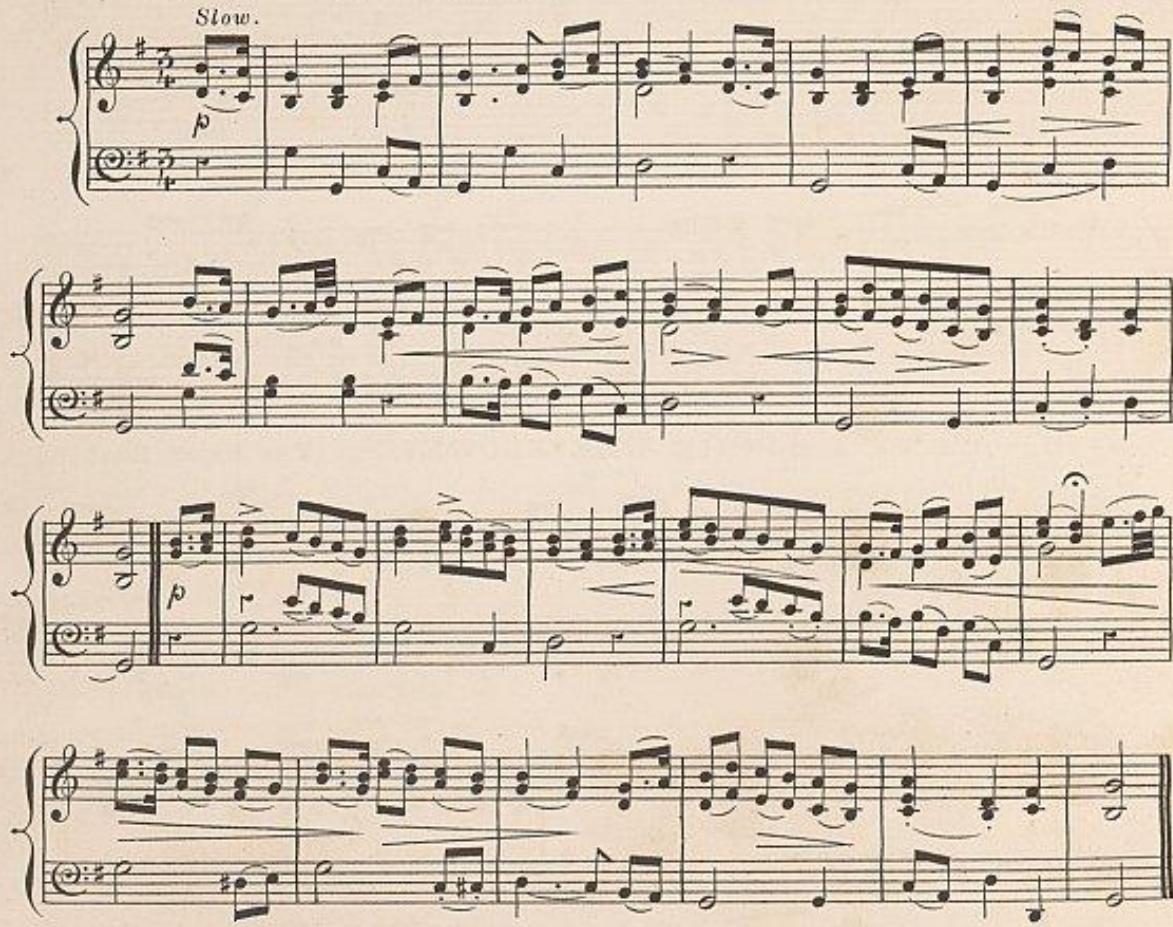
The musical score consists of two staves of piano music. The first staff uses a treble clef and common time, with a dynamic marking 'mf'. The second staff uses a bass clef and common time, with dynamics 'p' and 'dim.'. The music features various note values and rests, with some notes having stems pointing upwards and others downwards.

*ADAPTED BY MARSHALL FROM "THE LOWLANDS OF HOLLAND" AND CALLED BY HIM "MISS ADMIRAL GORDON'S STRATHSPEY".

Nº 11.— AULD LANG SYNE.

Moderate.

Nº 12.— TWEEDSIDE.

Slow.

AULD LANG SYNE.

SHOULD auld acquaintance be forgot,

And never brought to min'?

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,

And days o' lang syne?

For auld lang syne, my dear,

For auld lang syne,

We'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,

For auld lang syne.

We twa hae run about the braes,

And pu'd the gowans fine;

But we've wander'd mony a weary fit,

Sin' auld lang syne.

For auld lang syne, &c.

We twa hae paid'l in the burn,

Frae mornin' sun till dine;

But seas between us braid hae roar'd,

Sin' auld lang syne.

For auld lang syne, &c.

And there's a han' my trusty frien',

And gie's a hand o' thine;

And we'll tak' a richt guid willie waught,

For auld lang syne.

For auld lang syne, &c.

And surely ye'll be your pint-stoup,

And surely I'll be mine;

And we'll tak' a cup o' kindness yet,

For auld lang syne.

For auld lang syne, &c.

Burns.

T W E E D S I D E .

WHAT beauties does Flora disclose!

How sweet are her smiles upon Tweed!

Yet Mary's still sweeter than those,

Both nature and fancy exceed.

No daisy, nor sweet blushing rose,

Not all the gay flow'rs of the field,

Not Tweed, gliding gently through those,

Such beauty and pleasure does yield.

Tis she does the virgins excel;

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 morn where they feed?

Shall I seek them on sweet-winding Tay?

Or the pleasanter banks of the Tweed?

Robert Crawford.

AULD ROBIN GRAY.

YOUNG Jamie lo'ed me weel, and sought me for his bride;
 But saving a crown he had naething else beside,
 To mak' the crown a pound, my Jamie gned to sea;
 And the crown and the pound, they were baith for me!

 He hadn'a been awa' a week but only twa,
 When my mither she fell sick, and the cow was stown awa':
 My father brak his arm—my Jamie at the sea—
 And auld Robin Gray cam' a-courtin' me.

My father couldna work—my mither couldna spin;
 I toil'd day and night, but their bread I couldna win;
 Auld Rob maintain'd them baith, and, wi' tears in his e'e,
 Said, "Jenny, for their sakes, will you marry me?"

My heart it said na, and I look'd for Jamie back;
 But hard blew the winds, and his ship was a wrack:
 His ship it was a wrack! Why didna Jenny dee?
 And wherefore was I spar'd to cry, Wae is me!

Lady Ann Lindsay.

(For the whole of this Ballad, see Page 14.)

JEANIE GRAHAM.

Tune—“The Rowan Tree.”

Oh! Jeanie Graham, oh! Jeanie Graham thou'rt dearer
 far to me,
 Than summer to a weary soul upon a wint'ry sea;
 Thy walk is like a silver cloud abune the deep green hills,
 Thy voice is sweeter than the sang o' bonnie leesome rills,
 O Jeanie Graham!

Oh! Jeanie Graham, thy very name is music to my ear,
 Thy lightsome step, thy merry laugh, thine e'e sae bright
 and clear;
 The melody o' life an' love dwells in that heart o' thine;
 Oh! what a prince of joys were I, if, Jeanie, thou wert mine!
 O Jeanie Graham!

James Macdonald.

Nº 13. — AULD ROBIN GRAY.*

(Modern Set.)

Slow and with great expression.

Nº 14. — THE ROWAN TREE.

Moderate with feeling.

* THOUGH THIS AIR APPEARS IN MOST SCOTCH COLLECTIONS, IT IS IN REALITY AN ENGLISH TUNE, COMPOSED BY THE REV. W. LEEVES.—FOR THE PROPER TUNE FOR THE BALLAD OF "AULD ROBIN GRAY," SEE "THE BRIDEGROOM GRAT," BOOK 2ND, NO. 28.

Nº 15.—THE BROOM O' COWDEN KNOWES.

Slow.

Sheet music for 'The Broom o' Cowden Knowes'. The music is in common time, key of G major (two sharps). It consists of four systems of musical notation, each with two staves: treble and bass. The first system starts with a dynamic 'p'. The second system begins with a dynamic 'mf'. The third system begins with a dynamic 'p'. The fourth system ends with a dynamic 'rall.'. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having horizontal dashes or stems pointing in different directions. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and measures within a system are connected by horizontal bar lines.

Nº 16.—CA' THE EWES TO THE KNOWES.

Slow with expression.

Sheet music for 'Ca' the Ewes to the Knowes'. The music is in common time, key of G major (two sharps). It consists of two systems of musical notation, each with two staves: treble and bass. The first system starts with a dynamic 'p'. The second system begins with a dynamic 'p'. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having horizontal dashes or stems pointing in different directions. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and measures within a system are connected by horizontal bar lines.

THE BROOM O' THE COWDENKNOWES.

O my lov'd song is of the broom,
The broom o' the Cowdenknowes;
For sure, so sweet, so soft a bloom,
Elsewhere there never grows,
O, the broom, the bonnie, bonnie broom,
The broom o' the Cowdenknowes;
I wish I were at hame again,
Where the broom sae sweetly grows.
O, the broom, the bonnie, bonnie broom!

Not Teviot braes, so green and gay,
May with this broom compare;
Not Yarrow banks in flowery May,
Nor the bush aboon Traquair.

O, the broom, the bonnie, bonnie broom,
The broom o' the Cowdenknowes;
I wish I were at hame again,
Where the broom sae sweetly grows.
O, the broom, the bonnie, bonnie broom!

More pleasing far are Cowdenknowes,
My peaceful, happy home,
Where I was wont to milk my yowes,
At e'en, amang the broom.
O, the broom, the bonnie, bonnie broom,
The broom o' the Cowdenknowes;
I wish I were at hame again,
Where the broom sae sweetly grows.
O, the broom, the bonnie, bonnie broom!

Robert Crawford.

(The Chorus is the original one, slightly altered.)

CA' THE YOWES TO THE KNOWES.

Ca' the yowes to the knowes,
Ca' them whaur the heather grows,
Ca' them whaur the burnie rows,
My bonnie dearie.
As I gae down the water side,
O there I met my shepherd lad,
He row'd me sweetly in his plaid,
And ca'd me his dearie.

Ca' the yowes to the knowes,
Ca' them whaur the heather grows,
Ca' them whaur the burnie rows,
My bonnie dearie.
"Will ye gang doon the water side?
And see the waves sae sweetly glide,
Beneath the hazels spreading wide;
The moon shines fu' clearly."

Ca' the yowes to the knowes,
Ca' them whaur the heather grows,
Ca' them whaur the burnie rows,
My bonnie dearie.
"Nor ghaist nor bogle shalt thou fear,
For thou'rt to love and heav'n sae dear,
That nocht of ill may come thee near,
My ain bonnie dearie."

Ca' the yowes to the knowes,
Ca' them whaur the heather grows,
Ca' them whaur the burnie rows,
My bonnie dearie.
"While waters wimples to the sea,
While day blinks in the lift sae hie,
Till clay-cauld death shall blin' my e'e,
Ye'll aye be my dearie."
Ca' the yowes, &c.

Burns

THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

I've seen the smiling
Of Fortune beguiling;
I've tasted her pleasures, and felt her decay;
Sweet was her blessing,
And kind her caressing;
But now they are fled—they are fled far away.

I've seen the forest
Adorned the foremost
With flowers o' the fairest, baith pleasant and gay;
Sae bonnie was their blooming!
Their scent the air perfuming!
But now they are wither'd and a' wiede away.

I've seen the morning
With gold the hills adorning,
And loud tempest roaring before parting day.
I've seen Tweed's silver streams,
Glitt'ring in the sunny beams,
Grow drunlie and dark as they roll'd on their way.

Oh, fickle Fortune,
Why this cruel sporting?
Why thus perplex us, poor sons of a day?
Thy frown cannot fear me,
Thy smile cannot cheer me,
Since the Flowers of the Forest are a' wiede away!

Mrs. Cockburn.

THE BRAES OF YARROW.

"Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride!
Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow!
Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie, bonnie bride,
And think nae mair of the braes of Yarrow.
O weip, weip not, my bonnie, bonnie bride,
O weip, weip not, my winsome marrow!
Nor let thy heart lament to leave,
Pu'ing the barks on the braes of Yarrow."

"How can I busk a bonnie, bonnie bride?
How can I busk a winsome marrow?
Can I lo'e him on the banks o' Tweed,
That slew my love on the braes o' Yarrow?
O, Yarrow fields, may never, never rain,
Nor dew thy tender blossoms cover!
For there was basely slain my love,
My love as he'd not been a lover!"

William Hamilton.

Nº 17. — THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

Slow.

2

Nº 18. — BUSK YE, BUSK YE.

Sweetly and moderately.

Tempo.
eres. e rall.

Nº 19.—AN THOU WERT MY AIN THING.
Slowly and sweetly.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a dynamic of *p*. The middle staff is for the piano, with a dynamic of *mf*. The bottom staff is for the piano, with a dynamic of *rall.*. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having horizontal dashes through them. The tempo is indicated as *Tempo.* The piano part shows a variety of chords and rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note and sixteenth-note figures.

Nº 20.—WAE'S MY HEART THAT WE SHOULD SUNDER.
Slow.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a dynamic of *p*. The middle staff is for the piano, with a dynamic of *p*. The bottom staff is for the piano, with a dynamic of *rall.*. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having horizontal dashes through them. The piano part shows a variety of chords and rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note and sixteenth-note figures. The vocal line features several eighth-note groups and some sustained notes.

AN THOU WERT MY AIN THING.

AN thou wert my ain thing,
O I would lo'e thee, I would lo'e thee;
An thou wert my ain thing,
How dearly would I lo'e thee!

Then I would clasp thee in my arms,
Then I'd secure thee from all harms,
For above mortal thou hast charms:
How dearly do I lo'e thee!

An thou wert, &c.

Of race divine thou needs must be,
Since nothing earthly equals thee,
So I must still presumptuous be,
To show how much I lo'e thee!

An thou wert, &c.

To merit I no claim can make,
But that I lo'e, and for your sake,
What man can name, I'll undertake,
So dearly do I lo'e thee!

An thou wert, &c.

WAE'S MY HEART THAT WE SHOULD SUNDER.

WITH broken words, and downcast eyes,
Poor Colin spoke his passion tender;
And, parting with his Lizzy, cries,
"Ah! wae's my heart that we should sunder.
Chain'd to thy charms, I cannot range,
No beauty new my love shall hinder;
Nor time, nor place, shall ever change
My vows, though we're obliged to sunder.

O Lizzy, thou wilt never know
A truer love, a heart that's kinder,
From thee with pain I'm forc'd to go,
It breaks my heart that we should sunder.
Then seal a promise with a kiss,
Always to love me while I wander,
And my blest hope shall aye be this—
We'll meet again and never sunder."

Rameay.

(abridged, and slightly altered.)

JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO.

JOHN ANDERSON, my jo, John,
 When we were first acquaint,
 Your locks were like the raven,
 Your bonnie brow was brent;
 But now your brow is bald, John,
 Your locks are like the snaw,
 But blessings on your frosty pow,
 John Anderson, my jo.

John Anderson, my jo, John,
 We clamb the hill thegither,
 And mony a canty day, John,
 We've had wi' ane anither;
 Now we maun totter down, John,
 But hand in hand we'll go,
 And we'll sleep thegither at the foot,
 John Anderson, my jo.

Burns

LOGAN BRAES.

Tune—"Logan Water."

By Logan's streams that rin sae deep,
 Fu' aft wi' glee I've herded sheep;
 I've herded sheep, or gather'd slaes,
 Wi' my dear lad, on Logan braes.
 But wae's my heart! thae days are gane,
 And I, wi' grief, may herd alone;
 While my dear lad maun face his faes,
 Far, far frae me, an' Logan braes.

Nae mair at Logan kirk will be
 Atween the preachings meet wi' me;
 Will meet wi' me, or when it's mirk,
 Convoy me hame frae Logan kirk.
 I weel may sing thae days are gane—
 Frae kirk an' fair I come alone,
 While my dear lad maun face his faes,
 Far, far frae me, an' Logan braes!

John Mayne.

Nº 21.— JOHN ANDERSON MY JO.

Plaintive.

Musical score for No. 21, featuring three staves of music for voice and piano. The key signature is C minor. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, with dynamics including *p*, *mf*, and *rit.*. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

Nº 22.— LOGAN WATER.

Slow.

Musical score for No. 22, featuring three staves of music for voice and piano. The key signature is C minor. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, with dynamics including *p*, *mf*, *piu f*, and *rall.*. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. A tempo marking 'Tempo.' is indicated above the third staff.

Nº 23.— HIGHLAND MARY.

(Katherine Ogie.)

Slow with much feeling.

The musical score for "Highland Mary" consists of three staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a dynamic of *dolce*. The middle staff is for the piano, with dynamics *cres.*, *dim.*, and *mf*. The bottom staff is also for the piano. The music is in common time and includes various note heads and rests.

Nº 24.— TAK' YOUR AULD CLOAK ABOUT YE.

Moderate and rather lively.

The musical score for "Tak' Your Auld Cloak About Ye" consists of three staves. The top staff is for the voice, with a dynamic of *mf*. The middle staff is for the piano, with a dynamic of *cres.*. The bottom staff is also for the piano. The music is in common time and includes various note heads and rests.

HIGHLAND MARY.

Tune—“Katherine Ogie.”

YE banks, and braes, and streams around
The castle o' Montgomery,
Green be your woods, and fair your flow'rs,
Your waters never drumlie!
There simmer first unfauld her robes,
And there the langest tarry!
For there I took the last fareweel,
O' my sweet Highland Mary.

How sweetly bloom'd the gay green birk,
How rich the hawthorn's blossom,
As underneath their fragrant shade,
I clasp'd her to my bosom!
The golden hours, on angel wings,
Flew o'er me and my dearie;
For dear to me as light and life,
Was my sweet Highland Mary.

Wi' mony a vow, and lock'd embrace,
Our parting was fu' tender;
And pledging aft to meet again,
We tore ourselves asunder:
But, oh! fell death's untimely frost,
That nipt my flow'r so early!
Now green's the sod, and cauld's the clay,
That wraps my Highland Mary!

O pale, pale now those rosy lips,
I aft ha' kiss'd sae fondly!
And clos'd for aye the sparkling glance,
That dwelt on me sae kindly;
And moulderling now in silent dust,
That heart that lo'ed me dearly!
But still within my bosom's core,
Shall live my Highland Mary.

Burns.

TAK' YOUR AULD CLOAK ABOUT YE.

In winter, when the rain rain'd cauld,
And frost and snow on ilka hill,
And Boreas, wi' his blasts sae bauld,
Was threatnain' a' our kye to kill:
Then Bell, my wife, who lo'es nae strife,
She said to me richt hastilie,
“Get up, guidman, save Crummie's life,
And tak' your auld cloak about ye.”

My Crummie is a usefu' cow,
And she is come o' a good kin';
Aft has she wet the bairns' mou',
And I am laith that she should tyne;
Get up, guidman, it is fu' time,
The sun shines in the lift sae hie;
Sloth never made a gracious end;
Gae tak' your auld cloak about ye.”

“My cloak was ance a guid grey cloak,
When it was fitting for my wear,
But now it's scantly worth a groat,
For I ha'e worn't this threty year:
Let's spend the gear that we ha'e won,
We little ken the day we'll dee;
Then I'll be proud, since I ha'e sworn
To ha'e a new cloak about me.”

“In days when our King Robert rang,
His trews they cost but half a croun;
He said they were a great ower dear,
And ca'd the tailor thief and loon:

He was a king that wore a croun,
And thou'rt a man o' laigh degree;
It's pride puts a' the country doon;
Sae tak' your auld cloak about ye.”

“Ilka land has its ain laigh,
Ilk kind o' corn has its ain hool;
I think the wairld is a' gane wrang.
When ilka wife her man wad rule:
Do ye no see Rob, Jock, and Hab,
As they are girdled gallantlie,
While I sit burklin i' the ase?—
I'll ha'e a new cloak about me.”

“Guidman, I wat it's threty year
Sin' we did ane another ken;
And we ha'e had abeen us twa,
O' lads and bonnie lasses ten:
Now they are women grown and men,
I wish and pray weel may they be;
If you would prove a guid husband,
E'en tak' your auld cloak about ye.”

Bell, my wife, she lo'es nae strife,
But she would guide me, if she can;
And to maintain an easy life,
I aft maun yield, though I'm guidman:
Nocht's to be won at woman's han',
Unless ye gie her a' the plea;
Then I'll leave aff where I began,
And tak' my auld cloak about me.

I'LL LO'E THEE, ANNIE.

Tune—"Mary's dream."—(Modern Set.)

I'll lo'e thee, Annie, while the dew
 In siller bells hangs on the tree;
 Or while the burnie's waves o' blue,
 Rin wimplin' to the rowin' sea.
 I'll lo'e thee while the gowan mild,
 Its crimson fringe spreads on the lea;
 While blooms the heather in the wild—
 Oh! Annie, I'll be true to thee.

I'll lo'e thee while the linnie sings,
 His sang o' love on whinny brae;
 I'll lo'e thee while the crystal springs,
 Glint in the gowden gleams o' day;
 I'll lo'e thee while there's licht aboon,
 And stars to stud the breast o' sky;
 I'll lo'e thee till life's day is done,
 And bless thee wi' my latest sigh.

Robert Hamilton.

O, POORTITH CAULD.

Tune—"I had a horse, I had nae mair."

O, poortith cauld, and restless love,
 Ye wreck my peace between ye;
 Yet poortith a' I could forgi'e,
 An 'twere na for my Jeanie.
 O, why should fate sic pleasure have,
 Life's dearest bands untwining?
 Or why sae sweet a flower as love,
 Depend on Fortune's shining?
 This world's wealth when I think on,
 Its pride, and a' the lave o't;
 Fie, fie on silly coward man,
 That he should be the slave o't.
 O, why, &c.
 Her een, sae bonnie blue, betray
 How she repays my passion;

But prudence is her owerword aye,
 She talks of rank and fashion.
 O, why, &c.

O, wha can prudence think upon,
 And sic a lassie by him?
 O, wha can prudence think upon,
 And sae in love as I am?
 O, why, &c.

How blest the humble cottar's lot!
 He woos his simple dearie;
 The silly bogles, wealth and state,
 Can never make them eerie.
 O, why, &c.

Burns.

Nº 25.—MARY'S DREAM.

(Modern Set.)

Moderate.

The musical score for "Mary's Dream" (Nº 25) features three staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a dynamic of *p*. The middle staff is for the piano treble clef part, and the bottom staff is for the piano bass clef part. The music is in common time and includes various dynamics such as *p*, *mf*, and *f*.

Nº 26.—O POORTITH CAULD. (I had a horse, I had nae mair.)

Slow.

The musical score for "O Poortith Cauld" (Nº 26) features three staves. The top staff is for the voice, the middle staff is for the piano treble clef part, and the bottom staff is for the piano bass clef part. The music is in common time and includes dynamics such as *p*, *mf*, *f*, and *rall.*

Nº 27.— DONALD.

Slow with great expression.

Musical score for 'DONALD' in G minor. The score consists of four staves of music for voice and piano. The vocal part is in soprano clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The music features various dynamics such as *mf*, *p*, *cres.*, and *rall.*. The piano part includes harmonic changes and rhythmic patterns.

Nº 28.— THE BRIDEGROOM GRAT.*

Slow with feeling.

Musical score for 'THE BRIDEGROOM GRAT' in G minor. The score consists of two staves of music for voice and piano. The vocal part is in soprano clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The music features dynamics including *p*, *mf*, *dim.*, and *pp*.

* IT WAS FOR THIS BEAUTIFUL MELODY, OF WHICH SHE SAID SHE WAS "PASSIONATELY FOND;" THAT LADY ANN LINDSAY WROTE HER FAMOUS BALLAD—"AULD ROBIN GRAY!"

MY HIGHLAND HOME.

Tune—"Donald."

My Highland home, where tempests blow,
And cold thy wintry looks,
Thy mountains crown'd with driven snow,
And ice-bound are thy brooks!
My Highland home!

But colder far the Briton's heart,
However far he roams,
To whom these words no joy impart,
My native Highland home!
My Highland home!

When summer comes, the heather bell
Shall tempt thy feet to rove;
The cushet dove within the dell,
Invite to peace and love!
My Highland home!

For blythesome is the breath of May,
And sweet the bonny broom,
And blythe the dimpling rills that play
Around my Highland home!
My Highland home!

Morton

AULD ROBIN GRAY.

Tune—"The Bridegroom grat."

WHEN the sheep are in the fauld, and the kye a' at hame,
When a' the weary world to sleep are gane,
The waes o' my heart fa' in showers frae my e'e,
While my guidman lies sound by me.

Young Jamie lo'ed me weel, and sought me for his bride;
But saving a croun he had naething else beside.
To mak the croun a pound, my Jamie gaed to sea;
And the croun and the pound, they were baith for me!

He hadna been awa a week but only twa,
When my mither she fell sick, and the cow was stown awa;
My faither brak his arm—my Jamie at the sea—
And auld Robin Gray cam' a-courtin' me.

My faither couldna work—my mither couldna spin;
I toil'd day and nicht, but their bread I couldna win;
Auld Rob maintain'd them baith, and, wi' tears in his e'e,
Said, "Jenny, for their sakes, will you marry me?"

My heart it said na, as I look'd for Jamie back;
But hard blew the winds, and his ship was a wrack:

His ship it was a wrack! Why didna Jenny dee?
And wherefore was I spar'd to cry, Wae is me!

My faither argued sair—my mither didna speak,
But she look'd in my face till my heart was like to break;
They gied him my hand, but my heart was in the sea;
And so auld Robin Gray, he was guidman to me.

I hadna been his wife a week, but only four,
When mournfu' as I sat on the stane at the door,
I saw my Jamie's ghaist—I couldna think it he,
Till he said, "I'm come hame, my love, to marry thee!"

O sair, sair did we greet, and mickle did we say:
Ae kiss we took—nae mair—I bad him gang away.
I wish that I were dead, but I'm no like to dee;
And why do I live to say, Wae is me!

I gang like a ghaist, and I carena to spin;
I daurna think o' Jamie, for that wad be a sin:
But I will do my best a guid wife aye to be,
For auld Robin Gray, he is kind to me.

Lady Finn Lindsay.

AND YE SHALL WALK.

Tune—"The Siller Crown."

"AND ye shall walk in silk attire
 And siller hae to spare,
 Gin ye'll consent to be his bride,
 Nor think o' Donald mair."
 "Oh, wha wad buy a silken goun,
 Wi' a puir broken heart?
 Or what's to me a siller croun,
 Gin frae my love I part?
 The mind whase every wish is pure,
 Far dearer is to me;
 And ere I'm forced to break my faith,
 I'll lay me doun and dee;

For I hae pledged my virgin troth,
 Brave Donald's fate to share,
 And he has gien to me his heart,
 Wi' a' its virtues rare.
 His gentle manners wan my heart,
 He grateful took the gift,
 Could I but think to see it back,
 It wad be waur than theft.
 For langest life can ne'er repay
 The love he bears to me;
 And ere I'm forced to break my troth,
 I'll lay me doun and dee."

Miss Blamire.

SCOTS, WHA HAE.

Tune—"Hey, tuttie taitie."

SCOTS, wha hae wi? Wallace bled!
 Scots, wham Bruce has often led!
 Welcome to your gory bed,
 Or to victory!
 Now's the day, and now's the hour:
 See the front of battle lour:
 See approach proud Edward's power—
 Chains and slavery!
 Wha will be a traitor knave?
 Wha will fill a coward's grave?
 Wha sac base as be a slave?
 Let him turn and flee!

Wha for Scotland's king and law,
 Freedom's sword will strongly draw,
 Freeman stand, or freeman fa'!
 Let him follow me!
 By oppression's woes and pains,
 By your sons in servile chains,
 We will drain our dearest veins,
 But they shall be free.
 Lay the proud usurpers low!
 Tyrants fall in every foe!
 Liberty's in every blow!
 Let us do or die!

Burns.

Nº 29. — AND YE SHALL WALK IN SILK ATTIRE. (The Siller Crown.)

Moderately slow.

Musical score for 'And Ye Shall Walk in Silk Attire'. The score consists of three staves of music for piano. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The tempo is marked 'Moderately slow.' and 'Legato e dolce.' The music features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes.

Nº 30. — SCOTS! WHA HAE.

(Hey tuttie taitie.)

With spirit.

Musical score for 'Scots! Wha Hae'. The score consists of three staves of music for piano. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The tempo is marked 'With spirit.' The dynamics include *p*, *cres.*, *mf*, and *dim.*. The music features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes.

Nº 31.—MY AIN FIRESIDE.*

Moderate.

The music for Nº 31 consists of three staves of piano music. The first staff (treble clef) starts with a piano dynamic (p) and continues with eighth-note chords. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a mezzo-forte dynamic (mf) and features eighth-note chords. The third staff (bass clef) also has eighth-note chords. Measure numbers are indicated above the notes in each staff.

Nº 32.—SAW YE JOHNNIE COMIN'?

Moderate with great expression.

The music for Nº 32 consists of three staves of piano music. The first staff (treble clef) starts with a piano dynamic (p) and continues with eighth-note chords. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a mezzo-forte dynamic (mf) and features eighth-note chords. The third staff (bass clef) has eighth-note chords and includes tempo markings: 'Tempo.' and 'rit. e cres.' (riten. e cresc.). Dynamics include forte (f).

* OR, "THE DAYS O' LANGSYNE" ADAPTED FROM THE BEAUTIFUL HIGHLAND AIR "ROB DONACH CORRACH."

MY AIN FIRESIDE.

O I hae seen great anes, and sat in great ha's,
 'Mang lords and fine leddies a' cover'd wi' braws;
 But a sight sae delightfu', I trow, I ne'er spied,
 As the bonnie blythe blink o' my ain fireside.
 My ain fireside, my ain fireside,
 O there's nocht to compare wi' ane's ain fireside.
 I hear but kent voices, kent faces I see,
 And mark saft affection glint fond frae ilk e'e;

Nae forms to compel me to seem wae or glad,
 I may laugh when I'm merry, and sigh when I'm sad.
 My ain fireside, &c.

Nae falsehood to dread, and nae malice to fear,
 But truth to delight me, and friendship to cheer;
 Of a' roads to happiness ever were tried,
 There's nae half sae sure as ane's ain fireside.
 My ain fireside, &c.

Elizabeth Hamilton.

SAW YE JOHNNIE COMIN'?

"SAW ye Johnnie comin'," quo' she,
 "Saw ye Johnnie comin',
 Saw ye Johnnie comin'," quo' she,
 "Saw ye Johnnie comin';
 Saw ye Johnnie comin'," quo' she,
 "Saw ye Johnnie comin';
 Wi' his blue bonnet on his head,
 And his doggie rinnin'," quo' she,
 "And his doggie rinnin'?
 Fee him, father, fee him," quo' she,
 "Fee him, father, fee him;
 Fee him, father, fee him," quo' she,
 "Fee him, father, fee him;
 For he is a gallant lad,
 And a weel doin';
 And a' the wark about the hoose,
 Gaes wi' me when I see him," quo' she,
 "Wi' me when I see him."

"What will I do wi' him," quo' he,
 "What will I do wi' him?
 He's ne'er a sark upon his back,
 And I hae nane to gie him."
 "I hae twa sarks into my kist,
 And ane o' them I'll gie him;
 And for a merk o' mair fee
 Dinna stand wi' him," quo' she,
 "Dinna stand wi' him.

For weel do I lo'e him," quo' she,
 "Weel do I lo'e him;
 For weel do I lo'e him," quo' she,
 "Weel do I lo'e him.
 O fee him, father, fee him," quo' she,
 "Fee him, father, fee him;
 He'll haud the plough, thrash in the barn,
 And crack wi' me at e'en," quo' she,
 "And crack wi' me at e'en."

LOGIE O' BUCHAN.

O Logie o' Buchan, O Logie the laird,
They hae ta'en awa Jamie, that delv'd in the yard,
Wha play'd on the pipe, and the viol sae sma',
They hae ta'en awa Jamie, the flower o' them a'.
He said, "think't na lang lassie, tho' I gang awa;
For I'll come and see thee in spite o' them a'."

Tho' Sandy has ousen, has gear, and has kye;
A house and a hadden, and siller forbye:
Yet I'd tak mine ain lad, wi' his staff in his han',
Before I'd hae him, wi' the houses and lan'.
He said, "think't na lang lassie, tho' I gang awa;
For I'll come and see thee in spite o' them a'."

My daddie looks sulky, my minnie looks sour,
They frown upon Jamie because he is poor:
Tho' I lo'e them as weel as a dochter should do,
They're nae hauf sae dear to me, Jamie, as you.

He said, "think't na lang lassie, tho' I gang awa;
For I'll come and see thee in spite o' them a'."

I sit on my creepie, I spin at my wheel,
And think on the laddie that lo'ed me sae weel,
He had but ae saxpence, he brak it in twa,
And gied me the hauf o't when he gaed awa.

He said, "think't na lang lassie, tho' I gang awa;"
He said, "think't na lang lassie, tho' I gang awa;
For simmer is comin' cauld winter's awa;
And I'll come and see thee in spite o' them a'."

George Halcet.

THE EWE BUGHTS.

WILL ye gang to the ewe-bughts, Marion,
And wear in the sheep wi' me?
The sun shines sweet, my Marion,
But nae half sae sweet, as thee.
The sun shines sweet, my Marion,
But nae half sae sweet as thee.

O, Marion's a bonnie lassie,
And blythe is the blink in her e'e;
And fain wad I marry Marion,
Gin Marion wad marry me,
And fain wad I marry Marion,
Gin Marion wad marry me.

There's braw lads in Earnslaw, Marion,
Wha gape, and glower wi' their e'e,
At kirk when they see my Marion;
But nae o' them lo'es like me.
At kirk when they see my Marion;
But nae o' them lo'es like me.

I've nine milk-ewes, my Marion,
A cow and brownny quey;
I'll gie them a' to my Marion,
Just on her bridal-day.
I'll gie them a' to my Marion,
Just on her bridal-day.

And ye'se get a green sey apron,
And waistcoat o' Londen broun;
And wow but ye'se be vap'rin',
Whene'er ye gang to the toun.
And wow but ye'se be vap'rin',
Whene'er ye gang to the toun.

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.
And, gin ye forsake me, Marion,
I'll e'en gae draw up wi' Jean.

Nº 33.— LOGIE O' BUCHAN.

Moderately slow.

Musical score for 'Logie o' Buchan' in 2/4 time, key signature of two sharps. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a forte dynamic (f). It includes several grace notes and slurs. The second staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a forte dynamic (f), followed by a ritardando (rit.). The third staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a ritardando (rit.). The tempo is marked 'Tempo.'

Nº 34.— THE EWE BUGHTS.

Moderately slow.

Musical score for 'The Ewe Bughts' in 2/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The score consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the middle and bottom staves use a bass clef. The music begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a forte dynamic (mf). It includes various dynamics such as pp, mf, and rallentando (rall.). The middle staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and ends with a forte dynamic (mf). The bottom staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and ends with a forte dynamic (mf).

Nº 35.—LORD RONALD MY SON.

Slow and mournfully.

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Nº 35.—LORD RONALD MY SON.

Slow and mournfully.

(Piano dynamic)

(Forte dynamic)

(Piano dynamic, rall.)

Nº 36.—LEWIE GORDON.

With energy and not too quick.

With energy and not too quick.

(mf)

(p)

(mf)

(cres.)

(piu rall.)

LORD RONALD, MY SON.

"O whaur hae ye been, Lord Ronald, my son?
 O whaur hae ye been, my bonnie young man?"
 "I hae been to the wildwood; mother, mak my bed sunie,
 For I'm weary wi' huntin', and fain wad lie doun!"
 "Whaur gat ye your dinner, Lord Ronald, my son?
 Whaur gat ye your dinner, my bonnie young man?"

"I din'd wi' my true love; mother, mak my bed sunie,
 For I'm weary wi' huntin', and fain wad lie doun!"
 "O I fear ye are poison'd, Lord Ronald, my son!
 O I fear ye are poison'd, my bonnie young man!"
 "O yes! I am poison'd; mother, mak my bed sunie,
 For I'm sick at the heart and I fain wad lie doun!"

LEWIE GORDON.

O SEND Lewie Gordon hame,
 And the lad I daurna name;
 Though his back be at the wu',
 Here's to him that's far awa!
 Ochon, my Hielan'man!
 O my bonnie Hielan'man!
 Weel would I my true love ken,
 Amang ten thousand Hielan'men.

Oi to see his tartan trews,
 Bonnet blue, and laigh-heel'd shoes,
 Philabeg aboon his knee!
 That's the lad that I'll gang wi'.
 Ochon, my Hielan'man!
 O my bonnie Hielan'man!
 Weel would I my true love ken,
 Amang ten thousand Hielan'men.

Dr. Alexander Geddes.

THOU ART GANE AWA.

THOU art gane awa, thou art gane awa,
 Thou art gane awa frae me, Mary!
 Nor friends nor I could make thee stay—
 Thou hast cheated them and me, Mary!
 Until this hour I never thought
 That ought could alter thee, Mary;
 Thou'rt still the mistress of my heart,
 Think what you will of me, Mary.
 Whate'er he said or might pretend,
 That stole that heart of thine, Mary;
 True love, I'm sure, was ne'er his end,
 Or nae sic love as mine, Mary.

I spoke sincere, nor flatter'd much,
 Had no unworthy thoughts, Mary,
 Ambition, wealth, nor naething such;
 No, I loved only thee, Mary.

Though you've been false, yet while I live
 I'll lo'e nae maid but thee, Mary;
 Let friends forget, as I forgive,
 Thy wrongs to them and me, Mary.
 So then, farewell! of this be sure,
 Since you've been false to me, Mary,
 For all the world I'd not endure
 Half what I've done for thee, Mary!

AYE WAUKEN O.

SIMMER'S a pleasant time,
 Flowers of ev'ry colour;
 The water rins owre the heugh,
 And I long for my true lover!
 Aye wauken O, wauken aye and wearie,
 Sleep I can get name, for thinkin' o' my dearie!
 When I sleep, I dream,
 When I wauk, I'm eerie;

O sleep I can get name,
 For thinkin' o' my dearie!
 Aye wauken O, &c.
 Lanely nicht comes on,
 A' the lave are sleepin';
 I think on my bonnie lad,
 And blear my een wi' greetin'.
 Aye wauken O, &c.

Nº 37.—THOU ART GANE AWA' FRAE ME MARY.

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Slow with feeling.

The musical score for No. 37 features four systems of music. The vocal line begins with eighth-note chords, followed by a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The style is characterized by its slow pace and emotional expression.

Nº 38.—AYE WAUKEN O.

Slow.

The musical score for No. 38 features two systems of music. The vocal line is lyrical, with sustained notes and melodic phrases. The piano accompaniment uses eighth-note chords and sustained notes to provide harmonic support. The piece concludes with a dynamic marking of pp (pianissimo) and a diminuendo (dim.).

Nº 39.— ALAS! THAT I CAM' OWER THE MUIR.

Slowly.

Sheet music for 'Alas! That I Cam' Ower the Muir.' The music is in common time, key of C major. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The first staff starts with a piano dynamic (p). The second staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and includes dynamics 'dim.' and 'mf'. The third staff includes dynamics 'cres.' and 'dim.'. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines.

Nº 40.— BONNIE JEAN OF ABERDEEN.

Slowly.

Sheet music for 'Bonnie Jean of Aberdeen.' The music is in common time, key of C major. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The first staff starts with a piano dynamic (p). The second staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and includes dynamics 'cres. fz mf' and 'dim.'. The third staff includes dynamics 'mf' and 'cres. fz p'. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines.

PEGGY.

Tune—"Alas! that I cam o'er the muir."

Now westlin winds and slaughter'ring guns
 Bring Autumn's pleasant weather;
 The muircock springs on whirring wings,
 Amang the blooming heather.
 Now waving grain, wide o'er the plain,
 Delights the weary farmer;
 And the moon shines bright when I rove at night,
 To muse upon my charmer.
 The partridge loves the fruitful fells,
 The plover loves the mountains;
 The woodcock haunts the lonely dells,
 The soaring hern the fountains.
 Through leavy groves the cushat roves,
 The path of man to shun it;
 The hazel bush o'erhangs the thrush,
 The spreading thorn the linnet.

But, Peggy dear, the ev'ning's clear,
 Thick flies the skimming swallow;
 The sky is blue, the fields in view,
 All fading green and yellow:
 Come let us stray our gladsome way,
 And view the charms o' nature,
 The rustling corn, the fruited thorn,
 And ev'ry happy creature.
 We'll gently walk and sweetly talk,
 Till the silent moon shine clearly;
 I'll grasp thy waist, and fondly press't,
 And swear I love thee dearly.
 Not vernal showers to budding flowers,
 Not autumn to the farmer,
 So dear can be as thou to me,
 My fair, my lovely charmer!

Burns.

THERE WAS A LASS, AND SHE WAS FAIR.

Tune—"Bonnie Jean of Aberdeen."

THERE was a lass, and she was fair,
 At kirk and market to be seen,
 When a' the fairest maids were met,
 The fairest maid was bonnie Jean.
 And aye she wrought her mammie's wark,
 And aye she sang sae merrilie:
 The blithest bird upon the bush
 Had ne'er a lighter heart than she.
 But hawks will rob the tender joys
 That bless the little lintwhite's nest;
 And frost will blight the fairest flowers,
 And love will break the soundest rest.
 Young Robie was the bravest lad,
 The flower and pride of a' the glen;
 And he had owsen, sheep, and kye,
 And wanton naigies nine or ten.
 He gaed wi' Jeanie to the tryste,
 He dane'd wi' Jeanie on the down;
 And lang ere witless Jeanie wist,
 Her heart was tint, her peace was stown.
 As in the bosom o' the stream,
 The moon-beam dwells at dewy e'en,
 So trembling, pure, was tender love,
 Within the breast o' bonnie Jean.

And now she works her mammie's wark,
 And aye she sighs wi' care and pain;
 Yet wist'na what her ail micht be,
 Or what wad mak her weel again.
 But didna Jeanie's heart loup licht,
 And didna joy blink in her e'e,
 As Robie tauld a tale o' love,
 Ae e'enin' on the lily lea?
 The sun was sinking in the west,
 The birds sang sweet in ilka grove;
 His cheek to her's he fondly prest,
 And whisper'd thus his tale o' love:
 "O Jeanie fair, I lo'e thee dear;
 O canst thou think to fancy me?
 Or wilt thou leave thy mammie's cot,
 And learn to tent the farms wi' me?
 At barn or byre thou shalt na drudge,
 Or naething else to trouble thee;
 But stay amang the heather-bells,
 And tent the waving corn wi' me."

Now what could artless Jeanie do?
 She had nae will to say him na:
 At length she blush'd a sweet consent,
 And love was aye between them twa.

Burns.

DAINTY DAVIE.

Now rosy May comes in wi' flowers,
To deck her gay green birken bowers,
And now come in my happy hours,
To wander wi' my Davie.
The crystal waters round us fa',
The merry birds are lovers a',
The scented breezes round us blow,
A-wand'ring wi' my Davie.
Meet me on the warlock knowe,
Dainty Davie, dainty Davie;
There I'll spend the day wi' you,
My ain dear dainty Davie.

When purple morning starts the hare,
To steal upon her early fare,
Then through the dews I will repair,
To meet my faithfu' Davie.
When day, expiring in the west,
The curtain draws o' nature's rest,
I'll flee to his arms I lo'e best,
And that's my dainty Davie.
Meet me on the warlock knowe,
Dainty Davie, dainty Davie;
There I'll spend the day wi' you,
My ain dear dainty Davie.

Burns.

JOHNNIE'S PLAID.

Tune—"There's cauld kail in Aberdeen."

I've coft a stane o' haslock woo',
To mak a plaid to Johnnie;
For Johnnie is my only jo,
I lo'e him best o' ony.
Gin kindness should wi' kindness meet,
I'm mair in debt than mony;
Gin freely gien should freely got,
I owe the plaid to Johnnie.

O lang an' weary is the way,
But Johnnie lo'es sae dearly,
That comin' aye a-courtin' me,
The laddie's late and early.
An' aye the early mornin's raw,
An' aft the e'enin's rainy,
But in a bizzy week or twa,
I'll hac a plaid to Johnnie.

Alex. Laing.

Extracted from "Whistle Binkie," by permission of the publisher, Mr. David Robertson.

Nº 41.— DAINTY DAVIE.

Lively.

Sheet music for 'Dainty Davie' in G major, 2/4 time. The music consists of four staves of musical notation for two voices. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'mf'. The second staff begins with 'cres.' and 'mf'. The third staff starts with 'f'. The fourth staff ends with a repeat sign.

Nº 42.— THERE'S CAULD KAIL IN ABERDEEN.

Moderate.

Sheet music for 'There's Cauld Kail in Aberdeen' in G major, 2/4 time. The music consists of two staves of musical notation for two voices. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'mf'. The second staff starts with 'mf' and includes dynamics 'rit.' and 'p'.

Nº 43.— THROUGH THE WOOD LADDIE.

Slow.

Nº 44.— BRAW BRAW LADS.

(Gala Water.)

Slow with feeling.

THROUGH THE WOOD, LADDIE.

THOUGH woods now are bonnie, and mornings are clear,
While lav'rocks are singing,
And primroses springing;
Yet nae o' them pleases my eye or my ear,
When through the wood, laddie, ye dinna appear.

That I am forsaken, some spare not to tell;
I'm fash'd wi' their scornin'
Baith c'enis' and mornin';
Their jeering gae aft to my heart wi' a knell,
When through the wood, laddie, I wander mysel'.

Ramsay.

BRAW, BRAW LADS.

THERE'S braw, braw lads on Yarrow braes,
That wander through the bloomin' heather;
But yarrow braes, nor Ettrick shaws,
Can match the lads o' Gala water.
Braw, braw lads.

But there is ane, a secret ane,
Abune them a' I lo'e him better;

And I'll be his, and he'll be mine,
The bonnie lad o' Gala water.
Braw, braw lads.

It ne'er was wealth, it ne'er was wealth,
That coft contentment, peace, or pleasure;
The bands and bliss o' mutual love,
O that's the chiefest warld's treasure!
Braw, braw lads.

Burns.

THE SIMMER SUN NOW BLINKS AGAIN.

Tune—"Gordon Castle."

THE simmer sun now blinks again,
The laverock seeks the morning sky,
The gowan glitters on the plain,
The daisy on the mountain high;
And blythe my laddie on the hill
Sings wi' a heart, save true love, free;
His sang it seems to please me still,
Although I ken 'tis a 'bout me!

He speaks o' love, I think o' nane,
He says without me he wad dee;
I bid him woo some other aye,
But aye he fondly turns to me,

His pipe is sweetest on the hill,
His voice is saftest on the lea;
I canna lo'e the laddie ill,
That's aye sae unco fond o' me.

The bee is for the moorland bound,
The mavis sings the braes amang,
And nature, in her happy round,
Is rife wi' music, mirth, an' sang
Alake! my heart, whaur wilt thou gang?
"Tis no as it has been wi' thee!
To be sae coy is surely wrang,
The laddie's aye sae kind to me.

Robert Gilfillan.

THE LASS O' BALLOCHMYLE.

Tune—"Ettrick banks."

'TWAS ev'n,—the dewy fields were green,
On every blade the pearls hang;
The zephyr wanton'd round the bean,
And bore its fragrant sweets alang.
In ev'ry glen the mavis sang:
All nature list'ning seem'd the while,
Except where greenwood echoes rang.
Amang the braes o' Ballochmyle.

With careless step I onward stray'd,
My heart rejoiced in nature's joy;
When, musing in a lonely glade,
A maiden fair I chanc'd to spy:
Her look was like the mornin's eye,
Her air like nature's vernal smile;
Perfection whisper'd, passing by,
"Behold the lass o' Ballochmyle."

Fair is the morn in flow'ry May,
And sweet is night in Autumn mild,
When roving through the garden gay,
Or wand'ring in the lonely wild;

But woman, nature's darling child!
There all her charms she does compile,
Even there her other works are foil'd,
By the bonnie lass o' Ballochmyle.

O, had she been a country maid,
And I the happy country swain,
Though shelter'd in the lowest shed
That ever rose on Scotland's plain,
Through weary winter's wind and rain,
With joy, with rapture, I would toil;
And nightly to my bosom strain
The bonnie lass o' Ballochmyle.

Then pride might climb the slipp'ry steep,
Where fame and honours lofty shine;
And thirst of gold might tempt the deep,
Or downward dig the Indian mine.
Give me the cot below the pine,
To tend the flocks or till the soil,
And ev'ry day have joys divine,
Wi' the bonnie lass o' Ballochmyle.

Burns.

Nº 45.— GORDON CASTLE.

Slow.

Nº 46.— ETTRICK BANKS.

Slow.

N^o 47.—THE MILL, MILL, O'

(The Soldier's return.)

Moderate.

N^o 48.—YE BANKS AND BRAES.*Moderate with expression.*

THE SOLDIER'S RETURN.

Tune—“The mill, mill, O.”

WHEN wild war's deadly blast was blown,
And gentle peace returning,
Wi' mony a sweet babe fatherless,
And mony a widow mourning;
I left the lines and tented field,
Where lang I'd been a lodger,
My humble knapsack a' my wealth,
A poor but honest sodger.

A leal light heart beat in my breast,
My hands unstain'd wi' plunder;
And for fair Scotia hame again,
I cheery on did wander.
I thought upon the banks o' Coil,
I thought upon my Nancy;
I thought upon the witching smile,
That caught my youthfu' fancy.

At length I reach'd the bonnie glen,
Where early life I sported;
I pass'd the mill and trysting thorn,
Where Nancy aft I courted.
Wha spied I but my ain dear maid,
Down by her mother's dwelling!
And turn'd me round to hide the flood
That in my e'e was swelling.

Wi' alter'd voice, quoth I, “Sweet lass,
Sweet as you hawthorn's blossom,
O! happy, happy may he be,
That's dearest to thy bosom!
My purse is light, I've far to gang,
And fain wad be thy lodger;
I've serv'd my king and country lang:
Tak pity on a sodger!”

Sae wistfully she gaz'd on me,
And lovelier grew than ever;
Quoth she, “A sodger ance I loved,
Forget him will I never.
Our humble cot and hanely fare,
Ye freely shall partake o't;
That gallant badge, the dear cockade,
Ye're welcome for the sake o't.”

She gaz'd—she redd'n'd like a rose—
Syn pale as ony lily,
She sank within my arms, and cried,
“Art thou my ain dear Willie?”
“By Him, who made yon sun and sky,
By whom true love's regarded,
I am the man! and thus may still
True lovers be rewarded.

The wars are owre, and I'm come hame,
And find thee still true-hearted;
Though poor in gear, we're rich in love,
And mair we'se ne'er be parted.”
Quoth she, “My grandsire left me gowd,
A mailin plenish'd fairly;
Then come, my faithfu' sodger lad,
Thou'rt welcome to it dearly.”

For gold the merchant ploughs the main,
The farmer ploughs the manor;
But glory is the sodger's prize,
The sodger's wealth is honour.
The brave poor sodger ne'er despise,
Nor count him as a stranger;
Remember he's his country's stay,
In day and hour o' danger.

Burns.

YE BANKS AND BRAES.

YE banks and braes o' bonnie Doon,
How can ye bloom sae fresh and fair!
How can ye chant, ye little birds,
And I see weary, fu' o' care!
Thou'l break my heart, thou warbling bird,
That wantons through the flow'ring thorn;
Thou minds me o' departed joys,
Departed, never to return!

Aft ha'e I rov'd by bonnie Doon,
To see the rose and woodbine twine;
And ilka bird sang o' its love,
And fondly sae did I o' mine.
Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
Fu' sweet upon its thorny tree;
But my fause lover stole my rose,
And ah! he left the thorn wi' me!

Burns.

SHE'S FAIR AND FAUSE.

SHE's fair and fause that causes my smart,
I lo'ed her meikle and lang;
She's broken her vow, she's broken my heart,
And I may e'en gae hang.
A coof cam in wi' routh o' gear,
And I hae tint my dearest dear;
But woman is but world's gear—
Sae let the bonnie lass gang.

Whae'er ye be that woman love,
To this be never blind,
Nae ferlie 'tis tho' fickle she prove,
A woman has't by kind.
O woman, lovely woman fair!
An angel form's fa'n to thy share,
Twad been owre meikle to've gien thee mair—
I mean an angel mind.

Burns.

THE BONNIE BRUCKIT LASSIE.

THE bonnie bruckit lassie,
She's blue beneath the e'en;
She was the fairest lassie
That danc'd on the green.
A lad he lo'ed her dearly;
She did his love return:
But he his vows has broken,
And left her for to mourn.

"My shape," she says, "was handsome,
My face was fair and clean;
But noo I'm bonnie bruckit,
And blue beneath the e'en.
My eyes were bright and sparklin',
Before that they turn'd blue;
But noo they're dull wi' weepin',
And a', my love, for you.

O could I live in darkness,
Or hide me in the sea,
Since my love is unfaithful,
And has forsaken me!
No other love I suffer'd,
Within my breast to dwell;
In nought I have offended,
But loving him too well."

Her lover heard her mourning,
As by he chane'd to pass,
And press'd unto his bosom
The lovely bruckit lass.
"My dear," he said, "cease grieving;
Since that you lo'ed sae true,
My bonnie bruckit lassie,
I'll faithful prove to you."

James Tytler.

Nº 49.— SHE'S FAIR AND FAUSE.

Slow with melancholy.

Musical score for No. 49, featuring three staves of piano music. The first staff begins with a dynamic of 'mf'. The second staff starts with a dynamic of 'mf'. The third staff continues the melodic line.

Nº 50.— THE BONNIE BRUCKIT LASSIE.

Moderate.

Musical score for No. 50, featuring three staves of piano music. The first staff begins with a dynamic of 'p'. The second staff starts with a dynamic of 'mf'. The third staff continues the melodic line.

Nº 51.— MY APRON DEARIE.

Moderate.

The musical score consists of four staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The tempo is indicated as 'Moderate'. The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part is in 2/4 time. The vocal entries are primarily eighth-note patterns, often with grace notes. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. Dynamics include 'p' (piano), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'dim.' (diminuendo), 'eres.' (rerecessus), and 'piu rit.' (piu ritmo).

Nº 52.— GOOD MORROW TO YOUR NIGHT CAP.

Lively.

The musical score consists of four staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The tempo is indicated as 'Lively'. The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part is in 2/4 time. The vocal entries are eighth-note patterns. The piano part features rhythmic patterns and sustained notes. Dynamics include 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'p' (piano).

MY SHEEP I NEGLECTED.

Tune—"My apron, dearie."

MY sheep I neglected—I lost my sheep-hook,
And all the gay haunts of my youth I forsook;
No more for my Katie fresh garlands I wove,
For ambition, I said, would soon cure me of love.
Oh, what had my youth with ambition to do?
Why left I dear Katie? Why broke I my vow?
Oh, give me my sheep, and my sheep-hook restore,
And I'll wander from love and my dear one no more.

Through regions remote in vain do I rove,
And bid the wide ocean secure me from love!
Oh, feel! to imagine that ought could subdue
A love so well founded, a passion so true!
Oh, what had my youth with ambition to do?
Why left I dear Katie? Why broke I my vow?
Oh, give me my sheep, and my sheep-hook restore,
And I'll wander from love and my dear one no more.

Sir Gilbert Elliot.

WHEN MAGGIE GANGS AWAY.

Tune—"Good Morrow to your night cap."*

O, what will a' the lads do
When Maggie gangs away?
O, what will a' the lads do
When Maggie gangs away?
There's no a heart in a' the glen
That disna dreed the day:
O, what will a' the laddies do
When Maggie gangs away?

Young Jock has taen the hill for't,
A waefu' wight is he;
Poor Harry's taen the bed for't,
An' laid him doun to dee;

An' Sandy's gane unto the kirk,
An' learnin' fast to pray:
And, O, what will the laddies do
When Maggie gangs away?

The wailing in our green glen
That day will quaver high;
Twill draw the red-breast frae the wood,
The laverock frae the sky;
The fairies frae their beds o' dew
Will rise and join the lay:
An' O, hey! what a day 'twill be,
When Maggie gangs away!

Hogg.

* The song called "The Piper o' Dundee," is also sung to this tune.

FOR LACK OF GOLD SHE LEFT ME, O.

FOR lack of gold she has left me, O,
 And of all that's dear bereft me, O;
 She me forsook for Athole's duke,
 And to endless woe she has left me, O.
 A star and garter have more art
 Than youth, a true and faithful heart;
 For empty titles we must part—
 For glittering show she has left me, O.

No cruel fair shall ever move
 My injured heart again to love;
 Through distant climates I must rove,
 Since Jeanie she has left me, O.
 Ye powers above, I to your care
 Resign my faithless, lovely fair;
 Your choicest blessing be her share,
 Though she has ever left me, O.

Dr. Austin.

HEY JENNY, COME DOUN TO JOOK.

JOCKY he cam here to woo,
 Wi' tartan plaid, and bonnet blue,
 And Jenny pat on her best array,
 When she heard Jocky had come that way.
 But Jenny she gaed up the stair;

For Jenny was blate afore unco folk;
 And aye sae loud as her mither did rair,
 "O, hey Jenny, come doun to Jock.
 Hey, Jenny, come doun, come doun,
 O, hey Jenny, come doun to Jock."

Nº 53.— FOR LACK OF GOLD SHE LEFT ME.

Moderate.

Nº 54.— HEY JENNY COME DOUN TO JOCK.

Lively.

Nº 55.— KIND KIMMER.*

Slowly.

Nº 56.— O WALY, WALY.

Slow and tenderly.

* THE ORIG. OF "NID, NODDIN".

WHAT CARE I.

Tune—"Kind kimmer."

My faither has baith gowd and gear,
 Forbye a bonnie mailin free:
 My mither spins wi' eident care,
 An' dochters they hae name but me.
 But what care I for gowd and gear,
 Or what care I for mailins free;
 I wadna gie a bonnie lad,
 For a' the gowd in Christendie.

My mither cries, "Tak Sandy Bell,
 The canny laird o' Hazelgen;"
 My faither bids me please mysel',
 But "tak the laird o' auld Kilpenn."
 But what care I for gowd and gear,
 Nae charm hae gowd and gear for me;
 I wadna gie a bonnie lad,
 For a' the gowd in Christendie.

William Paul.

O WALY, WALY.

O WALY, waly up the bank,
 And waly, waly down the brae,
 And waly, waly yon burn-side,
 Where I and my love wont to gae!

I leant my back unto an aik,
 I thocht it was a trusty tree;
 But first it bow'd, and syne it brak—
 Sae my true love did lichtlie me.

O waly, waly, but love is bonnie
 A wee wee while when it is new;
 But when it's auld, it waxeth cauld,
 And fades awa like mornin' dew.

O had I wist before I kiss'd,
 That love had been sae ill to win,
 I'd lock'd my heart in a case o' gowd,
 And pinn'd it wi' a siller pin.

And wherefore should I busk my heid?
 Or wherefore should I kame my hair?
 Since my true love has me forsook,
 And says he'll never lo'e me mair.

When we cam in by Glasgow toun,
 We were a comely sicht to see;
 My love was clad in the black velvet,
 And I myself in cramasie.

It's no the frost that freezes fell,
 Nor blawin' snaw's inclemencie;
 'Tis nae sic cauld that maks me cry,
 But my love's heart grown cauld to me.

Mart'mas wind, when wilt thou blaw,
 And shake the green leaves aff the tree?
 O gentle death, when wilt thou come?
 For of my life I am wearie!

WHEN THE KYE COME HAME.

COME all ye jolly shepherds
 That whistle through the glen,
 I'll tell ye of a secret
 That courtiers dinna ken.
 What is the greatest bliss
 That the tongue o' man can name?
 'Tis to woo a bonnie lassie
 When the kye come hame.
 When the kye come hame,
 When the kye come hame,
 'Tween the gloamin' and the mirk,
 When the kye come hame.
 'Tis not beneath the burgonet,
 Nor yet beneath the crown,
 'Tis not on couch of velvet,
 Nor yet on bed of down:
 'Tis beneath the spreading birch,
 In the dell without a name,
 Wi' a bonnie, bonnie lassie,
 When the kye come hame.
 When the kye, &c.
 Then the eye shines sae bright,
 The haill soul to beguile,
 There's love in every whisper,
 And joy in every smile;

O, who would choose a crown,
 Wi' its perils and its fame,
 And miss a bonnie lassie
 When the kye come hame.
 When the kye, &c.

See yonder pawky shepherd
 That lingers on the hill—
 His yowes are in the fauld,
 And his lambs are lying still;
 Yet he downa gang to rest,
 For his heart is in a flame
 To meet his bonnie lassie
 When the kye come hame.
 When the kye, &c.

Awa w? fame and fortune—
 What comfort can they gie?—
 And a' the arts that prey
 On man's life and libertie!
 Gie me the highest joy
 That the heart o' man can frame,
 My bonnie, bonnie lassie,
 When the kye come hame.
 When the kye, &c.

Hogg.

FAREWELL TO LOCHABER.

FAREWELL to Lochaber, farewell to my Jean,
 Where heartsome wi' her I ha'e mony a day been;
 To Lochaber no more, to Lochaber no more,
 We'll maybe return to Lochaber no more.
 These tears that I shed, they are a' for my dear,
 And no for the dangers attending on weir;
 Though borne on rough seas to a far bloody shore,
 Maybe to return to Lochaber no more!
 Though hurricanes rise, though rise every wind,
 No tempest can equal the storm in my mind;
 Though loudest of thunders on louder waves roar,
 There's naething like leavin' my love on the shore.

To leave thee behind me my heart is sair pain'd;
 But 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 Jeanie, maun plead my excuse;
 Since honour commands me, how can I refuse?
 Without it, I ne'er can have merit for thee;
 And losing thy favour I'd better not be.
 I gae then, my lass, to win honour and fame;
 And if I should chance to come glorious hame,
 I'll bring a heart to thee with love running o'er,
 And then I'll leave thee and Lochaber no more.

Ramsay.

N^o. 57.—WHEN THE KYE COME HAME.*
With cheerfulness.

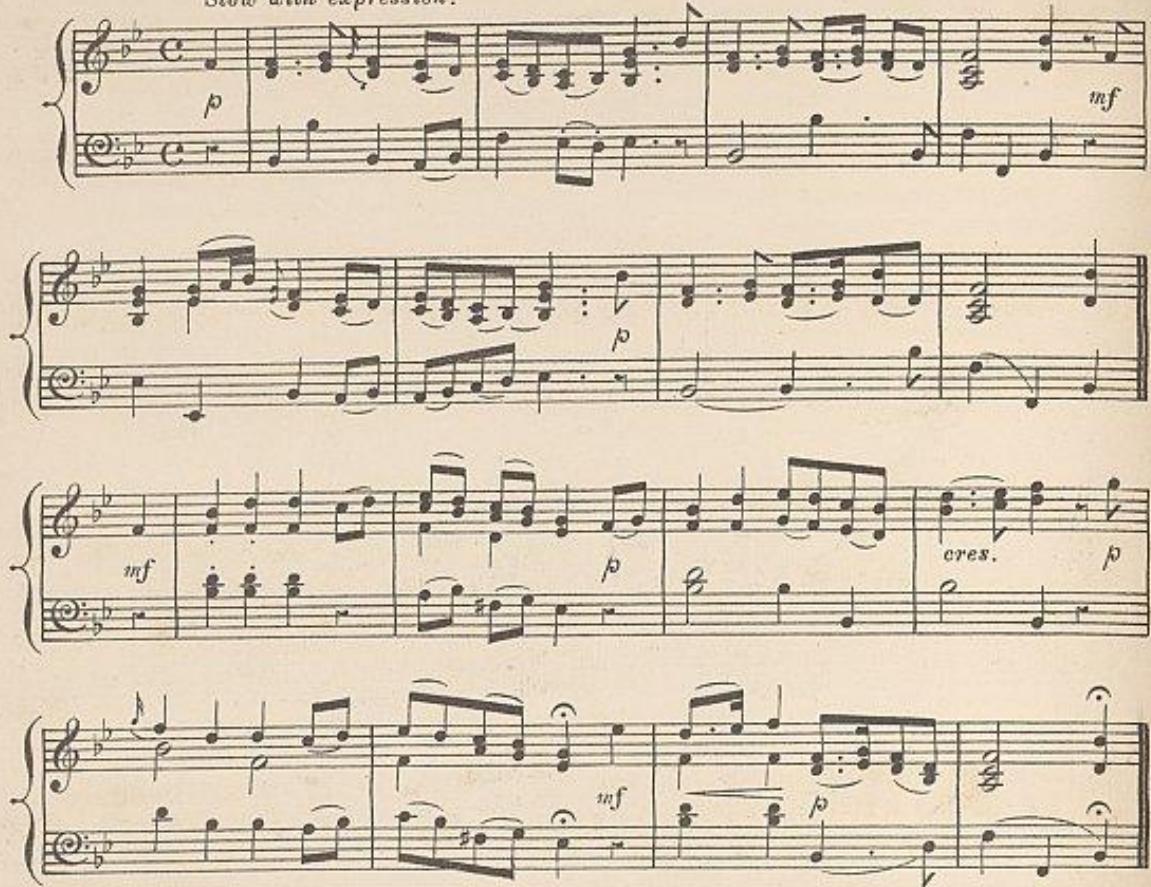
N^o. 58.—FAREWELL TO LOCHABER.**

Slow.

* THIS TUNE IS AN ALTERED VERSION OF "THE BLAITHRIE O'T!" (SEE PAGE 47.)

** NO. 58. APPEARS TO BE AN ELABORATE ARRANGEMENT OF "LORD RONALD MY SON;" (SEE PAGE 38.)

N^o 59.— NANCY'S TO THE GREENWOOD GANE:
Slow with expression.



N^o 60.— O SAW YE MY FATHER.

Rather slow.



FAREWELL, THOU STREAM THAT WINDING FLOWS.

Tune—"Nancy's to the greenwood gone."

FAREWELL, thou stream that winding flows
 Around Eliza's dwelling!
 O mem'ry! spare the cruel throes
 Within my bosom swelling;
 Condemn'd to drag a hopeless chain,
 And yet in secret languish;
 To feel a fire in every vein,
 Nor dare disclose my anguish.

Love's veriest wretch, unseen, unknown,
 I fain my griefs would cover;
 The bursting sigh, th' unweeting groan,
 Betray the hapless lover.
 I know thou doom'st me to despair,
 Nor wilt, nor canst relieve me;

But oh! Eliza, hear one prayer—
 For pity's sake forgive me!
 The music of thy voice I heard,
 Nor wist while it enslav'd me;
 I saw thine eyes, yet nothing fear'd,
 Till fears no more had sav'd me:
 Th' unwary sailor thus aghast,
 The wheeling torrent viewing;
 Mid circling horrors sinks at last
 In overwhelming ruin.

Farewell, thou stream that winding flows
 Around Eliza's dwelling!
 O mem'ry! spare the cruel throes
 Within my bosom swelling!

Burns.

FAIR JENNY.

Tune—"O saw ye my faither."

WHERE are the joys I have met in the morning,
 That danc'd to the lark's early song?
 Where is the peace that awaited my wand'ring,
 At ev'ning the wild woods among?
 No more a-winding the course of yon river,
 And marking sweet flowrets so fair;
 No more I trace the light footsteps of pleasure,
 But sorrow and sad sighing care.
 Is it that summer's forsaken our valleys,
 And grim surly winter is near?

No, no! the bees, humming round the gay roses,
 Proclaim it the pride of the year.

Fain would I hide what I fear to discover,
 Yet long, long too well have I known,
 All that has caus'd this wreck in my bosom,
 Is Jenny, fair Jenny alone.

Time cannot aid me, my griefs are immortal,
 Nor hope dare a comfort bestow;
 Come then, enamour'd and fond of my anguish,
 Enjoyment I'll seek in my woe.

Burns.

WAE'S ME FOR PRINCE CHARLIE.

Tune—"Johnnie Faa."

A WEE bird cam to our ha' door,
He warbl'd sweet and clearly,
An' aye the owrecome o' his sang
Was "Wae's me for Prince Charlie!"
Oh! when I heard the bonnie soun',
The tears cam happen' rarely,
I took my bonnet off my head,
For weel I lo'ed Prince Charlie.

Quoth I, "My bird, my bonnie bonnie bird,
Is that a sang ye borrow?
Are these some words ye've learnt by heart,
Or a lilt o' dool an' sorrow?"
"Oh! no, no, no!" the wee bird sang.
"I've flown sin' mornin' early,
But sic a day o' wind and rain—
Oh! wae's me for Prince Charlie!

On hills, that are by richt his ain,
He roves a lanely stranger;
On every side he's press'd by want,
On every side is danger;

Yestreen I met him in a glen,
My heart maist burstit fairly,
For sadly chang'd indeed was he—
Oh! wae's me for Prince Charlie!

Dark nicht cam on, the tempest roar'd
Loud owre the hills and valleys,
An' whaur was't that your Prince lay doun
Whase hame should been a palace?
He row'd him in a Hieland plaid,
Which cover'd him but sparingly,
An' slept beneath a bush o' broom—
Oh! wae's me for Prince Charlie!"

But now the bird saw some red coats,
An' he shook his wings wi' anger,
"Oh! this is no a han' for me,
I'll tarry here nae langer."
He hover'd on the wing a while,
Ere he departed fairly;
But weel I mind the fareweel strain
Was, "Wae's me for Prince Charlie!"

William Glen.

THE WAUKIN' O' THE FAULD.

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 nae very auld,
Yet weel I like to meet her at
The waukin' o' the fauld.

My Peggy speaks sae sweetly
Whene'er we meet alone,
I wish nae mair to lay my care,
I wish nae mair o' a' that's rare:

My Peggy speaks sae sweetly,
To a' the lave I'm cauld;
But she gars a' my spirits glow
At waukin' o' the fauld.

My Peggy smiles sae kindly
Whene'er I whisper love,
That I look doun on a' the toun,
That I look doun upon a croun:

My Peggy smiles sae kindly,
It maks me blythe and bauld,
And naething gies me sic delight,
As waukin' o' the fauld.

My Peggy sings sae softly
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 softly,
And in her sangs are tauld,
Wi' innocence the wale o' sense,
At waukin' o' the fauld.

Ramsay.

N^o 61.—JOHNNIE F.A.A.
Plaintive.

(The Gipsy Laddie)*

N^o 62.—THE WAUKIN' O' THE FAULD.

Moderate.

* "WAE'S ME FOR PRINCE CHARLIE".

N^o 63.—QUEEN MARY'S LAMENT.

Slow.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature is two flats. The tempo is marked 'Slow.' The first staff begins with a piano dynamic (p). The second staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) followed by a ritardando (rit.). The third staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) followed by a ritardando (rit.). The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes having stems pointing upwards and others downwards. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines.

N^o 64.—AULD ROB MORRIS.

Slow, with feeling.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature is two flats. The tempo is marked 'Slow, with feeling.' The first staff begins with a piano dynamic (p). The second staff begins with a mezzo-forte dynamic (mf). The third staff begins with a piano dynamic (p). The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes having stems pointing upwards and others downwards. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines.

QUEEN MARY'S LAMENTATION.

I SIGH and lament me in vain,
These walls can but echo my moan,
Alas! it increases my pain,
When I think of the days that are gone,
Thro' the gate of my prison I see
The birds as they wanton in air,
My heart it now pants to be free,
My looks they are wild with despair.

Ye roofs, where cold damps and dismay
With silence and solitude dwell,
How comfortless passes the day!
How sad tolls the evening bell!
The owls from the battlements cry,
Hollow winds seem to murmur around,
"O Mary, prepare thee to die!"
My blood it runs cold at the sound.

Mrs. John Hunter.

AULD ROB MORRIS.

THERE's auld Rob Morris, that wons in yon glen,
He's the king o' guid fellows, and wale o' auld men;
He has gowd in his coffers, and owsen and kine,
And ae bonnie lassie, his darling and mine.

She's fresh as the morning, the fairest in May;
She's sweet as the ev'ning amang the new hay;

As blythe and as artless as the lambs on the lea,
And dear to my heart as the licht o' my e'e.

Oh, had she but been of a lower degree,
I then nicht hae hoped she wad smil'd upon me!
Oh, how past describing had then been my bliss,
As now my distraction no words can express!

Burns.

THE WAEFU' HEART.

"GIN livin' worth could win my heart,
 You would not speak in vain;
 But in the darksome grave it's laid,
 Never to rise again.
 My waefu' heart lies low wi' his,
 Whose heart was only mine;
 And, oh! what a heart was that to lose!
 But I maun no repine.
 Yet, oh! gin heaven in mercy soon
 Would grant the boon I crave,
 And tak this life, now naething worth,
 Sin' Jamie's in his grave!

And see, his gentle spirit comes,
 To show me on my way;
 Surprised, nae doubt, I still am here,
 Sair wondering at my stay.
 I come, I come, my Jamie dear,
 And, oh, wi' what guid will
 I follow, wheresoe'er ye lead!
 Ye canna lead to ill."
 She said, and soon a deadly pale
 Her faded cheek possess'd;
 Her waefu' heart forgot to beat;
 Her sorrows sunk to rest!

Miss Blamire.

BARBARA ALLAN.

It was in and about the Martinmas time,
 When the green leaves were a-fallin',
 That Sir John Graham, in the west countrie,
 Fell in love wi' Barbara Allan.
 He sent his man down through the toun,
 To the place where she was dwellin'
 "O, haste and come to my maister dear,
 Gin ye be Barbara Allan."
 O, hooley, hooley, gaed she up
 To the place where he was lyin';
 She drew the curtain by, and said,
 "Young man, I think you're dyin'."
 "It's oh, I'm sick, I'm very very sick,
 And it's a' for Barbara Allan."
 "O, the better for me ye'e never be,
 Though your heart's bluid were a-spillin'.
 Oh, dinna ye mind, young man," she said,
 "When in the ha' ye feasted,

Ye made the healths gae round and round,
 And Barbara Allan slighted!"
 He turn'd his face unto the wa',
 For death wi' him was desalin':
 "Adieu, adieu, my dear frien's a',
 And be kind to Barbara Allan."
 Then slowly, slowly rase she up,
 And slowly, slowly left him;
 And sighin', said, she "couldna stay,
 Since death of life had reft him."
 Sha hadna gane a mile but twa,
 When she heard the deid-bell ringin',
 And every jow that the deid-bell gied,
 It cried, "Wae to Barbara Allan."
 "Oh, mother, mother, mak my bed,
 And mak it saft and narrow,
 Since my love died for me to-day,
 I'll die for him to-morrow."

Nº 65.—THE WAEFU' HEART.

Slow.

Nº 66.—BARBARA ALLAN.

(Old Ballad.)

Mournfully slow.

Nº 67.— ROSLIN CASTLE.

(The House of Glammis.)

Slow.

Musical score for Roslin Castle, No. 67, featuring three systems of piano music. The score is in common time and uses a treble clef for the top two staves and a bass clef for the bottom staff. The key signature is one flat. The first system starts with a dynamic of 'p'. The second system begins with 'rit.' (ritardando) and ends with 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The third system begins with 'eress.' (eress) and ends with a dynamic of 'p'.

Nº 68.— BESSIE BELL AND MARY GRAY.

Lively.

Musical score for Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, No. 68, featuring three systems of piano music. The score is in common time and uses a treble clef for the top two staves and a bass clef for the bottom staff. The key signature is one flat. The first system starts with a dynamic of 'p'. The second system begins with a dynamic of 'p' and ends with 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The third system begins with a dynamic of 'p'.

THE GLOOMY NIGHT.

Tune—“Roslin Castle.”

THE gloomy night is gath'ring fast,
Loud roars the wild inconstant blast;
Yon murky cloud is foul with rain,
I see it driving o'er the plain:
The hunter now has left the moor,
The scatter'd coveys meet secure,
While here I wander, press'd with care,
Along the lonely banks of Ayr.

The autumn mourns her rip'ning corn
By early winter's ravage torn;
Across her placid azure sky
She sees the scowling tempest fly:
Chill rins my blood to hear it rave!
I think upon the stormy wave,
Where many a danger I must dare,
Far from the bonnie banks of Ayr.

'Tis not the surging billows' roar,
'Tis not that fatal, deadly shore;
Though death in ev'ry shape appear,
The wretched have no more to fear;
But round my heart the ties are bound,
That heart transpiere'd with many a wound;
These bleed afresh, those ties I tear,
To leave the bonnie banks of Ayr.

Farewell, old Coila's hills and dales,
Her heathy moors and winding vales;
The scene where wretched fancy roves,
Pursuing past, unhappy loves!
Farewell, my friends! farewell, my foes!
My peace with these, my love with those;
The bursting tears my heart declare,
Farewell the bonnie banks of Ayr!

Burns.

BESSIE BELL AND MARY GRAY.

O, BESSIE BELL and Mary Gray,
They were twa bonnie lasses;
They biggit a bouir on ye burn-brae,
And theekit it owre wi' rashes.
O, Bessie Bell I lo'ed yestreen,
And thecht I ne'er could alter;
But Mary Gray's twa pawky een
Gar'd a' my fancy falter.

Young Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,
Ye unto sair oppress us;
Our fancies jee between ye twa,
Ye are sic bonnie lasses.
Wae's me! for baith I canna get;
To ane by law we're stentit;
Then I'll draw cuts, and tak my fate,
And be wi' ane contentit.

Ramsay.

I LOVE MY LOVE IN SECRET.

My Sandy gied to me a ring,
 'Twas a' beset wi' diamonds fine;
 But I gied him a better thing,
 I gied my love this heart o' mine!
 My Sandy O, my Sandy O,
 My bonnie, bonnie Sandy O;
 My love for thee I daurna show,
 Yet I love my love in secret, O.

My Sandy brak a piece o' gowd,
 While doun his cheeks the saut tears row'd;
 He took a hauf and gied it to me,
 And I'll keep it till the hour I dee!
 My Sandy O, my Sandy O,
 My bonnie, bonnie Sandy O;
 My love for thee I daurna show,
 Yet I love my love in secret, O.

THE BUSH ABOON TRAQUAIR.

HEAR me, ye nymphs, and ev'ry swain,
 I'll tell how Peggy grieves me;
 Though thus I languish and complain,
 Alas! she ne'er believes me.
 My vows and sighs, like silent air,
 Unheeded, never move her;
 The bonnie bush aboon Traquair,
 'Twas there I first did love her.

Yet now she scornful flies the plain,
 The fields we then frequented;
 If e'er we meet, she shows disdain,
 She looks as ne'er acquainted.
 The bonnie bush bloom'd fair in May,
 Its sweets I'll aye remember;
 But now her frowns make it decay;
 It fades as in December.

Robert Crawford.

Nº 69.— I LOVE MY LOVE IN SECRET.

Moderate with expression.

The musical score for No. 69 consists of three staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a forte dynamic (f). The middle staff is for the piano right hand, featuring eighth-note chords. The bottom staff is for the piano left hand, providing harmonic support. The piece includes dynamic markings such as 'rall.' (rallentando), 'dim.' (diminuendo), and 'rit.' (ritenue).

Nº 70.— THE BUSH ABOON TRAQUAIR.

Slow.

The musical score for No. 70 consists of three staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a forte dynamic (f). The middle staff is for the piano right hand, featuring eighth-note chords. The bottom staff is for the piano left hand, providing harmonic support. The piece includes dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'pp' (pianissimo).

Nº 71.— POLWART ON THE GREEN.

Moderate.

The musical score for "Polwart on the Green" (Nº 71) is presented in three systems. The top system begins with a piano introduction followed by the first vocal entry. The middle system continues the vocal line with a change in instrumentation. The bottom system concludes the piece. The vocal parts are written in soprano and alto clefs, and the piano part is in bass clef. The score is set in common time, with occasional changes to 2/4 time. Dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte) are included.

Nº 72.— GILDEROY.

Slow.

The musical score for "Gilderoy" (Nº 72) is presented in three systems. The top system begins with a piano introduction followed by the first vocal entry. The middle system continues the vocal line with a change in instrumentation. The bottom system concludes the piece. The vocal parts are written in soprano and alto clefs, and the piano part is in bass clef. The score is set in common time, with occasional changes to 2/4 time. Dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte) are included.

POLWARTH ON THE GREEN.

THE cushat sweetly sung
 His am'rous roundelay;
 And dews, like cluster'd diamonds hung
 On flower and leafy spray.
 The coverlet of gloaming gray
 On everything was seen,
 When lads and lasses took their way
 To Polwarth on the green.

The sprightly dance went on,
 And harmless revelry
 Of young hearts all in unison,
 Wi' love's soft witcherie;
 Their hall the open-daisied lea,
 While frae the welkin sheen,
 The moon shone brightly on the glee
 At Polwarth on the green.

Dark glancin' een were there,
 And cheeks of rosy hue,
 And finer forms, without compare,
 Than pencil ever drew;
 But ane, wi' een o' bonnie blue,
 A' hearts confess'd the queen,
 And pride of grace and beauty too,
 At Polwarth on the green.

The miser hoards his store,
 And kings dominion gain;
 While others in the battle's roar,
 For honour's trifles strain.
 Away, such pleasures! false and vain;
 Far dearer mine have been,
 Among the lowly rural train,
 At Polwarth on the green.

John Grieve.

GILDEROY.

THE last, the fatal hour is come,
 That bears my love from me;
 I hear the dead note of the drum,
 I mark the gallows tree!
 The bell has toll'd; it shakes my heart;
 The trumpet speaks thy name;
 And must my Gilderoy depart
 To bear a death of shame?

 Oh, Gilderoy, bethought we then
 So soon, so sad to part,
 When first in Roslin's lovely glen
 You triumph'd o'er my heart?
 Your looks they glitter'd to the sheen,
 Your hunter-garb was trim,
 And graceful was the ribbon green
 That bound your manly limb!

Ah! little thought I to deplore
 Those limbs in fetters bound;
 Or bear upon the scaffold floor,
 The midnight hammer sound!
 A long adieu! but where shall fly
 Thy widow all forlorn,
 When every mean and cruel eye
 Regards my woe with scorn?

Yes! they will mock thy widow's tears,
 And hate thine orphan boy;
 Alas! his infant beauty wears
 The form of Gilderoy.
 Then will I seek the dray mound
 That wraps thy mouldering clay,
 And weep and linger on the ground,
 And sigh my heart away!

Campbell.

A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT.

Is there, for honest poverty,
 That hangs his head, and a' that?
 The coward-slave, we pass him by,
 We daur be puir, for a' that!
 For a' that, and a' that,
 Our toils obscure, and a' that,
 The rank is but the guinea-stamp—
 The man's the gowd, for a' that.

 What though on hamely fare we dine,
 Wear hoddin-grey and a' that?
 Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine;
 A man's a man for a' that;
 For a' that, and a' that,
 Their tinsel show, and a' that;
 The honest man, though e'er sue puir,
 Is king o' men for a' that.

 Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
 Wha struts and stares, and a' that;
 Though hundreds worship at his word,
 He's but a cuif for a' that;

For a' that, and a' that,
 His ribbon, star, and a' that,
 The man of independent mind,
 He looks and laughs at a' that.

 A king can mak a belted knicht,
 A marquis, duke, and a' that;
 But an honest man's aboon his micht,
 Guid faith, he maunna fa' that!
 For a' that, and a' that,
 Their dignities, and a' that,
 The pith o' sense, the pride o' worth,
 Are higher ranks than a' that.

 Then let us pray, that come it may,
 As come it will, for a' that,
 That senso and worth, owre a' the earth,
 May bear the gree and a' that,
 For a' that, and a' that,
 It's comin' yet, for a' that,
 That man to man, the warld o'er,
 Shall brothers be for a' that!

Burns.

I WISH MY LOVE WERE IN A MIRE.

THE warld has cross eneuch o' will;
 Then what needs love to mak it mair?
 To gnaw, an' pine, and plague folk still,
 An' wear their lives oot till a hair!
 Sin' I lo'ed, black has been my fa';
 But, sooth, it's time to smoor the fire,
 Whan love remains, and hope's awa—
 I wish my love were in a mire!

To sigh and grane the lee-lang day,
 To toss an' tumble oot the nicht;
 To grow as weak's a windle strae,
 As green as whey, as thin's a wecht!
 To lo'e till a' ane's spunk is oot,
 Syne get the fuel but the fire—
 Shame fa' his silly head wad do't;
 I wish my love were in a mire!

Jamieson.

Nº 73.— A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT.

Lively.

The image shows two staves of a musical score for piano duet. The top staff is in common time, B-flat major, and has a dynamic marking of 'mf'. The bottom staff is also in common time, B-flat major, and has dynamic markings of 'f', 'rit.', and 'mf' at different points. The music consists of eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords.

Nº 74.— I WISH MY LOVE WERE IN A MIRE.

Sweet and Moderate.

Piano and voice sheet music. The piano part consists of four staves of music. The vocal line begins with eighth-note pairs followed by quarter notes. The piano accompaniment features eighth-note chords and sustained notes. Measure 11 ends with a forte dynamic. Measures 12 and 13 continue with eighth-note patterns and sustained notes. Measure 14 concludes with a ritardando.

Nº 75.— JOHNNIE'S GREY BREEKS.

Slowly.

The musical score for "JOHNNIE'S GREY BREEKS" consists of three staves of music for piano. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The third staff includes a performance instruction "ritard." at the end of the section.

Nº 76.— THE BRAES OF BALLENDEN.*

Slow.

The musical score for "THE BRAES OF BALLENDEN" consists of three staves of music for piano. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *p* and includes a performance instruction "rall." at the end of the section. The third staff begins with a dynamic of *p* and includes performance instructions "rit." and "piu rit."

* PRONOUNCED "BALLANDEEN".

MENIE.

Tune—"Johnnie's grey breeks."

AGAIN rejoicing nature sees
 Her robe assume its vernal hues;
 Her leafy locks wave in the breeze,
 All freshly steep'd in morning dews.
 And maun I still on Menie doant,
 And bear the scorn that's in her e'e?
 For it's jet jet black, and it's like a hawk,
 And winna let a body be.
 And maun I still, &c.

In vain to me the cowslips blow;
 In vain to me the v'lets spring;
 In vain to me, in glen or shaw,
 The mavis and the linwhite sing.
 And maun I still, &c.

The merry ploughboy cheers his team;
 Wi' joy the tentie seedman staiks;
 But life to me's a weary dream,

A dream of aye that never wauks.
 And maun I still, &c.

The shepherd steeks his faulding slap,
 And owre the moorland whistles shrill;
 Wi' wild, unequal, wand'ring step,
 I meet him on the dewy hill.
 And maun I still, &c.

And when the lark, 'ween light and dark,
 Blythe waukens by the daisy's side,
 And mounts and sings on flutt'ring wings,
 A wee-worn ghaist, I haneward glide.
 And maun I still, &c.

Come, winter, with thine angry howl,
 And raging bend the naked tree;
 Thy gloom will soothe my cheerless soul,
 When nature all is sad like me!
 And maun I still, &c.

Burns.

FLOW GENTLY, SWEET AFTON.

Tune—"The Braes of Ballenden."

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes,
 Flow gently, I'll sing thee a song in thy praise;
 My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream;
 Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.
 My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream;
 Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.

Thou stock-dove whose echo resounds through the glen,
 Ye wild whistling blackbirds, in yon flow'ry den,
 Thou green-crested lap-wing thy screaming forbear,
 I charge you, disturb not my slumbering fair.
 Thou green-crested lap-wing, thy screaming forbear,
 I charge you, disturb not my slumbering fair.

How pleasant thy banks and green valleys below,
 Where wild in the woodlands the primroses blow;
 There oft, as mild ev'nning creeps over the lea,
 The sweet-scented birk shades my Mary and me.
 There oft, as mild ev'nning creeps over the lea,
 The sweet-scented birk shades my Mary and me.

Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes,
 Flow gently, sweet river, the theme of my lays;
 My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,
 Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.
 My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream,
 Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream.

Burns.

THE LOWLANDS O' HOLLAND.

THE love that I had chosen,
Was to my heart's content,
The saut sea will be frozen
Before that I repent;
Repent it will I never
Until the day I dee,
Though the lowlands o' Holland
Hae twin'd my love and me.

My love lies in the saut sea,
And I am on the side,
Enough to break a young thing's heart,
Wha lately was a bride;
Wha lately was a bonnie bride,
And pleasure in her e';
But the lowlands o' Holland,
Hae twin'd my love and me.

My love he built a bonnie ship,
And sent her to the sea,
Wi' seven score brave mariners
To bear her companie;
Threescore gaed to the bottom,
And threescore died at sea,
And the lowlands o' Holland
Hae twin'd my love and me.

There shall nae mantle cross my back,
Nae comb come in my hair,
Neither shall coal nor canle licht,
Shine in my bower mair;
Nor shall I hae anither love,
Until the day I dee;
I never lo'ed a love but ane,
And he's drown'd in the seat

BONNIE BELL.

THE smiling spring comes in rejoicing,
And surly winter grimly flies;
Now crystal clear are the falling waters,
And bonnie blue are the sunny skies;
Fresh o'er the mountains breaks forth the morning,
The ev'ning gilds the ocean's swell;
All creatures joy in the sun's returning,
And I rejoice in my bonnie Bell.

The flow'ry spring leads sunny summer,
The yellow autumn presses near,
Then in his turn comes gloomy winter,
Till smiling spring again appear.
Thus seasons dancing, and life advancing,
Old time and nature their changes tell;
But never ranging, and still unchanging,
O, I adore my bonnie Bell.

Burns.

Nº 77.— THE LOWLANDS O' HOLLAND:

Slowly and tenderly.

Musical score for 'The Lowlands o' Holland'. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (C) and G major (G). The bottom staff is in common time (C) and C major (C). The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords. Measure 1 starts with a piano dynamic (p). Measures 2-3 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 4 begins with a forte dynamic (f). Measures 5-6 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 7 begins with a piano dynamic (p). Measures 8-9 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 10 begins with a forte dynamic (f). Measures 11-12 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 13 begins with a piano dynamic (p).

Nº 78.— BONNIE BELL.

Joyously.

Musical score for 'Bonnie Bell'. The score consists of four staves. The top staff is in common time (C) and G major (G). The second staff is in common time (C) and C major (C). The third staff is in common time (C) and C major (C). The fourth staff is in common time (C) and C major (C). The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords. Measure 1 starts with a piano dynamic (p). Measures 2-3 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 4 begins with a forte dynamic (f). Measures 5-6 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 7 begins with a piano dynamic (p). Measures 8-9 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 10 begins with a forte dynamic (f). Measures 11-12 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 13 begins with a piano dynamic (p). Measures 14-15 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 16 begins with a forte dynamic (f). Measures 17-18 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 19 begins with a piano dynamic (p).

* SEE N° 9, PAGE 5.

Nº 79.— LEADER HAUGHS AND YARROW.

Moderate.

The musical score for Nº 79 consists of four staves of music. The vocal part (soprano) and piano part (bass) are shown. The tempo is indicated as 'Moderate'. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano), 'cres.' (crescendo), and 'rall.' (rallentando). The vocal line features eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

Nº 80.— MY DEARIE AN THOU DEE. (What ails this heart o' mine?)
Slow and Pathetic.

The musical score for Nº 80 consists of two staves of music. The vocal part (soprano) and piano part (bass) are shown. The tempo is indicated as 'Slow and Pathetic'. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano). The vocal line features eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

THE DOWIE DENS OF YARROW.

Tune—"Leader haughs and Yarrow."

Oh, sisters, there are midnight dreams
That pass not with the morning,
Then ask not why my reason swims
In a brain so wildly burning.
And ask not why I fancy how
Yon wee bird sings wi' sorrow,
That bluid lies mingled wi' the dew,
In the dowie dens o' Yarrow.

My dream's wild light was not of night,
Nor of the dulefu' morning;
Thrice on the stream was seen the gleam
That seem'd his sprite returning:
For sword-girt men came down the glen
An hour before the morrow,
And pierc'd the heart aye true to mine,
In the dowie dens o' Yarrow.

Oh, there are red red drops o' dew,
Upon the wild flower's blossom,
They could na cool my burning brow,
And shall not stain my bosom,
But from the clouds o' yon dark sky,
A cold cold shroud I'll borrow;
And long and deep shall be my sleep
In the dowie dens o' Yarrow.

Let me the bluid-dyed flow'ret press
By the heart o' him that lo'ed me;
I'll steal frae's lips a long long kiss,
In the bower where aft he woo'd me.
My arms shall fold, my tresses shield
The form of my dead marrow,
When the breeze shall bring the raven's wing
O'er the dowie dens o' Yarrow!

Rev. Henry S. Riddell.

WHAT AILS THIS HEART O' MINE?

Tune—"My dearie, an thou deo."

WHAT ails this heart o' mine?
What ails this wat'ry e'e?
What gars me n' turn cauld as death
When I tak leave o' thee?
When thou art far awa'
Thou'l dearer grow to me;
But change o' place and change o' folk
May gar thy fancy jee.

When I gae out at e'en,
Or walk at morning air,
Ilk rustling bush will seem to say,
I us'd to meet thee there.
Then I'll sit down and cry,
And live aneath the tree;
And when a leaf fa's i' my lap,
I'll ca't a word frae thee.

I'll hie me to the bower
That thou wi' roses tied,
And where wi' mony a bluslin' bud
I strove mysel' to hide.
I'll doat on ilka spot
Where I haes been wi' thee;
And cu' to mind some kindly word
By ilka burn and tree!

Wi' sic thochts i' my mind,
Time through the world may gae,
And find my heart in twenty years
The same as 'tis to-day.
Tis thochts that bind the soul,
And keep frien's i' the e'e;
And gin I think I see thee aye,
What can part thee and me?

Susanna Blamire.

LOW DOUN IN THE BROOM.

MY daddie is a cankert carle,
He'll no twine wi' his gear;
My minnie she's a scauldin' wife,
Hands a' the house asteer.

But let them say, or let them dae,
It's a' aye to me;
For he's low doun, he's in the broom,
That's waitin' on me:
Waitin' on me, my love,
He's waitin' on me;
For he's low doun, he's in the broom,
That's waitin' on me.

My auntie Kate sits at her wheel,
And sair she lichtlies me;

But weel ken I it's a' envy,
For ne'er a jo has she.
But let them say, &c.

My cousin Kate was sair beguiled
Wi' Johnnie o' the glen;
And aye sinsyne she cries, "Beware
O' fause deludin' men."
But let them say, &c.

Gleed Sandy he cam wast yestreen,
An' speir'd when I saw Pate;
And aye sinsyne the neebors run'
They jeer me air and late.
But let them say, &c.

James Carnegie.

THE BONNIE BANKS OF TAY.

Tune—"Hallowe'en."

By Grampia's tow'ring mountains high,
Whose rocky summits skirt the sky,
Wild rolls the queen of Scotia's floods,
Adorn'd by Athole's ancient woods;
Along their winding walks in spring,
How sweet to hear the wild birds sing;
At peep of dawn, how sweet to stray
Adown the bonnie banks of Tay!

Here summer's sun, with golden gleams,
Gilds mountain tops, the woods, the streams,
Before his early, piercing ray,
The wreaths of white mist wheel away,

Revealing all the lovely scene;—
The woods, thick cloth'd in foliage green,
High waving o'er the wild rocks grey
Upon the bonnie banks of Tay!

Exchanting scenes! how oft in view
To fancy's eye, fresh, blooming, new;—
The flowing river, mountain, strath—
The winding of each woodland path;
And dearer still,—fond friendship's ties,
And true love's flame that never dies;
All these were mine;—now far away
I mourn the bonnie banks of Tay!

Robert Carmichael.

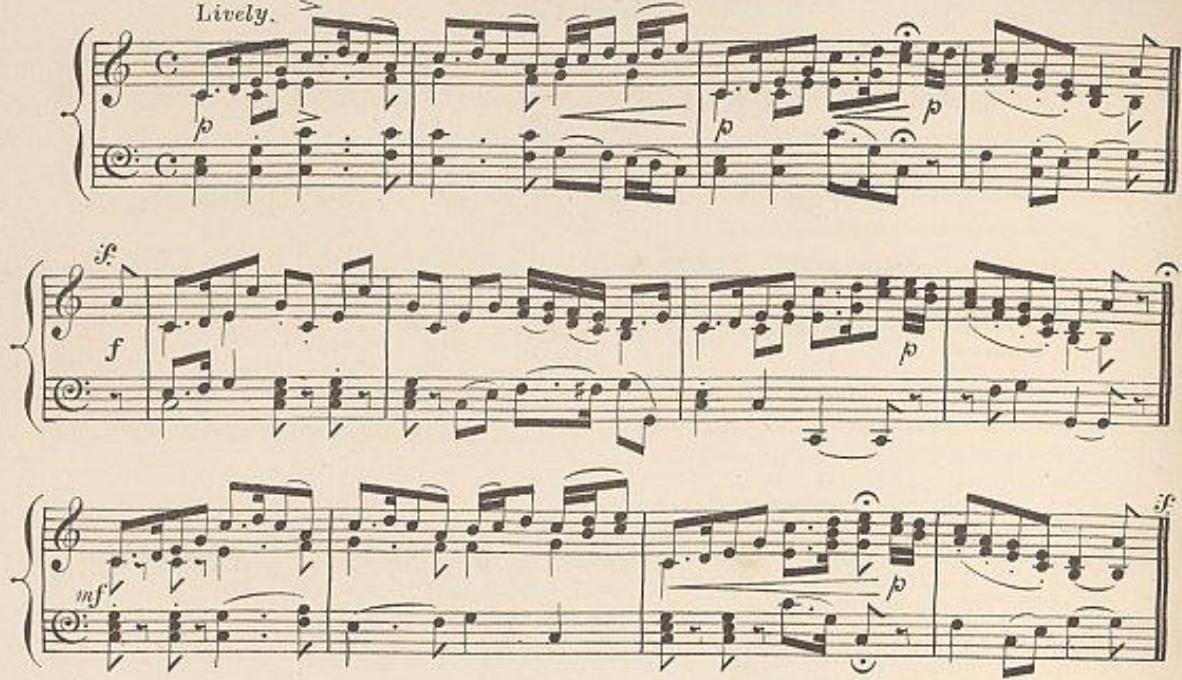
N^o 81.—LOW DOUN IN THE BROOM.*Slowly.*

Musical score for N^o 81, featuring three staves of piano music. The top staff uses a treble clef and common time, with dynamics 'mf' and 'cres.'. The middle staff uses a bass clef and common time, with dynamics 'p' and 'piu cres.'. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and common time, with dynamics 'p' and 'piu cres. e rit'.

N^o 82.—HALLOWE'EN.*Moderate.*

Musical score for N^o 82, featuring three staves of piano music. The top staff uses a treble clef and common time, with dynamics 'p'. The middle staff uses a bass clef and common time, with dynamics 'p' and 'mf'. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and common time, with dynamics 'mf' and 'rall.'

Nº 83.— THE BIRKS OF ABERFELDY.

Lively.

Nº 84.— THE LASS OF PATIE'S MILL.

Moderate.

THE BIRKS OF ABERFELDY.*

BONNIE lassie, will ye go,
Will ye go, will ye go;
Bonnie lassie, will ye go
To the birks of Aberfeldy;

Now summer blinks on flow'ry braes,
And o'er the crystal streamlet plays;
Come let us spend the lichtsome days
In the birks of Aberfeldy.

Bonnie lassie, &c.

While o'er their heads the hazels hing,
The little birdies blythely sing,
Or lightly flit on wanton wing.
In the birks of Aberfeldy.

Bonnie lassie, &c.

The braes ascend like lofty wa's,
The foamin' stream deep-roaring fa's,
O'erhung wi' fragrant spreadin' shaws,
The birks of Aberfeldy.

Bonnie lassie, &c.

The hoary cliffs are crown'd wi' flow'rs,
White o'er the linns the burnie pours,
And, risin', weets wi' misty show'rs
The birks of Aberfeldy.

Bonnie lassie, &c.

Let fortune's gifts at random flee,
They ne'er shall draw a wish frae me,
Supremely blest wi' love and thee,
In the birks of Aberfeldy.

Bonnie lassie, &c.

* The old name of this tune is, "The birks of Aberfeldy."

Burns.

THE LASS O' PATIE'S MILL.

THE lass o' Patie's Mill,
Sae bonnie, blythe, and gay;
In spite of a' my skill,
She stole my heart away.
When tedin' out the hay,
Bareheaded on the green,
Love mid her locks did play,
And wanton'd in her een.

Without the help of art,
Like flow'rs that grace the wild,
She did her sweets impart,
Whene'er she spak 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.

Oh! had I a' the wealth
Hopetoun's high mountains fill;
Insured lang life and health,
And pleasure at my will;
I'd promise, and fulfil,
That nane but bonnie she,
The lass o' Patie's Mill,
Should share the same wi' me.

Ramsay.

MARY SCOTT

HAPPY's the love which meets return,
When in soft flames souls equal burn;
But words are wanting to discover
The torments of a hopeless lover.
Ye registers of heaven, relate,
If looking o'er the rolls of fate,
Did you there see me mark'd to marrow
Mary Scott the flower of Yarrow?

Be hush'd, ye fears, I'll not despair,
My Mary's tender as she's fair;
Then I'll go tell her all mine anguish,
She is too good to let me languish.
With success crown'd, I'll not envy
The folks who dwell above the sky:
When Mary Scott's become my marrow,
We'll make a paradise in Yarrow.

Ramsay.

MY JO JANET.

"SWEET sir, for your courtesie,
When ye come by the Bass, then,
For the love ye bear to me,
Buy me a keekin' glass, then."
"Keek into the draw-well,
Janet, Janet;
And there ye'll see your bonnie sell,
My jo Janet."

"Keekin' in the draw-well clear,
O what if I fa' in, sir?
Then a' my kin will say and swear
I droun'd mysel' for sin, sir."
"Hand the better by the brae,
Janet, Janet;
O hand the better by the brae,
My jo Janet."

"Guid sir, for your courtesie,
Comin' through Aberdeen, then,
For the love ye bear to me,
Buy me a pair o' sheen, then."
"Clout the auld—the new are dear,
Janet, Janet;
Ae pair may gain ye hauf a year,
My jo Janet."

"But, what if, dancin' on the green,
And skippin' like a maukin,
They should see my clouted sheen,
Of me they will be taukin'."
"Dance aye laigh, and late at e'en
Janet, Janet;
Syne a' their faults will no be seen,
My jo Janet."

"Kind sir, for your courtesie,
When ye gae to the cross, then,
For the love ye bear to me,
Buy me a pacin' horse, then."
"Pace upon your spinnin' wheel,
Janet, Janet;
O pace upon your spinnin' wheel,
My jo Janet."

"My spinnin' wheel is suld and stiff,
The rock o't winna stand, sir;
To keep the temper-pin in tiff
Employes richt aft my hand, sir."
"Mak the best o't that ye can
Janet, Janet;
But like it never wale a man,
My jo Janet."

Nº 85.— MARY SCOTT.

Slow.

The musical score for "Mary Scott" is composed of four systems of music for piano. The first system begins with a dynamic of p . The second system starts with a dynamic of f . The third system starts with a dynamic of p . The fourth system starts with a dynamic of f .

Nº 86.— MY JO JANET.

Lively.

The musical score for "My Jo Janet" is composed of two systems of music for piano. The first system starts with a dynamic of mf . The second system starts with a dynamic of p .

No. 87.—LORD GREGORY.

Slow.

Musical score for "Lord Gregory" (No. 87). The score consists of four systems of music for voice and piano. The vocal part is in soprano clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The first system starts with a piano dynamic (p). The second system begins with a crescendo (cres.) and a dynamic (p). The third system begins with a dynamic (p) and a trill. The fourth system begins with a dynamic (p) and a diminuendo (dim.).

No. 88.—COMIN' THRO' THE RYE. (Oh dinna ask me gin I lo'e thee).

Moderate.

Musical score for "Comin' Thro' the Rye" (No. 88). The score consists of two systems of music for voice and piano. The vocal part is in soprano clef, and the piano part is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The first system starts with a dynamic (mf). The second system starts with a dynamic (mf).

LORD GREGORY.

OH, mirk, mirk is this midnight hour,

And loud the tempest's roar;

A wae fu' wand'rer seeks thy tow'r,

Lord Gregory, ope thy door.

An exile frae her father's ha',

And a' for lovin' thee;

At least some pity on me shaw,

If love it may na be.

Lord Gregory, mind'st thou not the grove,

By bonnie Irwane side,

Where first I own'd that virgin love

I lang, lang had denied?

How often didst thou pledge and vow,

Thou wad for aye be mine!

And my fond heart, itsel' sae true,

It ne'er mistrusted thine.

Hard is thy heart, Lord Gregory,

And flinty is thy breast:

Thou dart of heav'n that flashest by,

Oh, wilt thou give me rest?

Ye must ring thunders from above,

Your willing victim see!

But spare and pardon my fause love,

His wrangs to heav'n and me!

Burns.

O H, DINNA ASK ME.

Tune—"Comin' through the rye."

OH! dinna ask me gin I lo'e thee;

Troth, I daurna tell:

Dinna ask me gin I lo'e ye;

Ask it o' yoursel'.

Oh! dinna look sae sair at me,

For weel ye ken me true;

O, gin ye look sae sair at me,

I daurna look at you.

When ye gang to yon braw, braw toun,

And bonnier lasses see,

O, dinna, Jamie, look at them,

Lest you should mind na me.

For I could never bide the lass,

That ye'd lo'e mair than me;

And O, I'm sure, my heart would break,

Gin ye'd prove fause to me.

Dunlop.

PEGGY, I MUST LOVE THEE.

BENEATH a beech's grateful shade,
 Young Colin lay complaining;
 He sigh'd, and seem'd to love a maid,
 Without hopes of obtaining:
 For thus the youth indulg'd his grief,
 "Though pity cannot move thee,
 Though thy hard heart gives no relief,
 Yet, Peggy, I must love thee.

Say, Peggy, what has Colin done,
 That thus thou cruelly use him?
 If love's a fault, 'tis that alone,
 • For which you should excuse him:
 Alas! though thou shouldst ne'er relent,
 Nor my despair e'er move thee,
 Yet till life's latest breath is spent,
 My Peggy, I must love thee."

Robert Craufurd.

THE BIRKS OF INVERMAY.

THE smiling morn, the breathing spring,
 Invites the tunefu' birds to sing;
 And, while they warble from the spray,
 Love melts the universal lay.
 Let us then, dearest, timely wise,
 Like them, improve the hour that flies;
 And in soft raptures waste the day,
 Among the birks of Invermay.

For soon the winter of the year,
 And age, life's winter, will appear,
 At this thy living bloom will fade,
 As that will strip the verdant shade.
 Our taste of pleasure then is o'er,
 The feather'd songsters are no more;
 And when they drop, and we decay,
 Adieu the birks of Invermay!

David Mallet.

Nº 89.—PEGGY I MUST LOVE THEE.

Moderate.

Nº 90.—THE BIRKS OF INVERMAY.

Moderate.

Nº 91.— ALLOA HOUSE.

Moderate.

Nº 92.— O'ER THE MUIR AMANG THE HEATHER.

Moderately slow.

ALLOA HOUSE.

THE spring-time returns, and clothes the green plains,
 And Alloa shines more cheerful and gay;
 The lark tunes his throat, and the neighbouring swains,
 Sing merrily round me wherever I stray:
 But Sandy nae mair returns to my view;
 Nae spring-time me cheers, nae music can charm;
 He's gane! and, I fear me, for ever: adieu!
 Adieu ev'ry pleasure this bosom can warm!

O Alloa House! how much art thou chang'd!
 How silent, how dull to me is each grove!
 Alone I here wander where ance we both r ng'd,
 Alas! where to please me my Sandy ance strove!
 Here, Sandy, I heard the tales that you tauld,
 Here listen'd too fond whenever you sung;
 Am I grown less fair then, that you are turn'd cauld?
 Or, foolish, believ'd a false flattering tongue?

Dr. Alexander Webster

OWRE THE MUIR AMANG THE HEATHER.

COMIN' through the craigs o' Kyle,
 Amang the bonnie bloomin' heather,
 There I met a bonnie lassie,
 Keepin' a' her flocks thegither.
 Owre the muir amang the heather,
 Owre the muir amang the heather,
 There I met a bonnie lassie,
 Keepin' a' her flocks thegither.
 Says I, "My dear, where is thy hamo?
 In muir or dale, pray tell me whether?"
 Says she, "I tent the fleecy flocks
 That feed amang the bloomin' heather."

Owre the muir amang the heather,
 Owre the muir amang the heather,
 There I met a bonnie lassie,
 Keepin' a' her flocks thegither.
 She charm'd my heart, and aye sinsyne
 I could na think on ony ither:
 By sea and sky! she shall be mine,
 The bonnie lass amang the heather.
 Owre the mu'r amang the heather,
 Owre the muir amang the heather,
 There I met a bonnie lassie,
 Keepin' a' her flocks thegither.

Jean Glover.

BY YON ROARIN' LINN.

Tune—"Love is the cause of my mourning."

By yon roarin' linn a bonnie lass sat,
 And sadly and lanely the lassie did mourn;
 She look'd up to heaven, her eyes they were wat;
 She pu'd the wild rose, as she gaz'd on the burn,
 "I'm noo a' my lane, I may yield to my grief,
 To greet to mysel', O what heart relief!
 And in the gloamin', afore the nicht fa',
 I'll pray for my Jamie, my love, that's awa,

I strive to look cheerful, but canna be gay;
 Wi' lads and wi' lasses nae laugher I play;
 At bogle, when rampin' I think they're gaun mad,
 The louder they laugh, the mair I am sad.
 Far sweeter to me to gung down the lang glen,
 'Mang heather and whins to yon bonnie den,
 Whaur sings the mavis, and wild roses blaw,
 And a' thing reminds me o' him that's awa!"

THE BLATHRIE O'T.

WHEN I think on this world's pelf,
 And the wee share o't I hae to myself,
 And how the lass that wants it is by the lads forgot,
 May the shame fa' the gear, and the blathrie o't!

Jocky was the lad that held the pleugh,
 But noo he's got gowd and gear eneugh;
 He thinks nae mair o' me that wears the plaiden coat;—
 May the shame fa' the gear and the blathrie o't!

Jenny was the lass that muck'd the byre,
 But noo she is clad in her silk attire;
 And Jocky says he lo'es her, and swears he's me forgot,
 May the shame fa' the gear and the blathrie o't!

But all this shall never daunton me,
 Sae lang as I keep my fancy free;
 The lad that's sae inconstant he is na worth a groat;—
 May the shame fa' the gear and the blathrie o't!

Nº 93.— LOVE IS THE CAUSE OF MY MOURNING.

Slow, and mournfully.

The musical score for No. 93 consists of four staves of music. The top two staves are for the voice, and the bottom two are for the piano. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The tempo is indicated as "Slow, and mournfully". The vocal line features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and bass notes. The score is written in a clear, legible hand.

Nº 94.— THE BLATHRIE O'T*

Moderate.

The musical score for No. 94 consists of four staves of music. The top two staves are for the voice, and the bottom two are for the piano. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The tempo is indicated as "Moderate". The vocal line features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and bass notes. The score is written in a clear, legible hand.

* OR BLAITHRIE O'T — PRONOUNCED "BLETHRIE", *Anglice*, FOOLISH TALKING.

Nº 95. — CARLE AN THE KING COME.

Slow.

Nº 96. — BANNOCKS O' BEAR MEAL.

With spirit.

PEGGY, NOW THE KING'S COME.

PEGGY, now the king's come,
Peggy, now the king's come,
Thou may dance and I shall sing,
Peggy, since the king's come.

Nae mair the hawkies shalt thou milk,
But change thy plaiden-coat for silk,
And be a lady of that ilk,
Now, Peggy, since the king's come.

Ramsay.

BANNOCKS O' BEAR-MEAL.

BANNOCKS o' bear-meal, and bannocks o' barley!
Here's to the Highlandman's bannocks o' barley!
Wha in a brulyie will first cry a parley?
Never the lads wi' the bannocks o' barley.

Bannocks o' bear-meal, and bannocks o' barley!
Here's to the Highlandman's bannocks o' barley!
Wha, in his wae days, were loyal to Charlie?
Wha but the lads wi' the bannocks o' barley?

Jacobitical fragment contributed to Johnson's Museum by Burns.

THERE WAS A LAD WAS BORN IN KYLE.

Tune—"O gin ye were deid guidman."

THERE was a lad was born in Kyle,
But what'n a day o' what'n a style,
I doubt it's hardly worth the while
To be sae nice wi' Robin.

O Robin was a rovin' boy,
A rantin' rovin, rantin' rovin,
Robin was a rovin' boy,
O rantin', rovin' Robin.

Our monarch's hindmost year but aye,
Was five-and-twenty days begun,
'Twas then a blast o' Janwar' win',

Blew hansel in on Robin.

O Robin, &c.

The gossip keekit in his loof;
Quo' she, "Wha lives will see the proof,
This waly boy will be nae coof,
I think we'll ca' him Robin."

O Robin, &c.

"He'll hae misfortunes great and sma',
But aye a heart aboon them a';
He'll be a credit till us a';—
We'll a' be proud o' Robin."

O Robin, &c.

Burns.

GIN YE HAE PENCE, YE WILL HAE SENSE.

Tune—"The wee, wee man."

GIN ye hae pence, ye will hae sense,
Gin ye hae nocht, ye will hae nane,
When I had cash, I was thocht gash,
And my advice by a' was taen;
The rich and poor then thrang'd my door,
The very dog cam for his bane;
My purse, my ha', were free to a',
And I was roosed by ilka aye.

Guid freens, and true, I had know,
Wha to oblige me aye were fain,
Gin but I said, "I want your aid,"
I dinna need to say't again.
Whene'er I spak, and tauld my crack,
Loud plaudits I was sure to gain;
For ilka word, howe'er absurd,
Was for undoubtedly wisdom taen.

At catch or glee, I bore the gree,
For music's powers were a' my ain;
And when I sang, the hale house rang,
Wi' rapturous encores again.

At pan or jest, I shone the best,
For nane had sic a fertile brain;
My jibes and jokes, my satire strokes,
Were—like my wine—a' kindly taen.

But when I brak, and gaed to wrack,
Ilk gowden prospect fairly gane,
My judgment wi' my wealth did flee,
And a' my sense was frac me taen;
Nor rich nor poor cam near my door,
My freens a' vanish'd aye by aye;
Nor word, nor crack, was worth a plack,
For I was listen'd to by nane.

My jests and wit, they wadna hit,
My singing met w' could disdain,
The distant look, or dry rebuke,
Was a' that e'er I could obtain.
But, thanks to guid, I've fortitude,
Adversity's sour cup to drain,
And ne true freen, as e'er was seen,
And that's the dog that shares my bane.

Alexander Rodger.

Extracted from "Whistle Binkie," by permission of the publisher, Mr. David Robertson.

Nº 97.— O GIN YE WERE DEID GUIDMAN.*

Lively.

The musical score for No. 97 consists of three staves of music for piano. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is in alto clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Lively.' The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords.

Nº 98.— THE WEE WEE MAN.

Lively.

The musical score for No. 98 consists of three staves of music for piano. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is in alto clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Lively.' The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords, with dynamic markings like *mf*, *f*, *p*, *cres.*, and *dim.*.

*“THERE WAS A LAD WAS BORN IN KYLE!”

Nº 99.— THERE'S MY THUMB I'LL NE'ER BEGUILÉ THEE.

Slowly.

The musical score for piece No. 99 consists of two staves. The top staff is for the piano, showing a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The bottom staff is for the voice, also in common time, with a bass clef. The piano part features eighth-note chords and sustained notes. The vocal part has lyrics: "THERE'S MY THUMB I'LL NE'ER BEGUILÉ THEE." The piano part ends with a forte dynamic, indicated by a large 'f'.

Nº 100.— I'LL NEVER LEAVE THEE.

Slow, with feeling.

The musical score for piece No. 100 consists of three staves. The top staff is for the piano, showing a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The middle staff is for the voice, also in common time, with a bass clef. The bottom staff is for the piano, showing a bass clef. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The vocal part has lyrics: "I'LL NEVER LEAVE THEE." The piano part ends with a dynamic marking 'rall.' (rallentando).

THERE'S MY THUMB, I'LL NE'R BEGUIL THEE.

BETTY, early gone a Maying,
Met her lover, Willie, straying;
Drift, or chance, no matter whether,
This we know, he reason'd with her:
"Mark, dear maid, the turtles cooing,
Fondly billing, kindly wooing;
See how every bush discovers
Happy pairs of feather'd lovers.

See the op'ning blushing roses,
All their secret charms discloses;
Sweet's the time, ah! short's the measure,
Of their fleeting, hasty pleasure!"

Quickly we must snatch the savour,
Of their soft and fragrant flavour;
They bloom to-day, and fade to-morrow,
Droop their heads, and die in sorrow.

Time, my Boss, will leave no traces,
Of those beauties, of those graces;
Youth and love forbid our staying,
Love and youth abhor delaying.
Dearest maid, nay, do not fly me,
Let your pride no more deny me;
O never doubt your faithful Willie—
There's my thumb, I'll near beguile thee."

Ramsay.

ONE DAY I HEARD MARY SAY.

Tune—"I'll never leave thee."

ONE day I heard Mary say, "How shall I leave thee?
Stay, dearest Willie, stay; why wilt thou grieve me?
Ah! my fond heart will break, if thou should leave me;
I'll live and die for thy sake, yet never leave thee.

Say, my own Willie, say, has Mary deceiv'd thee?
Did e'er her young heart betray new love, that has griev'd
thee?"

O my heart ne'er shall stray, thou may believe me;
I'll love thee, lad, night and day, and never leave thee.
Oh! leave thee, leave thee, lad, how shall I leave thee?
How that thought makes me sad! I'll never, never leave
thee!
Where would my Willie fly? Why does he grieve me?
Alas! my poor heart will die, if I should leave thee."

Robert Crawford.

IT IS NA, JEAN, THY BONNY FACE.

Tune—"Pinkie House."

It is na, Jean, thy bonnie face,
 Nor shape that I admire,
 Although thy beauty and thy grace
 Might weel awake desire.
 Something, in ilka part o' thee,
 To praise, to love, I find;
 But dear as is thy form to me,
 Still dearer is thy mind.

Nae mair ungen'rous wish I hae,
 Nor stronger in my breast,
 Than if I canna mak thee sac,
 At least to see thee blest.
 Content am I, if heaven shall give
 But happiness to thee:
 And as wi' thee I'd wish to live,
 For thee I'd bear to die.

Burns.

THE BONNIE HOUSE O' AIRLIE.

It fell on a day, a bonnie summer day,
 When the corn grew green and yellow,
 That there fell out a great dispute
 Between Argyle and Airlie.

The Duke o' Montrose has written to Argyle
 To come in the mornin' early,
 An' lead in his men, doun by Dunkeld,
 To plunder the bonnie house o' Airlie.

The lady look'd owre her window sac hie,
 And oh! but she look'd wearly;
 And there she spied the great Argyle
 Come to plunder the bonnie house o' Airlie.

"Come doun, come doun, Lady Margaret," he says,
 "Come doun and kiss me fairly,

Or before the mornin' clear day light,
 I'll no leave a stan'in' stane in Airlie."

"I wadna kiss thee, great Argyle,
 I wadna kiss thee fairly,
 I wadna kiss thee fairly, great Argyle,
 Should ye no leave a stan'in' stane in Airlie."

He has taen her by the left shouther,
 (And oh! but she grat sairly.)
 And led her doun to you green bank,
 Till he plunder'd the bonnie house o' Airlie.

"O were my ain guid lord at hame,
 As this nicht he's wi' Charlie,
 There durstna a Campbell in a' the west,
 Hae plunder'd the bonnie house o' Airlie!"

N.B.—When singing the above, the two last lines of each verse are repeated.

Nº 101. — PINKIE HOUSE.

Slow.

(Rothes' Lament).

Nº 102. — THE BONNIE HOUSE O' AIRLIE.

Moderate.

Nº 103.— MY DARLING HAS DECEIVED ME.

Slow and plaintive.

Gaelic.*

Nº 104.— MACGREGOR OF RUARO.

Gaelic.

Slow and mournfully

* THE PUBLISHER IS AWARE OF THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH, IN MANY CASES, SURROUND ANY ATTEMPT TO DISTINGUISH WITH PRECISION, HIGH-LAND AIRS FROM THOSE WHICH ARE UNDOUBTEDLY LOWLAND; BUT THE TUNES IN THIS COLLECTION NAMED GAELIC, THERE ARE GOOD GROUNDS FOR CONCLUDING TO BE GENUINE SPECIMENS OF THE WILD, PECCULIAR, AND BEAUTIFUL MUSIC, CHARACTERISTIC OF THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

THE SECRET LOVER.*

Tune—"My darling has deceived me."

O! could'st thou for a moment look
 Within this heart o' mine;
 An' there peruse, as in a book,
 Ilk feeling's secret sign;
 It couldna but reveal
 Its deepest thought to thee;
 Then only—only could'st thou feel
 How dear thou art to me.

It ne'er could be by look or sigh
 Or word frae me express—
 The fond deep love that fervently
 Is throbbin' in my breast,—
 Though uncherish'd and unblest
 Wi' kindred flame in thine—
 Like angel holiness imprest
 Upon some earthly shrine.

James Parker.

^a From "The Book of Scottish Song," by permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son.

MACGREGOR OF RUARO.

From the chase in the mountain
 As I was returning,
 By the side of a fountain
 Malvina sat mourning.
 To the winds that loud whistled
 She told her sad story,
 And the valleys re-echoed
 "MacGregor a Ruadhro!"
 Like a flash of red lightning
 O'er the heath came MacAra,
 More fleet than the roebuck
 On lofty Beinn Lara;
 "O! where is MacGregor?
 Say, where does he hover?
 You son of bold Calmar,
 Why tarries my lover?"
 Then the voice of soft sorrow
 From his bosom thus sounded;
 "Low lies your Maegregor,
 Pale, mangled, and wounded!

O'ercome with deep slumber,
 To the rock I convey'd him,
 Where the sons of black malice
 To his foes have betray'd him!"
 As the blast from the mountain
 Soon nips the fresh blossom,
 So died the fair bud
 Of fond hope in her bosom.
 "MacGregor! MacGregor!"
 Loud echo resounded;
 And the hills rung in pity,
 "MacGregor is wounded!"
 Near the brook in the valley,
 The green turf did hide her,
 And they laid down MacGregor
 In death's sleep beside her.
 Secure is their dwelling
 From foes and fell slander;
 Near the loud-roaring waters
 Their spirits oft wander.

Translated from the Gaelic by — MacLaren.

THE BRAES O' BALQUITHER.

Tune—"The three carles o' Buchanan."

Let us go, lassie go,
To the braes o' Balquither,
Where the blaeberrys grow,
'Mang the bonnie bloomin' heather.
Where the deer and the rae,
Lightly bounding together,
Sport the lang simmer day
On the braes o' Balquither.

I will twine thee a bow'r
By the clear siller fountain,
And I'll cover it ower
Wi' the flow'rs o' the mountain:
I will range through the wilds,

And the deep glens sae dreary,
And return wi' the spoils
To the bow'r o' my dearie.

Now the simmer's in prime,
Wi' the flow'rs richly blooming,
And the wild mountain thyme
A' the moorlands perfuming:
To our dear native scenes
Let us journey together,
Where glad innocence reigns
'Mang the brues o' Balquither.

Gannahill.

BONNIE MARY GRÆME.

Tune—"A Skye air."

WHAUR hae ye been roamin', roamin', roamin',
Whaur hae ye been roamin', bonnie Mary Græme?
Whaur hae ye been roamin', in the cauld gloamin',
Whaur hae ye been roamin', bonnie Mary Græme?

The tear is in your e'e, Mary Græme!
It used nae to be, bonnie Mary Græme!
There's a glow on your cheek, Mary Græme!
Oh! what gars ye greet, bonnie Mary Græme?

Adapted from a Song with the above title, published by

James Parker.

N^o. 105.—THE THREE CARLES O' BUCHANAN.* Gaelic.

Moderate.

N^o. 106.—SKYE AIR.

Gaelic.

Slow with expression.

* "LET US GO, LASSIE, CO, TO THE BRAES OF BALQUITHER!"

N^o 107.— HIGHLAND BOAT SONG.* Gaelic. (Hail to the Chief &c.)*Moderate.*

The music for N^o 107 is in common time and key signature of one flat. It features four staves of musical notation. The first two staves consist of eighth-note patterns. The third staff begins with a dynamic marking 'mf' and contains the lyrics 'eres.'. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic marking 'f'.

N^o 108.— THE MAID THAT TENDS THE GOATS. Gaelic.*Slow.*

The music for N^o 108 is in common time and key signature of one flat. It consists of two staves of musical notation. The piano part features sustained notes and chords, while the vocal line is more melodic with sixteenth-note patterns.

* FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

HIGHLAND BOAT SONG.

HAIL to the chief who in triumph advances!
 Honour'd and bless'd be the ever-green pine!
 Long may the tree, in his banner that glances,
 Flourish, the shelter and grace of our line!
 Heav'n send it happy dew,
 Earth lend it sap anew,
 Gaily to bourgeon, and broadly to grow,
 While every Highland glen
 Sends our shout back again,
 "Roderigh Vich Alpine dhu, ho! ieroe!"

Ours is no sapling, chance-sown by the fountain,
 Blooming at Beltane, in winter to fade;
 When the whirlwind has stripp'd every leaf on the mountain,
 The more shall Clan-Alpine exult in her shade.
 Moor'd in the rifted rock,
 Proof to the tempest's shock,
 Firmer he roots him, the ruder it blow;
 Menteith and Breadalbane, then,
 Echo his praise again,
 "Roderigh Vich Alpine dhu, ho! ieroe!"

Proudly our pibroch has thrill'd in Glen Fruin,
 And Bannachar's groans to our slogan replied;
 Glen Luss and Ross-dhu, they are smoking in ruin,
 And the best of Loch Lomond lie dead on her side.
 Widow and Saxon maid
 Long shall lament our raid,
 Think of Clan-Alpine with fear and with woe;
 Lennox and Leven-glen
 Shake when they hear again,
 "Roderigh Vich Alpine dhu, ho! ieroe!"

Row, vassals, row, for the pride of the Highlands!
 Stretch to your oars, for the ever-green pine!
 O! that the rosebud that graces you islands,
 Were wreath'd in a garland around him to twine!
 O! that some seedling gem,
 Worthy such noble stem,
 Honour'd and bless'd in their shadow might grow;
 Loud should Clan-Alpine then
 Ring from her deep-most glen,
 "Roderigh Vich Alpine dhu, ho! ieroe!"

Scott.

UP AMANG YON CLIFFY ROCKS.

Tune—"The maid that tends the goats."

Up amang yon clify rocks,
 Sweetly rings the rising echo,
 To the maid that tends the goats,
 Liltin' o'er her native notes.
 Hark! he sings, "Young Sandy's kind,
 An' he's promis'd aye to lo'e me;
 Here's a broach I ne'er shall tine,
 Till he's fairly married to me;
 Drive awa, ye drone, Time,
 An' bring about our bridal day.
 Sandy herds a flock o' sheep;
 Aften does be blaw the whistle,
 In a strain sae safty sweet,
 Lammyis list'ning daurna bleat.
 He's as fleet's the mountain roe,

Hardy as the Hielan' heather,
 Wadin' through the winter snow,
 Keeping aye his flock together;
 But a plaid, wi' bare houghs,
 He braves the bleakest norlan blast.
 Brawly can he dance and sing,
 Canty glee or Hielan' croneach;
 Nane can ever match his fling,
 At a reel or round a ring;
 Wichtly can he wield a rung.
 In a brawl he's aye the bangster:
 A' his praise can ne'er be sung
 By the langest-winded sangster.
 Sangs that sing o' Sandy
 Seem short, though they were e'er sae lang."

William Dudgeon.

HER HAIR WAS LIKE THE CROMLA MIST.

Tune—"Morna."

HER hair was like the Cromla mist,
When ev'ning sun beams from the west,
Bright was the eye of Morna,
When beauty wept the warrior's fall,
Then lone and dark was Fingal's hall;
Sad was the lovely Morna.

O! lovely were the blue-eyed maids,
That sung peace to the warrior's shade,
But none so fair as Morna.
Her hallow'd tears, bedew'd the brake,
That wav'd beside dark Orma's lake,
Where wander'd lovely Morna.

Sad was the hoary minstrel's song,
That died the rustling heath among,
Where sat the lovely Morna.
It slumber'd on the placid wave,
It echo'd through the warrior's cave,
And sigh'd again to Morna.

The hero's plumes were lowly laid;
In Fingal's hall each blue-eyed maid
Sung peace and rest to Morna.
The harp's wild strain was past and gone,
No more it whisper'd to the moan
Of lovely dying Morna!

Robert Allan.

MY NANNIE, O.

BEHIND yon hills where Lugar flows,
'Mang moors and moases many, O,
The wintry sun the day has clos'd,
And I'll awa to Nannie, O.
The westlin wind blows loud and shrill;
The nicht's baith mirk and rainy, O;
But I'll get my plaid, and out I'll steal,
And owre the hills to Nannie, O.

My Nannie's charming, sweet, and young;
Nae artfu' wiles to win ye, O;
May ill befa' the flatt'ring tongue
That wad beguile my Nannie, O.
Her face is fair, her heart is true,
As spotless as she's bonnie, O;
The op'ning gowan wat wi' dew,
Nae purer is than Nannie, O.

A country lad is my degree,
And few there be that ken me, O;
But what care I how few they be?
I'm welcome aye to Nannie, O.
My riches a's my penny fee,
And I maun guide it camie, O;
But warl's gear ne'er troubles me,
My thochts are a' my Nannie, O.

Our auld guidman delights to view,
His sheep and kye thrive bonnie, O;
But I'm as blythe that hunds his plough,
And has nae care but Nannie, O.
Come weel, come wae, I carena by,
I'll tak what heaven will send me, O;
Nae ither care in life hae I,
But live and love my Nannie, O.

Burns.

Nº 109.—MORNA.

Gaelic.

Tenderly.

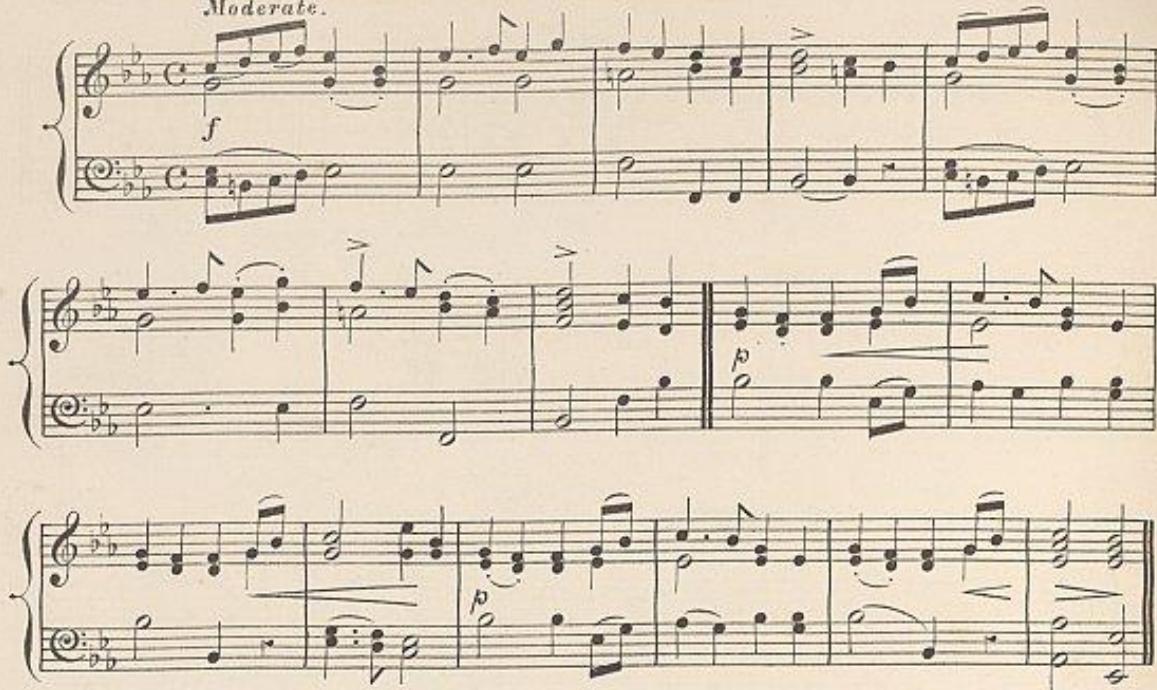
Musical score for 'Morna' (Nº 109). The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, B-flat major, and 2/4 time. It starts with a dynamic 'mf' and includes a 'ritard.' instruction. The bottom staff is in bass clef, B-flat major, and 2/4 time, providing harmonic support.

Nº 110.—MY NANNIE O.

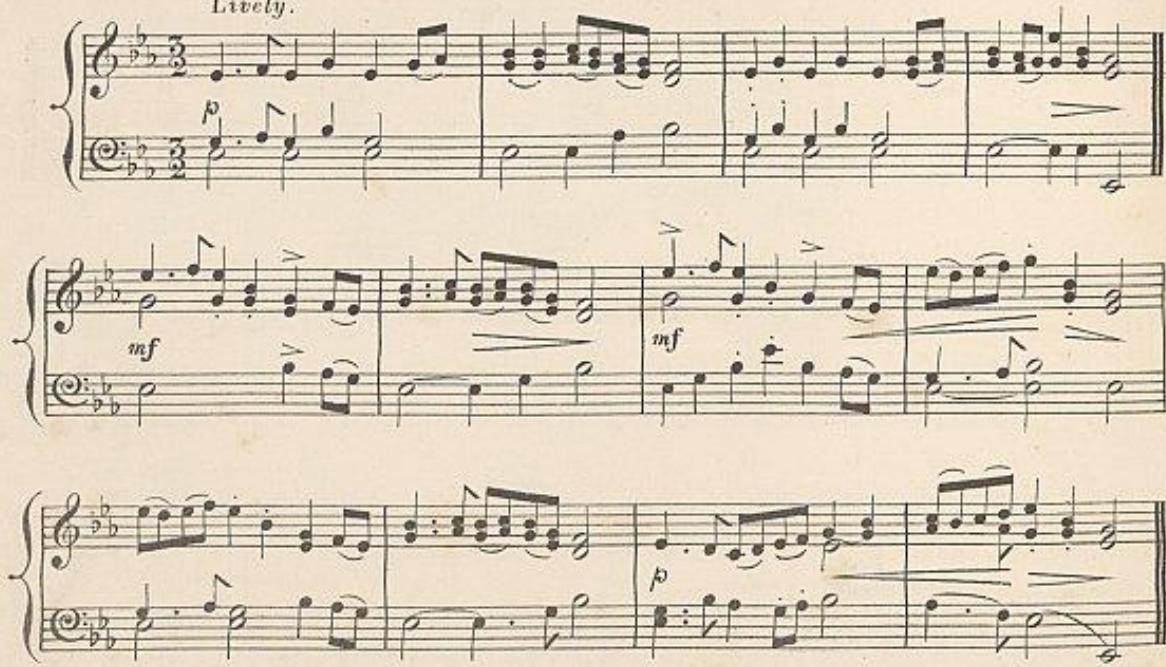
Not too slow.

Musical score for 'My Nannie O.' (Nº 110). The score consists of four staves. The top staff is in treble clef, B-flat major, and 2/4 time. It starts with a dynamic 'p'. The second staff is in bass clef, B-flat major, and 2/4 time. The third staff is in treble clef, B-flat major, and 2/4 time, featuring dynamics 'mf' and 'cres.'. The fourth staff is in bass clef, B-flat major, and 2/4 time, featuring a dynamic 'pp'.

Nº 111.— CLOUT THE CAULDRON.
Moderate.



Nº 112.— JOCKEY SAID TO JENNY.
Lively.



CLOUT THE CA'DRON.

"HAE ye any pots or pans,
Or any broken chandlers?
I am a tinker to my trade,
And newly come frae Flanders,
As scant o' siller as of grace;
Disbanded, we've a bad run;
Gar tell the lady of the place,
I'm come to clout her ca'dron.

Madam, if you've wark for me,
I'll do't to your contentment;
And dinna care a single fleo
For any man's resentment;

For, lady fair, though I appear
To ev'ry ane a tinker,
Yet to yoursel' I'm bauld to tell,
I am a gentle jinker."

"Sir ye appear a cunning man,
But this fine plot you'll fail in;
For there is neither pot nor pan,
Of mine you'll drive a nail in.
Then bind your budget on your back,
And nails up in your apron;
For I've a tinker under tack,
That's used to clout my ca'dron."

JOCKY SAID TO JENNY.

JOCKY said to Jenny, "Jenny wilt thou wed?"
"Ne'er a fit," quo' Jenny, "for my tocher-guid;
For my tocher-guid, I winna marry thee."
"E'en's ye like," quo' Johnnie; "ye may let it be!"
"For my tocher-guid, I winna marry thee."
"E'en's ye like," quo' Johnnie; "ye may let it be!

I hae gowd and gear; and I hae land eneuch;
I hae seven good owsen gangin in a pleuch;
Gangin in a pleuch, and linkin owre the lea;
Gin ye winna tak me, I can let ye be.

Gangin in a pleuch, and linkin owre the lea;
Gin ye winna tak me, I can let ye be.

I've a guid ha' house, a barn, too, and a byre,
A stack afore the door; I'll mak a rustin' fire:
Mak a rантин' fire, and merry shall we be:
Gin ye winna tak me, I can let ye be.

Mak a rантин' fire, and merry shall we be:
Gin ye winna tak me, I can let ye be."

Jenny said to Jocky, "Gin ye winna tell,
Ye shall be the lad; I'll be the lass mysel';
Ye're a bonnie lad, and I'm a lassie free;
Welcomer to tak me than to let me be.

Ye're a bonnie lad, and I'm a lassie free;
Welcomer to tak me than to let me be."

O DEAR PEGGY, LOVE'S BEGUILING.

Tune—"O dear mother, what shall I do?"

O DEAR Peggy, love's beguiling,
We ought not to trust his smiling;
Better far to do as I do,
Lest a harder luck betide you.

Lasses, when their fancy's carried,
Think of nought but to be married;
Running to a life destroys
Heartsome, free, and youthful joys.

Ramsay.

JOCK O' HAZELDEAN.

"WHY weep ye by the tide, ladye—
Why weep ye by the tide?
I'll wed ye to my youngest son,
And ye shall be his bride;
And ye shall be his bride, ladye,
Sae comely to be seen;"
But aye she loot the tears doun fa',
For Jock o' Hazeldean!

"Now let this wilful grief be done,
And dry that cheek so pale:
Young Frank is chief of Errington,
And Lord of Langley dale;
His step is first in peaceful ha',
His sword in battle keen;"
But aye she loot the tears doun fa',
For Jock o' Hazeldean!

"A chain o' gold ye shall not lack,
Nor braid to bind your hair,
Nor mettled hound, nor managed hawk,
Nor palfrey fresh and fair;
And you, the foremost o' them a',
Shall ride our forest queen;"
But aye she loot the tears doun fa',
For Jock o' Hazeldean.

The kirk was decked at morning-tide,
The tapers glimmer'd fair;
The priest and bridegroom wait the bride,
And dame and knight were there:
They sought her baith by bower and ha',
The ladye was not seen!—
She's owre the border, and awa'
Wi' Jock o' Hazeldean!

Scott.

Nº 113.— O DEAR MOTHER WHAT SHALL I DO?*

Slow.

The musical score for No. 113 features four systems of music. The vocal part (soprano) and piano part (bass) are shown in two staves each system. The vocal part begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs, with a crescendo marking ('cres.') at the start. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The score is set in B-flat major and uses a slow tempo. Various dynamics are indicated throughout the piece.

Nº 114.— JOCK O' HAZELDEAN.

Moderate with feeling.

The musical score for No. 114 features two systems of music. The vocal part (soprano) and piano part (bass) are shown in two staves each system. The vocal part begins with eighth-note pairs, followed by sixteenth-note patterns. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The score is set in B-flat major and uses a moderate tempo with feeling. Various dynamics are indicated throughout the piece.

* A MORE MODERN VERSION OF THIS TUNE IS KNOWN AS "LESLIE'S MARCH" OR, "BLUE BONNETS OVER THE BORDER."

N^o 115.—THE PIER OF LEITH.* (Young Philander lo'ed me lang).*Moderate with expression.*

N^o 116.—TODLIN HAME.*Lively but not too quick.*

* FOR A DIFFERENT SET OF THIS TUNE SEE N^o 123 PAGE 62.

YOUNG PHILANDER LO'ED ME LANG.

Tune—"The pier of Leith."

YOUNG Philander lo'ed me lang,
But I was peevish and forbade him;
I wouldna tent his lovin' sang.
And noo I wish—I wish I had him!

Ilk mornin' when I view my glass,
Then I perceive my beauty going;
When the wrinkles seize the face,
Then we may bid adieu to wooing.

My beauty! ance sae much admir'd,
I find it fading—quickly fading;
My cheeks, which coral-like appeared,
Grow pale, the broken blood decaying.

If opportunity be lost,
You'll find it hard to be regained'd;
Which noo I may tell to my cost,
Though bat mysel' name can be blamed!

For the whole of this curious old song see page 62.

TODLIN' HAME.

"WHEN I ha'e a saxpence under my thoom,
Then I get credit in ilka toun;
But aye when I'm pair they bid me gang by;
Oh, poverty parts guid company!"

"O todlin' hame, O todlin' hame,
O couldna my love come todlin' hame?"

"Fair fa' the guidwife, and send her guid sale,
She gies us white bannecks to relish her ale,
Syne, if that her tipp'ny chance to be sma',
We tak a guid scour o't, and ca's awa."

"O todlin' hame, O todlin' hame,
As round as a neep come todlin' hame."

"My kimmer and I lay doon to sleep,
Wi' twa pint-stoups at our bed's feet;
And aye when we wauken'd we drank them dry—
What think ye o' my wee kimmer and I?"

"O todlin' butt, and todlin' ben,
Sae round as my love comes todlin' hame.

Looze me on liquor, my todlin' dow,
Ye're aye sae guid-humour'd when weetin' your mou';
When sober sae sour, ye'll fecht wi' a flee,
That 'tis a blythe sicht to the bairns and me,
When todlin' hame, when todlin' hame,
When, round as a neep, ye come todlin' hame."

MUIRLAND WILLIE.

HEARKEN and I will tell you hoo
Young Muirland Willie cam to woo,
Though he could neither say nor do;
 The truth I tell to you.
But aye, he cries, "Whate'er betide,
Maggie I see has to be my bride,"
 With a fal, dal, &c.
On his grey yade, as he did ride,
Wi' durk and pistol by his side,
He prick'd her on wi' meikle pride,
 Wi' meikle mirth and glee,
Out ower you moss, out ower you muir,
Till he cam to her daddy's door,
 With a fal, dal, &c.
"Guidman," quoth he, "be ye within?
I'm come your daughter's love to win,
I carena for makin' meikle din;
 What answer gie ye me?"
"Now, woooer," quoth he, "would ye light down?
I'll gie ye my dochter's love to win,"
 With a fal, dal, &c.
"Now, woooer, sin' ye've lighted down,
Whaur do ye win, or in what toun?
I think my dochter winna gloom,
 On sic a lad as ye."
The woooer he stepp'd up the hoose,
And wow but he was wond'rous croose,
 With a fal, dal, &c.
"I haes three owsen in a pleuch,
Twa guid gaun yades, and gear eneuch,
The place they ea' it Cadeneugh;
 I scorn to tell a lee.

Besides, I haes frae the great laird,
A peat-pat, and a lang kail-yard,"
 With a fal, dal, &c.
The maid put on her kirtle broun,
She was the brawest in a' the toun,
I wat on him she didna gloom,
 But blinkit bonnilie.
"To win your love, maid, I'm come here,
I'm young, and haes eneuch o' gear;"
 With a fal, dal, &c.
The maiden blush'd and bing'd fu' law,
She hadnna will to say him na,
But to her daddy she left it a',
 As they twa could agree.
The lover he gied her the tither kiss,
Syne ran to her daddy, and tell'd him this,
 With a fal, dal, &c.
The bridal day it cam to pass,
Wi' mony a blythesome lad and lass;
But sick'n a day there never was,
 Sic mirth was never seen.
This winsome couple strak hands,
Mess John tied up the marringe bands,
 With a fal, dal, &c.
And our bride's maidens were na few,
Wi' tap-knots, lug-knots, a' in blue,
Frac tap to tae they were braw now,
 And blinkit bonnilie.
Their toys and matches were sae clean,
They glanced in our ladies' een,
 With a fal, dal, &c.

MY ONLY JO AND DEARIE, O.

Tune—"Thy cheek is o' the rose's hue."

THY cheek is o' the rose's hue,
My only jo and dearie, O;
Thy neck is o' the siller dew
Upon the bank sae brierie, O.
Thy teeth are o' the ivory;
O sweet's the twinkle o' thine ee:
Nae joy, nae pleasure, blinks on me,
My only jo and dearie, O.

The birdie sings upon the thorn
Its sang o' joy, fu' cheerie, O,
Rejoicin' in the summer morn,
Nae care to mak it eerie, O.
Ah! little kens the sangster sweet
Aught o' the care I haes to meet,
That gars my restless bosom beat,
My only jo and dearie, O.

When we were bairnies on yon brae,
And youth was blinkin' bonnie, O,
Aft we wad daff the lee-lang day,
Our joys fu' sweet and mony, O.
Aft I wad chase thee ower the lea,
And round about the thorny tree;
Or pu' the wild flowers a' for thee,
My only jo and dearie, O.

I haes a wish I canna tine,
Mang a' the cares that grieve me, O,
A wish that thou wert ever mine,
And never mair to leave me, O;
Then I would dawt thee nicht and day,
Nae ither warkly care I'd haie,
Till life's warm stream forgot to play,
My only jo and dearie, O.

Richard Gall.

N^o 117.— MUIRLAND WILLIE.**Lively.*

Musical score for No. 117, Muirland Willie. The score consists of three staves of music for voice and piano. The top staff shows a melodic line with dynamic markings 'p' and 'cres.'. The middle staff shows harmonic chords with dynamics 'mf' and 'piu rall.'. The bottom staff shows harmonic chords with dynamics 'rit.' and 'mf'. The tempo is indicated as 'tempo.'

N^o 118.— THY CHEEK IS O' THE ROSE'S HUE. (My only jo and dearie O).*Moderately slow with great expression.*

Musical score for No. 118, Thy Cheek Is O' The Rose's Hue. The score consists of four staves of music for voice and piano. The top staff shows a melodic line with dynamic markings 'p' and 'mf'. The second staff shows harmonic chords with dynamic 'p'. The third staff shows harmonic chords with dynamic 'mf'. The fourth staff shows harmonic chords with dynamic 'cres.'

* SEE "MY BOY TAMMY" PAGE 3.

Nº 119.—THE MAIDS OF ARROCHAR.

Gaelic.

Very slow and mournfully.

Nº 120.—CHARLIE IS MY DARLING.

Moderately with feeling.

THE BANKS OF THE ESK.*

Tune—"The maids of Arrochar."

In life's sunny morning, by Esk's winding stream,
My days glided by like a beautiful dream,
And free as a bird I would carelessly rove,
Indulging fond visions of beauty and love.

Then nature was clad in her richest of green,
And youth's bounding pulse lent a charm to the scene,
While each living thing in its joy was a part
Of the gladness that found a sweet home in my heart.

By Esk's winding stream, in the pride of the year,
The banks are as green and the waters as clear,
But nature's soft verdure can never again
Impart the same feelings that gladdened me then.

Sweet home of my childhood! though far from my view,
In fancy's fond dreams I am ever with you;
And Oh! your remembrance can only depart
With the last throb of feeling that gladdens my heart.

Alex. Smart.

* From "The Book of Scottish Song," by permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son.

CHARLIE IS MY DARLING.

O, CHARLIE is my darling,
My darling, my darling.
O, Charlie is my darling,
The young Chevalier!

'Twas on a Monday mornin',
Richt early in the year,
That Charlie cam to our toun,
The young Chevalier.
O, Charlie is my darling, &c.

* As he cam marchin' up the street,
The pipes play'd loud and clear;
And a' the folk cam rinnin' out

To meet the Chevalier.

O, Charlie is my darling, &c.

Wi' Hielan' bonnets cock'd ajeed,
And braid-swords shinin' clear;
They cam to fecht for Scotland's richt,
And the young Chevalier.
O, Charlie is my darling, &c.

They've left their bonnie Hielan' hills,
Their wives and bairnies dear;
To draw the sword for Scotland's lord,
The young Chevalier.
O, Charlie is my darling, &c.

* Only the 2nd and 3rd parts of the tune to be sung to this and the following verses.

O LET ME IN THIS AE NICHT.

O LASSIE, art thou sleeping yet?
Or art thou waukin', I would wit?
For love has bound me hand and foot,
And I would fain be in, jo.
O let me in this ae nicht,
This ae, ae, ae, nicht;
For pity's sake, this ae nicht,
O rise and let me in, jo.
Thou hear'st the winter wind and weet;
Nae star blinks through the driving sleet;
Tak pity on my weary feet,

And shield me frae the rain, jo.
O let me in, &c.

The bitter blast that round me blaws,
Unheeded howls, unheeded fa's;
The cauldness o' thy heart's the cause
O' a' my grief and pain, jo.
O let me in this ae nicht,
This ae, ae, ae nicht;
For pity's sake, this ae nicht,
O rise and let me in, jo.

Burns.

O TELL NA ME O' WIND AND RAIN.

(The lassie's answer.)

O TELL na me o' wind and rain,
Upbraid na me wi' cauld disdain!
Gae back the gate ye cam again;
I winna let you in, jo.
I tell you noo this ae nicht,
This ae, ae, ae nicht;
And, ance for a', this ae nicht,
I winna let you in, jo.
The snellest blast, at mirkest hours,
That round the pathless wand'rer pours,
Is nought to what poor she endures,
That's trusted faithless man, jo.
I tell you noo, &c.

The sweetest flower that deck'd the mead,
Now trodden like the vilest weed;
Let simple maid the lesson read,
The weird may be her ain, jo.
I tell you noo, &c.
The bird that charm'd his summer day,
Is now the cruel fowler's prey;
Let witless, trusting woman say,
How aft her fate's the same, jo.
I tell you noo, this ae nicht,
This ae, ae, ae nicht;
And, ance for a', this ae nicht,
I winna let you in, jo.

Burns.

Nº 121.— O LET ME IN THIS AE NICHT.

Slow.

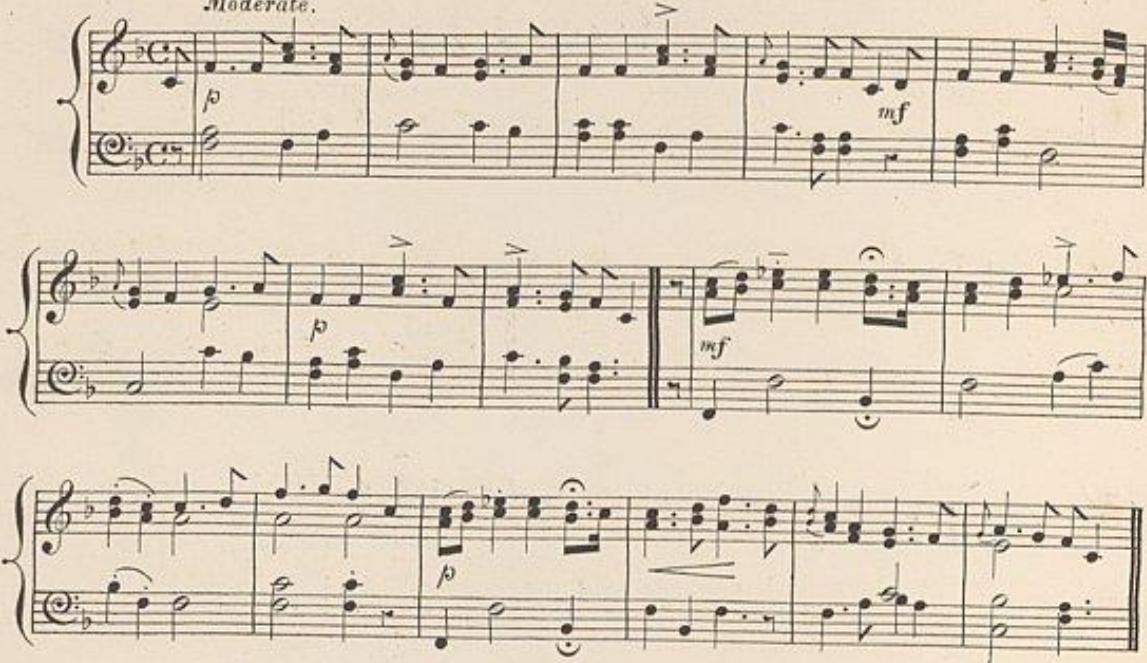
Musical score for Nº 121, featuring three staves of music for voice and piano. The first staff shows a piano introduction with dynamic 'p'. The second staff begins with a forte dynamic, followed by a 'piu rit.' instruction. The third staff concludes with another 'piu rit.' instruction.

Nº 122.— O TELL NA ME O' WIND AND RAIN.*

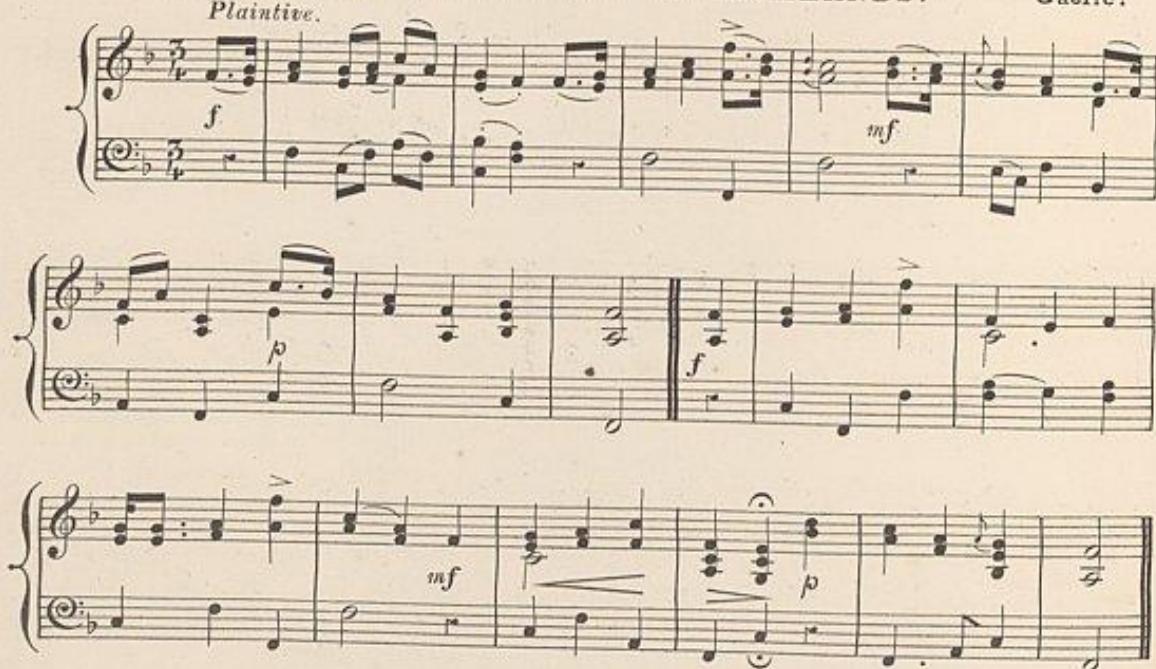
Moderate with expression.

Musical score for Nº 122, featuring three staves of music for voice and piano. The first staff has a dynamic 'mf'. The second staff has a dynamic 'mf'. The third staff has a dynamic 'mf'.

* FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

N^o 123.—YOUNG PHILANDER LO'ED ME LANG.**Moderate.*N^o 124.—MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS.***Plaintive.*

Gaelic.



* FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

** CRODH CHAILLEAN.

O YOUNG PHILANDER LO'ED ME LANG;
 Or,
 Ut Ancient Mayden, her Advice.

O YOUNG Philander lo'ed me lang,
 But I was peevish and forbad him,
 I wouldna tent his lovin' sang,
 And noo I wish—I wish I had him!

Hlk mornin' when I view my glass,
 Then I perceive my beauty going;
 Oh! when the wrinkles seize the face,
 Then we may bid adieu to wooing.

My beauty! ance sae much admir'd,
 I find it fading, quickly fading,
 My cheeks, which coral-like appear'd,
 Grow pale, the broken blood decaying.

If opportunity be lost,
 You'll find it hard to be regained'd,
 Which noo I may tell to my cost,
 Though but mysel' name can be blamed.

If then your fortunes ye respect,
 Tak the occasion when it offers,
 Nor a true lover's suit neglect,
 Lest ye be scoff'd for being scoffers.

I by his fond expressions thought
 That in his love he'd ne'er prove changing,
 But noo, alas! 'tis turn'd to nought,
 And, past all hope, he's gone a-ranging!

Dear maidens, then, tak my advice,
 And let na coyness prove your ruin,
 For if you be owre foolish nice,
 Your lovers will give over wooin'.

Then "maidens auld," you will be call'd,
 Peevish, sour, and discontented;
 O! be not wise "abint the han'!"
 That this mishap may be prevented!

MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Tune—“Crotch Chailcean.”

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here;
 My heart's in the Highlands, a-chasing the deer;
 A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe;
 My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go.

Farewell to the Highlands, farewell to the north,
 The birth-place of valour, the country of worth;
 Wherever I wander, wherever I rove,
 The hills of the Highlands for ever I love.

Farewell to the mountains high cover'd with snow;
 Farewell to the straths and green valleys below,
 Farewell to the forests and wild-hanging woods;
 Farewell to the torrents and loud-pouring floods.

My heart's in the Highlands, my heart is not here;
 My heart's in the Highlands a-chasing the deer;
 A-chasing the wild deer, and following the roe;
 My heart's in the Highlands wherever I go.

Burns.

I'LL NE'R RETURN MORE.

I'll ne'er return more
 To my native shore!
 Farewell, thou ador'd one! ah! me, I must leave thee!
 I'll ne'er return more
 To my native shore!
 My duty compels me—but why should I grieve thee?
 I'll ne'er return more!
 I feel a foreboding
 I'll ne'er return more!
 Ah! no, never more!

I'll ne'er return more
 To my native shore!
 Our destinies, ruthless, our rending hearts sever!
 We meet never more!
 Ah! no, never more!
 Farewell, oh, farewell, thou ador'd one for ever!
 We ne'er shall meet more!
 O! cruel foretoken!
 To part evermore!
 To meet never more!

Alex. Campbell.

SHE'S GONE.

SHE's gone!—while we wonder,
 We vainly may ponder
 The dark fate of mortals below!
 In youth she was blooming,
 When death, slow consuming,
 Plung'd friends and relations in woe;
 Yet, far from complaining,
 Earth's pleasures disdaining,
 She sunk under fate's cruel blow!

Hark!—hark!—that bell tolling,
 These wheels slowly rolling,
 Proclaim that her fun'r'al is near.
 Ah! see those eyes swimming,
 Those manly cheeks streaming,
 Confess how her mem'ry is dear!
 'Twas her youth and her merit
 Which so justly inherit
 The tears which are shed o'er her bier!

Rev. Thos. Grierson.

N^o 125.— I'LL NE'R RETURN MORE.*

Gaelic.

Rather slow and pathetic.N^o 126.— SHE'S GONE!

Gaelic.

Slow and mournful.

* ST. KILDA MELODY.

Nº 127.— I HAE LAID A HERRIN' IN SAUT.

Lively.

The musical score for No. 127 consists of three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The tempo is marked as *Lively.* The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes connected by stems and others separate. There are several rests throughout the piece. The first staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating a return to the beginning. The second staff begins with a repeat sign. The third staff concludes with a final cadence.

Nº 128.— DOUN THE BURN DAVIE.

Slow.

The musical score for No. 128 consists of three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The tempo is marked as *Slow.* The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with stems often connecting multiple notes. There are several rests and dynamic markings, including *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *rit.* (ritardando). The piece begins with a forte dynamic and ends with a ritardando, indicated by a bracket over the final notes of the bass staff.

I HAE LAID A HERRIN' IN SAUT.

I HAE laid a herrin' in saut,
 Lass gin ye lo'e me tell me noo!
 I hae brew'd a forpet o' maut,
 An' I canna come ilka day to woo.
 I hae a cauf will soon be a cow,
 Lass gin ye lo'e me tell me noo!
 I hae a pig will soon be a sow,
 An' I canna come ilka day to woo.
 I've a house on yonder muir,
 Lass gin ye lo'e me tell me noo!
 Three sparrows may dance upon the floor,
 An' I canna come ilka day to woo.

I hae a but, an' I hae a ben,
 Lass gin ye lo'e me tell me noo!
 I hae three chickens an' a fat hen,
 An' I canna come ony mair to woo.
 I've a hen wi' a happity leg,
 Lass gin ye lo'e me tak me noo!
 Which ilka day lays me an egg,
 An' I canna come ilka day to woo.
 I hae a kebbuck upon my shelf,
 Lass gin ye lo'e me tak me noo!
 I downa eat it a' myself;
 An' I winna come ony mair to woo.

James Cytler.

BEHOLD, MY LOVE, HOW GREEN THE GROVES.

Tune—"Doun the burn, Davie."

BEHOLD, my love, how green the groves,
 The primrose banks, how fair;
 The balmy gales awake the flowers,
 And wave thy flaxen hair.
 The laverock shuns the palace gay,
 And owre the cottage sings,
 For nature smiles as sweet, I ween,
 To shepherds as to kings.
 Let skilful minstrels sweep the string
 In lordly lighted ha';
 The shepherd stops his simple reed,
 Blythe, in the birken shaw.

The princely revel may survey
 Our rustic dance wi' scorn;
 But are their hearts as light as ours
 Beneath the milk-white thorn?
 The shepherd in the flow'ry glen,
 In shepherd's phrase will woo;
 The courtier tells a fairer tale—
 But is his heart as true?
 These wild-wood flowers, I've pu'd, to deck
 That spotless breast of thine;
 The courtier's gems may witness love,
 But 'tis na love like mine.

Burns.

as printed in the "Illustrations to Johnson's Musical Museum."

BOATMAN, HASTE.

Tune—"The cowboy."

"BOATMAN, haste, launch your skiff,
 Row me quick o'er the ferry:
 From his haunt on the cliff
 Screams the gull, wild and eerie.
 Boatman, hasten, man your wherry;
 Row me quickly o'er the ferry:
 Snow-white surges often rearing,
 Warn the dreaded storm is nearing."

Sail and oar swiftly bore,
 Him afar from the mooring;
 But before he was o'er,
 Winds and waves loud were roaring;
 Soon, alas! the welting billow,
 Is his cold and restless pillow,
 Where he sleeps without emotion,
 Sheeted with the foam of ocean.

John Grieve.

MY LOVE'S IN GERMANY.

Tune—"Ye Jacobites by name."

"My love's in Germanie;
 Send him hame, send him hame;
 My love's in Germanie;
 Send him hame.
 My love's in Germanie,
 Fighting brave for royalty;
 He may ne'er his Jeanie see,
 Send him hame, send him hame;
 He may ne'er his Jeanie see,
 Send him hame.
 He's brave as brave can be;
 Send him hame, send him hame;
 He's brave as brave can be,
 Send him hame.
 He's brave as brave can be,
 He wad rather fa' than flee;
 But his life is dear to me,
 Send him hame, send him hame;
 O! his life is dear to me,
 Send him hame."

"Your love ne'er learnt to flee,
 Bonnie dame, winsome dame;
 Your love ne'er learnt to flee,
 Winsome dame.
 Your love ne'er learnt to flee,
 But he fell in Germanie,
 Fighting brave for royalty,
 Mournfu' dame, mournfu' dame;
 Fighting brave for royalty,
 Mournfu' dame."

"He'll ne'er come owre the sea,
 Willie's slain, Willie's slain;
 He'll ne'er come owre the sea,
 Willie's gane!
 He'll ne'er come owre the sea,
 To his love and ain countrie;
 This warkl's nae mair for me,
 Willie's gane, Willie's gane;
 This warkl's nae mair for me,
 Willie's gane!"

Macneil.

Nº 129.—THE COWBOY.

Gaelic.

Slow with expression

The musical score for 'The Cowboy' (Nº 129) features two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '8') and the bottom staff is in common time (indicated by 'C'). The music is in a 'Gaelic' style, as indicated by the title. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with dynamic markings like 'ten' and 'p'.

Nº 130.—MY LUVE'S IN GERMANY.

(Ye Jacobites by name)

With feeling.

The musical score for 'My Luve's in Germany' (Nº 130) features three staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and the bottom staff is in common time (indicated by 'C'). The music is in a 'Ye Jacobites by name' style, as indicated by the title. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'cres.'

Nº 131.—WILT THOU BE MY DEARIE?*

Gaelic.

Tenderly.

Musical score for 'Wilt Thou Be My Dearie?' featuring three staves of music for voice and piano. The top staff shows a melody line with dynamic markings *p*, *pp*, and *p*. The middle staff shows harmonic chords with dynamic *mf*. The bottom staff shows harmonic chords with dynamic *mf* and *pp*.

Nº 132.—THE SEA MEW.

Gaelic.

(Ho ro Mhairi dhu.)

Lively but not too quick.

Musical score for 'The Sea Mew' featuring three staves of music for voice and piano. The top staff shows a melodic line with dynamic *p*. The middle staff shows harmonic chords with dynamic *mf*. The bottom staff shows harmonic chords with dynamic *rall.* and *p*.

* ADAPTED FROM "NICHEAN A CHREISICH"

WILT THOU BE MY DEARIE?

Tune—"Nighean a ghreisich."

WILT thou be my dearie?
When sorrow wrings thy gentle heart,
Wilt thou let me cheer thee?
By the treasure of my soul,
That's the love I bear thee!
I swear and vow that only thou
Shall ever be my dearie.
Only thou, I swear and vow,
Shall ever be my dearie.

Lassie, say thou lo'es me;
Or if thou wilt na be my ain,
Say na thou'l refuse me:
If it winna, canna be,
Thou for thine may choose me,
Then let me, lassie, quickly dee,
Trusting that thou lo'es me.
Lassie, let me quickly dee;
Trusting that thou lo'es me.

Burne.

THE SEA-MEW.

THE stars are all burning cheerily, cheerily,
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, turn to me!
The sea-mew is mourning drearily, drearily,
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, turn to me!
High up is his home, on the cliff's naked breast,
But warm is her plumage that blesseth his nest!
The ice-winds ne'er blow there,
And soft falls the snow there, oh!
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, turn to me!

Oh! once smil'd my dwelling cheerily, cheerily,
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, turn to me!
The wild waves were swelling drearily, drearily,
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, turn to me!
In the rock-girdled bay, as I anchor'd my skiff,
A sweet voice would sing from the top of the cliff;
Ere the last notes were over,
She sprang to her lover, oh!
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, turn to me!

Oh! green rose our sheeting, cheerily, cheerily,
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, turn to me!
Through trees half concealing, dreamily, dreamily,
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, turn to me!
At night like a deer through the forest I flew,
Till I saw the tall smoke-wreath in heaven so blue,
On the soft tender lawn there,
My sweet hind and fawn there, oh!
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, turn to me!

To his nest, through winds roaring drearily, drearily,
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, turn to me!
The sea-mew is soaring cheerily, cheerily,
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, turn to me!
He sits in that nest by his love's downy breast;
But where is the bosom so oft I have prest?
Her plumes torn and dim, oh!
And hush'd that sweet hymn, oh!
Ho ro Mhairi dhu, turn to me!

John Wilson.

THE HIGHLAND SEER.*

Tune—"The hawk whoops on high."

YE dark rolling clouds, round the brow of Ben Borrow,
 O weep your dark tears to the green vales below;
 Ye winds of the hill, wake your wailings of sorrow,
 No beams of the morning can gladness bestow!
 Arise, ye grey mists, from the loud falling Corrie,
 And shroud from our children the sad sight of wail;
 The warriors that left them high bounding for glory,
 Shall never return to the land of the Gael.

 The Saxon has swept o'er the plains of Culloden;
 Our heroes have fallen, or wander'd afar
 'Mong dark mountain caves, where the blue mist is shrouding—
 No minstrel awaits their returning from war.

By you gloomy pine, on the grey brow of Merra,
 A young prince is wand'ring dejected and lone,
 From his deep-troubled breast come sad sighs of sorrow
 For chieftains departed, and young virgins gone.

He turns his sad eyes to the land of his fathers,
 Where the banners of welcome once waved on her towers;
 Those honours departed are given to others,
 The tears of regret wander down for those hours.
 I see a white sail through the dim mist of ocean,
 It comes like the beam on the dawning of day;
 O Albyn, awake thee to mournful devotion,
 It bears him an exile for ever away!

Peter MacArthur.

* From "The Book of Scottish Song," by permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son.

IT WAS O'ER IN YON SOA.*

Tune—"A St. Kilda song."

It was o'er in yon Soa I left lately my dearest,
 Who, in rural employ, was to excellence nearest:
 He miss'd but a step, and as lightning his motion,
 He dash'd down yonder rock, and his blood dy'd the ocean.

 Unkerchief'd, thy mother appear'd in wild anguish;
 Thy sister came weeping—together we languish:

Thy brother came mournful, nor lessen'd our wailing,
 While afar we beheld thee, with tears unavailing.

My share of the sea-birds now scream, on high thronging;
 My portion of eggs to the strongest belonging.
 I left on yon Soa, him who late me protected:
 'Reft of all, now, alas! I'm forlorn and neglected!

* One of the Islets of St. Kilda.

Translated from the Gaelic by

Alexander Campbell.

N^o 133. — THE HAWK WHOOPS ON HIGH:
With spirit but not too quick.

Gaelic.

Musical score for 'The Hawk Whoops on High'. The score consists of three staves of music for piano, arranged in a treble-clef staff, a bass-clef staff, and an alto-clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords. Dynamics include 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'mf' (mezzo-forte) in the second section, and 'p' (piano) followed by 'rall.' (rallentando) in the third section. The score is divided into three distinct sections by vertical bar lines.

N^o 134. — IT WAS O'ER IN YON SOA.**

Gaelic.

Lamenting.

Musical score for 'It Was O'er in Yon Soa'. The score consists of three staves of music for piano, arranged in a treble-clef staff, a bass-clef staff, and an alto-clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords. Dynamics include 'p' (piano), 'cres.' (crescendo), 'pp' (pianissimo), 'p' (piano), 'cres.' (crescendo), 'p' (piano), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'p' (piano), and 'pp' (pianissimo). The score is divided into four sections by vertical bar lines.

* THE SECOND PART OF THIS TUNE VERY MUCH RESEMBLES "MACCRECOR OF RUARD" PAGE 52.

** A ST. KILDA SONG.

Nº 135.— AULD SPRINGS GIE NAE PRICE.

Gaelic.

Lively but not too quickly.

Musical score for No. 135, featuring two staves of music in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns with various dynamics like *mf*, *p*, and *mf*.

Nº 136.— CORN RIGGS ARE BONNIE.

Lively.

Musical score for No. 136, featuring three staves of music in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff uses a bass clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music includes dynamics such as *piu*, *p*, *f*, and *mf*, along with slurs and grace notes.

SHE'S STATELY, PROUD, AND SHY.

Tune—"Auld springs gie nae price."

She's stately, proud, and shy,
Disdains to speak to ony,
But yet her distant eye
Wad glitter at the money.
You'd think her heart was cold,
And never gave a flutter,
But touch it with the gold,
It wad melt like summer butter!

Gae tak her for a wife,
She'll wink at ony failin',
And cuddle you through life,
Sae lang's you keep your mailin'.
But should your purse grow light,
And fortune seek to shun ye,
It's then you'll see her right,—
And the Lord hae mercy on ye!

THE BLACK-E'D LASSIE.

Tune—"Corn riggs are bonnie."

Wi' heart sincere, I love thee, Bell—
But dinna ye be saucy, O,
Or a' my love I winna tell
To thee, my black-e'd lassie, O!
It's no thy cheek o' rosy hue,
It's no thy little cherry mou',
It's a' because thy heart's sae true,
My bonnie black-e'd lassie, O!
It's no the witch-glance o' thy e'e,
Though few for that surpass ye, O,
That maks ye aye sae dear to me,
My bonnie black-e'd lassie, O!

It's no the whiteness o' thy skin,
It's no love's dimple on thy chin;—
It's a' thy modest worth within,
My bonnie black-e'd lassie, O!
Ye smile sae sweet, ye look sae kind,
That a' wish to caress ye, O;
But O! how I admire thy mind,
My bonnie black-e'd lassie, O!
I've seen thy een, like crystal clear,
Shine dimly through saft pity's tear—
These are the charms that mak thee dear
To me, my black-e'd lassie, O!

Charles Gray.

FAREWELL, YE HAUNTS OF JOY.*

Tune—"The northern lass."

FAREWELL, ye haunts of joy, farewell
 Ye scenes of love and glee,
 Oh bonnie groves o' Rosemount dell,
 Y'll smile nae mair for me;
 I'm dreary now, I'm left alone,
 Without a hope to ca' my ain,
 The jewel o' my heart is gane
 Far, far ayont the sea.

The last fond look my laddie gave,
 The parting words he said,
 I'll bear in mind till in my grave
 My weary head is laid;
 It may be fancy cheats my heart,
 And pains my head wi' wily art,
 But ah! wi' life I'll sooner part
 Than break the vows we made.

It's sair to think on friendship fled,
 And live while hope decays;
 It's sair to seek amang the dead
 The love o' early days;
 But wha can thole the dreary gloom
 That fills a lover's living tomb?
 Oh wha can bide the bitter doom
 That seals my nameless waes?

Ye stars and winds and things that guide
 The wand'rer to his rest,
 Ye cheer wi' dreams o' joyous pride
 The weary-laden breast;
 But ah! for me there shines nae ray
 O' balmy hopes returning day,—
 The tear o' death alone will say
 My heart is in the West.

Janet Ryland.

** From "The Book of Scottish Song," by permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son.*

LADY ANNE BOTHWELL'S LAMENT.

BALOO, my boy, lie still and sleep,
 It grieves me sair to hear thee weep,
 If thou'l be silent, I'll be glad;
 Thy mourning makes my heart full sad.
 Baloo, my boy, thy mother's joy,
 Thy father bred me great annoy.
 Baloo my boy, lie still and sleep,
 It grieves me sair to hear thee weep!
 Baloo, my darling, sleep a while,
 And when thou wakest sweetly smile;
 But smile not as thy father did,
 (That fatal smile may Heav'n forbid!)

For in thine eye his look I see—
 The tempting look that ruined me!
 Baloo, my boy, lie still and sleep,
 It grieves me sair to hear thee weep!
 Baloo, my boy, I'll weep for thee—
 Too soon, alas! thou'l weep for me!—
 Thy griefs are growing to a sum,
 God grant thee patience when they come!
 If thou'l be silent I'll be glad;
 Thy mourning makes my heart full sad.
 Baloo, my boy, lie still and sleep,
 It grieves me sair to hear thee weep!

Nº 137.—THE NORTHERN LASS.

Slowly.

1

Nº 138.—LADY ANN BOTHWELL'S LAMENT.

Very mournfully.

Nº 139.— MY AIN KIND DEARIE O.

(The Lea rig.)

Moderate.

Musical score for 'My ain Kind Dearie O.' in C minor. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The tempo is marked 'Moderate'. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests, with dynamics like 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). Measures 1-4 are shown, followed by a repeat sign and measures 5-8.

Nº 140.— HERE AWA, THERE AWA.

Rather slow.

Musical score for 'Here Awa, There Awa' in G minor. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The tempo is marked 'Rather slow.'. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests, with dynamics like 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'f' (forte), and 'p' (piano). Measures 1-4 are shown, followed by a repeat sign and measures 5-8.

MY AIN KIND DEARIE, O.

Tune—"The lea rig."

WILL ye gang owre the lea rig,
My ain kind dearie, O?
Will ye gang owre the lea rig,
Wi' me, my kind dearie, O?
At thorny bush, or birken tree,
We'll daff, and never weary, O;
They'll scug ill e'en frae you and me,
My ain kind dearie, O.
At gloamin', if my lane I be,
Oh, but I'm wond'reous eerie, O:
And mony a heavy sigh I gie,
When absent frae my dearie, O;

But seated 'neath the milk-white thorn,
In ev'ning fair and clearie, O,
Enraptur'd, a' my cares I scorn,
When wi' my kind dearie, O.
For though the nicht were ne'er sae dark,
And I were ne'er sae wearie, O,
I'd meet thee on the lea rig,
My ain kind dearie, O.
While in this weary world of woe,
This wilderness sae dreary, O,
What maks me blythe, and keeps me sae?
"Tis thee, my kind dearie, O.

First stanza by R. Ferguson, the others by W. Reid.

WANDERING WILLIE.

Tune—"Here awa, there awa."

HERE awa, there awa, wand'ring Willie!
Here awa, there awa, haud awa hame!
Come to my bosom, my ain only dearie;
O tell me thou bring'st me my Willie the same.

Winter winds blew loud and cauld at our parting;
Fears for my Willie brought tears in my e'e:
Welcome now, simmer, and welcome my Willie;
The simmer to nature, my Willie to me.

Rest, ye wild storms, in the caves of your slumbers!
How your dread howling a lover alarms!
Wauken, ye breezes! row gently, ye billows!
And waft my dear laddie ance mair to my arms.

Here awa, there awa, wand'ring Willie!
Here awa, there awa, haud awa hame!
Come to my bosom, my ain only dearie;
O tell me thou bring'st me my Willie the same.

Burns.

THE LASS AYONT THE HILL.*

Tune—"The east notik o' Fife."

Gae range the wold baith far an' near,
Search ilka court an' gaudy ha',
Get titled dames wi' princely names,
I ken a lass wad ding them a'.

Bring a' the walth Peru can gie,
Or e'en Golconda's mines can shaw,
Rake up auld ocean's hoarded gear,
I ken a lass that's worth it a'.

Awa, fause loons, your artfu' wiles
Maun ne'er you bonnie lassie spill;
Her name and hame I winna tell,
The bonnie lass ayont the hill.

Her cheeks are like the apple bud,
Her brow is white as drifted snaw,
Her lips are like the berries red,
That grow upon yon garden wa'.

It's sweet to see the roses blaw
Adoun the holms o' Endrick lea,
But sweeter are the blinks o' love
The bonnie lassie gies to me.

Yon milkwhite thorn now a' in bloom,
That sweetly scents the ev'ning air;
Yon cloud, a wold o' pearly snaw,
Are nae sae pure nor half sae fair.

Gin I'd been born a belted knicht,
Or laird of mickle gear an' lan',
I wadna lay me down to sleep
Afore I gat her lily han'.

But waes my heart! I'm but a herd,
An' sae maun tether doon my will;
Yet come what may, I'll climb the brae,
And see my lass ayont the hill.

James Macdonald.

** From "The Book of Scottish Song," by permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son.*

O SWEET IS SHE WHO THINKS ON ME.

Tune—"My black-haired maid."

O SWEET is she who thinks on me,
Behind yon dusky mountain;
In greenwood bower, at gloamin' hour,
We'll meet by Moran's fountain.

My hounds are on the hills of deer,
My heart is in the valley,
Where dark-hair'd Mary roams to hear,
The woodlarks singing gaily.
My hawks around the forest fly,,
And wonder that I tarry;
While lone on thythy banks I lie,
And dream of dark-hair'd Mary.
O sweet is she, &c.

Her step so light—her eye so bright—
Her smile so sweet and tender;
Her voice like music heard by night,
As o'er the hills I wander!

Her neck which silken ringlets shroud;
Her bosom's soft commotion—
Like sea-mew hov'ring in the cloud,
Or heaving on the ocean!

O sweet is she, &c.

Her heart is gay as fawn at play,
Among the braces of braiken;
Yet mildly dear as melting tear,
That minstrel tales awaken.
And she is mine—the dark-hair'd maid!
My bright, my beauteous Mary!—
The flower of Ardyn's lonely glade,
Shall bloom in high Glengary!

O sweet is she who thinks on me,
Behind yon dusky mountain;
In greenwood bower at gloamin' hour,
We'll meet by Moran's fountain.

Thomas Pringle.

Nº 141.— THE EAST NEUK O' FIFE.

Lively.

Musical score for 'The East Neuk o' Fife'. The score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef, C major, common time, with dynamics f, mf, and mf. The middle staff is in bass clef, C major, common time, with dynamics cresc., dim., and f. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major, common time. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having arrows above them indicating direction or attack.

Nº 142.— MY BLACK HAIR'D MAID.

Gaelic.

Slow with expression.

Musical score for 'My Black Hair'd Maid'. The score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef, C major, common time, with dynamics p, p, and p. The middle staff is in bass clef, C major, common time, with dynamics p, mf, p, and p. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major, common time. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having arrows above them indicating direction or attack. The word 'piu rit.' appears at the end of the third staff.

Nº 143.—ROBI DONADH GORRACH.* Gaelic. (Daft Robin).

Plaintive.

The musical score for No. 143, "Robi Donadh Gorrach," is presented in two staves. The top staff is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It contains eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "mf" and "f". The bottom staff is also in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It contains eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "mf" and "rall."

Nº 144.—GALASHIELS.

Moderate.

The musical score for No. 144, "Galashiels," is presented in four staves. The top staff is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It contains eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "mf", "p", "cres.", and "mf". The second staff continues the pattern with "mf", "p", and "cres.". The third staff begins with "p", followed by "mf", "p", and "cres.". The fourth staff concludes the piece with "cres.", "mf", and "rall."

* THIS FINE MELODY IS THE ORIGIN OF SEVERAL FAVORITE TUNES — AMONGST OTHERS NO. 31, PAGE 16.

WHEN LIFE WAS GAY.

Tune—"Robi Donadh Gorraach."

WHEN life was gay, an' hope was young,
Nae cares to mak me eerie, O,
By birken shaw I sat an' sung,
An' tun'd my pipe fu' cheerie, O.

Nae birdie, singin' frae the tree,
Was hauf sae blythe, sae gay as me,
Till toss'd upon life's troubled sea,
I travers'd lang an' wearie, O.

How chang'd were then the lightsome hours,
When beat my heart sae rarely, O,
When far frae Clutha's sylvan bowers,
Misfortune skeipt me sairly, O.

I sought the long embattled line,
Eager in glory's path to shine—
But dool cam ower the hapless time
I yielded to the fairlie, O.

But sin' the dearest bliss o' man,
That wyles our way sae drearie, O,
The bravest lass in a' the lan'
Smiles on me kind an' cheerie, O;

Contented wi' my peacefu' lot,
My sorrows now are a' forgot;
An' monie mae I wad bear for't,
If blest wi' thee, my dearie, O!

AH, THE POOR SHEPHERD'S MOURNFUL FATE.

Tune—"Galashiels."

AH, the poor shepherd's mournful fate,
When doom'd to love, and doom'd to languish,
To bear the scornful fair one's hate,
Nor dare disclose his anguish!
Yet eager looks and dying sighs
My secret soul discover,
While rapture, trembling through mine eyes,
Reveals how much I love her.
The tender glance, the red'ning cheek,
O'erspread with rising blushes,
A thousand various ways they speak
A thousand various wishes.

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'er take me in the chuse,
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.

William Hamilton.

MARY'S DREAM.

THE moon had climb'd the highest hill,
 Which rises o'er the source of Dee,
 And from the eastern summit shed
 Her silver light on tower and tree;
 When Mary laid her down to sleep,
 Her thoughts on Sandy far at sea;
 When soft and low a voice was heard,
 Saying, "Mary, weep no more for me!"
 She from her pillow gently raised
 Her head, to ask who there might be,
 And saw young Sandy shiv'ring stand,
 With visage pale, and hollow e'e.
 "O Mary dear, cold is my clay,
 It lies beneath a stormy sea,
 Far, far from thee, I sleep in death;
 So, Mary, weep no more for me!"

Three stormy nights and stormy days
 We toss'd upon the raging main;
 And long we strove our bark to save,
 But all our striving was in vain.
 Even then when horror chill'd my blood,
 My heart was filled with love for thee:
 The storm is past, and I at rest;
 So, Mary, weep no more for me!
 O maiden dear, thyself prepare,
 We soon shall meet upon that shore,
 Where love is free from doubt and care,
 And thou and I shall part no more!"
 Loud crowed the cock, the shadow fled:
 No more of Sandy could she see,
 But soft the passing spirit said,
 "Sweet Mary, weep no more for me!"

John Lowe.

THE SUN SHINING BRIGHTLY.

Tune—"Bata a gharraidh."

THE sun shining brightly, but adds to my sorrow!
 The grief that consumes me, no solace can borrow!
 Thus brightly he shone on that gay fatal morning,
 The treach'rous calm waters with splendour adorning!
 Ah! woe's me!

Yet when, in the west, his last glories were dying,
 My dear ones beneath these calm waters were lying!
 O why did the promise of gay social pleasure,
 From our dear peaceful cottage, seduce my heart's treasure!
 Ah! woe's me!

To the boat, while the friends of my bosom were rushing,
 I felt as if torture that bosom were crushing!
 From crossing that stream no entreaties withheld them,
 And then my dim eyes for the last time beheld them!

Ah! woe's me!
 While fainting and sinking I could but deplore them,
 The whirlwind was past, and the waters clos'd o'er them!
 Now silent and lonely, with eyes ever streaming,
 I pass the sad time, amid sorrowful dreaming!

Ah! woe's me!

Mrs. Grant, of Laggan.

No. 145.—MARY'S DREAM.

(Old set).

Slow with feeling.

No. 146.—A DIRGE.

Gaelic.

(Bata a Gharraidh).

Not too slow but plaintive.

N^o 147.—I'LL HAP YE WI' MY PETTICOAT.* (Old set).

Slow.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff starts with a measure in G major, 2/4 time, with a dynamic of *mf*. The middle staff starts with a measure in G major, 2/4 time, with a dynamic of *f*. The bottom staff starts with a measure in G major, 2/4 time, with a dynamic of *ff*.

N^o 148.—THE MUCKIN' O' GEORDIE'S BYRE. (Tam Glen).*With spirit but not too quickly.*

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff starts with a measure in G major, 2/4 time, with a dynamic of *p*. The middle staff starts with a measure in G major, 2/4 time, with a dynamic of *mf*. The bottom staff starts with a measure in G major, 2/4 time, with a dynamic of *rall.*

* ORIGINALLY A NURSE'S LULLABY.

JEANIE MORRISON.

Tune—"I'll hap ye wi' my petticoat."

I'VE wander'd east, I've wander'd west,
Through mony a weary way;
But never, never, can forget
The love o' life's young day!
The fire that's blawn on Beltane e'en,
May weel be black gin Yule;
But blacker fu' awaits the heart
Where first fond love grows cule.

O dear, dear Jeanie Morrison,
The thochts o' bygane years
Still fling their shadows owre my path,
And blind my een wi' tears;
They blind my een wi' saut, saut tears,
And sair and sick I pine.
As mem'ry idly summons up
The blythe blinks o' langsyne.

'Twas then we lov'd ilk ither weel,
'Twas then we twa did part;
Sweet time—sad time! twa bairns at schule,
Twa bairns, and but ae heart!
'Twas then we sat on ae laigh bink,
To leir ilk ither leir;
And tones, and looks, and smiles were shed,
Remember'd ever mair.

I wonder, Jeanie, aften yet,
When sitting on that bink,
Cheek touchin' cheek, loof lock'd in loof,
What our wee heads could think?
When baith bent down owre ae braid page,
Wi' ae buik on our knee;
Thy lips were on thy lesson, but
My lesson was in thee.

My head rins round and round about,
My heart flows like a sea,
As aye by aye the thochts rush back
O' schule-time and o' thee,
Oh mornin' life! Oh mornin' love!
Oh, lightsome days and lang,
When binned hopes around our hearts,
Like summer blossoms, sprang!

O mind ye, love, how aft we left
The deavin' dinsome toun,
To wander by the green burnside,
And hear its water croon?
The simmer leaves hung owre our heads,
The flowers burst round our feet,
And in the gloamin' o' the wud,
The throssil whussilt sweet.

I've wander'd east, I've wander'd west,
I've borne a weary lot;
But in my wanderin's, far or near,
Ye never were forgot,
The fount that first burst frae this heart,
Still travels on its way,
And channels deeper as it rins
The love o' life's young day.

O dear, dear Jeanie Morrison,
Since we were sinder'd young,
I've never seen your face ner heard
The music o' your tongue;
But I could hug all wretchedness,
And happy could I dee,
Did I but ken your heart still dream'd
O' bygane days and me!

Motherwell.

TAM GLEN.

Tune—"The muckin' o' Gordie's byre."

MY heart is a-breaking, dear tittle,
Some counsel unto me come len';
To anger them a' is a pity,
But what will I do wi' Tam Glen?

I'm thinkin', wi' sic a braw fallow
In pairtith I might mak a fen,
What care I in riches to wallow,
If I maunna marry Tam Glen?

There's Lowrie, the laird o' Drumeller,
"Guid day to you, brute!" he comes ben;
He brags and he blaws o' his siller,
But when will he dance like Tam Glen?

My minnie does constantly deave me,
And bids me beware o' young men;
"They flatter," she says, "to deceive me—"
But wha can think sac o' Tam Glen?

My daddie says, gin I'll forsake him,
He'll gie me guid hunder merks ten;
But if it's ordain'd I maun tak him,
O, wha will I get but Tam Glen?

Yestreen, at the Valentines' dealin',
My heart to my mou' gied a sten;
For thrice I drew aye without failin',
And thrice it was written—"Tam Glen."

The last Hallowe'en I was waukin'
My drookit sark-sleeve, as ye ken;
His likeness cam up the house staukin',
And the very grey breeks o' Tam Glen!

Come counsel, dear tittle, don't tarry;
I'll gie you my bonnie black hen,
Gif ye will advise me to marry
The lad I lo'e dearly, Tam Glen.

Burns.

HAUD AWA FRAE ME, DONALD.

Haud awa, bide awa,
Haud awa frae me Donald;
What care I for a' your wealth,
Or a' that ye can gie, Donald.

I wadna lea' my lowland lad
For a' your gowd and gear, Donald;
Sae tak your plaid and ovre the hill,
And stay nae langer here, Donald.

Haud awa, &c.

My Jamie is a gallant youth,
I lo'e bat him alone, Donald,

And in a' bonnie Scotland's isle,
Like Jamie there is nane, Donald,
Haud awa, &c.

He wears nae plaid, nor tartan hose,
Nor garters at his knee, Donald;
But oh! he wears a faithfu' heart,
And love blinks in his e'e, Donald.

Sae haud awa, bide awa;
Come nae mair at c'en, Donald;
I wadna break my Jamie's heart,
To be a Highland queen, Donald.

Robert filan.

HOW DEARLY I LO'ED THEE.*

Tune—"My dear red-haired Donald."

How early I wo'd thee—how dearly I lo'ed thee—
How sweet was thy voice, and how lovely thy smile;
(How dearly, how dearly, how dearly I lo'ed thee!)

The joy 'twas to see thee—the bliss to be wi' thee—
I now maun remember, and sigh all the while.
(How dearly, how dearly, O dearly I lo'ed thee!)

'Mid pleasures and splendour thy fancy may wander,
But moments o' solitude ilk ane maun dree;
(How dearly, how dearly, so dearly, I lo'ed thee!)

Then feeling will find thee, and mem'ry remind thee
O' him wha through life gaes heart-broken for thee!
(O dearly, O dearly, so dearly I lo'ed thee!)

Thomas Dickey.

* From "The Book of Scottish Song," by permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son.

No. 149.—HAUD AWA FRAE ME DONALD.*

Slow and plaintive.

The musical score for No. 149 features three staves of music. The top staff is for the voice in soprano clef, marked with a dynamic of *p*. The middle staff is for the piano, also in soprano clef. The bottom staff is for the piano, in bass clef. The music is in common time and consists of measures separated by vertical bar lines. The vocal line is simple, primarily consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

No. 150.—MY DEAR RED HAIR'D DONALD.

Gaelic.

Plainly.

The musical score for No. 150 features three staves of music. The top staff is for the voice in soprano clef, marked with a dynamic of *p*. The middle staff is for the piano, also in soprano clef. The bottom staff is for the piano, in bass clef. The music is in common time and consists of measures separated by vertical bar lines. The vocal line is more melodic than in No. 149, featuring eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The piano accompaniment includes sustained notes and chords.

* "THOU ART CARE AWA FRAE ME MARY" (PAGE 19.) IS FOUNDED UPON THIS SIMPLE, EXPRESSIVE, MELODY.

Nº 151. — HEY, HOW, MY JOHNNIE LAD.

Sprightly.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is for the treble clef part, the middle staff for the bass clef part, and the bottom staff for the bass clef part. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The first measure shows eighth-note patterns in both treble and bass staves. The second measure continues with eighth-note patterns. A vertical bar line separates the first two measures from the third. The third measure begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns in both treble and bass staves. The tempo marking 'piu rit.' is placed above the third measure. The fourth measure shows eighth-note patterns in both treble and bass staves.

Nº 152. — OCH, HEY, JOHNNIE LAD.*

Slowly and tenderly.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is for the treble clef part, the middle staff for the bass clef part, and the bottom staff for the bass clef part. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The first measure shows eighth-note patterns in both treble and bass staves. The second measure continues with eighth-note patterns. A vertical bar line separates the first two measures from the third. The third measure begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note patterns in both treble and bass staves. The fourth measure shows eighth-note patterns in both treble and bass staves.

* FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

HEY, HOW, MY JOHNNIE LAD.

HEY, how, my Johnnie lad,
 Ye're no sae kind's ye should hae been.
 For gin your voice I had na kent,
 I'm sure I couldna trust my een;
 Sae weel's ye might hae courted me,
 And sweetly preed my mou' bedeen;
 Hey, how, my Johnnie lad,
 Ye're no sae kind's ye should hae been.

My father, he was at the plough,
 My mither, she was at the mill;
 My brother, he was at the moss,
 And no ane near our sport to spill;
 A lug to listen was na there,
 And still less fear o' being seen;
 Hey, how, my Johnnie lad,
 Ye're no sae kind's you should hae been.

Wad ony lad who lo'ed me weel
 Hae left me a' my leafu' lane,
 To count the minutes as they crawled,
 And think life's sweetest moments gane?
 I wonder what was in your head,
 I wonder what was in your een;
 Hey, how, my Johnnie lad,
 Ye're no sae kind's ye should hae been.

But I shall seek some other lad,
 Whose love is upmost in his mind;
 As gleg as licht, wha has the slight
 O' kennin' when he should be kind.
 Then ye may woo wi' blinkin' Bess—
 For you nae mair I'll sigh and green;
 Hey, how, my Johnnie lad,
 Ye're no sae kind's ye should hae been.

*From Herd's Collection, with additions by
 Allan Cunningham.*

OCH, HEY! JOHNNIE LAD.

OCH, hey! Johnnie lad,
 Ye're no sae kind's ye should hae been;
 Och, hey! Johnnie lad,
 Ye didna keep your tryst yestreen.
 I waited lang beside the wood,
 Sae wae and weary a' my lane,
 Och, hey! Johnnie lad,
 Ye're no sae kind's ye should hae been.
 Och, hey! Johnnie lad,
 Ye're no sae kind's ye should hae been.
 Och, hey! Johnnie lad,
 Ye didna keep your tryst yestreen.

I lookit by the whinny knowe,
 I lookit by the firs sae green,
 I lookit owre the spunkie howe,
 And aye I thocht you wad hae been.
 Oh, hey! Johnnie lad,
 Ye're no sae kind's ye should hae been;
 Och, hey! Johnnie lad,
 Ye didna keep your tryst yestreen.
 The ne'er a supper cross'd my craig,
 The ne'er a sleep has closed my een;
 Och, hey! Johnnie lad,
 Ye're no sae kind's ye should hae been.

Gannahill.

O LAY THY LOOF IN MINE, LASS.

Tune—"The cordwainer's march."

O LAY thy loof in mine, lass,
In mine, lass, in mine, lass;
And swear on thy white hand, lass,
That thou wilt be my ain.
A slave to love's unbounded sway,
He aft has wrought me meikle wae;
But now he is my deadly fae,
Unless thou be my ain.

There's mony a lass has broke my rest,
That for a blink I ha'e lo'ed best;
But thou art queen within my breast,
For ever to remain.
O lay thy loof in mine, lass,
In mine, lass, in mine, lass;
And swear on thy white hand, lass,
That thou wilt be my ain.

Burns.

SING ON, SING ON.

Tune—"The boatman."

SING on, sing on, my bonnie bird,
The sang ye sang yestreen, O,
When here, aneath the hawthorn wild,
I met my bonnie Jean, O.
My bluid ran prinklin' through my veins,
My hair began to steer, O;
My heart play'd deep against my breast,
As I beheld my dear, O.

O weels me on my happy lot!
O weels me on my dearie!
O weels me on the charmin' spot,
Where a' combin'd to cheer me.
The mavis lilit on the bush,
The laverock on the green, O;
The lily bloom'd, the daisy blush'd,
But a' was nougat to Jean, O.

If love wad open a' her stores,
And a' her bloomin' treasures,
And bid me rise, an' turn an' choose,
And taste her chieftest pleasures;
My choice would be the rosy cheek,
The modest beaming eye, O;
The yellow hair, the bosom fair,
The lips o' coral dye, O.

Hear me, thou bonnie modest moon!
Ye starnies twinklin' high, O!
An' a' ye gentle powers aboon,
That roam athwart the sky, O:
Ye see me grateful' for the past,
Ye saw me blest yestreen, O;
An' ever till I breathe my last,
Ye'll see me true to Jean, O.

Hogg.

Nº 153.—O LAY THY LOOF IN MINE LASS.*
Lively.

Nº 154.—THE BOATMAN.
Moderate.

*"THE CORDWAINER'S MARCH."

Nº 155.—WHISTLE O'ER THE LAVE O'T.

Moderate.

Nº 156.—LADY BERNARD'S LAMENT.

Slow and mournfully.

WHISTLE OWRE THE LAVE O'T.

First when Maggie was my care,
Heav'n, I thought, was in her air;
Now we're married—speir nae mair—
But whistle owre the lave o't.
Meg was meek and Meg was mild,
Bonnie Meg was nature's child;
Wiser men than me's beguil'd;
Sae, whistle owre the lave o't.

How we live, my Meg and me,
How we love, and how we gree,
I care-na by how few may see—
Sae, whistle owre the lave o't.
Wha I wish were maggots' meat,
Dish'd up in her winding-sheet,
I could write—but Meg maun see't;
Sae, whistle owre the lave o't.

Burns.

LADY BARNARD'S LAMENT.

"Aft hae I by thy cradle sat, and fondly seen thee sleep;
Aft hae I by thy cradle sat, and fondly seen thee sleep;
But noo I maun, I maun, gae 'bout thy grave,
A mother's tears to weep! a mother's tears to weep!

Oh, Morice! Oh, Morice! Oh, Morice! my son, my son!
Better I lo'ed my Morice, than a' my kith and kin;
Better I lo'ed my dear son, than a' my kith and kin.
Oh! pierce my heart, Lord Barnard, and put me oot o' pain!"

From the Ballad of Gil Morice.

THE LASS O' GOWRIE.

Tune—"Loch Erroch Side."

TWAS on a simmer's afternoon,
 A wee before the sun gaed doun,
 My lassie, in a braw new goun,
 Cam owre the hills to Gowrie.
 The rosebud, ting'd wi' morning's shower,
 Bloom'd fresh within the hazel bower;
 But Kitty was the fairest flower
 That ever bloom'd in Gowrie.
 I had nae thocht to do her wrang,
 But round her waist my arms I flang,
 And said, "my lassie, will ye gang
 To view the carse o' Gowrie?"

I'll tak ye to my father's ha',
 In yon green field beside the shaw,
 And mak ye lady o' them a'—
 The bravest wife in Gowrie."
 Saft kisses on her lips I laid,
 The blush upon her cheek soon spread,
 She whisper'd modestly and said,
 "I'll gang wi' you to Gowrie."
 The auld folk soon gied their consent,
 And to Mess-John we quickly went,
 Wha tied us to our hearts' content—
 And now she's Lady Gowrie.

WOOD AND MARRIED AND A'.

THE Bride cam oot o' the byre,
 And O, as she dichted her cheeks!
 "Sirs, I'm to be married the nicht,
 And hae neither blankets nor sheets;
 I've neither blankets nor sheets,
 Nor scarce a coverlet too;
 The bride that has a' thing to borrow,
 Has e'en richt muckle ado."
 Woo'd and married, and a',
 Married, and woo'd and a'
 And was she na very weel aff,
 That was woo'd and married, and a'?
 Oot spak the bride's faither,
 As he cam in frae the pleugh,
 "O, haud your tongue, my dochter,
 And ye'se get gear eneugh;
 The stirk stands i' the tether,
 And our braw bawsint yade
 Will carry ye hame your corn—
 What wad ye be at, ye jade?"
 Woo'd and married, and a', &c.
 Oot spak the bride's mither,
 "O what needs a' this pride,
 I had na a plack in my pouch

The nicht that I was a bride;
 My goun was linsey-woolsey,
 And ne'er a sark ava;
 And ye hae ribbons and buskins,
 Mae than ane or twa."
 Woo'd and married, and a', &c.
 Oot spak the bride's brither,
 As he cam in wi' the kye,
 "Poor Willie wad ne'er hae taen ye,
 Had he kent ye as weel as I;
 For ye're baith proud and saucy,
 And no for a puir man's wife;
 Gin I canna get a better,
 I se ne'er tak ane i' my life."
 Woo'd and married, and a', &c.
 Oot spak the bride's sister,
 As she cam in frae the byre,
 "O gin I were but married,
 It's a' that I desire;
 But we puir folk manna live single,
 And do the best that we can;
 I dinna care what I should want
 If I could get but a man."
 Woo'd and married, and a', &c.

Nº 157.— LOCH ERROCH SIDE.

(The lass o' Gowrie).

Moderate.

Sheet music for No. 157, Loch Erroch Side. The music is in 2/4 time, key signature is B-flat major (two flats). It consists of three staves of musical notation for piano or harp. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p' and includes a fermata over the first note. The second staff has a dynamic 'dim.' and a dynamic 'mf'. The third staff has a dynamic 'mf'.

Nº 158.— WOO'D AND MARRIED AND A'*

Lively.

Sheet music for No. 158, Woo'd and Married and A'. The music is in 9/8 time, key signature is B-flat major (two flats). It consists of three staves of musical notation for piano or harp. The first staff has dynamics 'mf', 'cres.', 'mf', 'dim.', and 'mf'. The second staff has a dynamic 'p'. The third staff has dynamics 'mf', 'cres.', 'mf', 'p', and 'mf'.

* THERE IS SOME RESEMBLANCE BETWEEN THIS LIVELY AIR, AND THE FINE SLOW TUNE "I'LL HAP YE IN MY PETTICOAT?" (P. 74.)

Nº 159.—TARRY WOO'.

Moderate.

Nº 160.—WIDOW ARE YE WAUKEN'?

Moderate.

Moderately
Cresc.

This image shows three staves of musical notation for two pianos. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Measure 11 begins with eighth-note chords in common time. Measure 12 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and includes a repeat sign. Measure 13 begins with a piano dynamic (p) and ends with a forte dynamic (f). The instruction "cresc." is written above the bass staff in measure 13.

TARRY WOO'.

TARRY woo', O tarry woo'.
 Tarry woo' is ill to spin;
 Card it weel, O card it weel,
 Card it weel, ere ye begin.
 When it's cardit, row'd and spun,
 Then the wark is haffins done;
 But, when woven, dress'd, and clean,
 It may be cleadin' for a queen.

See my bonnie harmless sheep,
 Feed upon the mountains steep,
 Bleating sweetly as they go
 Through the winter's frost and snow.
 Hart, and hynd, and fallow-deer,
 No by half sae useful are;
 Frae kings, to him that hauds the pleu',
 All are oblig'd to tarry woo'.

Happy is the shepherd's life,
 Far frae courts and free o' strife!
 While the gimmers bleat and "bae,"
 And the lambkins answer "mae"
 No such music to his ear!
 Of thief or fox he has no fear
 Sturdy kent, and collie true,
 Weel defend the tarry woo'.

Tarry woo', O tarry woo',
 Tarry woo' is ill to spin;
 Card it weel, O card it weel,
 Card it weel, ere ye begin.
 When it's cardit, row'd, and spun,
 Then the wark is haffins done;
 But, when woven, dress'd, and clean,
 It may be cleadin' for a queen.

I HAD A HORSE, AND I HAD NAE MAIR.

Tune—“Widow are ye waukin’?”

I HAD a horse, and I had nae mair,
 I gat him frae my deddy,
 My purse was licht, and my heart was sair,
 But my wit it was fu' ready.
 And sae I thocht me on a time,
 Outwittens o' my deddy,
 To fee mysel' to a lowland laird,
 Wha had a bonnie leddy.

I wrote a letter, and thus began:
 “Madam, be not offended,
 I'm owre the lugs in love wi' you,
 And care na though ye ken'd it:
 For I get little frac the laird,
 And far less frae my deddy,
 And I wad blythely be the man,
 Wad strive to please his leddy.”

She read the letter and she leugh,
 “Ye need na been sae blate, man,
 Ye nicht hae come to me yourself,
 And tauld me o' your state, man:

Ye nicht hae come to me yourself,
 Outwittens o' ony body,
 And made John Goukstone o' the laird,
 And kiss'd his bonnie leddy.”

Then she pat siller in my purse;
 We drank wine out o' a coggie,
 She fe'd a man to rub my horse,
 And wow but I was vogie!
 But I gat ne'er sae sair a fleg,
 Since I cam frae my deddy,
 The laird cam rap, rap to the yett,
 When I was wi' his leddy!

Then she pat me behind a chair,
 And hap'd me wi' a plaidie,
 But I was like to swarf wi' fear,
 And wish'd me wi' my deddy.
 The laird gaed out, he saw na me,
 I gaed when I was ready:
 I promised, but I ne'er gaed back,
 To see his bonnie leddy.

THE WIDOW.

Tune—"Wap at the widow, my laddie."

THE widow can bake, and the widow can brew,
 The widow can shape, and the widow can sew,
 And mony braw things the widow can do;
 Then have at the widow, my laddie.
 O till her, and kill her wi' courtesy dead,
 Though stark love and kindness, be a' you can plead;
 Be heartsome and airy, and hope to succeed
 Wi' the bonnie gay widow, my laddie.

The widow she's youthfu', and never ae hair
 The waur o' the wearin', and has a good skair
 Of every thing lovely; she's witty and fair,
 And has a rich jointure, my laddie.
 What could ye wish better, your pleasure to croun,
 Than a widow, the bonniest toast in the toun,
 With, "naething bot—draw in your stool and sit doun,"
 And sport wi' the widow, my laddie?

Ramsay.

NORA'S VOW.

HEAR what Highland Nora said:
 "The Earlie's son I will not wed,
 Should all the race of nature die,
 And none be left but he and I
 For all the gold, and all the gear,
 And all the lands, both far and near,—
 That ever valour lost or won,
 I will not wed the Earlie's son."

"A Maiden's vows," old Callum spoke,
 "Are lightly made and lightly broke,
 The heather on the mountain's height
 Begins to bloom in purple light;
 The frost wind soon shall sweep away
 The lustre drop from glen and brae,
 Yet Nora, ere its bloom be gone,
 May blythely wed the Earlie's son."

"The swan," she said "the lake's clear breast
 May barter for the eagle's nest;
 The Awe's fierce stream may backward turn,
 Ben Cruachan fall and crush Kilchurn;
 Our kilted clans, when blood is high,
 Before their foes may turn and fly;
 But I, were all these marvels done,
 Would never wed the Earlie's son."

Still in the water-lily's shade
 Her wonted nest the wild swan made;
 Ben Cruachan stands as fast as ever;
 Still downward foams the Awe's fierce river;
 To shun the flash of foemen's steel
 No Highland brogue has turn'd the heel;
 But Nora's heart is lost and won—
 She's wedded to the Earlie's son.

Scott.

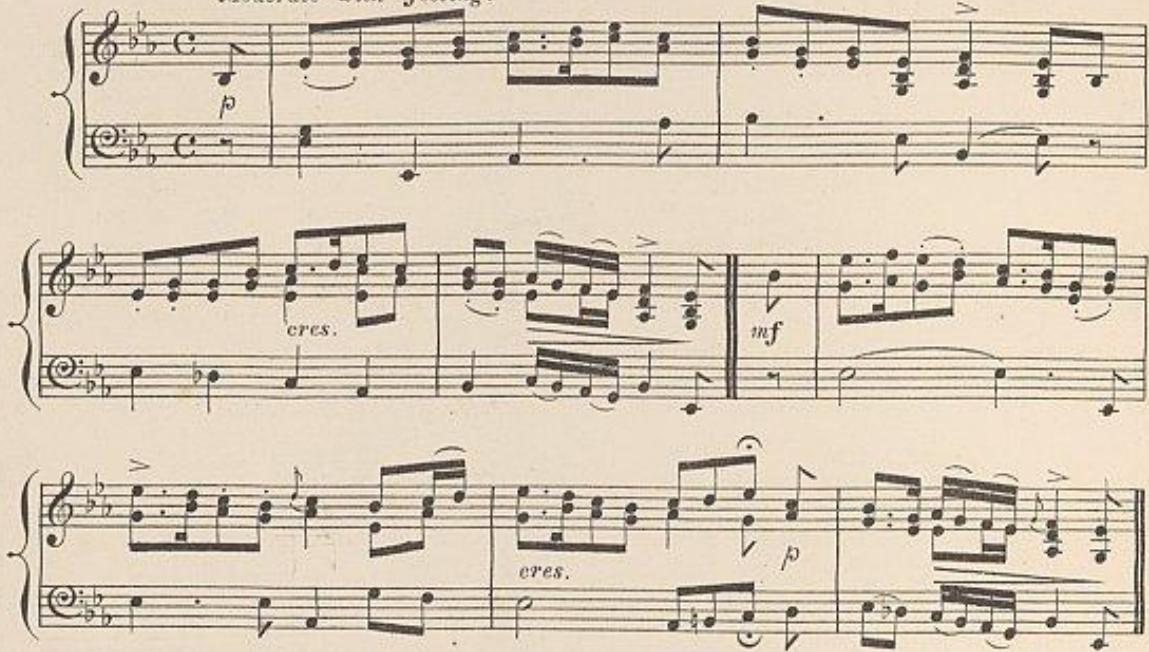
N^o 161.—WAP AT THE WIDOW MY LADDIE.*Lively.*

Sheet music for 'Wap at the Widow My Laddie'. The music is in common time, key signature of two flats. It consists of four systems of musical notation, each with two staves: treble and bass. The first system starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second system begins with a dynamic of *f*, indicated by a greater than symbol (>). The third system starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The fourth system starts with a dynamic of *mf*.

N^o 162.—NORA'S VOW.*Slow and pathetic.**Gaelic.*

Sheet music for 'Nora's Vow'. The music is in common time, key signature of two flats. It consists of two systems of musical notation, each with two staves: treble and bass. The first system starts with a dynamic of *p*. The second system starts with a dynamic of *mf*.

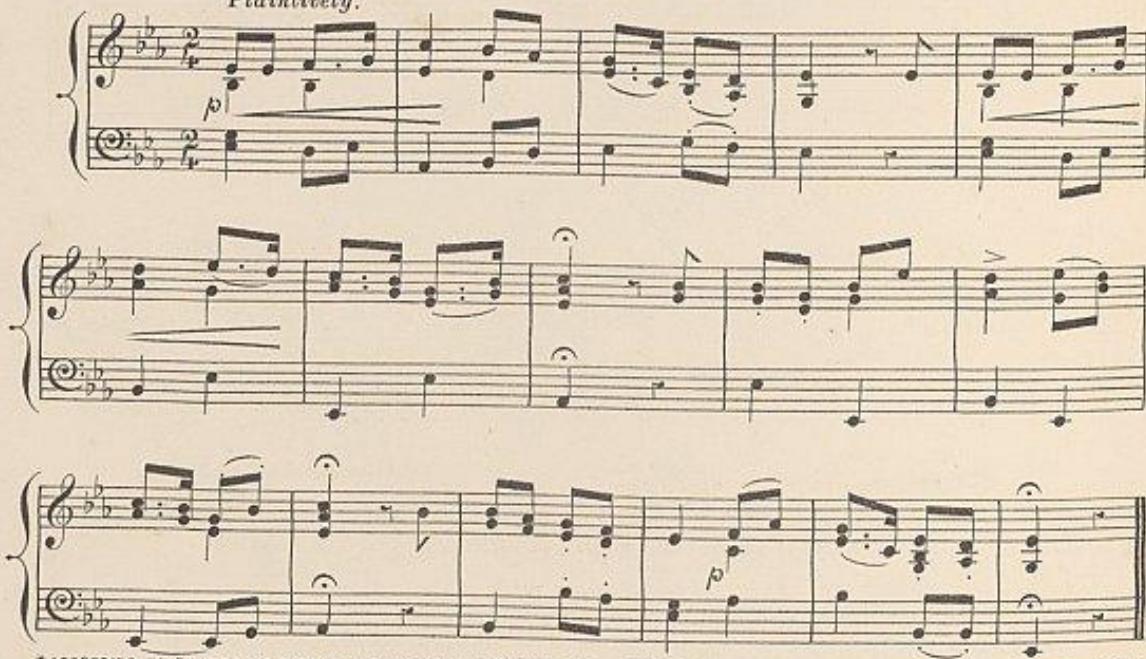
N^o 163.— THE TITHER MORN, WHEN I FORLORN.
Moderate with feeling.



N^o 164.— HAPPY MAY I SEE THEE.

Gaelic.**

Plainly.



* ACCORDING TO BURNS THIS TUNE WAS ORIGINALLY A HIGHLAND ONE — THE SECOND PART OF IT VERY MUCH RESEMBLES THE SECOND STRAIN OF "SAW YE JOHNNIE COMIN' QUO' SHE."

** "CU MA SLAN A CHI MI!"

THE TITHER MORN.

THE tither morn,
When I forlorn,
Aneath an aik sat moanin';
I didna trow,
I'd see my jo,
Beside me gin the gloamin'.
But he sae trig,
Lap ewre the rig,
And dawtingly did cheer me;
When I, what reck,
Did least expec',
To see my lad so near me.

His bonnet he,
A thocht ajee,
Cock'd sprash when first he clasp'd me;
And I, I wat,
Wi' fainess grat,
While in his arms he press'd me.

Deil tak the war!
I late and air,
Hae wish'd since Jock departed;
But now as glad
I'm wi' my lad,
As short sync broken-hearted.

Fu' aft at e'en
Wi' dancin' keen,
When a' were blythe and merry;
I cared na by
Sae sad was I
In absence o' my dearie.
But praise be blast,
My mind's at rest,
I'm happy wi' my Johnnie;
At kirk and fair,
Iso aye be there,
And be as canty's ony.

Burns.

WEARIE'S WELL.

Tune—"Happy may I see thee."

IN a simmer gloamin',
In yon dowie dell,
'Twas there we twa first met
By Wearie's cauld well.
We sat on the brume bank
And looked in the burn,
But sidelong we look'd on
Ilk ither in turn.

We heard and we saw nought
Above or around;
We felt that our love liv'd,
And loathed idle sound.
I gaz'd on your sweet face
Till tears fill'd mine o'e,
And they drapt on your wee loof—
A warld's wealth to me!

Winter snaw's now fa'in'
On bare holm and lea;
And the cauld wind's strippin'
Ilk leaf aff the tree.

But the snaw fa's not faster,
The leaf disna part
Sae sunne frae the bough, as
Faith fades in your heart.

Ye've wal'd out another
Your bridegroom to be;
But can his heart love sae
As mine luvit thee?
Ye'll get biggins and mailins,
And mony braw claes;
But they a' winna buy back
The peace o' past days.

Farewell, and for ever!
My first love and last;
May thy joys be to come—
Mine live in the past.
In sorrow and sadness,
This hour fa's on me;
But light, as thy love, may
It fleet over thee.

Motherwell.

NOW WINTER'S WIND.

Now winter's wind sweeps o'er the mountains,
Deeply clad in drifting snow;
Soundly sleep the frozen fountains;
Ice-bound streams forget to flow:
The piercing blast howls loud and long,
The leafless forest oaks among.

Lo! down the glen there comes a stranger,
Way-worn, drooping, all alone;
Haply, 'tis the deer-haunt Ranger!
But, alas! his strength is gone!
He stoops, he totters on with pain,
The hill he'll never climb again!

Alexander Campbell

THE MAID OF ISLAY.

RISING o'er the heaving billow,
Evening gilds the ocean's swell,
While with thee, on grassy pillow,
Solitude! I love to dwell.
Lonely to the sea breeze blowing,
Oft, I chaunt my love-lorn strain,
To the streamlet sweetly flowing,
Murmur oft a lover's pain.
Lonely, &c.

'Twas for her, the Maid of Islay,
Time flew o'er me wing'd with joy;
'Twas for her, the cheering smile aye
Beam'd with rapture in my eye.

Not the tempest raving round me,
Lightning's flash, or thunder's roll,
Not the ocean's rage could wound me,
While her image fill'd my soul.
Not the, &c.
Farewell, days of purest pleasure,
Long your loss my heart shall mourn!
Farewell, hours of bliss the measure,
Bliss that never can return.
Cheerless o'er the wild heath wand'ring
Cheerless o'er the wave-worn shore,
On the past with sadness pond'ring,
Hope's fair visions charm no more.
Cheerless o'er, &c.

Rev. Wm. Dunbar.

Nº 165.— NOW WINTER'S WIND.

Gaelic.*

Slow and impressive.

The musical score for "Now Winter's Wind" features two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and has a key signature of two flats. The bottom staff is in bass clef and has a key signature of one flat. The time signature is common time. The music begins with a piano dynamic, followed by a crescendo. The piano part consists of eighth-note chords and sustained notes.

Nº 166.— THE MAID OF ISLA.

Gaelic.

Slow.

The musical score for "The Maid of Isla" features three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and has a key signature of two flats. The middle staff is in bass clef and has a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in bass clef and has a key signature of one flat. The time signature is common time. The music consists of eighth-note chords and sustained notes, with a forte dynamic (f) in the middle section.

* "MA'S THU MO MHATHAIR" (ONE OF THE ANCIENT MELODIES TO WHICH MANY OF THE POEMS ATTRIBTED TO OSSIAN ARE CHANTED).

N^o 167.—THE GABERLUNZIE MAN.**Lively.*

Musical score for No. 167, 'The Gaberlunzie Man.' The score consists of three staves of music in common time with a key signature of one flat. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'mf'. The second staff begins with 'dim.', followed by a dynamic 'f' and a dynamic 'cres.'. The third staff concludes with a dynamic 'rit.'

N^o 168.—MY LOVER WOUNDED.*Gaelic.**Tenderly.*

Musical score for No. 168, 'My Lover Wounded.' The score consists of three staves of music in common time with a key signature of one flat. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p'. The second staff begins with a dynamic 'cres.'. The third staff ends with a dynamic 'rit.'

* THIS SET NOT PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED.—

THE GABERLUNZIE MAN.

THE pawkie auld carle cam owre the lea,
Wi' mony guid e'ens and days to me,
Saying, "Guidwife, for your courtesie,
Will you lodge a silly poor man?"
The nicht was cauld, the carle was wat,
And doon ayyent the ingle he sat;
My dochter's shouthers he 'gan to clap,
And cadgily ranted and sang.

"And O!" quo' he, "an ye were as black
As o'er the crown o' my daddy's hat,
'Tis I wad lay thee by my back,
And awa wi' me thou should gang."
"And O!" quo' she, "an I were as white,
As o'er the snaw lay on the dike,
I'd cleed me braw and lady like,
And awa wi' thee I wad gang."

Between the twa was made a plot;
They raise a woe before the cock,
And willy they shot the lock,
And fast to the bent are they gane.

Up in the morn the auld wife raise,
And at her leisure pat on her claise;
Synce to the servant's bed she gaes,
To speer for the silly poor man.

She gaed to the bed where the beggar lay,
The strae was cauld, he was away,
She clapt her hands, cried, "Waladay!
For some of our gear will be gane."
Some ran to coffer, and some to kist,
But nocht was stown that could be mist,
She danc'd her lane, cried, "Praise be blest!
I have lodg'd a leal poor man.

Since naething's awa, as we can learn,
The kirn's to kirn, and milk to earn,
Gae butt the hoose, lass, and wauken my bairn,
And bid her come quickly ben."
The servant gaed where the dochter lay,
The sheets were cauld, she was away!
And fast to the guidwife she 'gan say,
"She's aff wi' the beggar man!"

Generally ascribed to James V., King of Scotland.

A WEARY LOT IS THINE!

Tune—"My lover wounded."

"A WEARY lot is thine, fair maid,
A weary lot is thine!
To pull the thorn thy brow to braid,
And press the rue for wine.
A lightsome eye, a soldier's mein,
A feather of blue, and a doublet of green—
No more of me you knew, my love! no more of me you
knew.

This morn is merry June, I trow,
The rose is budding fain;
But it shall bloom in winter snow,
Ere we two meet again."
He turn'd his charger as he spake,
He gave his bridle reins a shake,
"Adieu for evermore my love! adieu for evermore!"

Scott.

THE SOGER LADDIE.

MY soger laddie is over the sea,
 And he will bring gold and money to me;
 And when he comes hame he'll make me a lady;
 My blessing gang wi' my soger laddie.

My doughty laddie is handsome and brave,
 And can as a soger and lover behave;
 While true to his country, to love he is steady;
 There's few to compare with my soger laddie.

First verse old, second by Ramsay.

OH HON A RI!

Off hon a ri! there's something wrang;
 Oh hon a ri! I'm wearie;
 Nae young, blythe, and bonnie lad
 Comes owre the knowe to cheer me.

 When the day wears away,
 Sad I look a-doun the valley;
 Ilka soun' wi' a stoun',
 Sets my heart a thrillin'.

 Oh hon a ri! there's something wrang;
 Oh hon a ri! I'm wearie;
 Nae young, blythe, and bonnie lad
 Comes owre the knowe to cheer me.

O when I see the plover risin',
 Or the curlew wheelin',
 Then I trow some bonnie lad
 Is comin' to my sheelin'

 Why should I sit an' sigh,
 While the greenwood blooms sae bonnie?
 Laverocks sing, flow'rets spring,
 A' but me are cheery.

 Oh hon a ri! there's something wrang;
 Oh hon a ri! I'm wearie;
 Nae young, blythe, and bonnie lad
 Comes owre the knowe to cheer me.

Hogg.

Nº 169.— THE SOGER LADDIE.

Lively.

Musical score for 'The Soger Laddie' in 6/8 time. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The first measure starts with a dynamic 'mf'. The second measure begins with a dynamic 'dim.'. The third measure begins with a dynamic 'p'. The fourth measure begins with a dynamic 'cres.'. The fifth measure begins with a dynamic 'mf'. The sixth measure begins with a dynamic 'p'. The seventh measure begins with a dynamic 'piu cres'. The eighth measure begins with a dynamic 'cres'.

Nº 170.— OH! HON A RI. Gaelic. (Buain na rainich).

Slowly and mournfully.

Musical score for 'Oh! Hon a Ri' in common time. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The first measure starts with a dynamic 'p'. The second measure starts with a dynamic 'f'. The third measure starts with a dynamic 'p ritard.' The fourth measure starts with a dynamic 'p'.

No. 171.— JOHNNIE COPE.

Moderately quick.

Cho.

No. 172.— MY LOVE TO DAY AS HERETOFORE.

Gaelic.

Very slow and pathetic.

JOHNNIE COPE.

COP sent a letter frae Dunbar,
Sayin', "Charlie, meet me an ye daur,
And I'll learn you the art o' war,
If you'll meet me in the mornin',"
When Charlie look'd the letter upon,
He drew his sword the scabbard from:
"Come follow me, my merry merry men,
And we'll meet Johnnie Cope in the mornin',"
Hey, Johnnie Cope, are ye waukin' yet?
Or are your drums a-beatin' yet?
If ye were waukin', I wad wait
To meet Johnnie Cope in the mornin'.

"Now, Johnnie, be as good's your word,
Come let us try both fire and sword;
And dinna flee awa like a frichted bird,
That's chas'd frae its nest in the mornin'."
When Johnnie Cope he heard o' this,
He thocht it wadna be amiss,
To hae a horse in readiness,
To flee awa in the mornin'.
Hey, Johnnie Cope, &c.

"Fy now, Johnnie, get up and rin,
The Hielan' bagpipes mak a din;
It's best to sleep in a hale skin,
For 'twill be a bluidy mornin'."
When Johnnie Cope to Dunbar cam,
They speer'd at him "Where's a' your men?"
"The deil confound me gin I ken,
For I left them a' i' the mornin'."
Hey, Johnnie Cope, &c.

"Now, Johnnie, troth ye are na blate
To bring the news o' your ain defeat,
And leave your men in sic a straight
Sae early in the mornin'."
"Oh! faith," quo' Johnnie, "I got sic flegs
Wi' their claymores and philabegs;
If I face them again, deil break my legs—
So I wish you a' guid mornin'."
Hey, Johnnie Cope, &c.

Adam Blairning.

DAYS OF SORROW, NIGHTS OF MOURNING.

Tune—"My love to-day as heretofore."

DAYS of sorrow, nights of mourning,
Dreams of joy that's ne'er returning;
I try to weep, but canna weep—
Can tears flow when the heart is burning?

My Willie's love was kind an' true,
Nor did he love a faithless Mary;
But, wae's my heart, the lov'd hours flew,—
Sic hours o' love, they couldna tarry!

He said he'd bring a gowden ring,
An' silks frae India to his deary;
An' he'd be blest ahoon a king,
When ance I was his ain dear Mary.

Days of sorrow, nights of mourning,
Dreams of joy that's ne'er returning;
I try to weep, but canna weep—
Can tears flow when the heart is burning?

I waited lang for Willie's ring,
I waited langer for my lover,—
What would I now wi' silks or ring?
Nae silks a breaking heart should cover!

In vain I seek Edina's shore,
And fondly gaze the braid sea over;
Ye waves! when will ye cease to roar,
An' gie me back my ain true lover?

Robert Gilfillan.

GIE ME A LASS.

O gie me a lass with a lump o' lan',
 And we for life shall gang thegither;
 Though daft or wise, I'll never deman',
 Or black or fair, it maks na whether.
 I'm aff wi' wit, and beauty will fade,
 And blood alane is nae worth a shilling;
 But she that's rich, her market's made,
 For ilka charm about her is killing.

 O gie me a lass wi' a lump o' lan',
 And in my bosom I'll hug my treasure;
 Gin I had ance her gear in my han',
 Should love turn dowf, it will find pleasure,
 Laugh on wha likes; but there's my han',
 I hate wi' poortith, though bonnie, to meddle;

Unless they bring cash, or a lump o' lan',
 They se ne'er get me to dance to their fiddle.

 There's meikle guid love in bands and bags;
 And siller and gowd's a sweet complexion;
 But beauty and wit and virtue, in rags,
 Have tint the art of gaining affection:
 Love tips his arrows wi' woods and parks,
 And castles, and riggs, and muirs, and meadows;
 And naething can catch our modern sparks,
 But weel-tocher'd lasses, or jointur'd widows.

 Then gie me a lass with a lump o' lan',
 And we for life shall gang thegither;
 Tho' daft or wise, I'll never deman',
 Or black or fair, it maksna whether.

Ramsay.

THE WEARY PUND O' TOW.

THE weary pund, the weary pund,
 The weary pund o' tow;
 I thocht my wife wad end her life
 Before she span her tow.

 I bought my wife a stane o' lint,
 As guid as e'er did grow,
 And a' that she has made o' that
 Is ae puir pund o' tow,
 The weary pund, &c.

 There sat a bottle in a bole,
 Beyont the ingle low,
 And aye she took the tither sook,

To drook the stoury tow,
 The weary pund, &c.

 "For shame," quoth I, "you dirty dame,
 Gae spin your tap o' tow;"
 She took the roke, and wi a' knock,
 She bruk' it owre my pow.
 The weary pund, &c.

 At last her feet—I sang to see't—
 Gaed foremost owre the knowe;
 And or I wad another jad
 I'll wallop in a tow.
 The weary pund, &c.

The chorus of this Song is old—the rest by Burns.

N^o 173.— GIE ME A LASS WI' A LUMP O' LAND.**Lively.*

N^o 174.— THE WEARY PUND O' TOW.*Very slow.*

* THIS SET FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

N^o 175.— THERE'S NAE LUCK ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Lively.

The musical score consists of four staves of music for a single instrument, likely a fife or flute. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff starts with *piu f*. The third staff begins with *eres.*. The fourth staff begins with *eres.* and ends with *rall.*

N^o 176.— WILL YE GO TO SHERIFF MUIR? Gaelic.

Lively.

The musical score consists of two staves of music for a single instrument, likely a fife or flute. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff begins with *mf*.

THERE'S NAE LUCK ABOUT THE HOUSE.

AND are ye sure the news is true?
 And are ye sure he's weel?
 Is this a time to think o' wark?
 Ye jauds, fling by your wheel.
 Is this a time to think o' wark,
 When Colin's at the door?
 Rax me my cloak—I'll to the quay,
 And see him come ashore.
 For there's nae luck about the house,
 There's nae luck at a';
 There's little pleasure in the house,
 When our guidman's awa.

And gie to me my biggont,
 My bishop's satin goun,
 For I maun tell the baile's wife
 That Colin's come to toun.
 My Turkey slippers maun gae on,
 My hose o' pearl blue;
 'Tis a' to please my ain guidman,
 For he's baith leal and true.
 For there's nae luck, &c.

Rise up and mak a clean fireside,
 Put on the muckle pot;
 Gie little Kate her button goun,
 And Jock his sunday coat;
 And mak their shoon as black as slaes,
 Their hose as white as snaw;
 It's a' to please my ain guidman,

For he's been lang awa.
 For there's nae luck, &c.
 Sae true his heart, sae smooth his speech,
 His breath like caller air;
 His very foot has music in't,
 As he comes up the stair.
 And will I see his face again?
 And will I hear him speak?
 I'm downricht dizzy wi' the thocht—
 In troth, I'm like to greet.
 For there's nae luck, &c.

The cauld blasts o' the winter wind,
 That thirld through my heart,
 They're a' blawn by, I hae him safe,
 Till death we'll never part:
 But what puts partin' in my head?
 It may be far awa;
 The present moment is our ain,
 The neist we never saw.
 For there's nae luck, &c.

Since Colin's weel, I'm weel content,
 I hae nae mair to crave;
 Could I but live to mak him blest,
 I'm blest aboon the lave.
 And will I see his face again?
 And will I hear him speak?
 I'm downricht dizzy wi' the thocht—
 In troth I'm like to greet.
 For there's nae luck, &c.

Jean Adams.

WILL YE GO TO SHERIFFMUIR?

WILL ye go to Sheriffmuir,
 Bauld John o' Innisture?
 There to see the noble Mar,
 And his Highland laddies.
 A' the true men o' the North,
 Angus, Huntly, and Seaforth,
 Scouring on to cross the Forth,
 Wi' their white cockadies.

There you'll see the banners flare,
 There you'll hear the bagpipes' rair,
 And the trumpets' deadly blare,
 Wi' the cannons' rattle.

There you'll see the bauld McCraws,
 Cameron's and Clanronald's raws,
 And a' the clans wi' loud buzzas,
 Rushing to the battle.

Will ye go to Sheriffmuir,
 Bauld John o' Innisture?
 Sic a day, and sic an hour,
 Ne'er was in the North, man.
 Siccan sichts will there be seen;
 And, gin some be nae mista'en,
 Fragrant gales will come bedeen,
 Frae the river Forth, man.

Hogg's "Jacobite Relics."

MY HEART IS SAIR FOR SOMEBODY!

My heart is sair—I daur na tell—
 My heart is sair for somebody!
 O, I could wake a winter night,
 For the sake o' somebody.
 Ochon! for somebody!
 Och hey! for somebody!
 I could range the world around,
 For the sake o' somebody.

Ye powers that smile on virtuous love,
 O sweetly smile on somebody!
 Frae ilka danger keep him free,
 And send me safe my somebody.
 Ochon! for somebody!
 Och hey! for somebody!
 I wad do—what wad I not?—
 For the sake o' somebody.

Burns.

THE BRAES O' GLENIFFER.

Tune—"Bonnie Dundee."

O KEEN blows the wind o'er the braes o' Gleniffer,
 The auld castle's turrets are cover'd wi' snaw;
 How chang'd frae the time when I met wi' my lover,
 Amang the broom bushes by Stanley green shaw!
 The wild flow'rs o' summer were spread a' sae bonnie,
 The mavis sang sweet frae the green birken tree;
 But far to the camp they haes marched my dear Johnnie,
 And now it is winter wi' nature and me.

 Then ilk thing around us was blythesome and cheery,
 Then ilk thing around us was bonnie and braw;
 Now naething is heard but the wind whistling dreary,
 And naething is seen but the wide-spreading snaw.

The trees are a' bare, and the birds mute and dowie,
 They shake the cauld drift frae their wings as they flee;
 And chirp out their plaints, seeming wae for my Johnnie:
 'Tis winter wi' them, and 'tis winter wi' me.

 You cauld sleety cloud skiffs alang the bleak mountain,
 And shakes the dark firs on the stey rocky brae,
 While doon the deep glen brawls the snaw-flooded fountain,
 That murmur'd sae sweet to my laddie and me.
 It's no its loud roar on the wintry winds swellin',
 It's no the cauld blast brings the tear to my e'e,
 For, O! gin I saw but my bonnie Scotch callan,
 The dark days o' winter were summer to me.

Dannahill.

Nº 177.— MY HEART IS SAIR FOR SOMEBODY.

Moderate.

Moderate.

The image shows two staves of musical notation for a piano duet. The top staff is in common time (C) and major (F major). It consists of two measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff is also in common time (C) and major (F major). It consists of two measures, starting with a forte dynamic (f) and featuring eighth-note patterns. The tempo is marked as 'tempo' in the second measure of the bottom staff.

Nº 178.— BONNIE DUNDEE.

(The braes o' Gleniffer).

Slow.

Slow.

Measures 11-15:

- Measure 11: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Bassoon part consists of eighth-note chords.
- Measure 12: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Bassoon part consists of eighth-note chords.
- Measure 13: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Bassoon part consists of eighth-note chords.
- Measure 14: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Bassoon part consists of eighth-note chords.
- Measure 15: Treble clef, G major, 6/8 time. Bassoon part consists of eighth-note chords.

piu f

p e dim.

No 179 — GIN YE MEET A BONNIE LASSIE.

Moderate.

No 180 — I LO'E NAE A LADDIE BUT ANE.*

Lively.

* THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THIS LIVELY AIR, AND THE FINE IRISH TUNE, "MY LODGING IS ON THE COLD GROUND" HAVE A LIKE ORIGIN. —

B E T S Y B A W N .

Tune—"Gin ye meet a bonnie lassie."

I LITTLE reck't that restless love,
Wad e'er disturb my peace again;
I little reck't my heart would prove,
A victim 'neath his galling chain.
I've bri'b'd him owre and owre again,
And mony a plack, I ween, ha'e drawn;
But s' in vain, I pine in pain
For crookit-backit Betsy Bawn.

Ye've heard o' cheeks o' rosy hue—
O' breath sweet as the bud's perfume;
Ye've heard o' een whilk dang the dew
For brightness, on the lily's bloom;

Ye've heard o' waist sae jimp and sma',
Whilk ye nae doubt would like to span;
Far other charms my fancy warms—
Red gowd's my terms wi' Betsy Bawn.

Sweet love, ye work us meikle ill!
Far muir than we daur sing or say;
And weel ye ken, had I my will,
An hour wi' me ye douchtna stay.
Yet for the sake o' auld langsyne,
I'll yet forgie ye—there's my han'—
Gif w' ane dart, ye pierce her heart—
The flinty part o' Betsy Bawn.

*Alex. MacLaggan.**Extracted from "Whistle-Binkis," by permission of the Publisher, Mr. David Robertson.*

I LO'ED NE'ER A LADDIE BUT ANE.

I LO'ED ne'er a laddie but ane;
He lo'ed ne'er a lassie but me;
He's willing to mak me his ain;
And his ain I am willing to be.
He's cost me a rokelay o' blue,
And a pair o' mittens o' green;
The price was a kiss o' my mou';
And I paid him the debt yestreen.

Let ithers brag weel o' their gear,
Their land, and their lordly degree;
I carena for aught but my dear,
For he's ilka thing lordly to me:

His words are sae sugar'd, sae sweet!
His sense drives ilk fear far awa;
I listen, poor fool! and I greet;
Yet how sweet are the tears as they fa'!

"Dear lassie!" he cries wi' a jeer,
"Ne'er heed what the auld anes will say;
Though we've little to brag o'—ne'er fear;
What's gowd to a heart that is wae?
Our laird has baith honours and wealth,
Yet see how he's dwining wi' care;
Now we, though we've naething but health,
Are cantie and leal evermair."

Macneil.

YOUNG PEGGY.

Tune—"Twine weel the plaiden."

YOUNG Peggy blooms our bonniest lass,
 Her blush is like the morning,
 The rosy dawn, the springing grass
 With pearly gems adorning:
 Her eyes outshine the radiant beams
 That gild the passing shower,
 And glitter o'er the crystal streams,
 And cheer each fresh'ning flower.
 Her lips, more than the cherries bright,
 A richer dye has græd' them;
 They charm th' admiring gazer's sight,
 And sweetly tempt to taste them:

Her smile is like the evening mild,
 When feather'd tribes are courting,
 And little lambkins wanton wild,
 In playful bands disporting.
 Were fortune lovely Peggy's foe,
 Such sweetness would relent her;
 As blooming spring unbends the brow
 Of surly, savage winter.
 Detraction's eye no aim can gain,
 Her winning powers to lessen;
 And spiteful envy grins in vain,
 The poison'd tooth to fasten.

Burns.

THE ROCK AND THE WEE PICKLE TOW.

THERE was an ill wife had a wee pickle tow,
 And she wad gae try the spinnin' o't,
 But looten her doun, her rock took a lowe,
 And that was an ill beginnin' o't.
 She spat on't, she flet on't, and tramp'd on its pate,
 But a' she could do, it wad hae its ain gait;
 At last she sat doun on't and bitterly grat,
 For e'er haeing tried the spinnin' o't.

"O foul fa' them e'er advised me to spin,
 It minds me o' the beginnin' o't;
 I weel nicht hae ended as I had begun,
 And never hae tried the spinnin' o't.
 But she's a wise wife na, wha kens her ain weird;
 I thocht anes a day it wad never be speir'd—
 'Heo let you the lowe tak the rock by the beard,
 When you gaed to try the spinnin' o't!'"

From Johnson's "Museum."

N^o 181.—TWINE WEEL THE PLAIDEN.*Slow.*

N^o 182.—THE ROCK AND THE WEE PICKLE TOW.*Lively but not too quick.*

Nº 183.— THIS IS NO MY AIN HOUSE.

Lively.

mf cres.
cres. mf
cres.

Nº 184.— MY AIN DEAR ALISTER.

Gaelic.

Lively.

f
cres. p mf
cres. p

THIS IS NO MY AIN LASSIE.

Tune—"This is no my ain house."

O this is no my ain lassie,
Fair though the lassie be;
O weel ken I my ain lassie,
 Kind love is in her e'e.
I see a form, I see a face,
Ye weel may w' the fairest place;
It wants to me the witching grace,
 The kind love that's in her e'e.
 O this is no my ain lassie, &c.

She's bonnie, blooming, straight, and tall,
And lang has had my heart in thrall;
And aye it charms my very saul,
 The kind love that's in her e'e.
 O this is no my ain lassie, &c.

A thief sae pawkie is my Jean,
To steal a blink by a' unseen;
But gleg as light are lovers' een,
 When kind love is in the e'e.
 O this is no my ain lassie, &c.

It may escape the courtly sparks,
It may escape the learn'd clerks;
But weel the watching lover marks
 The kind love that's in her e'e.
 O this is no my ain lassie,
 Fair though the lassie be;
 O weel ken I my ain lassie,
 Kind love is in her e'e.

Burns.

MY AIN DEAR ALISTER.

COMELY tho' black-o'-blee, is mine Alister,
Comely tho' black-o'-blee, is mine Alister,
Comely tho' black-o'-blee, is mine Alister.
Dugald is light-of-heart, Donald is lively,
Yet how unlike my ain dear Alister!
O how unlike to my ain dear Alister!

Comely tho' black-o'-blee, is mine Alister,
Comely tho' black-o'-blee, is mine Alister,
Comely tho' black-o'-blee, is mine Alister.

Murdoch is merry, and Calum is canty,
Yet how unlike my blythesome Alister!
O how unlike to my blythesome Alister!
Comely tho' black-o'-blee, is mine Alister,
Comely tho' black-o'-blee, is mine Alister,
Comely tho' black-o'-blee, is mine Alister.
He speaks so tenderly, yet so discreetly,
How my heart flutters when I see Alister!
O my dear Alister! my dear Alister!

THE FAREWELL.

Tune—"She rose and let me in."

In vain will spring her gowans spread
 Owr the green swairded lea:
 The rose beneath the hawthorn shade
 Will bloom in vain for me:
 In vain will spring bedeck the bow'rs
 Wi' buds and blossoms braw—
 The gloomy storm already low'rs
 That drives me far awa.
 O winter! spare the peacefu' scene
 Where early joys I knew:
 Still be its fields unfading green,
 Its sky unclouded blue.

Ye lads and lasses! when sae blythe
 The social crack ye ca'—
 O spare the tribute of a sigh
 For me when far awa!

Then fare ye weel, my frien's sae dear,
 For I maun lea' you a'.
 O will ye sometimes shed a tear
 For me when far awa?
 For me when far frae hame and you,
 Where ceaseless tempests blaw,
 Will ye repeat my last adieu,
 An' mourn that I'm awa?

J. Burtt.

O MY LOVE! LEAVE ME NOT.

O my love! leave me not,
 O my love! leave me not,
 O my love! leave me not,
 Lonely and weary.
 Could you but stay awhile,
 And my fond fears beguile,
 I yet once more could smile,
 Lightsome and cheery.
 CHORUS.—O my love! leave me not,
 O my love! leave me not,
 O my love! leave me not,
 Lonely and weary.
 O my love! leave me not,
 O my love! leave me not,
 O my love! leave me not,
 Lonely and weary.
 Till the sad hour we part,
 Fear cannot make me start;

Grief cannot break my heart,
 Whilst thou art near me.
 CHORUS.—O my love! leave me not,
 O my love! leave me not,
 O my love! leave me not,
 Lonely and weary.
 O my love! leave me not,
 O my love! leave me not,
 O my love! leave me not,
 Lonely and weary.
 Should you forsake my sight,
 Day would to me be night,
 Sad, I would shun its light,
 Heartless and weary.
 CHORUS.—O my love! leave me not,
 O my love! leave me not,
 O my love! leave me not,
 Lonely and weary.

Mrs. Grant.

No. 185.— SHE ROSE AND LET ME IN.

Slow.

Musical score for No. 185, 'She Rose and Let Me In.' The score is for voice and piano. It consists of three staves. The first staff starts with a piano dynamic (p). The second staff begins with a forte dynamic (f). The third staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and includes a dynamic marking 'mf'.

No. 186.— O MY LOVE! LEAVE ME NOT.

Gaelic.

Slow and plaintive.

Musical score for No. 186, 'O My Love! Leave Me Not.' The score is for voice and piano. It consists of three staves. The first staff starts with a piano dynamic (p). The second staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and includes a dynamic marking 'rit.'. The third staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and includes a dynamic marking 'rit.'

Chrs^s

tempo. >

N^o 187.— O MARY IS MY ONLY JOY.

Gaelic.

Sweetly.

N^o 188.— IT'S A' WAE WI' SCOTLAND.*Slowly.*

O, MARY IS MY ONLY JOY.

O, Mary is my only joy,
O, Mary is blythe, and Mary is coy,
Mary's the gowd where there's nae alloy;
Though black, yet she's sae bonnie, O!

Her breath is the birken bower of spring,
Her lips the young rose's opening,
And her hair is the hue of the raven's wing;
She's black, but yet she's bonnie, O!

The star that gilds the evening sky,
Though bright its ray, may never vie
Wi' Mary's dark and liquid eye;
Though black, yet still she's bonnie, O!

The beauteous flower beneath the tree,
The spell of the wildest witchery,
The gowd and the gear, and all to me,
Is my black, my bonnie Mary, O!

Hogg.

IT'S A' WAE WI' SCOTLAND.

It's a' wae wi' Scotland,
And life it is nae boon;
It's a' wae wi' Scotland,
When they tread the thistle doun.
The sun sets sweet at c'enin'
On mony a warrior's grave;
But the reaver's hoofs hae trodden
Where the thistle-tap should wave.

The sun sets sweet at c'enin',
But they are far awa
Wha wad hae saved the thistle-tap,
That noo maun witherin' fa'.
Yet the leal hearts o' Scotland,
Although it may seem lang,
Will pray, and hope that heaven
May yet redress the wrang.

O, SAW YE MY WEE THING?

"O, saw ye my wee thing? saw ye my ain thing?
 Saw ye my true love doun on yon lea?
 Cross'd she the meadow yestreen at the gloamin'?
 Sougheit she the burnie whaur flow'r's the haw tree?
 Her hair it is lint-white; her skin it is milk-white;
 Dark is the blue o' her soft rolling e'e;
 Red, red her ripe lips, and sweeter than roses:
 Whaur could my wee thing wander frae me?"

"I saw na your wee thing, I saw na your ain thing,
 Nor saw I your true love doun on yon lea;
 But I met my bonnie thing late in the gloamin',
 Doun by the burnie whaur flow'r's the haw tree.
 Her hair it was lint-white; her skin it was milk-white;
 Dark was the blue o' her soft rolling e'e;
 Red were her ripe lips, and sweeter than roses:
 Sweet were the kisses that she ga'e to me."

"It was na my wee thing, it was na my ain thing,
 It was na my true love ye met by the tree;
 Proud is her leal heart! modest her nature!
 She never lo'ed ony till ance she lo'ed me.

Her name it is Mary; she's frae Castlecary,
 Aft has she sat, when a bairn, on my knee:
 Fair as your face is, were't fifty times fairer,
 Young bragger, she ne'er would gie kisses to thee!"

"It was then your Mary; she's frae Castlecary;
 It was then your true love I met by the tree;
 Proud as her heart is, and modest her nature,
 Sweet were the kisses that she ga'e to me."

Sair gloom'd his dark brow, and blood-red his cheek grew,
 Wild flash'd the fire frae his red-rollin' e'e!
 "Ye's rue sair this mornin' your boasts and your scornin':
 Defend ye, fause traitor! fu' loudly ye lee!"

"Awa wi' beguiling," cried the youth, smiling;
 Aff went the bonnet—the lint-white locks flee;
 The belted plaid fa'ing, her white bosom shawing,
 Fair stood the lov'd maid wi' the dark rolling e'e!
 "Is it my wee thing? O, is it my ain thing?
 Is it my true love here that I see?"

"O Jamie, forgie me; your heart's constant to me;
 I'll never mair wander, dear laddie, frae thee!"

Macneil.

THOUGH SIMMER SMILES ON BANK AND BRAE.

Tune—"Hey Donald! how Donald!"

THOUGH simmer smiles on bank and brae,
 And nature bids the heart be gay;
 Yet a' the joys o' flow'ry May,
 Wi' pleasure ne'er can move me.
 Hey Donald! how Donald!
 Think upon your vow, Donald!
 Mind the heath'ry knowe, Donald!
 Whaur ye vow'd to lo'e me.
 When first ye climb'd the heath'ry steep,
 Wi' me to wear my faither's sheep,
 The vows ye made ye said ye'd keep,
 The vows ye made to lo'e me.
 Hey Donald! &c.

But love is but a weary dream,
 Its joys are like the summer scene,
 Whose beauty is the sunny beam,
 That dazzles to deceive me.
 Hey Donald! &c.
 I downa look on bank or brae,
 I downa greet where a' are gay;
 But, O! my heart will break wi' wae,
 Gin Donald cease to lo'e me.
 Hey Donald! how Donald!
 Think upon your vow, Donald!
 Mind the heath'ry knowe, Donald!
 Whaur ye vow'd to lo'e me.

The first Verse and Chorus by Tannahill, the last Verse by Motherwell, and the others by — Gibson.

No. 189.— O SAW YE MY WEE THING?*

Slow with much expression.

No. 190.— HEY DONALD! HOW DONALD!

Gaelic.

Moderately slow with expression.

* MC NEIL WROTE HIS SONG "MARY OF CASTLECARY" FOR THIS BEAUTIFUL AIR, THOUGH IT IS USUALLY SUNG TO THE TUNE "BONNIE DUNDEE"—
(THE SET HERE GIVEN HAS NOT BEEN HITHERTO PUBLISHED.—)

Nº 191.— LEANDER ON THE BAY.

Slow.

Musical score for 'Leander on the Bay'. The score consists of three staves of music for piano. The first staff starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *p*, followed by a section marked *ritard.* The third staff begins with a dynamic of *rall.*, followed by *p tempo.* and *mf*.

Nº 192.— THE RECOLLECTION OF THAT DAY. *Gaelic.**Slow*

Musical score for 'The Recollection of That Day'. The score consists of three staves of music for piano. The first staff starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *p*, followed by *rall.* and *cres.* The third staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*.

I'LL SOON BE FAR AWAY.

Tune—"Leander on the bay."

THE evening sun's gaen doun,
 The birds sit nodding on the tree;
 All nature's now at rest,
 But rest there's none, there's none for me.
 The trumpet sounds to war's alarms,
 The drums they loudly beat, the fifes they play—
 Come, Mary, cheer me, for I'll soon be far, far away.

I grieve to leave all here,—
 I mourn to leave my native shore,
 My aged parents dear,
 And the bonnie lass whom I adore.

But tender thoughts must now be hush'd,
 When danger calls, I must, I must obey—
 The transport waits us, and I'll soon be far, far away.

Adieu, dear Scotia's coast!
 Though bleak and drear thy mountains be,
 When on the ocean toss,
 I'll cast a wistful look to thee!
 And now, dear Mary, fare thee well!
 O may kind Providence thy guardian be!
 In camp or field, love, I'll ever, ever think on thee!

Cannahill

O MARY, TURN AWA.

Tune—"The recollection of that day."

O MARY, turn awa
 That bonnie face o' thine;
 O dinna show that face to me,
 That never can be mine!
 Never can be mine!
 Can aught o' world's gear
 E'er cool my bosom's care?
 Na, na, for ilka look o' thine,
 It only feeds despair.

Then, Mary, turn awa
 That bonnie face o' thine;
 O dinna show that face to me,
 That never can be mine!
 Never can be mine!
 Wi' love's severest pangs,
 My heart is laden sair,
 And o'er my breast the grass maun grow,
 Ere I am free from care.

Gall.

JOHN O' BADENYON.

WHEN first I came to be a man, of twenty years or so,
I thought myself a handsome youth, and fain the world would
know;
In best attire I stept abroad, with spirits brisk and gay;
And here and there, and everywhere, was like a morn in
May.
No care I had, no fear of want, but rambled up and down;
And for a beau I might have pass'd in country or in town:
I still was pleased where'er I went; and when I was alone,
I tuned my pipe, and pleased myself wi' John o' Badenyon.

* * * * *

What next to do I mused awhile, still hoping to succeed;
I pitch'd on books for company, and gravely tried to read;
I bought and borrowed everywhere, and studied night and
day,
Nor miss'd what dean or doctor wrote, that happen'd in my
way.

Philosophy I now esteem'd the ornament of youth,
And carefully through many a page, I hunted after truth:
A thousand various schemes I tried, and yet was pleased
with none;

I threw them by, and tuned my pipe to John o' Badenyon.

And now, ye youngsters everywhere, who wish to make a
show,

Take heed in time, nor vainly hope for happiness below:
What you may fancy pleasure here, is but an empty name;
And girls and friends, and books also, you'll find them all
the same.

Then be advised, and warning take from such a man as me;
I'm neither pope nor cardinal, nor one of high degree;
You'll meet displeasure everywhere; then do as I have
done—

E'en tune your pipe, and please yourself with John o'
Badenyon.

Rev. John Skinner.

MY DEAR HIGHLAND LADDIE, O.

Tune—"Mor nighean a Ghiobaran."

BLYTHE was the time when he fee'd wi' my faither, O,
Happy were the days when we herded thegither, O,
Sweet were the hours when he row'd me in his plaidie, O,
And vow'd to be mine, my dear Highland laddie, O.

But, ah! wae's me! wi' their sodgerin' sae gaudy, O,
The laird's wys'd awa my braw Highland laddie, O;
Misty are the glens and the dark hills sae cloudy, O,
That aye seem'd sae blythe wi' my dear Highland laddie, O.

The blae-berry banks now are lonesome and dreary, O,
Muddy are the streams that gush'd down sae clearly, O.

Silent are the rocks that echoed sae gladly, O,
The wild melting strains o' my dear Highland laddie, O.

He pu'd me the crawberry, ripe frae the boggy fen,
He pu'd me the strawberry, red frae the foggy glen,
He pu'd me the row'n frae the wild steep sae giddy, O,
Sae loving and kind was my dear Highland laddie, O.

Farewell my yowes, and farewell my doggie, O;
Farewell ye knowes, now sae cheerless and scroggie, O;
Farewell, Glenfeoch, my mammy and my daddie, O;
I will leave you a' for my dear Highland laddie, O!

Tannahill.

No. 193.— JOHN O' BADENYON.

Moderate.

No. 194.— MY DEAR HIGHLAND LADDIE, O.

Gaelic.*

Slow and tenderly.

* "MOR NICHEAN A GHIOBARLAN!"

Nº 195.— O CAN YE SEW CUSHIONS? (A Nurse's Song).

Moderate and cheerful.

A little quicker.

Nº 196.— BLINK O'ER THE BURN SWEET BETTY.

Moderate.

O CAN YE SEW CUSHIONS?

(A lullaby.)

O can ye sew cushions? and can ye sew sheets?
 And can ye sing balluloo, when the bairn greets?
 And hee and baw birdie, and hee and baw, lamb;
 And hee and baw birdie, my bonnie wee lamb.
 Hee O wee! O what would I do wi' you?
 Black's the life that I lead wi' you;
 Mony o' ye, little fer to gie ye,
 Hee O wee! O what would I do wi' you?

I biggit the cradle upon the tree top,
 The wind it did blow, and the cradle did rock.
 And hee and baw, birdie, and hee and baw, lamb;
 And hee and baw birdie, my bonnie wee lamb.
 Hee O wee! O what would I do wi' you?
 Black's the life that I lead wi' you;
 Mony o' ye, little fer to gie ye,
 Hee O wee! O what would I do wi' you?

BLINK O'ER THE BURN, SWEET BETTY.

BLINK o'er the burn, sweet Betty;
 It is a cauld winter nicht,—
 It rains, it hails, it thunders,
 The moon she gies nae licht.
 It's a' for the sake o' sweet Betty
 That ever I tint my way:
 O lassie, let me stay beside thee,
 Until it be break o' day.

It's Betty shall bake my bread,
 And Betty shall brew my ale;
 And Betty shall be my love,
 When I come o'er the dale.

Blink over the burn, sweet Betty,
 Blink over the burn to me:
 And while I hae life, my dear lassie,
 My ain sweet Betty thou's be.

HE'S OWRE THE HILLS.

HE'S owre the hills that I lo'e weel;
 He's owre the hills we daur na name;
 He's owre the hills ayont Dunblane,
 Wha soon will get his welcome hame.
 My faither's gane to fecht for him,
 My brithers winna bide at hame,
 My mither greets and prays for them,
 And deed she thinks they're no to blame.

His right these hills, his right these plains;
 O'er Highland hearts secure he reigns;
 What lads e'er did, our lads will do:
 Were I a lad, I'd follow him too.
 He's owre the hills that I lo'e weel,
 He's owre the hills we daur na name,
 He's owre the hills ayont Dunblane,
 Wha soon will get his welcome hame.

Baroness Nairne.

THE BOATIE ROWS.

O WEEL may the boatie row,
 And better may she speed!
 And weel may the boatie row,
 That wins the baums' bread!
 The boatie rows, the boatie rows,
 The boatie rows indeed;
 And happy be the lot of a'
 That wishes her to speed!
 CHORUS.—The boatie rows, &c.

O weel may the boatie row,
 That fills a heavy creel,
 And cleads us a' frae head to feet,
 And buys our parritch meal.

The boatie rows, the boatie rows,
 The boatie rows indeed;
 And happy be the lot of a'
 That wish the boatie speed.
 CHORUS.—The boatie rows, &c.
 When Sawnie, Jock, and Janetie,
 Are up and gotten lair;
 They'll help to gar the boatie row,
 And lighten a' our care.
 The boatie rows, the boatie rows,
 The boatie rows fu' weel;
 And lightsome be her heart that bears
 The murlain and the creel!
 CHORUS.—The boatie rows, &c.

— *Ewen.*

No. 197.—HE'S O'ER THE HILLS THAT I LO'E WEEL.Gaelic.
Lively, but not too quick.

Lively but not too quick.

Lively but not too quick.

mf

cres.

mf

mf

p

cres.

Nº 198.— THE BOATIE ROWS.

Lively.

A musical score for three staves. The top staff starts with a dynamic 'mf' and a tempo marking 'Lively.'. The middle staff starts with a dynamic 'f'. The bottom staff starts with a dynamic 'f' and a repeat sign. The music consists of eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords. The dynamics 'eres.', 'mf', and 'piu p' are placed between the first and second measures of each staff.

Nº 199.— O'ER THE WATER TO CHARLIE.

Gaelic.

Lively.

Musical score for 'O'er the Water to Charlie' in G major, 6/8 time. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features eighth-note patterns and dynamic markings like 'mf', 'dim.', and 'mf'. The piece ends with a repeat sign and a section of eighth-note chords.

Nº 200.— THE SOUTERS O' SELKIRK.

Moderate.

Musical score for 'The Souters o' Selkirk' in G major, 3/4 time. The score consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music includes sixteenth-note patterns and dynamic markings like 'p', 'cres.', and 'f'. The piece concludes with a final section of sixteenth-note chords.

OVER THE WATER TO CHARLIE.

COME, boat me owre, come, row me owre,
 Come, boat me owre to Charlie;
 I'll gie John Ross anither bawbee,
 To ferry me owre to Charlie.
 We'll over the water, and over the sea,
 We'll over the water to Charlie;
 Come weel, come woe, we'll gather and go,
 And live and die wi' Charlie.

Come, boat me owre, come, row me owre,
 Come, boat me owre to Charlie;
 I'll gie John Ross anither bawbee,
 To ferry me owre to Charlie.
 I swear by moon and stars sae bricht,
 And the sun that glances early,
 That if I had ten thousand lives,
 I'd gie them a' for Charlie.
 Come, boat me owre, &c.

Hogg.

THE SOUTERS O' SELKIRK.

It's up wi' the souters o' Selkirk,
 And doun wi' the Earl o' Home!
 And here's to a' the braw laddies,
 That wear the single-sol'd shoon!
 It's up wi' the souters o' Selkirk,
 For they are baith trusty and leal;
 And up wi' the lads o' the Forest,
 And doun wi' the Merse to the deil!

O fy upon yellow and yellow,
 And fy upon yellow and green;
 But up wi' the true blue and scarlet,
 And up wi' the single-sol'd shoon!
 It's up wi' the souters o' Selkirk,
 For they are baith trusty and leal;
 And up wi' the lads o' the Forest,
 And doun wi' the Merse to the Deil!

From Johnson's "Museum," and Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border."

AIKEN DRUM.

THERE liv'd a man in our toun,
In our toun, in our toun;
There liv'd a man in our toun,
And his name was Aiken Drum.
But he wad be a sodger,
A sodger, a sodger;
But he wad be a sodger,
And his name was Aiken Drum.

'Bout him the carles were gabbin',
The braw laddies sabbin',
And a' the lasses greetin',
For that Aiken Drum's awa.
Oh! wae's me! he's turn'd sodger,
A sodger, a sodger;
Oh! wae's me he's turn'd sodger,
And noo he's march'd awa.

AIKEN DRUM.

A WARLOCK cam to our toun,
To our toun, the sree loun;
His beard was grey, his cheeks broun,
And he look'd unco glum.
His cloak of Moffat tartan
Hung doun beneath his garten.—
He cam to spae my fortune;
His name was Aikendrum.

His brow wi' time was wrinkled,
His hair with gray was sprinkled;
But oh! his e'en they twinkled
Whene'er they gaz'd on me.
Then to the seat he hied him,
My titty had supplied him,—
I sat me doun beside him,
Beneath our holly tree;

He took my hand discreetly,
And looked right sedately.
And scann'd it o'er completely,
With mony a haw and hum.
With transport then he seiz'd it,
And to his lips he rais'd it,
And lovingly he squeez'd it—
The gallant Aikendrum.

He slippit aff his gray beard,
His gray beard, his gray beard—
He doff'd his cloak—his mask tear'd,
And threw't ayont the lum:
Then sweetly he address'd me,
And to his bosom press'd me:
Twas Jamie that caress'd me!—
It was na Aikendrum!

David Vedder.

Nº 201.— AIKEN DRUM.

Lively.

Sheet music for Aiken Drum, No. 201, in common time, key of C major. The music consists of three staves of piano music. The first staff has a bass clef, the second a treble clef, and the third a bass clef. The tempo is marked 'Lively.' with 'mf' dynamics. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns with various rests and slurs.

Nº 202.— AIKEN DRUM.

(Another Set) *

Lively.

Sheet music for Aiken Drum, No. 202, in common time, key of C major. The music consists of three staves of piano music. The first staff has a bass clef, the second a treble clef, and the third a bass clef. The tempo is marked 'Lively.' with 'mf' dynamics. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns with various rests and slurs.

* FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

N^o. 203.—MY HEART IS BROKEN SINCE THY DEPARTURE. Gaelic.*Slow and pathetic.*

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The music begins with a piano dynamic (p). The vocal line features eighth-note patterns with a crescendo (cres.) indicated. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords. The second staff continues with similar patterns, including a mezzo-forte dynamic (mf) and a ritardando (ritard.). The vocal line ends with a sustained note, and the piano accompaniment concludes with a final chord.

N^o. 204.—SANDY IS MY ONLY LOVE.

Gaelic.

Very slow.

The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The music begins with a piano dynamic (p). The vocal line features eighth-note patterns with a crescendo (cres.) indicated. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords. The second staff continues with similar patterns, including a forte dynamic (f) and a piano dynamic (p). The third staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and features eighth-note patterns with a crescendo (cres.) indicated. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords. The fourth staff concludes with a piano dynamic (p) and a diminuendo (dim.) indicated.

RED GLEAMS THE SUN

Tune—"My heart is broken since thy departure."

RED gleams the sun on yon hill tap,
 The dew sits on the gowan;
 Deep murmurs through her glens the Spey,
 Around Kinrara rowan.
 Where art thou, fairest, kindest lass?
 Alas! wert thou but near me,
 Thy gentle soul, thy melting eye,
 Would ever, ever cheer me.

The lav'rock sings amang the clouds,
 The lambs they sport so cheerie,
 And I sit weeping by the birk—
 O where art thou, my dearie?
 Aft may I meet the morning dew,
 Lang greet till I be wearie;
 Thou canna, winna, gentle maid,
 Thou canna be my dearie!

(Dr. Couper.)

OH! SING FROM THY SPRAY.

Tune—"Sandy is my only love."

Oh! sing from thy spray,
 Thy wild notes so gay.
 Pretty warbler, pretty warbler, oh! sing from the tree;
 Oft beneath thy rosy bower,
 At sweet twilight hour,
 I've met my Sandy that's far o'er the sea!
 Oft beneath, &c

Beside yon myrtle boughs,
 We gave our mutual vows,
 From sorrow and sadness our hearts then were free;
 But all pleasure now is gone,
 While I mourn alone
 For my dear Sandy that's far o'er the sea!
 But all, &c.

I C A N N A S M I L E .

Tune—"Carronside."

I CANNAN smile, I cannna sing,
 I hae nae heart for lichtsome glee,
 I downa thole the mirth o' spring,
 Sin' they hae taen my lad frae me.
 I fain wad sigh and sab again,
 'Twad maybe help to soothe my care;
 I fain wad greet to drown my pain,
 For, oh! my heart is beating sair.
 When wand'ring up the flow'ry dell,
 To meet wi' lum that's far away,
 I heard a widow'd mavis tell
 Its sorrows in a doolfu' lay.

I could hae wept till day's decline,
 To hear its note of wild despair—
 Now a' that birdie's grief is mine,
 And I can sab and greet nae mair.
 Aince mair I'll seek our trysting tree,
 And wander owre our haunts again;
 Aince mair I'll climb the height sae hie,
 And look far owre the pathless main—
 I'll look to where the welkin dark
 Seems resting on the azure sea;
 Where last I saw the fading bark
 That wafted far my love frae me.

James Murray.

From "The Book of Scottish Songs," by permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son.

T H E H O M E O F M Y F A T H E R S .

Tune—"Sleep on till day."

SUBDUED by misfortunes, and bow'd down with pain,
 I sought on the bosom of peace to recline,
 And hied to the home of my fathers again.
 The look that spoke gladness and welcome was gone!
 A stranger was there with a bosom of stone,
 And cold was his eye as I enter'd his door.
 'Twas his, deaf to pity, to tenderness dead,
 The fallen to crush, and the humble to spurn;
 I staid not his scorn—from his mansion I fled.
 When home shall receive me, one home yet I know—
 The tomb of my fathers! The world is my foe,
 And all my inheritance now is a grave!

No. 205.— CARRONSEIDE.

Slow and plaintively.

Musical score for No. 205, Carronside, featuring three systems of music for two voices and piano. The score includes dynamics such as piano (p), forte (f), and diminuendo (dim.), along with performance instructions like 'rit.'.

No. 206.— SLEEP ON TILL DAY.

*Gaelic.**Moderate with feeling.*

Musical score for No. 206, Sleep On Till Day, featuring three systems of music for two voices and piano. The score includes dynamics such as mezzo-forte (mf), piano (p), and mezzo-forte (mf), along with performance instructions like 'eres.'

Nº 207.— EPPIE MACNAB.

Gaelic.

Slowly.

The musical score for 'Eppie Macnab' is composed of three staves of music for piano. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The second staff starts with a dynamic of *p*, followed by *cresc.* The third staff starts with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by *dim.* and *p*. The score concludes with a dynamic of *piu cres.*

Nº 208.— TO DAUNTON' ME.*

Lively.

The musical score for 'To Daunton' Me' is composed of three staves of music for piano. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *p*, followed by *mf* and *p*. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by *p* and *mf*. The third staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by *p*.

* THE SECOND PART OF THIS TUNE IS EVIDENTLY BORROWED FROM "WHEN THE KING COMES O'R THE WATER" —

EPPIE MACNAB.

"O saw ye my dear, my Eppie MacNab?
 O saw ye my dearie, my Eppie MacNab?"
 " She's down in the yaird,
 She's kissin' the Laird,
 She winna come hame to her ain Jock Rab."
 "O come to me, Eppie MacNab! O come to me, Eppie MacNab!
 Whate'er thou hast done,
 Be't late or be't soon,
 Thou's welcome again to thy ain Jock Rab!"

What says she, my dear, my Eppie MacNab?
 What says she, my dearie, my Eppie MacNab?"
 " She lets thee to wit,
 She has thee forgot,
 And for ever disowns thee, her ain Jock Rab."
 "O wae's me for Eppie MacNab! O wae's me for Eppie MacNab!
 As light as the air,
 And fause as she's fair,
 She's broken the heart o' her ain Jock Rab!"

Burns.

TO DAUNTON M.E.

THE bluid-red rose at Yule may blaw,
 The simmer lilies bloom in snaw,
 The frost may freeze the deepest sea ;
 But an auld man shall never daunton me !
 To daunton me, and me sae young,
 Wi' his fause heart and flatt'rin' tongue !
 That is the thing you ne'er shall see ;
 For an auld man shall never daunton me.
 For a' his meal and a' his maut,
 For a' his fresh beef and his saut,
 For a' his gowd and white monie,
 An auld man shall never daunton me.

To daunton me, and me sae young,
 Wi' his fause heart and flatt'rin' tongue,
 That is the thing you ne'er shall see ;
 For an auld man shall never daunton me.
 His gear may buy him kye and yowes,
 His gear may buy him glens and knowes ;
 But me he shall not buy nor fee,
 For an auld man shall never daunton me.
 To daunton me, and me sae young,
 Wi' his fause heart and flatt'rin' tongue !
 That is the thing you ne'er shall see ;
 For an auld man shall never daunton me.

Burns.

MONALTRI.

Tune—"Fingal's lamentation."

THERE'S a sound on the hill,
Not of joy but of ailing—ailing!
Dark-hair'd women mourn—
Bent their hands, with loud wailing—wailing!

They cry out, "Ochen, ochen!
For the young Monaltri, the young Monaltri!
Who went to the hill,
But home came not he—not he!"

Without snood, without plaid,
Katrina's gone roaming—gone roaming.
O Katrina, my dear!
Homeward be coming—be coming!

Och! hear, on the castle,
Yon pretty bird, you pretty bird singing!
"Snoodless and plaidless,
Her hands she's wringing—wringing!"

Translated from the Gaelic by Thomas Pattison.

UP IN THE MORNING EARLY.

CAULD blows the wind frae north to south;
The drift is driving sairly,
The sheep are cowrin' in the heuch.
O! sirs, it's winter fairly.

Now up in the mornin's no for me,
Up in the mornin' early;
I'd rather gae supperless to my bed,
Than rise in the mornin' early.

Loud roars the blast amang the woods,
The branches tirlin' barely;
Amang the chimley taps it thuds;
The frost is nippin' sairly.

Now up in the mornin's no for me,
Up in the mornin' early;
To sit a' nicht I would rather agree,
Than rise in the mornin' early.

The sun peeps owre yon southlan' hills,
Like ony tim'rous carlie;
Just blinks a wee, then sinks again—
And that we find severely.

Now up in the mornin's no for me,
Up in the mornin' early;
When snaw blows in at the chimley cheek,
Wha'd rise in the mornin' early?

Nae linters lit on brier or bush,
Puir things, they suffer sairly;
In cauldrie quarters a' the nicht,
A' day they feed but sparely.

Now up in the mornin's no for me,
Up in the mornin' early;
Nae fate can be waur in the winter time,
Than rise in the mornin' early.

A cosie house and canty wife,
Aye keep a body cheerly;
And pantry stow'd wi' meal and maut,
They answer unco rarely.

But up in the mornin'—na, na, na!
Up in the mornin' early;
The gowans maun glint on bank and brae,
When I rise in the mornin' early.

John Hamilton.

N^o 209.— FINGAL'S LAMENTATION.

Gaelic.

Slow with much expression.N^o 210.— UP IN THE MORNING EARLY.*Lively.*

Nº 211.— THE LONE VALE.

Gaelic.

Slowly and sweetly.

Musical score for 'The Lone Vale' in G minor, 6/8 time. The score consists of three staves of music. The top staff features a melody line with dynamic markings 'p' and 'sf'. The middle staff provides harmonic support with chords. The bottom staff shows bass notes. The piece concludes with a final section starting with 'tempo.' and 'rall.', followed by 'sf' and 'p' dynamics.

Nº 212.— THE HAUGHS O' CROMDALE.

Gaelic.

Slowly.

Musical score for 'The Haughs o' Cromdale' in C minor, common time. The score consists of three staves of music. The top staff features a melody line with a dynamic marking 'p'. The middle staff provides harmonic support with chords. The bottom staff shows bass notes. The piece concludes with a dynamic marking 'mf'.

HOW SWEET THIS LONE VALE.

How sweet this lone vale, and how sacred to feeling
 Yon nightingale's notes in sweet melody melt ;
 Oblivion of woe o'er the mind gently stealing,
 A pause from keen anguish a moment is felt.

The moon's yellow light o'er the still lake is sleeping,
 Ah ! near the sad spot Mary sleeps in her tomb;
 Again the heart swells, the eye flows with weeping,
 And the sweets of the vale are o'ershadow'd with gloom.

Hon. Andrew Erskine.

THE HIGHLAND LASSIE.

Tune—"The haughs o' Cromdale."

NAE gentle dames, though e'er sae fair,
 Shall ever be my muse's care ;
 Their titles a' are empty show ;
 Gie me my Highland lassie, O.

Oh ! were yon hills and valleys mine,
 Yon palace and yon gardens fine !
 The world then the love should know
 I bear my Highland lassie, O.

But fickle fortune frowns on me,
 And I maun cross the raging sea ;
 But while my crimson currents flow,
 I'll love my Highland lassie, O.

Although through foreign climes I range,
 I know her heart will never change,
 Her bosom burns with honour's glow,
 My faithful Highland lassie, O.

For her I'll dare the billows' roar,
 For her I'll trace a distant shore,
 That Indian wealth may lustre throw
 Around my Highland lassie, O.

She has my heart, she has my hand,
 By sacred truth and honour's band !
 Till mortal stroke shall lay me low,
 I'm thine, my Highland lassie, O.

Burns.

THE BRAES ABOON BONAW.

Wilt thou go, my bonnie lassie,
Wilt thou go, my braw lassie,
Wilt thou go, say ay or no,
To the braes aboon Bonaw, lassie ?

Though Donald has na mickle phrase,
Wi' Lawland speeches fine, lassie,
What he'll impart comes frae the heart.
Sac let it be frae thine, lassie.

Wilt thou go, &c.

When summer days cleed a' the braes
Wi' blossom'd broom sae fine, lassie,
At milking sheel, we'll join the reel,
My flocks shall n' be thine, lassie,
Wilt thou go, &c.

I'll hunt the roe, the hart, the doe,
The ptarmigan, sae shy, lassie;
For duck an' drake I'll beat the brake,
Nae want shall thee come nigh, lassie.

Wilt thou go, &c.

Wi' siller clasp I'll deck thy waist,
Wi' silken snood thy hair, lassie;
Wi' sic like gear I'll please my dear,
Then come awa wi' me, lassie.

Wilt thou go, my bonnie lassie,
Wilt thou go, my braw lassie,
Wilt thou go, say ay or no,
To the braes aboon Bonaw, lassie ?

W. Gilfillan.

BLYTHE, BLYTHE AND MERRY WAS SHE.

Tune—"Andro and his cutty gun."

BLYTHE, blythe and merry was she,
Blythe was she but and ben,
Blythe by the banks of Earn,
And blythe in Glenturrit glen.
By Auchtertyre there grows the aik,
On Yarrow banks the birken shaw ;
But Phemie was a bonnier lass,
Than braes o' Yarrow ever saw.

Blythe, blythe and merry was she,
Blythe was she but and ben,
Blythe by the banks of Earn,
And blythe in Glenturrit glen.
Her looks were like a flower in May,
Her smile was like a simmer morn ;
She trippit by the banks of Earn,
As licht's a bird upon a thorn.

Blythe, blythe and merry was she,
Blythe was she but and ben,
Blythe by the banks of Earn,
And blythe in Glenturrit glen.
Her bonnie face it was as meek
As ony lamb upon a lea ;
The ev'ning sun was ne'er sae sweet
As was the blink o' Phemie's e'e.

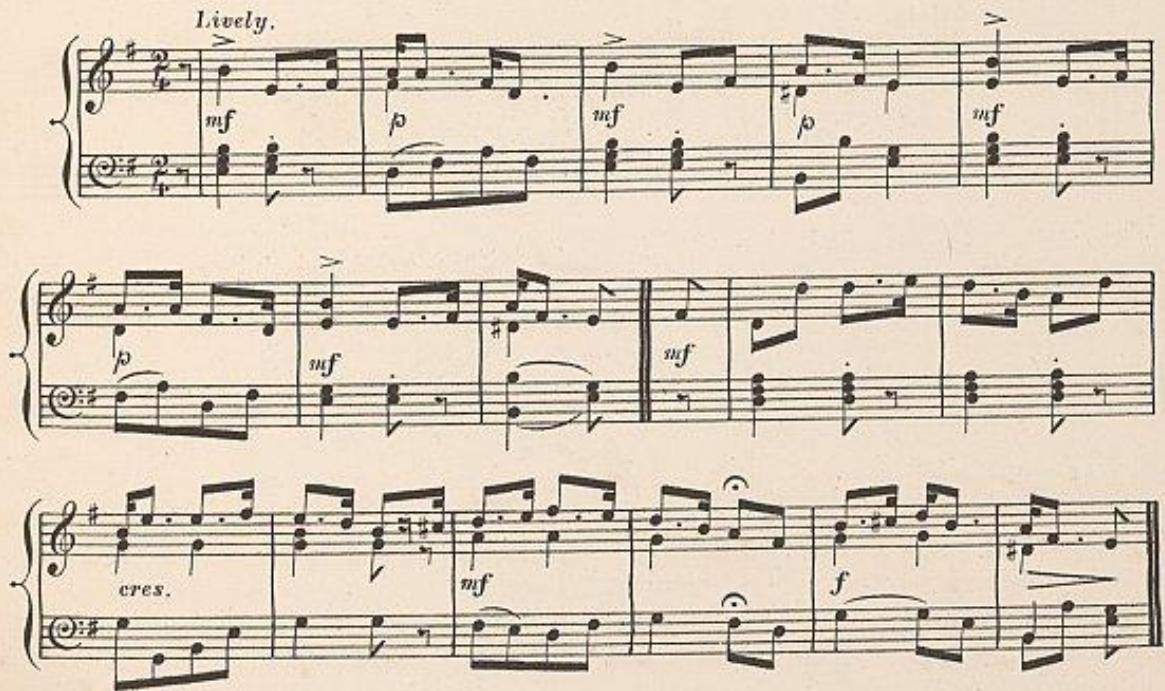
Blythe, blythe and merry was she,
Blythe was she but and ben,
Blythe by the banks of Earn,
And blythe in Glenturrit glen.
The Hielan' hills I've wander'd wide,
And o'er the Lowlands I hae been ;
But Phemie was the blitheest lass,
That ever trod the dewy green.

Burns.

Nº 213.— THE BRAES ABOON BONAW.

Lively.

Nº 214.— ANDRO AND HIS CUTTY GUN.

Lively.

Nº 215.— MY HARRY WAS A GALLANT GAY. Gaelic.*
Slowly.



Nº 216.— SAE, BIDE YE YET.**

Lively.



* THE HIGHLANDER'S FAREWELL.

** BURNS WROTE HIS MUCH ADMIRED SONG "MARY MORISON" FOR THIS TUNE. —

MY HARRY WAS A GALLANT GAY.

My Harry was a gallant gay,
 Fu' stately strode he on the plain;
 But now he's banish'd far away,
 I'll never see him back again.
 Oh, for him back again!
 Oh, for him back again!
 I wad gie a' Knockhaspie's lan',
 For Highland Harry back again.
 When a' the lave gae to their bed,
 I wander dowie up the glen;
 I set me doun, and greet my fill,
 And aye I wish him back again.

Oh, for him back again!
 Oh, for him back again!
 I wad gie a' Knockhaspie's lan',
 For Highland Harry back again.

O, were some villains hangit high,
 And ilka body had their ain;
 Then I micht see the joyfu' sight,
 My Highland Harry back again!
 Oh, for him back again!
 Oh, for him back again!
 I wad gie a' Knockhaspie's lan',
 For Highland Harry back again.

Burns.

SAE, BIDE YE YET.

Gin I had a wee house, an' a canty wee fire,
 An' a bonnie wee wife to praise and admire,
 Wi' a bonnie wee yardie aside a wee burn,
 Fareweel to the bodies that yaumer and mourn.
 Sae, bide ye yet, an' bide ye yet,
 Ye little ken what's to betide ye yet;
 Some bonnie wee bodie may fa' to my lot,
 An' I'll aye be canty wi' thinkin' o't.

An' O, if there should ever happen to be
 A difference attween my wee wife and me,
 In good hearty humour, altho' she be tens'd,
 I'll kiss her an' clasp her until she be pleas'd.
 Sae, bide ye yet, an' bide ye yet,
 Ye little ken what's to betide ye yet;
 Some bonnie wee bodie may fa' to my lot,
 An' I'll aye be canty wi' thinkin' o't.

GLENARA.

O HEARD ye you pibroch sound sad in the gale,
Where a band cometh slowly with weeping and wail?
'Tis the chief of Glenara laments for his dear;
And her sire, and the people, are call'd to her bier.

Glenara came first with the mourners and shroud,
Her kinsmen they follow'd, but mourn'd not aloud,
Their plaids all their bosoms were folded around;
They march'd all in silence—they look'd on the ground.

In silence they reach'd over mountain and moor,
To a heath where the oak-tree grew lonely and hoar:

"Now here let us place the grey stone of her cairn:
Why speak ye no word?" said Glenara the stern.

"I dreamt of my lady, I dreamt of her grief.
I dreamt that her lord was a barbarous chief;
On a rock of the ocean fair Ellen did seem:
Glenara! Glenara! now read me my dream."

In dust, low the traitor has knelt to the ground,
And the desert reveal'd where his lady was found;
From a rock of the ocean that beauty is borne;
Now joy to the house of fair Ellen of Lorn.

Campbell.

THERE'S PLENTY COME TO WOO ME.

Tune—"How melancholy am I."

THERE'S plenty come to woo me,
And ca' me sweet and fair;
There's plenty say they lo'e me;
But they never venture mair:
They never say they'll marry,
Though love is all their tune,
From June to January,
From January to June.

I canna keep frue smiling
At their flatteries and art;
Wi' a' their fond beguiling,
They'll ne'er beguile my heart;
For nought can fix a maiden
Whose heart is warm and true,
But vows wi' marriage laden;
Though mony come to woo!

That a's no gowd that glitters,
I've either heard or read;
That marriage has its bitters
As well as sweets, is said:
But though it gets the blame o'
Some things that winna tell,
The fau't that folks complain o'
Lies often wi' themsel'.

The year o' life is marriage,
And we canna wed too sune;
When twa divide the carriage,
The wark is cheerly dune.
If one true heart wad hae me
For better or for worse,
Wi' him I'd gladly share aye
The blessing and the curse.

William Anderson,
Author of "The Scottish Nation," "Landscape Lyrics," &c.

N^o 217.— GLENARA.*Slow.*

Gaelic.

Music score for N^o 217—GLENARA. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the voice (soprano) and the bottom staff is for the piano. The vocal part is in common time, treble clef, and key of C major (two sharps). The piano part is in common time, bass clef. The vocal line starts with eighth-note pairs and moves to sustained notes. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords. Dynamics include *p*, *cres.*, *mf*, and *rall.*

N^o 218.— HOW MELANCHOLY AM I!*Rather lively.*

Gaelic.

Music score for N^o 218—HOW MELANCHOLY AM I!. The score consists of four staves. The top staff is for the voice (soprano) and the bottom three staves are for the piano. The vocal part is in common time, treble clef, and key of C major (two sharps). The piano part is in common time, bass clef. The vocal line starts with eighth-note pairs and moves to sustained notes. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords. Dynamics include *p*, *cres.*, and *mf*.

Nº 219.— ST. KILDA AIR.

Gaelic.

Slow.

Nº 220.— THE BONNIEST LASS IN A' THE WORLD.

Briskly.

YOUNG DONALD.

Tune—"St. Kilda air."

An eerie nicht, a cheerless day,
 A lanely hame at gloamin' hour,
 When owre the heart come thochts o' wae,
 Like shadows on Glenfillan's tow'r:
 When owre the heart come thochts o' wae,
 Like shadows on Glenfillan's tow'r.

Is this the weird that I maun dree,
 And a' around sae glad and gay?
 Oh hon a ri! oh hon a ri!
 Young Donald frae his love's away:
 Oh hon a ri! oh hon a ri!
 Young Donald frae his love's away!

The winter snaw nae mair does fa';
 The rose blooms in our mountain bow'r;
 The wild flowers on the castle wa'
 Are glintin' in the summer show'r;
 The wild flowers on the castle wa'
 Are glintin' in the summer show'r.

But what are summer's smiles to me
 When he nae langer here can stay!
 Oh hon a ri! oh hon a ri!
 Young Donald frae his love's away:
 Oh hon a ri! oh hon a ri!
 Young Donald frae his love's away!

Rev. Dr. Allan.

From "The Book of Scottish Song," by permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son.

A LASSIE'S WONDERS.

Tune—"The bonniest lass in a' the world."

A' kin's o' lads an' men I see,
 The youngest an' the auldest—
 The fair, the dark—the big, the wee—
 The blatest and the bauldest;
 An' mony a blythe, canty ane,
 An' mony a coaxin' sly man—
 Hech sirs!—mang a' the lads that rin,
 I won'er whall be my man!

I won'er whaur he is the noo—
 I won'er gin he's near me,
 An' whaur we'll meet at first, an' hoo,
 An' whan he'll come to speer me.

I won'er gin he kens the braces,
 The bonnie braes whaur I ran—
 Was't there he leev'd his laddie days?
 —I won'er whall be my man!

But guid sake! only hear to me,
 It's neither wise nor bonnie,
 In asking wha the lad may be—
 I'll maybe ne'er get ony!
 But if for me indeed there's ane,
 I think he's but a shy man,
 To keep me cryin' late an' sune,
 "I won'er whall be my man!"

Edward Polin.

From "The Book of Scottish Song," by permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son.

THE HIGHLAND CHARACTER.

Tune—"In the garb of old Gaul."

In the garb of old Gaul, with the fire of old Rome,
 From the heath-cover'd mountains of Scotia we come;
 Where the Romans endeavour'd our country to gain,
 But our ancestors fought, and they fought not in vain.
 Such is our love of liberty, our country, and our laws,
 That, like our ancestors of old, we'll stand in freedom's cause:
 We'll bravely fight, like heroes bold, for honour and applause,
 And defy our foes, with all their arts, to alter our laws.

No effeminate customs our sinews unbrace,
 No luxurious tables enervate our race;
 Our loud-sounding pipe breathes the true martial strain,
 And our hearts still the old Scottish valour retain.
 Such is our love of liberty, our country, and our laws,
 That, like our ancestors of old, we'll stand in freedom's cause:
 We'll bravely fight, like heroes bold, for honour and applause,
 And defy our foes, with all their arts, to alter our laws.

Lieut-General Sir Harry Erskine.

WILL YE GANG, BONNIE LASSIE, TO SCOTLAND WI' ME?

Tune—"Kellyburn braes."

Owre a' the sweet maidens in England I've seen,
 I rank you the fairest, I place you the queen;
 My love-swelling bosom yields homage to thee—
 Will ye gang, bonnie lassie, to Scotland wi' me?

Dark, dark are your tresses—your wee mouth is meek;
 On your chin there's a dimple, an clear is your cheek;
 Your form is so gracefu', your step light and free—
 Come awa, lovely lassie, to Scotland wi' me!

We'll stay where the wild wood an' pure waters meet;
 I'll pu' ye the red rose, an' ilka thing sweet;
 Our talk of affection an' true love will be—
 Will ye gang, bonnie lassie, to Scotland wi' me?

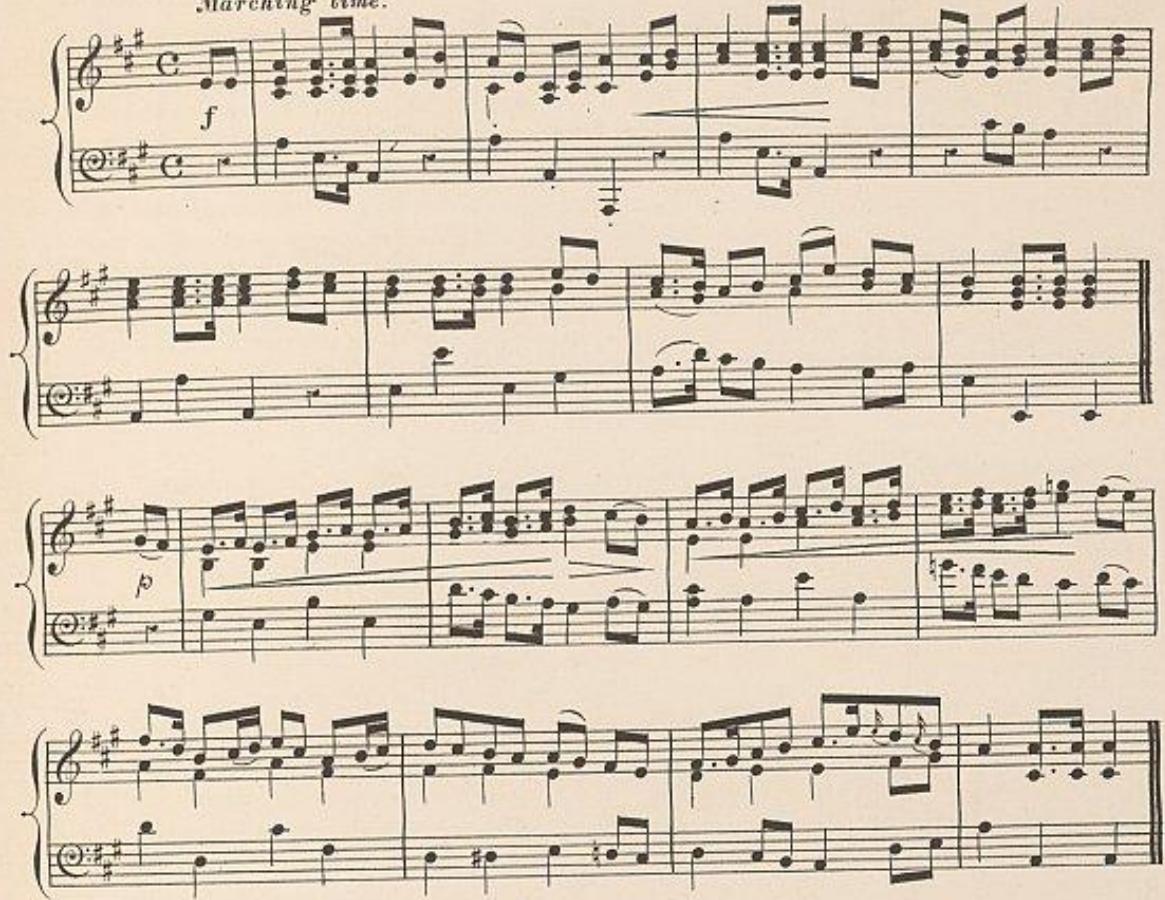
On banks where the lav'rock sits doon on her nest,
 An' daisies grow thickly, together we'll rest:
 Oh! mine will be rapture when seated by thee—
 Come awa, dearest lassie, to Scotland wi' me!

In dark days o' winter, when angry win's blaw,
 Our wee house will shield us frae tempest and snew;
 Wi' tale, sang, an' music, the time we'll gar flee:
 O! haste ye, sweet lassie, to Scotland wi' me.

The clasp o' thy soft hand—this sweet melting kiss—
 The glance o' thy dark e'e, foretell me o' bliss;
 Than monarchs or princes mair joyfu' I'll be,
 When at hame, bonnie lassie, in Scotland wi' thee!

*Robert White.**Extracted from "Whistle-Binkie," by permission of the Publisher, Mr. David Robertson.*

N^o 221.— IN THE GARB OF OLD GAUL.
Marching time.

N^o 222.— KELLYBURN BRAES.*Lively.*

Nº 223.— THE MAID OF SELMA.*

Slow.

Nº 224.— THE BORDER WIDOW'S LAMENT.

Slow.

* SOME PORTIONS OF THIS PECULIAR AND MOURNFUL COMPOSITION CONSIDERABLY RESEMBLE THE PLAINTIVE STRAINS OF "ROB DONADH CORRACH" PAGE 72.

THE MAID OF SELMA.

In the hall I lay at night—at night,
 Mine eyes half-clos'd with sleep—with sleep.
 Soft music came to mine ear—soft music came to mine ear:
 It was the Maid of Selma!
 She rais'd the nightly—the nightly song;

Mix'd with the harp rose her voice,
 For well she knew that my heart,
 My heart was a stream that flow'd at pleasant sounds.
 'Twas like the mem'ry of joys that are past!
 Pleasant and mournful to the soul!

From Ossian's Poems.

THE BORDER WIDOW'S LAMENT.

My love built me a bonnie bouir,
 And clad it a' wi' lile flour;
 A brawer bouir ye ne'er did see,
 Than my true lover built for me.

 There cam a man at mid-day hour,
 He heard my sang and saw my bouir—
 And he brocht arm'd men that nicht,
 And brak my bouir and slew my knicht!

 I sew'd his sheet and made my maen;
 I watch'd his corpse, myself alone;
 I watch'd by nicht, and watch'd by day;
 No livin' creature cam that way.

I bore his body on my back,
 And whiles I went, and whiles I sat;
 I digg'd a grave and laid him in,
 And happ'd him wi' the sod sae green.

But think ye na my heart was sair,
 When I laid the mools on his yellow hair?
 Oh, think na ye my heart was wae,
 When I turn'd about, awa to gae?

The man lives not, I'll love again,
 Since that my comely knicht is slain!
 Wi' ae lock o' his yellow hair,
 I'll bind my heart for evermair!

O, WILLIE BREW'D A PECK O' MAUT.

O, WILLIE brew'd a peck o' maut,
 And Rob and Allan cam to pree;
 Three blyther lads, that lee-lang nicht,
 Ye wad na find in Christendie.
 We are na fu', we're no that fu',
 But just a drappie in our e'e;
 The cock may craw, the day may daw,
 An' aye we'll taste the barley bree.

Here are we met, three merry boys,
 Three merry boys I trow are we:
 And mony a nicht we've merry been,
 And mony mae we hope to be!
 We are na fu', we're no that fu',
 But just a drappie in our e'e;
 The cock may craw, the day may daw,
 An' aye we'll taste the barley bree.

It is the moon—I ken her horn—
 That's blinkin' in the lift sae hie;
 She shines sae bricht to wile us hame,
 But, by my sooth, she'll wait a wee!
 We are na fu', we're no that fu',
 But just a drappie in our e'e;
 The cock may craw, the day may daw,
 An' aye we'll taste the barley bree.

Wha first shall rise to gang awa,
 A cuckold, coward loon is he;
 Wha last beside his chair shall fa',
 He is the king amang us three!
 We are na fu', we're no that fu',
 But just a drappie in our e'e;
 The cock may craw, the day may daw,
 An' aye we'll taste the barley bree.

Burns.

FLY WE TO SOME DESERT ISLE.

FLY we to some desert isle,
 There we'll pass our days together,
 Shun the world's derisive smile,
 Wand'ring tenants of the heather;
 Shelter'd in some lonely glen,
 Far remov'd from mortal ken,
 Forget the selfish ways o' men,
 Nor feel a wish beyond each other.

Though my friends deride me still,
 Jamie, I'll disown thee never;
 Let them scorn me as they will,
 I'll be thine—and thine for ever.
 What are a' my kin to me,
 A' their pride o' pedigree?
 O what were life, if wanting thee,
 And what were death, if we maun sever?

Tannahill.

No. 225.— O WILLIE BREWED A PECK O' MAUT.

Moderate.

Sheet music for No. 225, featuring two staves. The top staff is for the voice and the bottom staff is for the piano. The music is in common time and C major. The vocal part has eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, *cres.*, and *mf*.

No. 226.— FLY WE TO SOME DESERT ISLE. *Gaelic.**Slow.*

Sheet music for No. 226, featuring two staves. The top staff is for the voice and the bottom staff is for the piano. The music is in common time and G major. The vocal part has eighth-note patterns. The piano part includes sustained notes and chords. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, *p*, and *rit.*

Nº 227.— THE WATER O' DEE.*

Moderately with expression.

Musical score for 'The Water o' Dee'. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is also in common time and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords. Dynamics include 'p' (piano), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), and 'piu cres.' (more crescendo). Measure numbers 1 through 8 are present above the top staff.

Nº 228.— COME O'ER THE STREAM CHARLIE. Gaelic.

Lively.

Musical score for 'Come o'er the Stream Charlie'. The score consists of four staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff is in common time and has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The third staff is in common time and has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The fourth staff is in common time and has a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords. Dynamics include 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'f' (forte), 'eres.' (crescendo), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). Measure numbers 1 through 12 are present above the top staff.

* FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

THE WATER O' DEE.*

A WADDIN' a waddin' a waddin' ye ken,
The bride she liv'd at the bonnie Brig-en';
The bridegroom he liv'd at the Mill o' Glenshee—
"I wish him safe over the water o' Dee!"

O early, O early she rose,
Loud, loud and eerie the wintry wind blows;
"A storm in the east will arise like a sea,
I wish him safe over the water to me."

The bride and bride's maids are awa to the mill,
And mony a look they gied over the hill;
But sicht o' the bridegroom they never could see—
"I wish him safe over the water o' Dee!"

O up then and spak oot a tauntin' young man,
And said o' our braw bride, "She really hopes lang!"
Anither aye cried, wi' a taunt and a jee,
"I wish him safe over the water o' Dee!"

"O haud ye your tongues noo, and let me alane,
I'm sure I hae chosen a bonnie young man;
An' the bridegroom will never play fause to me,
But he'll skip o'er the water through clouds o' Dee!"

But up spak her father (he spak na till then),
"Gae hame and get ready some dinner for them;
We may stan' and look here till the day we dee;
He'll never come over the water to thee."

Noo they scarcely down to their dinner were set,
Till the bonnie bridegroom play'd rap at the yett;
The bride look'd about wi' a bonnie blythe e'e—
"O! hoo win ye over the water o' Dee?"

"Come saddle a horse then, and get me a man,
O saddle a horse noo, as fast as ye can;
What we wanted the day, we'll hae it at nicht"—
And the bride she was married by braw can'l light.

* First time published.

COME OWRE THE STREAM, CHARLIE.

COME owre the stream, Charlie, dear Charlie, brave Charlie,
Come owre the stream, Charlie, and dine wi' MacLean;
And though you be weary, we'll make your heart cheery,
And welcome our Charlie and his loyal train.
We'll bring down the red deer, we'll bring down the black steer,
The lamb from the braiken, and doe from the glen;
The salt sea we'll harry, and bring to our Charlie,
The cream from the bothy, and curd from the pen.

Come owre the stream, &c.

And you shall drink freely the dews of Glen-Sheerly,
That stream in the star-light, when kings dinna ken;

And deep be your meed of the wine that is red,
To drink to your sire and his friend the MacLean.

Come owre the stream, &c.

If aught will invite you, or more will delight you,
Tis ready—a troop of our bold Highlandmen
Shall range on the heather with bonnet and feather,
Strong arms and broad claymores, three hundred and ten.
Come owre the stream, Charlie, dear Charlie, brave Charlie,
Come owre the stream, Charlie, and dine wi' MacLean;
And though you be weary, we'll make your heart cheery,
And welcome our Charlie and his loyal train.

HOGG.

THE WOODLARK.

Tune—"Where will bonnie Annie lie?"

O STAY, sweet warbling woodlark, stay,
 Nor quit for me the trembling spray,
 A hapless lover courts thy lay,
 Thy soothing, fond complaining.

Again, again that tender part,
 That I may catch thy melting art:
 For surely that wad touch her heart,
 Wha kills me wi' disdaining.

Say, was thy little mate unkind,
 And heard thee as the careless wind?
 Oh, nocht but love and sorrow join'd,
 Sic notes o' wee could wauken.

Thou tells o' never-ending care:
 O' speechless grief and dark despair;
 For pity's sake, sweet bird, nae mair!
 Or my poor heart is broken!

Burns.

O! MY LOVE'S BONNIE.

O! my love's bonnie, bonnie, bonnie,
 O! my love's bonnie and dear to me;
 The smile o' her face and her ee's witchin' grace,
 Are mair than the wealth o' this world can gie.

Her voice is as sweet as the blackbird at gloamin',
 When echo repeats her soft notes to the ear;
 And lovely and fresh as the wild roses bloomin',
 That dip in the stream o' the Carron sae clear.

O! my love's bonnie, &c.

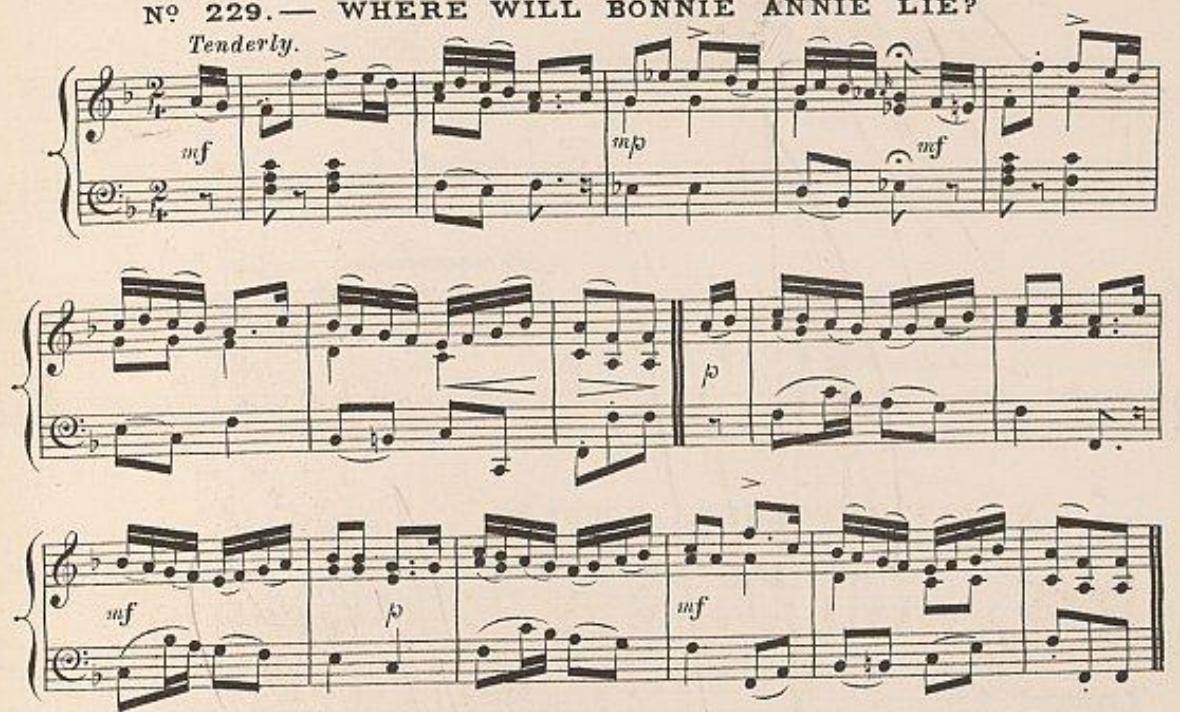
But poortith's a foe to the peace o' this bosom,
 That glows sae devoutly, dear lassie, for thee;

Alas! that e'er poortith should blight love's young blossom,
 When riches nae lasting contentment can gie.
 O! my love's bonnie, &c.

Yet hope's cheerfu' sun shall aboon my head hover,
 An' guide a lone wand'rer when far, far frae thee;
 For ne'er till it sets will I prove a false lover,
 Or think o' anither, dear lassie, but thee.

O! thou art bonnie, bonnie, bonnie,
 O! thou art bonnie and dear to me;
 The smile o' thy face and thy ee's witchin' grace,
 Are mair than the wealth o' this world can gie.

No. 229.— WHERE WILL BONNIE ANNIE LIE?

Tenderly.

No. 230.— O MY LOVE'S BONNIE.

Moderately with expression.

No. 231.— MARY OF GLENFYNE.

Gaelic.

Gay but not too quick.

No. 232.— FORNETH HOUSE.*

Lively.

* OR "THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY'S SNUFF MILL".

MARY OF GLENFYNE.

O my lovely Mary,
Mary of Glenfyne,
O delightful Mary,
Mary thou art mine!
O my charming Mary,
Thou dost far outshine
All the girls that tarry
In this glen of thine!

Sweet in Airy's wild-wood,
Young affection grew,
Ere our simple childhood
Love's dominion knew—
Kindness then grew stronger,
It was greatly more
Than e'er felt by lover
In the world before!

Minstrel voices singing,
Ne'er were half so sweet,
As the wild notes ringing
When my love I meet!
Linnets with their wooing,
Thrushes on each spray,
Ring-doves, with their cooing,
Blythely hail the day!

O my lovely Mary,
Mary of Glenfyne,
O delightful Mary,
Mary thou art mine!
O my charming Mary,
Thou dost far outshine
All the girls that tarry
In this glen of thine!

Thomas Pringle.

WINTER, WI' HIS CLOUDY BROW.

Tune—"Forneth House."

Now winter, wi' his cloudy brow,
Is far ayont you mountains,
And spring beholds her azure sky
Reflected in the fountains.
Now, on the budding slaethorn bank,
She spreads her early blossom,
And woos the mirly-breasted birds
To nestle in her bosom.
But lately a' was clad wi' snaw,
Sae darksome, dull, and dreary;
Now laverocks sing, to hail the spring,
And nature all is cheery.

Then let us leave the town, my love,
And seek our country dwelling,
Where waving woods, and spreading flow'rs,
On ev'ry side are smiling.
We'll tread again the daisied green,
Where first your beauty mov'd me;
We'll trace again the woodland scene,
Where first ye own'd ye lov'd me.
We soon will view the roses blaw
In a' the charms of fancy;
For doubly dear these pleasures a',
When shar'd with thee, my Nancy.

Tannahill.

HAE YE SEEN, AT DAWN O' MORNIN'

Tune—"Crowdy."

Hae ye seen, at dawn o' mornin',
 When the flow'rs were bath'd wi' dew?
 Hae ye seen the laverock springin',
 Frae the gowans' virgin hue?
 Sweet's the rose, mild blushing flower;
 Sweet the lily's modest form;
 Sweet the woodbine-mantled bower;
 Sweet the fragrant blooming thorn.

By the storm the rose is blasted;
 Rain sweeps the lily frae the vale;
 The fragrance of the brier flies wasted
 On the wings of autumn's gale.
 Seasons ever are a-changing—
 Buds to flowers, then flowers decay;
 Autumn, summer's glory mourning,
 Winter sweeps their pride away.

Wm. Chalmers.

O MALLY'S MEEK, MALLY'S SWEET.

O Mally's meek, Mally's sweet,
 Mally's modest and discreet;
 Mally's rare, Mally's fair,
 Mally's ev'ry way complete.
 As I was walking up the street,
 A bare-fit maid I chanc'd to meet;
 But O the road was very hard
 For that fair maiden's tender feet.

O Mally's meek, Mally's sweet,
 Mally's modest and discreet;
 Mally's rare, Mally's fair,
 Mally's ev'ry way complete.
 It were mair meet that those fine feet
 Were weel lac'd up in silken shoon;

And 'twere mair fit that she should sit
 Within yon chariot gilt aboan.

O Mally's meek, Mally's sweet,
 Mally's modest and discreet;
 Mally's rare, Mally's fair,
 Mally's ev'ry way complete.
 Her yellow hair, beyond compare,
 Comes trinkling down her swan-like neck;
 And her two eyes, like stars in skies,
 Would keep a sinking ship frae wreck.

O Mally's meek, Mally's sweet,
 Mally's modest and discreet;
 Mally's rare, Mally's fair,
 Mally's ev'ry way complete.

Burns.

Nº 233.— CROWDY.

Moderate with feeling.

The musical score for 'Crowdy' is composed of three staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a piano dynamic (mf) and featuring eighth-note patterns. The middle staff is for the piano treble, and the bottom staff is for the piano bass. The music includes several measures of eighth-note chords and some melodic lines. Dynamic markings include 'mf' and 'p'.

Nº 234.— O MALLY'S MEEK, MALLY'S SWEET.

Lively.

The musical score for 'O Mally's Meek, Mally's Sweet' is composed of three staves. The top staff is for the voice, the middle staff is for the piano treble, and the bottom staff is for the piano bass. The music includes measures with eighth-note patterns and dynamic markings such as 'mf', 'mp', and 'eres.' (pianissimo).

N^o 235.— BROSE AND BUTTER.*Lively.*

Musical score for No. 235, Brose and Butter, featuring three staves of piano music in common time with one flat. The tempo is 'Lively.' The score includes dynamic markings like 'mf', 'f', and 'mf'.

N^o 236.— ANY PRIVATION BUT THIS.

Gaelic.

Slow and pathetic.

Musical score for No. 236, Any Privation But This, featuring three staves of piano music in common time with one flat. The tempo is 'Slow and pathetic.' The score includes dynamic markings like 'p', 'cres.', and 'rall.'

B R O S E A N D B U T T E R .

O JOHNNIE got brose, brose,
Johnnie got brose and butter;
O Johnnie got brose, brose,
And a' the lave wanted their supper.
Noo Jenny was up in the laft,
And Johnnie wad fain hae been at her;
There cam a strong wind frae the wast,
Made a' the windows play clatter.

O Johnnie got brose, brose,
Johnnie got brose and butter;
O Johnnie got brose, brose,
And a' the lave wanted their supper.
In a goose there is nae guid meat,
And a hen is a' boss and bother;
In a pye there is muckle deceit—
There's naething like brose and butter.

O Johnnie, &c.

R O S A .

Tune—"Any privation but this."

O'er hill and dale roamin',
At day dawn or gloamin',
At kirk, or at market, or dance on the green;
Now Rosa's beauty praisin',
Now sad and silent guzin',
Now sighin' and vowin', young Donald was seen.

She frowns at his glances,
Sneers met his advances,
She laugh'd when he speak wi' the tear in his e'e;
And sprung away flauntin',
Some idle chorus chauntin',
Whene'er he sigh'd "Rosa! thou'rt dear, dear to me."

The youth tir'd with doubtin',
And teaz'd by her floutin',
Grew proud, and resented her scorning ere long;
No more fond vows breathing—
For others wild flowers wreathin',
He mark'd not her beauty, nor thrill'd at her song.

Proud hearts will be changing;
Soon Rosa was ranging,
Pale, waeome, and weeping, and ghaist-like alone;
Through scenes that once delighted,
Though now lonely and blighted!
Unblest by the vows she might ne'er hear again.

ORAN GAOIL.

O! on the side of yon hill,
 Dwells the maid of loveliest form;
 Voice sweeter than the viol, than the viol sweeter far!
 Yet O! thou hast, thou hast me deceived,
 Yet O! thou hast, thou hast me deceived,
 And thy deceit, thou fair one, has robb'd me of my health!

From the Gaelic.

HOW LONG AND DREARY IS THE NIGHT.

How long and dreary is the night,
 When I am frae my dearie,
 I restless lie frae e'en to morn,
 Though I were ne'er sae weary—
 I restless lie frae e'en to morn,
 Though I were ne'er sae weary,
 When I think on the lightsome days
 I spent wi' thee, my dearie,
 And now what seas between us roar—

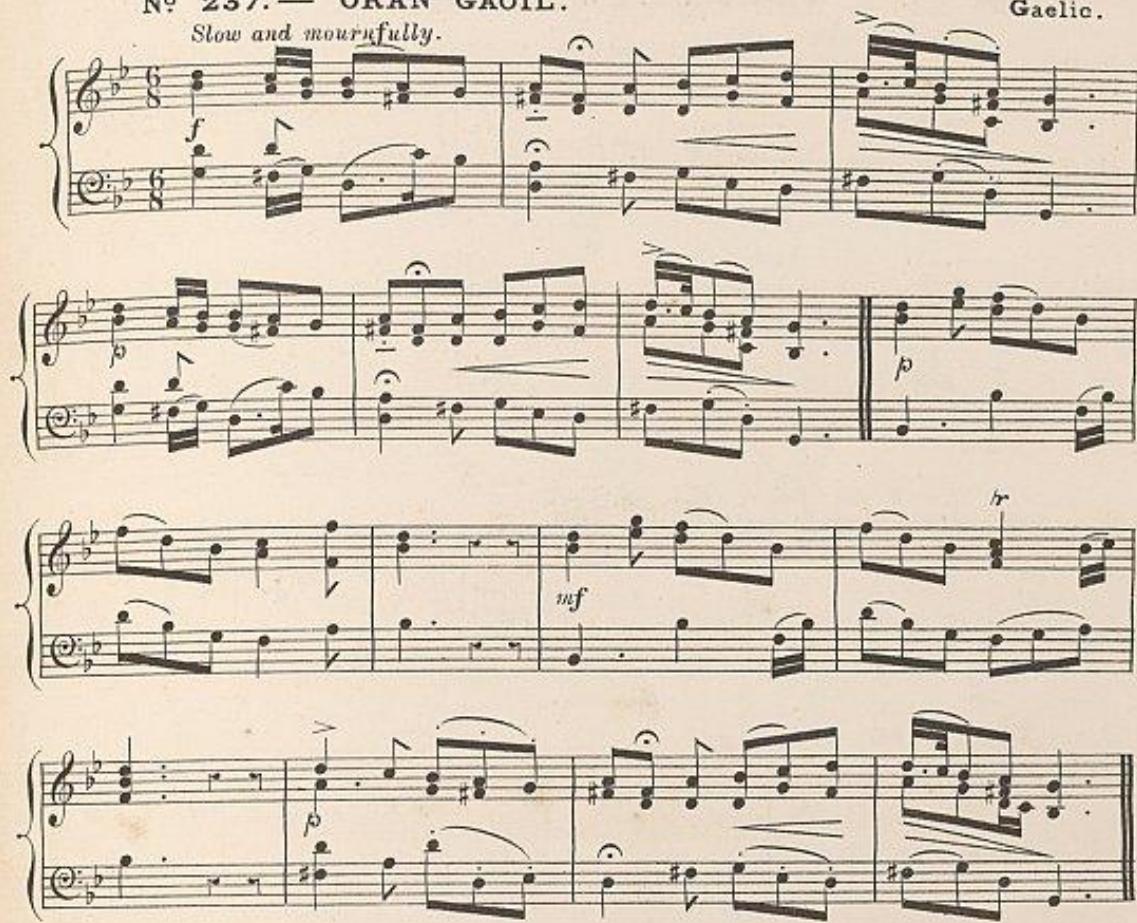
How can I be but eerie?
 And now what seas between us roar—
 How can I be but eerie?
 How slow ye move, ye heavy hours,
 As ye were wae and weary!
 It was na sae ye glinted by,
 When I was wi' my dearie—
 It was na sae ye glinted by,
 When I was wi' my dearie.

Burns.

No. 237.— ORAN GAOIL.

Slow and mournfully.

Gaelic.



No. 238.— HOW LONG AND DREARY IS THE NICHT. Gaelic.

Plaintive.

Nº 239.— THE LASS OF LIVINGSTONE.*

Slowly.

The musical score consists of four staves of music for piano. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and D-flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamics such as 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'cres.' (crescendo). The piano part includes chords and single-note melodic lines.

Nº 240.— THE EWIE WI' THE CROOKED HORN.** Gaelic.

Moderately slow.

The musical score consists of two staves of music for piano. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, D-flat, and G-flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamics like 'p' (piano) and 'dim.' (diminuendo). The piano part includes chords and single-note melodic lines.

* THE ORIG. OF "BONNIE LADDIE, HIELAND LADDIE."

** FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

A BONNIER lass
There never was,
The sun ne'er shone the like upon;
She's fair and sweet,
Neat and complete,
The bonnie lass of Livingstone.
And in her face
There shines sic grace,
Her smile's sic sweet to look upon;
Sae fair's the lass,
Nane can surpass
The bonnie lass of Livingstone.

When night comes near,
And all is drear,
My fancy roams on her alone;
She is the light
That cheers the night
The bonnie lass of Livingstone.
My ev'ry care,
My ev'ry prayer,
My every thought I think upon,
Tis, were she mine,
This maid divine,
The bonnie lass of Livingstone.

James Jaap.

THE EWIE WI' THE CROOKIT HORN.

O WERE I able to rehearse,
My ewie's praise in proper verse,
I'd sound it out as loud and fierce
As ever piper's drone could blaw.

The ewie wi' the crookit horn!
A' that kent her could hae sworn,
Sic a ewie ne'er was born,
Hereabouts nor far awa.

I socht her sair upon the morn,
And doun beneath a buss o' thorn,
I got my ewie's crookit horn,
But my ewie was awa.

O! gin I had the loon that did it,
I hae sworn as weel as said it,
Though a' the wrold should forbid it,
I wad gie his neck a throw.

* * * * *

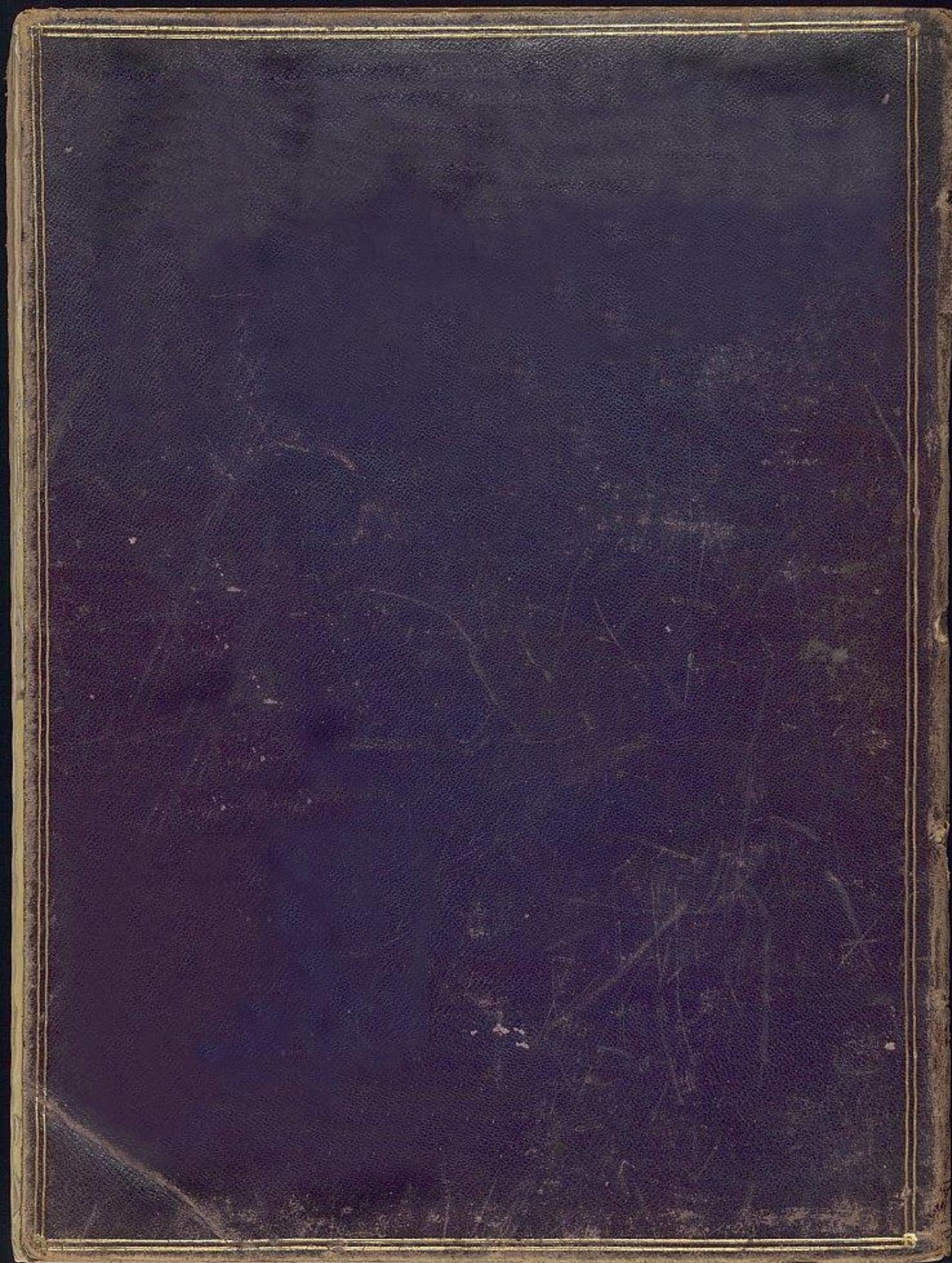
O! a' ye hards benorth Kinghorn,
Call your muses up, and mourn,
Our ewie wi' the crookit horn

Is frae us stown, an' fell'd an' a'!

The ewie wi' the crookit horn!
A' that kent her could hae sworn
Sic a ewie ne'er was born,
Hereabouts nor far awa.

(For the whole of this celebrated ballad, see page 198.)

Rev. John Skinner.



GENUINE
SCOTTISH METAMORPHOSIS



**

MAVER'S
COLLECTION OF
Genuine Scottish Melodies.

FOR THE
PIANOFORTE OR HARMONIUM

IN KEYS
SUITABLE FOR THE VOICE

HARMONISED BY

C. H. MORINE

EDITED BY

GEORGE ALEXANDER E.S.Q.

GLASGOW. ROBERT MAVER, 11, RENFIELD ST.

GENUINE SCOTTISH MELODIES.

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✓ Charlie yet, ...	136	A bonnie boat cam owre the sea,	Nairne.
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Duncan Davison,	127	There was a lass, they ca'd her Meg,	Burns.
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*Mormond braes, ...	230	On Mormond braes, ae summer eve,	J. Paterson.
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The braes o' Killiecrankie,	G 156	Whaur hae ye been sae braw, lad!	Burns.
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✓ The white cockade,	131	A Highland lad my love was born,	Burns.
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✓ There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame,	170	By yon castle-wa', at the close o' the day,	Burns.
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THE ROSEBUD.

Tune—"The auld wife ayont the fire."

A ROSEBUD by my early walk,
 Adown a corn-enclosing hawk,
 Sae gently bent its thorny stalk,
 All on a dewy morning.
 Ere twice the shades o' dawn are fled,
 In a' its crimson glory spread,
 And drooping rich the dewy head,
 It scents the early morning.

Within the bush, her covert nest
 A little linnet fondly prest;
 The dew sat chilly on her breast
 Sae early in the morning.

She soon shall see her tender brood,
 The pride, the pleasure o' the wood,
 Amang the fresh green leaves bedew'd,
 Awake the early morning.

So thou, dear bird, young Jeanie fair!
 On trembling string, or vocal air,
 Shalt sweetly pay the tender care
 That tends thy early morning.
 So thou, sweet rosebud, young and gay,
 Shalt beauteous blaze upon the day,
 And bless the parents' evening ray
 That watch'd thy early morning.

Burns.

CONNEL AND FLORA.

DARK low'r the night o'er the wide stormy main,
 Till mild rosy morning rise cheerful again;
 Alas! morn returns to revisit the shore,
 But Connel returns to his Flora no more.

See, on yon mountain, the dark cloud of death,
 O'er Connel's lone cottage, lies low on the heath;
 While bloody and pale, on a far distant shore,
 He lies to return to his Flora no more.

Ye fleeting spirits that glide o'er the steep,
 O would you but waft me across the wild deep!
 There fearless I'd mix in the battle's loud roar;
 I'd die with my Connel, and leave him no more.

Alex. Wilson.

Nº 241.— THE AULD WIFE AYONT THE FIRE.

Moderate.

The musical score for No. 241 features three staves. The top staff shows the soprano line, which begins with a piano dynamic (p) and includes slurs and grace notes. The middle staff shows the alto line, also with slurs and grace notes. The bottom staff is for the piano, showing bass and treble clefs with various chords and dynamics (mf, cresc., piu rit.). The vocal parts begin at different times: the soprano starts earlier than the alto. The piano part provides harmonic support throughout the piece.

Nº 242.— CONNEL AND FLORA.

*Slow and expressive.**Gaelic.*

The musical score for No. 242 features three staves. The top staff shows the soprano line, which begins with a piano dynamic (p) and includes slurs and grace notes. The middle staff shows the alto line, also with slurs and grace notes. The bottom staff is for the piano, showing bass and treble clefs with various chords and dynamics (p, cresc., rall., tempo.). The vocal parts begin at different times: the soprano starts earlier than the alto. The piano part provides harmonic support throughout the piece.

Nº 243.—WHALL BE KING BUT CHARLIE?

Briskly.

cres. *mf*

cres. *mf*

pin dim. *cres.* *mf*

Nº 244.—MY EPPIE.

(Eppie Adair).

Moderately.

p

dim.

mf

p

mf

p

eres.

dim.

WHA'LL BE KING BUT CHARLIE?

THE news frae Moidart cam yestreen,

Will soon gar mony ferlie,

For ships o' war hae just come in,

An' landed Royal Charlie!

Come through the heather,

Around him gather,

Ye're a' the welcomer early,

Around him cling wi' a' your kin,

For wha'll be king but Charlie?

Come through the heather, around him gather,

Come Ronald, come Donald, come a' thegither,

And crown him rightfu', lawfu' king,

For wha'll be king but Charlie?

The Highland clans wi' sword in han',

Frae John o' Groats to Airlie,

Hae to a man declared to stan',

Or fa' wi' Royal Charlie.

Come through, &c.

There's ne'er a lass in a' the lan',

But vows baith late an' early,

To man she'll ne'er gie heart or han',

Wha wadna fecht for Charlie.

Come through, &c.

Then here's a health to Charlie's cause,

An' be't complete and early;

His very name my heart's bluid warms—

To arms for Royal Charlie.

Come through, &c.

E P P I E A D A I R .

Tune—"My Eppie."

AND O! my Eppie,

My jewel, my Eppie!

Wha wadna be happy

Wi' Eppie Adair?

By love, and by beauty,

By law, and by duty,

I swear to be true to

My Eppie Adair!

By love, &c.

And O! my Eppie,

My jewel, my Eppie!

Wha wadna be happy

Wi' Eppie Adair?

A' pleasure exile me,

Dishonour defile me,

If e'er I beguile thee

My Eppie Adair!

A' pleasure, &c.

Burns.

BONNIE LADDIE, HIELAN' LADDIE.

WILL ye go to Inverness,
Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie?
There ye'll see the Hielan' dress,
Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie.
Philabeg and bonnet blue,
Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie;
For the lad that wears the trews,
Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie.
Geordie sits in Charlie's chair,
Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie;
Had I my will he'd no sit there,
Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie.

Ne'er reflect on sorrows past,
Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie;
Charlie will be king at last,
Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie.
And though now our sky may lower,
Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie;
It's only like an April shower,
Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie.
Time and tide come round to a',
Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie;
And upstart pride will get a fa',
Bonnie laddie, Hielan' laddie.

THE BAIRNIE'S SANG.

Tune—"Dance to your daddie."

DANCE to your daddie,
My bonnie laddie,
Dance to your daddie, my bonnie lamb!
Ye shall get a fishie,
In a little dishie;
And ye'll get a whippie and a supple Tam!
Dance to your daddie,
My bonnie laddie,
Dance to your daddie, my wee bit lamb!

Nº 245.—BONNIE LADDIE, HIELAN' LADDIE.*

Lively.

A musical score for piano and voice. It features three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music is in common time. Dynamics include 'mf', 'f', and 'mf'. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Nº 246.—DANCE TO YOUR DADDIE.

Sprightly.

A musical score for piano and voice. It features three staves. The top staff is treble clef, the middle staff is bass clef, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The music is in common time. Dynamics include 'mf', 'f', and 'f'. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

* A MODERN SET OF "THE LASS OF LIVINGSTONE" (SEE PAGE 120)

No. 247.—THE HILLS OF GLENORCHY.

Gaelic.

Lively but not too quick.

No. 248.—LADDIE LIE NEAR ME.

Slow.

THE HAPPY MOTHER.

Tune—"The hills of Glenorchy."

An' O, may I never live single again—
 I wish I may never live single again;
 I haes a guidman, an' a name o' my ain,
 An' O, may I never live single again.
 I've twa bonnie bairns the fairest of a',
 They cheer up my heart when their daddie's awa;
 I've aye at my foot, and I've aye on my knee,
 An' fondly they look, an' say "Mammie" to me.
 At gloamin' their daddie comes in frae the plough,
 The blink in his e'e, an' the smile on his brow,
 Says, "How are ye, lassie, O, how are ye a',
 An' how's the wee bodies sin' I gaed awa?"

He sings i' the e'enin' fu' cheery an' gay—
 He tells o' the toil an' the news o' the day;
 The twa bonnie lammies he takts on his knee,
 An' blinks o'er the ingle fu' couthie to me.

O happy's the faither that's happy at hame,
 An' blythe is the mither that's blythe o' the name;
 The cares o' the warld they fear na to dree—
 The warld is naething to Johnny an' me.
 Though crosses will mingle wi' mitherly cares,
 Awa bonnie lassies—awa wi' your fears;
 Gin ye get a laddie that's loving an' fain,
 Ye'll wish ye may never live single again.

Alex. Laing.

'TWAS NA HER BONNIE BLUE E'E.

Tune—"Laddie lie near me."

'TWAS na her bonnie blue e'e was my ruin;
 Fair though she be, that was ne'er my undoin':
 'Twas the dear smile when naebody did mind us,
 'Twas the bewitching, sweet, stown glance o' kindness.

Sair do I fear that to hope is denied me,
 Sair do I fear that despair maun abide me;
 But though fell fortune should fate us to sever,
 Queen shall she be in my bosom for ever.

Mary, I'm thine wi' a passion sincerest,
 And thou hast plighted me love o' the dearest!
 And thou'rt the angel that never can alter;
 Sooner the sun in his motion shall falter.

Burns.

LAST MAY A BRAW WOOER.

Tune—"The Lothian lassie."

LAST May a braw wooer cam doun the lang glen,
And sair wi' his love he did deave me;
I said "there was naething I hated like men;"
The deuce gae wi' him to believe me, believe me,
The deuce gae wi' him to believe me!

He spak' o' the darts o' my bonnie black een,
And vow'd for my love he was deedin';
I said he "micht dee when he liked for Jean;"
The guid forgi'e me for leein', for leein',
The guid forgi'e me for leein'!

A weel-stockit mailin', himsel' for the laird,
And marriage aff-hand, were his proffers;
I never loot on that I kenn'd it, or cared,
But thocht I micht hae waur offers, waur offers,
But thocht I micht hae waur offers.

But what wad ye think? in a fortnicht or less—
The deil's in his taste to gang near her!—
He up the lang loan to my black cousin Bess—
Guess ye how, the jaud! I could bear her, could bear her!
Guess ye how, the jaud! I could bear her!

But a' the next week, as I fretted wi' care,
I gaed to the tryst o' Dalgarnock;
And wha but my braw fickle wooer was there!
I glow'd as I'd seen a warlock, a warlock,
I glow'd as I'd seen a warlock.

But owre my left shouther I gied him a blink,
Lest neebors might say I was saucy;
My wooer he caper'd as he'd been in drink,
And vow'd I was his dear lassie, dear lassie,
And vow'd I was his dear lassie.

I speir'd for my cousin, fu' coathie and sweet,
"Gin she had recover'd her hearin'?"
And how my auld shoon fitted her shauch'l'd feet!"
Guid sauf us! how he fell a-swearin', a-swearin',
Guid sauf us! how he fell a-swearin'.

He begged, for guidsake! I wad be his wife,
"Or else I wad kill him wi' sorrow;"
Sae, e'en to preserve the pair body in life,
I think I maun wed him to-morrow, to-morrow,
I think I maun wed him to-morrow.

Burns.

LIFE'S A FACH T.

Tune—"The glancing of her apron."

THAT life's a fach t there is nae doubt,

A steep and slipp'ry brac;
And wisdom's sel', wi' a' its rules,
Will often find it sae.
The truest heart that e'er was made,
May find a deadly fae;
And broken aiths and faithless vows
Gie lovers meikle wae.

When poortith looks wi' sour disdain,
It frichts a body sair,
And gars them think they ne'er will meet
Delight or pleasure mair.
But though the heart be e'er sae sad,
And prest wi' joyless care,
Hope lightly steps in at the last,
To fley awa despair.

For love o' wealth let misers toil,
And fret baith late and air';
A cheerfu' heart has aye enough,
And whiles a mite to spare:

A leal true heart's a gift frae heav'n,
A gift that is maist rare;
It is a treasure o' itsel',
And lightens ilka care.

Let wealth and pride exalt themsel's,
And boast o' what they hae;
Compar'd wi' truth and honesty,
They are na worth a strae.
The honest heart keeps aye aboon,
Whate'er the world may say,
And laughs and turns its shafts to scorn,
That ithers would dismay.

But ther'd be nae thing amang the lave
To keep the heart in tune,
And but for that the weary spleen
Wad plague us late and sune;
A bonnie lass, a canty wife—
For sic is nature's law—
Without that charmer o' our lives,
There's scarce a charm ava.

Robert Allan.

No. 249.—THE LOTHIAN LASSIE.

Lively.

No. 250.—THE GLANCING OF HER APRON.*

Sprightly.

* THE FIRST PART OF THIS TUNE SEEMS TO BE TAKEN FROM "LOW DOUN IN THE BROOM" (PAGE 43).

No. 251.— GILLIECRANKIE.

Gaelic.

Moderate.

The musical score for "Gilliecrankie" is arranged for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The score is divided into three systems. System 1 begins with a piano introduction, followed by both voices entering. System 2 continues with the voices and piano. System 3 concludes with a piano coda. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *decresc.*

No. 252.— THE HIGHLAND LADDIE.

Moderate.

The musical score for "The Highland Laddie" is arranged for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The score is divided into three systems. System 1 begins with a piano introduction, followed by both voices entering. System 2 continues with the voices and piano. System 3 concludes with a piano coda. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, *p*, and *cresc.*

O! I HAE SEEN THE WILD FLOW'RS BLOW.

Tune—“Gilliecrankie.”

O! I hae seen the wild flow'rs blow,
On gentle spring's returnin';
O! I hae seen the sere leaves fa',
And nature clad in mournin';
But even then my heart was light,
I knew nor care nor sorrow;
For fancy painted a' things bright,
And hope smil'd on the morrow.

Now wae's my heart! the flow'rs may blow,
The fleeting seasons vary;
I only mark the leaves that fa'
Around the grave o' Mary:
The moaning winds of winter rise,
And on the ear come swellin';
While crisp and cauld the cranreuch lies
Upon her lonely dwellin'!

Charles Gray.

Extracted from “Whistle-Binkie,” by permission of the Publisher, Mr. David Robertson.

THE HIGHLAND LADDIE.

THE Lawland lads think they are fine,
But O! they're vain and idly gaudy;
How much unlike the gracefu' mein
And manly looks of my Highland laddie.

O my bonnie Highland laddie,
My handsome, charming, Highland laddie;
May heaven still guard, and love reward,
The Lawland lass and her Highland laddie.

If I were free at will to choose,
To be the wealthiest Lawland lady,

I'd tak young Donald without trews,
With bonnet blue, and belted plaidie.
O my bonnie, &c.

Nae greater joy I'll e'er pretend,
Than that his love prove true and steady;
Like mine to him, which ne'er shall end,
While heaven preserves my Highland laddie.
O my bonnie Highland laddie,
My handsome, charming, Highland laddie;
May heaven still guard, and love reward,
The Lawland lass and her Highland laddie.

Ramsay.

THERE WAS A LASS, THEY CA'D HER MEG.

Tune—“Duncan Davison.”

THERE was a lass, they ca'd her Meg,
 And she held owre the moor to spin;
 There was a lad that follow'd her,
 They ca'd him Duncan Davison.
 The moor was dreigh, and Meg was skeigh;
 Her favour Duncan couldna win;
 For wi' the rock she wad him knock,
 And aye she shook the temper-pin.

As owre the moor they lightly foor,
 A burn was clear, a glen was green,
 Upon the banks they eas'd their shanks,
 And aye she set the wheel between:

But Duncan swore a haly aith,
 That Meg should be a bride the morn;
 Then Meg took up her spinnin' graith,
 And flang them a' atour the burn.

“We'll big a house—a wee, wee house,
 And we will live like king and queen,
 Sae blythe and merry we will be,
 When ye set by the wheel at e'en.
 A man may drink, and no be drunk;
 A man may fecht, and no be slain;
 A man may kiss a bonnie lass,
 And aye be welcome back again.”

Burns.

MY BONNIE MARY.

Tune—“Bessie's haggis.”

Go fetch to me a pint o' wine,
 And fill it in a silver tassie;
 That I may drink, before I go,
 A service to my bonnie lassie.
 The boat rocks at the pier of Leith,
 Fu' loud the wind blaws frae the ferry;
 The ship rides by the Berwick Law;
 And I maun lea' my bonnie Mary.

The trumpets sound, the banners fly;
 The glit'ring spears are rankèd ready;
 The shouts o' war are heard afar;
 The battle closes thick and bloody:
 But it's not the roar of sea or shore,
 Would mak me langer wish to tarry,
 Nor shouts of war, that's heard afar,
 It's leaving thee, my bonnie Mary.

Burns.

No. 253.—DUNCAN DAVISON.

Lively.

Musical score for No. 253, Duncan Davison, featuring three staves of piano music. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The second system begins with a dynamic of *f*.

No. 254.—BESSIE'S HAGGIS.*

Rather slow with expression.

Musical score for No. 254, Bessie's Haggis, featuring three staves of piano music. The score is divided into three systems by double bar lines. The first system begins with a dynamic of *p*. The second system begins with a dynamic of *mf* and includes markings "OPEN." and *mf*. The third system begins with a dynamic of *mf* and includes markings *p* and *mf*.

* THIS FINE SET OF THIS OLD TUNE IS CALLED IN SOME COLLECTIONS "THE HIGHLAND LADDIE".

Nº 255.—THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST. (Old set).

Very slow.

The musical score for No. 255 features three systems of music. The first system begins with a piano dynamic 'p' followed by a soprano entry. The second system begins with an alto entry. The third system concludes with a piano dynamic 'p'.

Nº 256.—MANY ARE THE CRIES AND SHRIEKS OF WOE. Gaelic.

Mournfully.

The musical score for No. 256 features three systems of music. The first system begins with a piano dynamic 'mf'. The second system begins with a piano dynamic 'p'. The third system begins with a piano dynamic 'pp'.

THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST.

I've heard the liltin', at our yowe-milkin',
 Lasses a-liltin', before the dawn o' day;
 But noo they are moanin', on ilka green loanin';
 The Flowers o' the Forest are a' wede away.

At buchts, in the moruin' nae blythe lads are scorain',
 The lasses are lanely, and dowie, and wae:
 Nae daffin', nae gabbin', but sichin' and sabbin',
 Ilk ane lifts her leglin and hies her away.

In hairst, at the shearin' nae youths noo are jeerin',
 The bandsters are lyart, and runkled and grey;
 At fair or at preachin', nae wooin', nae fleechin'—
 The Flowers o' the Forest are a' wede away.

At e'en, at the gleamin', nae swankies are roamin',
 'Bout stacks wi' the lasses at bogle to play;
 But ilk ane sits drearie, lamentin' her dearie—
 The Flowers o' the Forest are a' wede away.

Wae to the order, sent our lads to the border!
 The English, for aince, by guile wan the day;
 The Flowers o' the Forest, that focht aye the foremost,
 The prime o' our lan' are cauld in the clay.

We hear nae mair liltin' at our yowe-milkin',
 Women and bairns are heartless and wae;
 Sichin' and moanin' on ilka green loanin'—
 The Flowers o' the Forest are a' wede away!

Jane Elliot.

DONALD IS NO MORE!

Tune—"Many are the cries and shrieks of woe."

O'er the braes and o'er the burn
 Jessie strays baith night and morn,
 Watching for her love's return
 From a distant—distant shore.
 But, alas! she looks in vain;
 He will ne'er return again:
 For in battle he was slain—
 Donald is no more!

Hope awhile her bosom cheers—
 Soothes her doubts, allays her fears—
 Still her check is bathed in tears—
 Still her heart—her heart is sore.
 Vainly does she, night and morn,
 Pace the dreary braes and burn,
 Watching for her love's return—
 Donald is no more!

NATIVE LAND, ADIEU!

Tune—“A St. Kilda melody.”

NATIVE land, adieu!
 Friends of youth farewell to you!
 Think, and kindly name a stranger
 Distant far, but ever true;—
 Native land, adieu! :
 Friends belov'd farewell to you!

 Tears may dry and hearts recover,
 When the pain of parting's over;
 But, believe a friend and lover,
 Absent long, and far from view,
 He is aye with you
 Weeping, sighing, still adieu!

THE LAIRD O' COCKPEN.

THE Laird o' Cockpen he's proud an' he's great,
 His mind is taen up wi' things o' the state;
 He wanted a wife his braw house to keep,
 But favour wi' wooin' was fashious to seek.

Doun by the dyke-side a lady did dwell,
 At his table-head he thocht she'd look well;
 M'Clish's ae dochter o' Claverse-ha' Lee,
 A penniless lass wi' a lang pedigree.

His wig was weel pouther'd, as guid as when new,
 His waistcoat was white, his coat it was blue;
 He put on a ring, a sword, and cock'd hat—
 And wha could refuse the Laird wi' a that?

He took the gray mear, and rade cannily—
 And rapped at the yett o' Claverse-ha' Lee;

“Gae tell mistress Jean to come speedily ben;
 She's wanted to speak wi' the Laird o' Cockpen.”

Mistress Jean she was makin' the elder-flow'r wine;
 “And what brings the Laird at sic a like time?”
 She put aff her apron, and on her silk goun,
 Her mutch wi' red ribbons, and gaed awa doun

And when she cam ben, he boued fu' low,
 And what was his errand he sune let her know;
 Amazed was the Laird when the lady said, “Na,”
 And wi' a laigh curtsie she turn'd awa.

Dumfoun'er'd he was, but nae sigh did he gie;
 He mounted his mear, and rade cannily;
 And afthen he thocht as he gaed through the glen,
 “She's daft to refuse the Laird o' Cockpen.”

Miss Ferrier.

No. 257.—A ST. KILDA MELODY.

Rather slow and plaintive.

Gaelic.

Musical score for No. 257—A St. Kilda Melody, featuring four staves of piano music. The score is divided into two systems by a vertical bar. The first system starts with a dynamic of *mf* and includes a bass line. The second system begins with a dynamic of *p*. The music features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf*, *p*, and *rit.*

No. 258.—THE LAIRD O' COCKPEN. (*When she cam ben she bobbit*).*Lively.*

Musical score for No. 258—The Laird o' Cockpen, featuring two staves of piano music. The score is divided into two systems by a vertical bar. The first system starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second system begins with a dynamic of *p*, followed by *rit.*, *tempo*, and *dim.* markings. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns, along with dynamic and performance instructions.

NO. 259. — LANDLADY COUNT THE LAWIN.

Moderate with expression.

The musical score for No. 259 features three staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note pattern. The middle and bottom staves are for the piano, showing harmonic support with chords and bass notes. The piece begins with a dynamic of *mf*.

NO. 260. — RORY DALL'S PORT.*

With tender expression.

Gaelic.

The musical score for No. 260 features three staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a eighth-note pattern. The middle and bottom staves are for the piano, showing harmonic support with chords and bass notes. The piece includes dynamics such as *p*, *cres*, and *mf*.

* BURNS DIRECTED HIS CELEBRATED SONG "THE PARTING" ("AE FOND KISS AND THEN WE SEVER") TO BE SET TO THIS TUNE IN JOHNSON'S MUSEUM; BUT IT IS NOW USUALLY SUNG TO THE BEAUTIFUL AIR NO. 468 PAGE 244 (N.B. PORT, SIGNIFIES A PLAINTIVE MELODY).

O WERT THOU, LOVE, BUT NEAR ME.

Tune—“Landlady count the lawin’.”

O wert thou, love, but near me,
But near me, but near me;
How kindly thou wouldst cheer me,
And mingle sighs with mine.
Forlorn, my love, no comfort near,
Far, far from thee, I wander here;
Far, far from thee, the fate severe
At which I most repine, love.

O wert thou, &c.

Around me scowls a wintry sky,
That blasts each bud of hope and joy;
And shelter, shade, nor home have I,
Save in those arms of thine, love.

O wert thou, &c.

Cold, alter’d friendship’s cruel part,
To poison fortune’s ruthless dart—
Let me not break thy faithful heart,
And say that fate is mine, love.

O wert thou, &c.

But dreary though the moments fleet,
O let me think we yet shall meet!
That only ray of solace sweet
Can on thy Chloris shine, love.
O wert thou, love, but near me,
But near me, but near me;
How kindly thou wouldst cheer me,
And mingle sighs with mine.

Burns

TELL ME, DEAR!

Tune—“Rory Dall’s port.”

“TELL me, dear! in mercy speak,
Has heaven heard my pray’r, lassie?
Faint the rose is on thy cheek,
But still the rose is there, lassie!
Now, away, each dark foreboding—
Heavy days with anguish clouding,
Youthfu’ love in sorrow shrouding,
Heav’n could ne’er allow, lassie!”

“Willie! lay thy cheek to mine—
And kiss me, oh, my ain laddie!
Never mair may lip o’ thine
Press where it hath lain, laddie!

Hark! I hear the angels calling,
Heav’ly strains are round me falling,
But the stroke—thy soul appalling—
“Tis my only pain, laddie.

Lay thine arm beneath my head—
Oh! grieve na sae for me, laddie;
I’ll thole the doom that lays me dead,
But no a tear frae thee, laddie!
Aft where yon dark tree is spreading,
When the sun’s last beam is shedding,
Where no earthly foot is treading,
By my grave thou’lt be, laddie!”

Thomas C. Latto.

A HIGHLAND LAD MY LOVE WAS BORN.

Tune—“The white cockade.”

A HIGHLAND lad my love was born,
 The Lawland laws he held in scorn;
 But he still was faithful to his clan,
 My gallant, braw John Highlandman!
 Sing, hey, my braw John Highlandman!
 Sing, ho, my braw John Highlandman!
 There's no a lad in a' the lan',
 Was match for my John Highlandman!
 With his philabeg and tartan plaid,
 And guid claymore deon by his side,
 The ladies' hearts he did trapan,
 My gallant, braw John Highlandman!
 Sing, hey, &c.
 We ranged a' from Tweed to Spey,
 And liv'd like lords and ladies gay;
 For a Lawland face he feared none,
 My gallant, braw John Highlandman!
 Sing, hey, &c.

They banish'd him beyond the sea,
 But, ere the bud was on the tree,
 Adoun my cheeks the pearls ran,
 Embracing my John Highlandman.
 Sing, hey, &c.
 But och! they catch'd him at the last,
 And bound him in a dungeon fast;
 My curse upon them every one,
 They've hang'd my braw John Highlandman!
 Sing, hey, &c.
 And now, a widow, I must mourn
 Departed joys that ne'er return;
 No comfort but a hearty can,
 When I think on John Highlandman.
 Sing, hey, my braw John Highlandman!
 Sing, ho, my braw John Highlandman!
 There's no a lad in a' the lan',
 Was match for my John Highlandman!

Burns.

OH, WERT THOU IN THE CAULD BLAST.

Tune—“Lochiel's awa to France.”

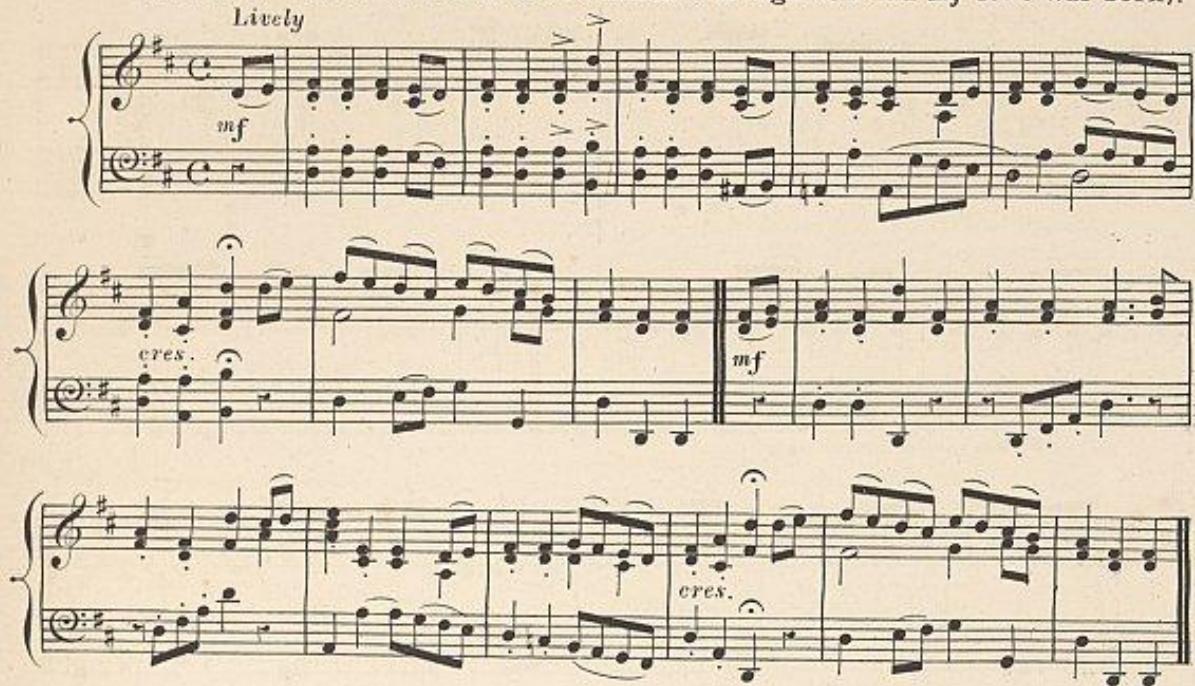
Oh, wert thou in the cauld blast,
 On yonder lea, on yonder lea,
 My plaidie to the angry airt,
 I'd shelter thee, I'd shelter thee:
 Or did misfortune's bitter storms
 Around thee blaw, around thee blaw,
 Thy bield should be my bosom,
 To share it a', to share it a'.

Or were I in the wildest waste,
 Sae bleak and bare, sae bleak and bare,
 The desert were a paradise,
 If thou wert there, if thou wert there.
 Or were I monarch o' the globe,
 W' thee to reign, w' thee to reign;
 The brightest jewel in my crown,
 Wad be my queen, wad be my queen.

Burns.

Nº 261. — THE WHITE COCKADE. (A highland lad my love was born).

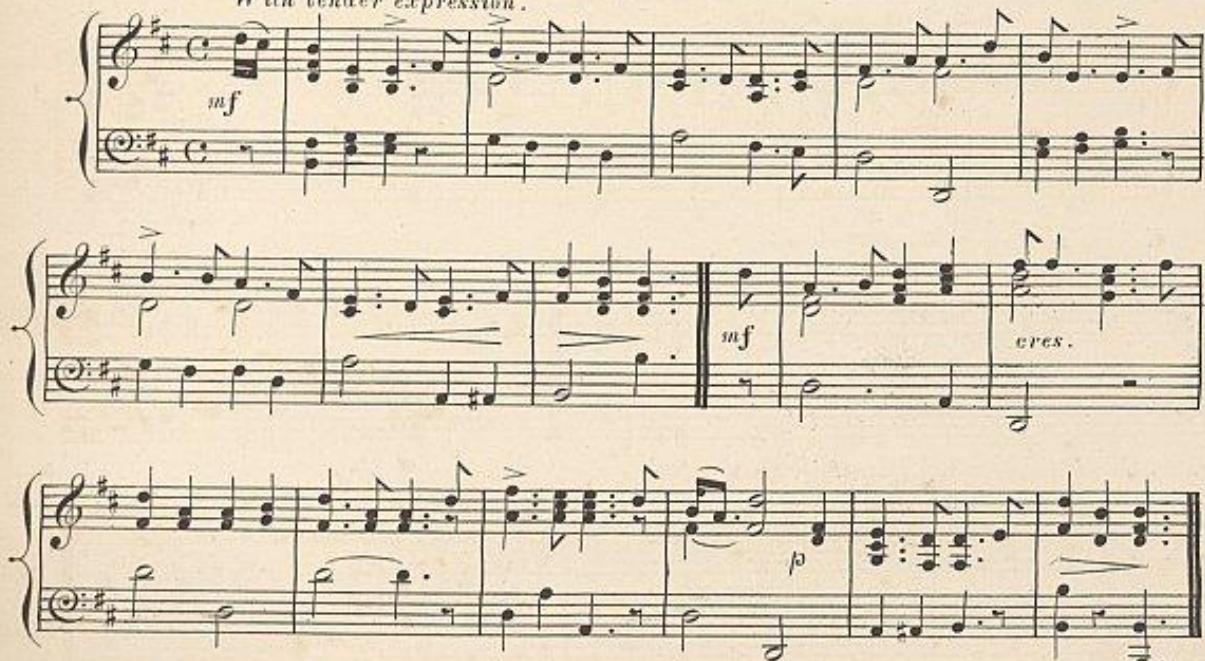
Lively



Nº 262. — LOCHIEL'S AWA TO FRANCE.*

Gaelic.

With tender expression.



* BURNS'S ADMIRER SONG "O WERT THOU IN THE GAULD BLAST" IS NOW GENERALLY SUNG TO THIS FINE TUNE (AN ADAP-TATION OF A VERY PRETTY HIGHLAND STRATHSPEY CALLED "LOCHIEL'S RANT") THE CELEBRATED MENDELSSOHN ALSO COMPOSED A TWO-PART SONG FOR THE SAME WORDS.

No. 263.—BANNOCKS O' BARLEY MEAL. (Argyle is my name).

Lively.

No. 264.—LORD NITHSDALE.

Slowly with expression.

ARGYLE IS MY NAME.

Tune—"Bannocks o' barley meal."

ARGYLE is my name, and you may think it strange,
To live at a court, yet never to change;
A' falsehood and flattery I do disdain,
In my secret thoughts nae guile does remain.
My king and my country's foes I have fa'e'd,
In city or battle I ne'er was disgrac'd;
I do everything for my country's weal,
And feast upon bannocks o' barley meal.

I'll quickly lay down both my sword and my gun,
And put my blue bonnet and my plaidie on;
My silk tartan hose, and my leather-heel'd shoon,
And then I will look like a sprightly loon.

And when I'm sae dress'd frae tap to tae,
To meet my dear Maggie I vow I will gae,
Wi' target, and hanger hung down to my heel;
And I'll feast upon bannocks o' barley meal.

I'll buy a rich garment to gie to my dear,
A ribbon o' green for Maggie to wear;
And mony thing brawer than that I declare,
Gin she will gang wi' me to Paisley fair.
And when we are married, I'll keep her a cow,
And Maggie will milk when I gae to plow;
We'll live a' the winter on beef and langkail,
And feast upon bannocks o' barley meal.

Attributed to John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, 1748.

LORD NITHSDALE.

O SPEED, Lord Nithsdale, speed ye fast,
Sin' ye maun frae your countrie flee;
Nae mercy mot fa' to your share;
Nae pity is for thine an' thee.
Thy lady sits in lanely bouir,
And fast the tear fa's frae her e'e;
And aye she sighs, "O blaw ye winds,
And bear Lord Nithsdale far frae me!"

Her heart, sae wae, was like to break,
While kneelin' by the taper bricht;
But ae red drap cam to her cheek,
As shone the mornin's rosy licht.

Lord Nithsdale's bark she mot na see,
Winds sped it swiftly owre the main:
"O! ill betide," quoth that fair dame,
"Wha sic a comely knicht hath slain."

Lord Nithsdale lo'ed wi' mickle love;
But he thocht on his countrie's wrang;
And he was deemed a traitor syne,
And fore'd, frae a' he lov'd, to gang
"Oh! I will gae to my lov'd lord,
He may not smile, I trow, but me"—
But hame, and ha', and bonnie bouirs,
Nae mair will glad Lord Nithsdale's e'e!

Robert Allan.

THE LASSES A' LEUGH.

Tune—"Kiss'd yestreen."

THE lasses a' leugh, and the carlin flate,
 But Maggie was sittin' fu' oorie and blate;
 The auld silly gawkie, she couldna contain,
 How brawly she was kiss'd yestreen:
 Kiss'd yestreen, kiss'd yestreen,
 How brawly she was kiss'd yestreen;
 She blether'd it roun' to her fae an' her freen,
 How brawly she was kiss'd yestreen.
 She loos'd the white napkin frae 'bout her dun neck,
 An' cried, "The big sorrow tak lang Geordie Fleck!
 D'ye see what a scart I gat frae a preen,
 By his touslin' an' kissin' at me yestreen:

At me yestreen, at me yestreen,
 By his touslin' an' kissin' at me yestreen;
 I canna conceive what the fallow could mean,
 By his kissin' sae meikle at me yestreen."

Then she pu'd up her sleeve and shaw'd a blaue mark,
 Quo' she, "I gat that frae young Davy our clark,
 But the creature had surely forgat himsel' clean,
 When he nipt me sae hard for a kiss yestreen:
 For a kiss yestreen, for a kiss yestreen,
 When he nipt me sae hard for a kiss yestreen;
 I wonder what keepit my nails frae his een,
 When he nipt me sae hard for a kiss yestreen."

Alex. Rodger

MY TOCHER'S THE JEWEL.

O MEIKLE thinks my love o' my beauty,
 And meikle thinks my love o' my kin;
 But little thinks my love I ken brawly,
 My tocher's the jewel has charms for him.
 It's a' for the apple he'll nourish the tree;
 It's a' for the hinny he'll cherish the bee;
 My laddie's sae meikle in love wi' the siller,
 He canna hae love to spare for me.

Your proffer o' love's an arle penny,
 My tocher's the bargain ye wad buy;
 But an ye be crafty, I am cunnin',
 Sae ye wi' anither your fortune maun try.
 Ye're like to the timmer o' yon rotten wood,
 Ye're like to the bark o' yon rotten tree,
 Ye'll slip frae me like a knotless thread,
 And ye'll crack your credit wi' mae nor me.

Burns.

No. 265.—KISS'D YESTREEN.

Lively.

The musical score for "No. 265—KISS'D YESTREEN." It features three staves of music. The top staff is for the voice, indicated by a soprano clef, and the bottom two staves are for the piano, indicated by a bass clef and a treble clef. The music is in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The vocal part consists of eighth-note patterns, with dynamics like 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'eres.' (rerecessus). The piano part provides harmonic support with chords. The score is divided into three distinct sections by vertical bar lines.

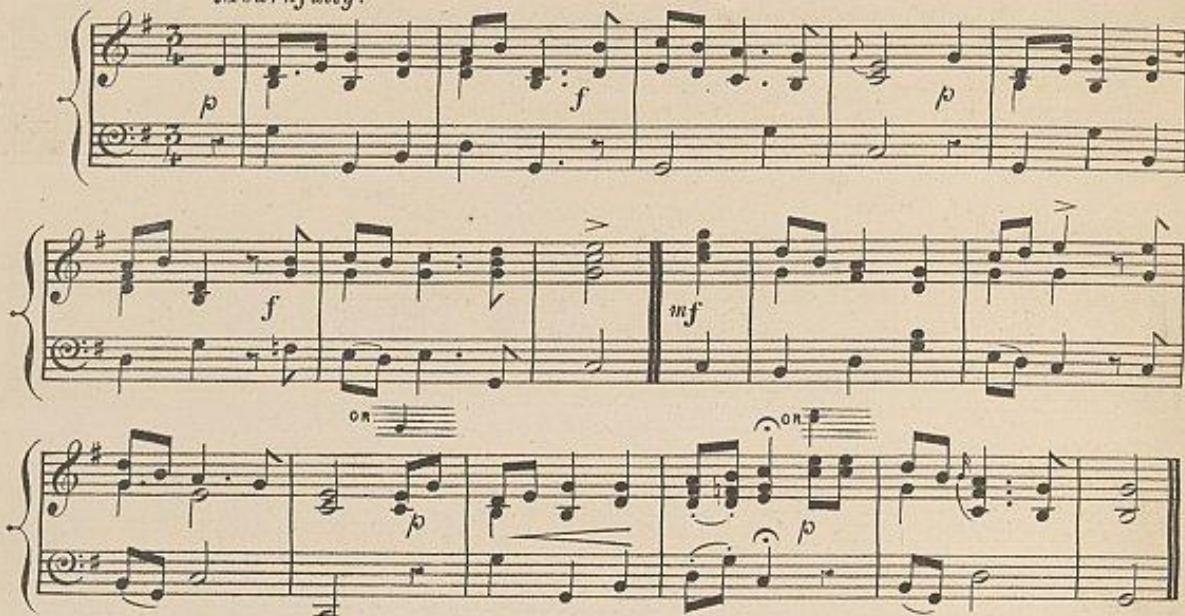
No. 266.—MY TOCHER'S THE JEWEL.*

Lively.

The musical score for "No. 266—MY TOCHER'S THE JEWEL." It features three staves of music. The top staff is for the voice, indicated by a soprano clef, and the bottom two staves are for the piano, indicated by a bass clef and a treble clef. The music is in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The vocal part consists of sixteenth-note patterns, with dynamics like 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'eres.' (rerecessus), followed by 'dim.' (diminuendo) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The piano part provides harmonic support with chords. The score is divided into three distinct sections by vertical bar lines.

* THE ORIGIN OF THIS LIVELY AIR IS NO DOUBT THE FINE TUNE "THE MUCKIN' O' GEORDIE'S BYRE" (SEE PAGE 74)

Nº 267.—THE BATTLE OF OTTERBOURNE.* (Old Ballad)
Mournfully.



Nº 268.—MY WIFE'S A WANTON WEE THING.

Lively.



* THIS VERY FINE BALLAD TUNE IS ALSO KNOWN BY THE NAME OF "CHEVY CHASE," AND IT SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN A GREAT FAVORITE IN SCOTLAND FOR A LONG PERIOD. IT IS TO BE MET WITH IN MOST SCOTCH COLLECTIONS.—AN IMPERFECT SET OF THE TUNE ACCOMPANIES THE BALLAD IN SCOTT'S "MINSTRELSY OF THE SCOTTISH BORDER," AND IT IS LIKEWISE INCLUDED IN RIMBAULT'S "COLLECTION OF OLD BALLAD TUNES." IT ALSO APPEARS IN "ALBYN'S ANTHOLOGY" UNDER THE TITLE "WILL YE BE KIND INDEED?"

JAMES GRAHAM, MARQUIS OF MONTROSE (EXECUTED 1650) WROTE WORDS FOR THE TUNE, COMMENCING "MY DEAR AND ONLY LOVE, I PRAY." MC CHAPPELL IN HIS POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME (P.P.378.379) UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTS TO PROVE THIS TO BE AN ENGLISH AIR.

THE BATTLE OF OTTERBOURNE.*

It fell about the Lammas tide,
When muir-men win their bay,
The doughty Earl of Douglas rode
To England for a prey;
He chose the Gordons and the Grahams,
The Lindsays light and gay;
But the Jardines wad not with him ride,
And they rue it to this day.

* * * * *

The Otterbourne's a bonnie burn;
"Tis pleasant there to be;
But there is nocht at Otterbourne
To feed my men and me:
The deer rins wild on hill and dale,
Birds flee from tree to tree;
But there is neither bread nor kail
To fend my men and me.

Yet I will stay at Otterbourne,
Where you shall welcome be;
If ye come not at three days' end,
A fause lord I'll ev' thee! —
"Thither I'll come," proud Percy said,
"By the might of Our Lady!" —
"There will I bide thee," said Douglas,
"My troth I plicht to thee."

They lighted high on Otterbourne
Upon the bent sae broun;
They lighted high on Otterbourne,
And threw their pellicans doon.
And he that had a bonnie boy,
Sent out his horse to grass;

He that had not a bonnie boy,
His ain servant he was.
But up then spak a little page,
Before the peep o' dawn—
"O wanken, wanken, my guid lord,
For Percy's hard at han!"
"Ye lee, ye lee, ye leas loud!
Sad loud I hear ye lee:
For Percy had not men yestreen
To dieht my men and me.

But I have dream'd a dreary dream,
Beyond the Isle of Skye,
I saw a dead man win a fecht,
And I think that man was I."
He belted on his guid bridle sword,
And to the field he ran;
But he forgot the helmet strong,
That should have kept his brain.

When Percy wi' the Douglas met
I wat he was fa' fain!
They swak'd their swords, till sair they swat,
And the bluid ran doon like rain.
But Percy wi' his guid bright sword,
That could sae sharply wound,
Him wounded Douglas on the brow,
Till he fell to the ground.

Then he call'd on his little page,
And said, "Run speedilie,
And fetch my ain dear sister's son,
Sir Hugh Montgomery."

"My nephew guid," the Douglas said,
"What recks the death of ane?
Last night I dream'd a dreary dream,
But I ken the day's thy ane."

My wound is deep; I fain would sleep;
Take the vanguard o' the thrie,
And hide me by the bracken bush,
That grows on yonder lea.
O bury me by the bracken bush,
Beneath the blooming breer;
Let never living mortal ken
That a kindly Scot lies here."

He lifted up that noble lord,
Wi' the saut tear in his e'e;
He hid him in the bracken bush,
That his ain men micht not see.
The moon was clear, the day drew near,
The spears in flinders flew;
And mony a gallant Englishman
Ere day the Scotsmen slew.

* * * * *

"Now yield, Percy!" Montgom'ry cried,
"Or else I'll lay thee low!"
"Whom shall I yield to," said Percy,
"Since I see it must be so?"
"Thou shalt not yield to lord nor loun,
Nor shalt thou yield to me;
But yield thee to the bracken bush
That grows on yonder lea!"

* Fought 15th August, 1388.

In this ancient fragment the hand of a master is exhibited by the characteristic touches of contrast between the proud Hotspur with his ready oath, and the haughty Douglas who plighted "his troth" to "bide" the attack; and who, when his dying moment came, recalls his ever dear nationality. The purity and the musical softness of language of these ancient anonymous ballads seem worthy of special study.—Vide pages 28, 33, 140, 147, 174, 193, 202, 208, &c.

SHE IS A WINSOME WEE THING.

Tune—"My wife's a wanton wee thing."

SHE is a winsome wee thing,
She is a winsome wee thing,
She is a bonnie wee thing,
This sweet wee wife o' mine!

I never saw a fairer,
I never lo'ed a dearer;
And neist my heart I'll wear her,
For fear my jewel tine.

She is a winsome wee thing,
She is a handsome wee thing,
She is a bonnie wee thing,
This sweet wee wife o' mine.

The world's wrack we share o't,
The warsel and the care o't;
Wi' her I'll blythely bear it,
And think my lot divine.

Burns.

MARY MORISON.

Tune—"Bide ye yet."*

O, MARY, at thy window be,
 It is the wish'd, the trysted hour!
 Those smiles and glances let me see
 That make the miser's treasure poor!
 How blythely wad I bide the stoure,
 A weary slave frae sun to sun,
 Could I the rich reward secure,
 The lovely Mary Morison.
 Yestreen, when, to the stented string,
 The dance gaed through the lichtit ha',
 To thee my fancy took its wing—
 I sat, but neither heard nor saw,

Though this was fair, and that was braw,
 And yon the toast o' the toun,
 I sigh'd, and said amang them a',
 "Ye are na Mary Morison."
 O, Mary, canst thou wreck his peace,
 Wha for thy sake wad gladly dee?
 Or canst thou break that heart of his,
 Whase only faut is loving thee?
 If love for love thou wilt na gie,
 At least be pity to me shown;
 A thocht ungentle canna be
 The thocht o' Mary Morison.

Burns.

* It was for this tune that the above song was written.

SONG OF SELMA.

ULLIN, Carril, and Ryno, voices of the days of old!
 Let me hear you while yet it is dark,
 To please and awake my soul.
 I hear you not ye sons of song;
 In what hall of the clouds is your rest?
 Do you touch the shadowy harp, rob'd with morning mist,
 When the rising sun comes forth
 From his green-headed waves? from his green-headed waves?

Ossian.

Nº 269.— MARY MORISON.*

Slowly and tenderly.

Music score for No. 269, featuring two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The key signature is C major. The music is intended for voice and piano. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. The piano accompaniment includes sustained notes and eighth-note chords. Dynamics marked include *p*, *cres.*, *p*, and *cres.*, followed by *piu dim.*

Nº 270.— SONG OF SELMA.

*Gaelic.**Plaintive.*

Music score for No. 270, featuring four staves of musical notation. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The key signature is C major. The music is intended for voice and piano. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. The piano accompaniment includes sustained notes and eighth-note chords. Dynamics marked include *p*, *cresc.*, *p*, *dim.*, *mf*, *f*, and *pp*.

* SEE PAGE 108.

No. 271.—THE BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND.

(Old set)

Moderately.

No. 272.—CHARLIE YET.

Merrily.

O WHERE, AND O WHERE, DOES YOUR HIGHLAND LADDIE DWELL?

Tune—"The blue-bells of Scotland" (*Old Set*).

"O WHERE, and O where, does your Highland laddie dwell?
O where, and O where, does your Highland laddie dwell?"
"He dwells in bonnie Scotland, where the blue-bells sweetly smell,
And oh, in my heart I love my laddie well."

"O what, lassie, what does your Highland laddie wear?
O what, lassie, what does your Highland laddie wear?"
"A scarlet coat and bannet blue, with bonnie yellow hair;
And nane in the wold can wi' my love compare."

"O what will you claim for your constancy to him?
O what will you claim for your constancy to him?"
"I'll claim a priest to marry us, a clerk to say, 'Amen':
And I'll ne'er part again from my bonnie Highlandman."

CHARLIE YET.

A BONNIE boat cam owre the sea,
It brought meikle joy to my kimmer and me;
An' wha has it brought?—I wat ye ken—
It brought the king, an' the wale o' men.
CHORUS.—O it's Charlie yet, an' it's Charlie yet,
We'll hae mony braw days wi' our Charlie yet.

O he was lang o' comin' hame,
But weel we ken wha was to blame;
But sin' that he's come we'll dance and sing,
And drink a health to our richtfu' king.
CHORUS.—O it's Charlie yet, an' it's Charlie yet,
We'll hae mony braw days wi' our Charlie yet.

Baroness Nairne.

COME UNDER MY PLAIDIE.

Tune—"Johnnie Macgill."

"COME under my plaidie; the nicht's gaun to fa';
 Come in frae the cauld blast, the drift, and the snaw;
 Come under my plaidie, and sit doun beside me;
 There's room in't, dear lassie, believe me, for twa.
 Come under my plaidie, and sit doun beside me;
 I'll hap ye frae ev'ry cauld blast that can blaw;
 Come under my plaidie, and sit doun beside me;
 There's room in't, dear lassie, believe me, for twa."

"Gae 'wa wi' your plaidie! auld Donald, gae 'wa;
 I fear na the cauld blast, the drift, nor the snaw!
 Gae 'wa wi' your plaidie! I'll no sit beside ye;
 Ye might be my gutcher! auld Donald, gae 'wa.
 I'm gaun to meet Johnnie—he's young and he's bonnie;
 He's been at Meg's bridal, fu' trig and fu' braw!
 Nane dances sae lightly, sae gracefu', or tichtly,
 His cheek's like the new rose, his brow's like the snaw!"

"Dear Marion, let that flee stick fast to the wa';
 Your Jock's but a gowk, and has naething ava;
 The haill o' his pack he has now on his back;
 He's thretty, and I am but threescore and twa.
 Be frank now and kindly—I'll busk ye aye finely;
 To kirk or to market there'll few gang sae braw;
 A bein house to bide in, a chaise for to ride in,
 And flunkies to tend ye as aft as ye ca'."

"My faither aye tauld me, my mither and a',
 Ye'd mak a guid husband, and keep me aye braw;
 It's true, I lo'e Johnnie; he's young and he's bonnie;
 But, wae's me! I ken he has naething ava!
 I hae little tocher; ye've made a guid offer;
 I'm now mair than twenty; my time is but sma';
 Sae gie me your plaidie; I'll creep in beside ye;
 I thocht ye'd been aulder than threescore and twa."

She crap in ayont him, beside the stane wa',
 Whaur Johnnie was list'nin', and heard her tell a':
 The day was appointed—his proud heart it dunited,
 And struck 'gainst his side, as if burstin' in twa.
 He wander'd hame wearie, the nicht it was drearie,
 And, thowless, he tint his gate 'mang the deep snaw:
 The houlet was screaming, while Johnnie cried, "Women
 Wad marry auld Nick, if he'd keep them aye braw."

O, the deil's in the lasses! they gang now sae braw,
 They'll lie doun wi' auld men o' fourscore and twa;
 The haill o' their marriage is gowd and a carriage;
 Plain love is the cauldest blast now that can blaw.
 Auld dotards, be wary! tak tent wha you marry;
 Young wives, wi' their coaches, they'll whip and they'll ca';
 Till they meet wi' some Johnnie that's youthfu' and bonnie,
 And they'll gie ye horns on ilk haffit to claw!

Macneil

TAK TENT O' YOUR HEART, YOUNG MAN!

Tune—"Loons ye maun gae hame."

Ise redd ye tak tent o' your heart, young man,
 Ise redd ye tak tent o' your heart, young man:
 There's a hizzy I ken,
 Wha wons doun in the glen,
 To wheedle't awa has the airt, young man—
 Tak tent o' your heart, young man!
 An' O! she is pawky and slee, young man,
 An' O! she is pawky and slee, young man;
 For sae sweet is her smile,

That a saint she'd beguile,
 Sae witchin's the blink o' her e'e, young man—
 Tak tent o' your heart, young man!
 She's packit wi' mischief and fun, young man,
 She's packit wi' mischief and fun, young man;
 Gin ye dinna beware,
 An' tak unco guid care,
 She'll wile you as sure as a gun, young man—
 Tak tent o' your heart, young man!

Alex. Fisher.

Extracted from "Whistle-Binkie," by permission of the publisher, Mr. David Robertson.

Nº 273. — JOHNNIE MACGILL. (Come under my plaidie)

Lively.

Nº 274. — LOONS YE MAUN GAE HAME.

Lively.

Nº 275.—WHAT'S A' THE STEER KIMMER?

Lively.

Musical score for No. 275, featuring two staves. The top staff is in G major (indicated by a G-sharp symbol) and common time. It starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The bottom staff is in C major (indicated by a C-sharp symbol) and common time. The tempo is *Lively*. The music consists of eighth-note chords and eighth-note patterns.

Nº 276.—KINDNESS FOR EVER MAIR.

Gaelic.

Moderate.

Musical score for No. 276, featuring four staves. The top staff is in G major (indicated by a G-sharp symbol) and common time, starting with *mf*. The second staff is in C major (indicated by a C-sharp symbol) and common time. The third staff is in G major (indicated by a G-sharp symbol) and common time, starting with *p*. The fourth staff is in C major (indicated by a C-sharp symbol) and common time, also starting with *p*. The tempo is *Moderate*. The music includes various note values such as sixteenth and thirty-second notes, along with rests and dynamic markings like *cres.*

WHAT'S A' THE STEER, KIMMER?

"WHAT's a' the steer, kimmer?
What's a' the steer?"
"Charlie he is landed,
An', haith, he'll soon be here.
The win' was at his back, carle,
The win' was at his back;
I carena, sin' he's come, carle,
We were na worth a plack."

"I'm richt glad to hear't, kimmer,
Richt glad to hear't;
I've a guid braid claymore,
And for his sake I'll wear't.
Sin' Charlie he is landed,
We hae nae mair to fear;
Sin' Charlie he is come, kimmer,
We'll hae a jubilee year."

'TWAS NOT THE SONG, 'TWAS NOT THE DANCE.

Tune—"Kindness for evermair."

'TWAS not the song, 'twas not the dance,
That charm'd me in the pictur'd hall;
But 'twas the light of her whose glance
Awaken'd joy and love in all.
O! she was lovely as the spring,
When sun and song make glad the sky—
Fair as the young rose blossoming,
When summer's fresh'ning breath is nigh.

And like the first far streak of light,
That tells to morn of coming day,
So beam'd her eye, serenely bright,
A pure and holy, heav'ly ray!

And every word that trembling fell,
In softest music, from her tongue,
Appear'd as if, where angels dwell,
A minstrel angel raptur'd sung!

As dew of spring to flower of morn,
Or summer shower to leafy tree,
Or hope's bright ray to heart forlorn,
So her bright presence gladden'd me.

The music's fled, the dance is o'er,
The song has melted into air—
But round my heart, and in its core,
The fair one dwells that charm'd me there!

R. Chifillan.

WHAT WILL I DO GIN MY HOGGIE DEEP?

WHAT will I do gin my Hoggie deo?

My joy, my pride, my Hoggie!

My only beast, I had nae mae,

And vow but I was vogie!

The lee-lang nicht we watch'd the fauld,

Me and my faithfu' doggie;

We heard nocht but the roarin' linn,

Amang the braes sae scroggie:

But the houlet cried frae the castle wa',

The blitter frae the boggie,

The tod replied upon the hill—

I trembled for my Hoggie.

When day did daw, and cocks did craw,

The mornin' it was foggie;

An unco tyke lap owre the dyke,

And maist has killed my Hoggie!

Burns.

THE GOWDEN RING.

Tune—"He's dear to me tho' he's far frae me."

O whaur's the gowden ring?
An' whaur's the necklace rare?
An' whaur's the pretty velvet string,
To tie my raven hair, jo?
An' whaur the gloves, the gaudy gloves—
The silken gown sae fine?
An' whaur the bonnie flow'rs o' love,
Ye said wad a' be mine, jo?

When last we met, O think
On vows ye made to me!
Reca' the burnie's flow'ry brink,
Reca' the birken tree, jo!
Ye ken ye vow'd—I heard ye plead,
An' couldna say ye na—
O Jamie, hand my heavy head,
It's like to rend in twa, jo.

The ring, or necklace braw,
Nae mair to name I'll daur;
But whaur's the heart yo'wiled awa?—
O Jamie, tell me whaur, jo!
I'll hic me to the burnie side,
An' aye I'll seek it there;
I'll be the burnie's dowie bride,
An' never fash ye mair, jo.

I'll tell the burn my waes,
I'll tell the birken tree,
I'll kneel me on the gow'ny braes,
An' aye I'll pray for thee, jo:
An' to the bonnie moon I'll sing,
Beneath the birken tree,
An' I'll forget the gowden ring
Ye fausely promis'd me, jo!

P. Still.

Extracted from "Whistle-Binkie," by permission of the publisher, Mr. David Robertson.

Nº 277.—WHAT WILL I DO GIN MY HOGGIE DEE?

Moderately.

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top two staves are for voices (soprano and alto) and the bottom two staves are for piano. The key signature is common time (C). The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The piano part features sustained notes and chords. The vocal parts have melodic lines with some eighth-note patterns. The third staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*, and the fourth staff concludes with a dynamic of *f*.

Nº 278.—HE'S DEAR TO ME THO' HE'S FAR FRAE ME. *Gaelic.**Slow with expression.*

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top two staves are for voices (soprano and alto) and the bottom two staves are for piano. The key signature is common time (C). The piano part features sustained notes and chords. The vocal parts have melodic lines with eighth-note patterns. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as *p* and *f*.

Nº 279.—THE MILLER.

Lively.

The musical score for 'The Miller' (Nº 279) features three staves of music for two voices. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The vocal parts are separated by a brace. The music is marked 'Lively.' and includes dynamic markings 'mf' and 'eres. mf'.

Nº 280.—GIL MORICE.

(Old Ballad.)

Slow.

The musical score for 'Gil Morice' (Nº 280) features three staves of music for two voices. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The vocal parts are separated by a brace. The music is marked 'Slow.' and includes dynamic markings 'p', 'mf', and 'p'.

THE MILLER.

O MERRY may the maid be,
That marries wi' the miller,
For foul day and fair day,
He's aye bringing till her;
Has aye a penny in his purse
For dinner and for supper;
And gin she please, a guid fat cheese,
And lumps of yellow butter.

When Jamie first did woo me,
I speir'd what was his calling;
"Fair maid," says he, "O come and see,
Ye're welcome to my dwelling!"
Though I was shy, yet I could spy
The truth of what he told me,
And that his house was warm and couth,
And room in it to hold me.

Behind the door a bag of meal,
And in the kist was plenty
Of guid hard cakes his mither bakes,
And bannocks were na scanty:
A guid fat sow, a sleeky cow
Was standin' in the byre, O;
Whilst lazy pouss wi' mealy mou'
Was playin' at the fire, O.

"Guid signs are these," my mither says,
And bids me tak the miller;
For foul day and fair day,
He's aye bringing till her;
For meal and maut she does na want,
Nor ony thing that's dainty;
And noo and then a kecklin' hen
To lay her eggs in plenty.

Sir John Clerk, Bart.

GIL MORICE.

GIL MORICE was an erle's son,
His name it wax'd wide;
It was na for his great riches,
Nor yet his meikle pride,
But it was for a lady gay
That liv'd on Carron side.

"Whaur soll I get a bonnie boy
That will win hess and shonee;
That will gae to Lord Barnard's ha'
And bid his lady come?

And ye maun rin my errand, Willie,
And ye maun rin wi' speed;
When ither boys gang on their feet
Ye soll haes prancin' sted."

"Oh no! oh no! my maister dear!
I daur na for my life;
I'll no gae to the baund baron's
For to tryst furth his wife."

"My burd Willie, my boy Willie,
My dear Willie," he sayd,
"How can ye strive against the stream?
For I soll be obey'd."

* * * * *
And whan he cam to Barnard's yett,
Would neither chap nor ca';
But set his bent bow to his breast,
And lightly lap the wa'.

He wadna tell the man his errand,
Though he stood at the yett;
But straight unto the ba' he cam,
Whaur they were set at meat.

"Hail! hail! my gentle sire and dame!
My message winna wait;
Dame, ye maun to the guid green wood,
Before that it be late.

Ye're bidden tak this gay mantel,
'Tis a' gowd but the hem;

Ye maun gae to the guid green wood,
E'en by yoursel' alane.

And there it is, a silken sark,
Your ain han' sew'd the sleeve;
Ye maun gae speak to Gil Morice—
Speir nae hauld baron's leave."

The lady stamp'd wi' her fit,
And wink'd wi' her e'e;
But a' that she could say or do,
Forbidden he wadna be.

* * * * *
Then up and spak the baund baron,
An angry man was he;
He's tsaen the table wi' his fit,
Sae has he wi' his knee—
Till crystal cup and eazr dish,
In flinders he gart flee.

"Gae bring a robe o' your cleeding,
That hangs upon the pin;
And I'll gae to the guid green wood,
And speak wi' your lemane."

"O bide at hame, noo Lord Barnard,
I redd ye bide at hame;
Ne'er wytte a man for violence,
That ne'er wytte ye wi' name."

Gil Morice sat in guid green wood,
He whistled and he sang;
"O what means a' the folk comin'?
My mother tarries lang."

The baron to the green wood cam
Wi' meikle duele and care,
And there he spied Gil Morice
Kaimin' his yellow hair.

"Nae wonder, nae wonder, Gil Morice,
My lady loves you weel;
The fairest part o' my body
Is blacker than your heel."

Yet ne'er the less noo, Gil Morice,
For a' thy great beautie,
Yer so rue the day ye e'er was born;
That heid soll gae wi' me."

Then he has drawn his trusty brand,
And shait it on the strae,
And through Gil Morice' fair body
He gart cauld iron gae.

And he has taen Gil Morice' heid,
And set it on a speir;
The meanest man in a' his train,
Has gotten that heid to bear.

The lady, on the castle wa',
Belseld baith dale and down;
And there she saw Gil Morice' heid,
Cum traillin' to the town.

"Better I lo'e that bluidy heid,
Botand that yellow hair,
Than Lord Barnard and a' his lands,
As they lig here and there."

And synce she kis'd his bluidy cheek,
And synce his bluidy chin;
"O better I lo'e'd my son Morice
Than a' my kith and kin."

"Awa, awa, ye ill woman,
An ill death may ye dee;
Gin I had kenn'd he was your son,
He'd ne'er been slain by me."

I curse the hand that did the deed,
The heart that thocht the ill,
The feet that bore me wi' sic speed,
The comely youth to kill.

I'll aye lament for Gil Morice,
As gin he were my ain;
I'll ne'er forget the dreary day,
On which the youth was slain."

N.B.—When sung, the last two lines of each Verse to be repeated—1st and 12th excepted.

O SAW YE MY FAITHER?

"O saw ye my faither, or saw ye my mither,
Or saw ye my true love John?"
"I saw na your faither, I saw na your mither,
But I saw your true love John."

It's now ten at nicht, and the stars gie nae licht,
And the bells they ring ding dang;
He's met wi' some delay, that causes him to stay,
But he will be here ere lang."

The surly auld carle did naething but snarl,
And Johnnie's face it grew red;
Yet though he often sigh'd, he ne'er a word replied,
Till a' were asleep in bed.

Then up Johnnie rose, and to the door he goes,
And gently tirded at the pin,

The lassie takin' tent, unto the door she went,
And she open'd and lat him in.

"And are ye come at last! and do I hold you fast!
And is my Johnnie true?"

"I hae nae time to tell, but sae lang's I like myself,
Sae lang soll I like you."

"Flee up, flee up, my bonnie gray cock,
And craw when it is day;
And your neck shall be like the bonnie beaten gowd,
And your wings o' the siller gray."

The cock proved fause, and untrue he was,
For he crew an hour owre soon:
The lassie thocht it day when she sent her love away,
And it was but a blink o' the moon.

THE CAULDRIFE WOOER.

Tune—"Bung your eye in the morning."

THERE cam a young man to my daddie's door,
My daddie's door, my daddie's door;
There cam a young man to my daddie's door,
Cam seeking me to woo.
And wow! but he was a braw young lad,
A brisk young lad, and a braw young lad,
And wow! but he was a braw young lad,
Cam seeking me to woo.

But I was baking when he cam,
When he cam, when he cam;
I took him in and gied him a scone,
To thowe his frozen mou'.
And wow! &c.

I set him in aside the bink;
I gied him bread and ale to drink;
But ne'er a blythe styme wad he blink,
Until his wame was fu'.
And wow! &c.

"Gae, get you gane, you cauldrie wooer,
Ye sour-looking cauldrie wooer!"

I straightway show'd him to the door,
Saying, "Come nae mair to woo."
And wow! &c.

There lay a deukdub before the door,
Before the door, before the door;
There lay a deukdub before the door,
And there fell he, I trow!
And wow! &c.

Oot cam the guidman, and high he shouted;
Oot cam the guidwife, and laigh she louted;
And a' the toun-neebors were gather'd about it;
And there lay he, I trow!
And wow! &c.

Then oot cam I, and sneer'd and smil'd;
"Ye cam to woo, but ye're a' beguiled;
Ye've fa'n i' the dirt, and ye're a' befyled;
We'll hae nae mair o' you!"

And wow! but he was a braw young lad,
A brisk young lad, and a braw young lad,
And wow! but he was a braw young lad,
Cam seeking me to woo.

Nº 281. - O SAW YE MY FAITHER?*

Lively but not too quick.

Musical score for 'O SAW YE MY FAITHER?' featuring two staves. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. Dynamics include *p*, *cres.*, and *f*. Measure 4 contains a fermata over the bass clef staff.

Continuation of the musical score for 'O SAW YE MY FAITHER?'. The top staff begins with a dynamic *cres.* followed by *p*. The bottom staff has a dynamic *p*. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Nº 282. - THE BRISK YOUNG LAD. (Bung your eye in the morning).

Lively.

Musical score for 'THE BRISK YOUNG LAD.' featuring two staves. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music includes dynamics *mf*, *f*, and *mf*. Measures 4 and 5 show a transition with different harmonic patterns.

Continuation of the musical score for 'THE BRISK YOUNG LAD.'. The top staff shows a dynamic *f*. The bottom staff has a dynamic *f*. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Continuation of the musical score for 'THE BRISK YOUNG LAD.'. The top staff begins with a dynamic *mf*. The bottom staff has a dynamic *f*. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Final continuation of the musical score for 'THE BRISK YOUNG LAD.'. The top staff shows a dynamic *cres.* The bottom staff has a dynamic *f*. The music concludes with eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

* FIRST TIME PUBLISHED - (FOR THE OTHER TUNE WITH SAME TITLE, SEE PAGE 30)

Nº 283.—SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Lively.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8

Nº 284.—ALLAN WATER.

Slowly.

1
2
3
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5
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11
12
13
14
15
16

THE WARY CHIEL.

Tune—"Sir John Malcolm."

THEY wad gie me a wife yeastreen,
Without my will—against my will;
They entled wi' a winsome quean
To trap a wary chiel like me.
O had I been a silly fool,
Fast wad I been upon the breer;
For free and pawky was the lass,
And witnessess she had to swear.

It's no a joke to marry folk,
Wha want na wives—wha want na wives;
There's mair nor me that canna dree
The safest tether a' their lives.

I heard them laugh, when I ran aff
An' left them a—the bride an' a:
But deil may care; I weel can spare
To gie them mair than ae gaffaw.

I ance was ewre the lugs in love,
When daft and young—when daft and young;
But how I play'd the turtle-dove,
Shall ne'er be sung—shall ne'er be sung.
And though I'm safe, and draw my breath
Wi' freedom noo—wi' freedom noo;
I fear I may, some luckless day,
Still tine my precious liberty!

George Jaap.

From "Whistle-Binkie," by permission of the publisher, Mr. David Robertson.

BY ALLAN STREAM I CHANC'D TO ROVE.

Tune—"Allan Water."

By Allan stream I chanc'd to rove,
While Phœbus sank beyond Bentledi,
The winds were whisp'ring through the grove,
The yellow corn was waving ready;
I listen'd to a lover's sang,
And thought on youthful pleasures many;
And aye the wild-wood echoes rang—
"O, dearly do I love thee, Annie!"

O, happy be the woodbine bower;
Nae nightly bogle mak it eerie;
Nor ever sorrow stain the hour,
The place and time I met my dearie!

Her head upon my throbbing breast,
She, sinking, said, "I'm thine for ever!"
While mony a kiss the seal imprest,
The sacred vow, we ne'er should sever.

The haunt o' spring's the primrose brae;
The simmer joys the flocks to follow;
How cheerie, through her short'ning day,
Is autumn in her weeds o' yellow!
But can they melt the glowing heart,
Or chain the soul in speechless pleasure,
Or through each nerve the rapture dart,
Like meeting her, our bosom's treasure?

Burns.

SLEEP'ST THOU OR WAK'ST THOU?

Tune—"Deil tak the warks."

SLEEP'ST thou or wak'st thou, fairest creature?
 Rosy morn now lifts his eye,
 Numbering ilka bud which Nature
 Waters wi' the tears of joy.
 Now through the leafy woods,
 And by the reeking floods,
 Wild Nature's tenants freely, gladly stray:
 The lintwhite in his bower
 Chants o'er the breathing flower;
 The laverock to the sky
 Ascends wi' sangs o' joy,
 While the sun and thou arise, to bless the day.

Phobus gilding the brow of morning,
 Banishes ilk darksome shade,
 Nature gladdening and adorning;
 Such to me my lovely maid.
 When absent frae my fair,
 The murky shades o' care
 With starless gloom o'er cast my sullen sky;
 But when, in beauty's light,
 She meets my ravish'd sight—
 When through my very heart
 Her beaming glories dart—
 O'tis then I wake to life, to light, and joy.

Burns.

HARDYKNUTE.

O STATELY stopt he east the wa',
 And stately stopt he west;
 Full seventy years he now had seen,
 With scarce seven years of rest.

He liv'd when Briton's breach of faith,
 Wrought Scotland mickle wae;
 And aye his sword tauld, to their cost,
 He was their deadly fae.

High on a hill his castle stood,
 Wi' halls and tow'rs a-hicht,
 And guidly chambers, fair to see,
 Whaur he lodg'd mony a knight.

* * * * *

The king of Norse, in summer tide,
 Puff up wi' power and might,
 Landed in fair Scotland the isle,
 Wi' mony a hardy knicht.

The tidings to our guid Scots king
 Cam as he sat at dine,
 Wi' noble chiefs in brave array,
 Drinkin' the bluid-red wine.

"To horse, to horse, my royal liege,
 Your faes stand on the strand;
 Full twenty thousand glitt'rin' spears,
 The king of Norse commands."

"Go, little page, tell Hardyknute,
 That lives on hill sae hie,
 To draw his sword, the dread of faes,
 And hasten and follow me."

The little page flew swift as dart
 Flung by his master's arm;

"Come down, come down, Lord Hardyknute,
 And redd your king fwe harm."

Then red, red grew his dark broun cheeks,
 Sae did his dark broun broo;
 His looks grew keen, as they were wont
 In dangers great to do.

He's tuen a horn as green as grass,
 And gien five sounds sae shrill,
 That trees in green-wood shook thereat,
 Sae loud rang ilka hill.

His sons, in manly sport and glee,
 Had pass'd that summer's morn,
 When low down in a grassy dale,
 They heard their father's horn.

"That horn," quoth they, "ne'er sounds in
 peace,
 We've ither sport to bide;"
 And sune they hied them up the hill,
 And sune were at his side.

"Late, late yestreen, I thought in peace
 To end my lengthen'd life;
 My age might weel excuse my arm,
 Frae manly feats o' strife.

But noo that Norse does proudly boast,
 Fair Scotland to inthral,
 It's ne'er be said of Hardyknute,
 He fear'd to fecht or fall.

Farewell, my dame, sae peerless guid,"
 And took her by the hand,
 "Fairer to me in age you seem,
 Than maids for beauty fum'd.

My youngest son shall here remain,
 To guard these stately tow'rs,
 And shut the silver bolt that keeps
 Sae fast your painted bow'rs."

* * * * *

To join his king a-doun the hill
 In haste his march he made,
 While, playin' pibrochs, minstrels meet
 Afore him stately strude.

Lang did they rage, and fecht full fierce,
 Wi' little skath to man;
 But bluidy, bluidy was the field,
 Or that lang day was done!

In thraws of death, wi' wallow'd cheek,
 All panting on the plain,
 The fainting corps of warriors lay,
 Ne'er to rise again:

Ne'er to return to native land;
 Nae mair wi' blythesome sounds
 To boast the glories of the day,
 And shaw their shining wounds.

On Norway's coast, the widow'd dame
 May wash the rocks wi' tears;
 May lang look owre the shipless seas,
 Before her mate appears!

Let Scots, while Scots, praise Hardyknute,
 Let Norse the name aye dread;
 Aye how he faucht—aft how he spair'd—
 Sall latest ages read.

Lady Wardlaw.
(Published 1719.)

N^o 285.—DEIL TAK THE WARS.
Slowly with expression.

N^o 286.—HARDYKNUTE.*

(The battle of Largs)

Moderate.

* THIS FINE SET OF THIS OLD BALLAD TUNE, HAS NOT BEEN HITHERTO PUBLISHED—IT IS SOMETIMES SUNG TO.
AND IS WELL ADAPTED FOR, MICHAEL BRUCE'S POPULAR BALLAD—"SIR JAMES THE BOSS!"

Nº 287. - WHEN THE KING COMES O'ER THE WATER.*

Slow.

mf *piu piano.* *cres. e piu rit.* *tempo.*

rall.

Nº 288. - STU MO RUN. (Thou art my love). Gaelic.

Plaintive.

mf *rit.*

p

p *p* *p* *rit.*

* THE IRISH CLAIM THIS TUNE UNDER THE TITLE "THE CAVALCADE OF THE BOYNE" OR "BOYNE WATER" - IT SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN COMMON TO BOTH COUNTRIES.

WHEN THE KING COMES OWRE THE WATER.

(Jacobite song.)

I MAY sit in my wee croo house,
 At the rock and the reel to toil fu' dreary;
 I may think on the day that's game,
 And sigh and sab till I grow weary.
 I ne'er could brook, I ne'er could brook,
 A foreign loon to own or flatter;
 But I will sing a rантин' sang,
 That day our king comes owre the water.

O gin I live to see the day,
 That I hae begg'd, and begg'd frae heaven,
 I'll fling my rock and reel away,
 And dance and sing frae morn till even:
 For there is ane I winna name,
 That comes the beengin' byke to scatter;
 And I'll put on my bridal goun,
 That day our king comes owre the water.

I hae seen the guid auld day,
 The day o' pride and chieftain's glory,
 When royal Stuarts bare the sway,
 And ne'er heard tell o' Whig nor Tory.
 Though lyart be my locks and gray,
 And eild has crook'd me doun—what matter?
 I'll dance and sing ae ither day,
 The day our king comes owre the water.

A curse on dull and drawling Whig,
 The whinin', rantin', low deceiver,
 Wi' heart sae black, and look sae big,
 And cantin' tongue o' clish-ma-claver!
 My father was a guid lord's son,
 My mother was an earl's daughter;
 And I'll be Lady Keith again,
 That day our king comes owre the water.

Ascribed to Lady Keith.

RED, RED IS THE PATH TO GLORY!

Tune—"stu mo run."

RED, red is the path to glory!
 See you banners floating high!
 O, my Geordie, death's before ye!
 Turn and hear my boding sigh.
 Joy of my heart, Geordie agam!*

Joy of my heart, 'stu mo run!†

Turn and see thy tartan plaidie,
 Rising o'er my breaking heart;
 O my bonnie Highland laddie,
 Wae was I, with thee to part.
 Joy of my heart, &c.

But thou bleeds—O bleeds thou, beauty?
 Swims thy eye in woe and pain?

* "My own."

† "Thou art my love."

Child of honour! child of duty!
 Shall we never meet again?
 Joy of my heart, &c.

Yes, my darling, on thy pillow,
 Soon thy heart shall easy lie;
 Soon, upon the bounding billow,
 Shall thy war-worn standard fly.
 Joy of my heart, &c.

Then, again thy tartan plaidie,
 Then, my bosom free from pain,
 Shall receive my Highland laddie:
 Never shall we part again.
 Joy of my heart, &c.

Dr. Couper.

THE MAID OF GLENCONNEL.

Tune—"Island of Mull."

THE pearl of the fountain, the rose of the valley,
 Are sparkling and lovely, are stainless and mild;
 The pearl sheds its ray 'neath the dark water gaily.
 The rose opes its blossoms to bloom on the wild.
 The pearl and the rose are the emblems of Mary,
 The maid of Glenconnel, once lovely and gay;
 A false lover wo'd her—ye damsels be wary—
 Now scath'd is the blossom, now dimm'd is the ray.

You've seen her, when morn brightly dawned on the mountain,
 Trip blythely along, singing sweet to the gale;
 At noon, with her lambs, by the side of yon fountain;
 Or wending, at eve, to her home in the vale.
 With the flowers of the willow-tree blent are her tresses,
 Now, woe-worn and pale, in the glen she is seen,
 Bewailing the cause of her rueful distresses,—
 How fondly he vow'd—and how false he has been!

Munro.

THE HIGHLAND WIDOW'S LAMENT.

OH, I am come to the Low Country,
 Ochon, ochon, ochrie, O!
 Without a penny in my purse
 To buy a meal to me, O.

 It was na sae in the Hielan' hills,
 Ochon, ochon, ochrie, O!
 Nae woman in the country wide
 Sae happy was as me, O!

 For there I had a score o' kye,
 Ochon, ochon, ochrie, O!
 Feeding on yon hill sae high,
 And giving milk to me, O.

 And there I had three score o' yowes,
 Ochon, ochon, ochrie, O!
 Skipping on yon bonnie knowes,
 And casting woo' to me, O.

I was the happiest o' the clan,
 Sair, sair may I repine, O!
 For Donald was the bravest man,
 And Donald he was mine, O!

 Till Charlie he cam owre at last,
 Sae far to set us free, O;
 My Donald's arm was wanting then,
 For Scotland and for me, O.

 Their waefu' fate what need I tell?
 Richt to the wrang did yield, O!
 My Donald and his country fell
 Upon Culloden field, O!

 Ochon, ochon, oh, Donald, oh!
 Ochon, ochon, ochrie, O!
 Nae woman in this world wide
 Sae wretched now as me, O!

Burns.

Nº 289.—THE ISLAND OF MULL.* (The maid of Glenconnell.)
Plaintive but not too slow.

Musical score for 'The Island of Mull' in G major, 6/8 time. The score consists of four systems of music, each with two staves: treble and bass. The first system starts with a dynamic of p . The second system begins with mf . The third system includes dynamics $cres$ and mf . The fourth system ends with rit .

Nº 290.—THE HIGHLAND WIDOW'S LAMENT. Gaelic.
Slow and very mournfully.

Musical score for 'The Highland Widow's Lament' in G major, common time. The score consists of two systems of music, each with two staves: treble and bass. The first system starts with a dynamic of p . The second system starts with f .

* THIS TUNE IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN COMPOSED BY ONE OF THE EARLS OF EGLINTON.

Nº 291.— THE WINTER IT IS PAST.

Slowly.

1st System: *p*, *p*

2nd System: *rit.*, *mf*

3rd System: *p*

Nº 292.— MORAG.*

With tender expression.

Gaelic.

1st System: *p*, *rit.*, *mf*

2nd System: *p*

3rd System: *p*

* MARION (THIS WAS A FAVORITE TUNE OF BURNS'S)

THE WINTER IT IS PAST.

THE winter it is past, and the summer's come at last,
And the small birds sing in ev'ry tree;
The hearts of these are glad, but mine is very sad,
For my true love is parted frae me.

The rose upon the breer, by the water runnin' clear,
May have charms for the linnet and the bee;
Their little loves are blest, and their little hearts at rest,
But my true love is parted frae me.

My love is like the sun, that in the sky does run,
For ever so constant and true;
But his is like the moon, that wanders up and doon,
And every month it is new.

All you that are in love, and cannot it remove,
I pity the pains you endure;
For experience makes me know, that your hearts are full of woe,
A woe that no mortal can cure.

WHA IS SHE THAT LO'ES ME?

Tune—"Morag."

O WHA is she that lo'es me,
And has my heart a-keeping?
O sweet is she that lo'es me,
As dews o' summer weeping,
In tears the rose-buds steeping!
O that's the lassie o' my heart,
My lassie ever dearer;
O that's the queen o' womankind,
And ne'er a ane to peer her.

If thou shalt meet a lassie
In grace and beauty charming,
That e'en thy chosen lassie—
Erewhile thy breast sae warming—
Had ne'er sic powers alarming:
O that's the lassie o' my heart,
My lassie ever dearer;
O that's the queen o' womankind,
And ne'er a ane to peer her.

If thou hadst heard her talking,
And thy attentions plighted,
That ilka body talking,
But her, by thee is slighted;
And if thou art delighted:
O that's the lassie o' my heart,
My lassie ever dearer;
O that's the queen o' womankind,
And ne'er a ane to peer her.

If thou hast met this fair one;
When frae her thou hast parted—
If every other fair one,
But her, thou hast deserted—
And thou art broken-hearted:
O that's the lassie o' my heart,
My lassie ever dearer;
O that's the queen o' womankind,
And ne'er a ane to peer her.

Burns.

THE DREAM.

I DREAM'D I lay where flowers were springing,
 Gaily in the sunny beam;
 List'ning to the wild birds singing,
 By a falling, crystal stream:
 Straight the sky grew black and daring;
 Through the woods the whirlwinds rave;
 Trees with aged arms were warring
 O'er the swelling, drumlie wave.

Such was my life's deceitful morning,
 Such the pleasures I enjoy'd:
 But lang or noon, loud tempests storming
 A' my flow'ry bliss destroy'd.
 Though fickle fortune has deceiv'd me—
 She promis'd fair, and perform'd but ill—
 Of mony a joy and hope bereav'd me,
 I bear a heart shall support me still.

(Composed when 17 years of age.)

Burns

FRENNET HA.

WHEN Frennet castle's ivied walls
 Through yellow leaves were seen;
 When birds forsook the sunless boughs,
 And bees the faded green;
 Then Lady Frennet, vengefu' dame,
 Did wander frae the ha',
 To the wild forest's dewie gloom,
 Among the leaves that fa'.
 Her page, the swiftest of her train,
 Had clamb a lofty tree,
 Whose branches to the angry blast,
 Were sougning mournfullie;
 He turned his een towards the path,
 That near the castle lay,
 Where guid Lord John and Rothiemay,
 Were ridin' doon the brae.
 Swift darts the eagle frae the sky,
 When prey beneath is seen;
 As quickly he forgot his hold,
 And perch'd upon the green.
 "Oh! hie thee, hie thee, lady gay,
 Frae this dark wood awa,
 Some visitors of gallant mien,
 Are hastin' to the ha'."
 Then round she row'd her silken plaid,
 Her feet she dinna spare,
 Until she left the forest skirts,
 A lang bow-shot and mair.

"O whaur, O whaur, my guid Lord John,
 O tell me whaur you ride?
 Within my castle wa' this nicht
 I hope you mean to bide.

Kind nobles will ye but alicht,
 In yonder bower to stay;
 Saft ease shall teach you to forget
 The hardness of the way."
 "Forbear entreaty, gentle dame;
 How can we here remain?
 Fu' weel you ken your husband dear
 Was by our father slain.

The thochts of which, wi' fell revenge,
 Your angry bosom swell:
 Enrag'd you've sworn that blood for blood
 Should this black passion quell."
 "O fear not, fear not, guid Lord John,
 That I will you betray;
 Or sue requital for a debt
 Which nature canna pay.

Bear witness, a' ye pow'rs on high,
 Ye lights that igin to shine,
 This nicht shall prove the sacred cord,
 That knits your faith and mine."
 The lady slee, wi' honey'd words,
 Entic'd thir youths to stay;
 But morning sun ne'er shone upon
 Lord John nor Rothiemay.

N^o 293.—THE DREAM.**Moderate.*

Tempo.

Tempo.

N^o 294.—FRENNET HA' **

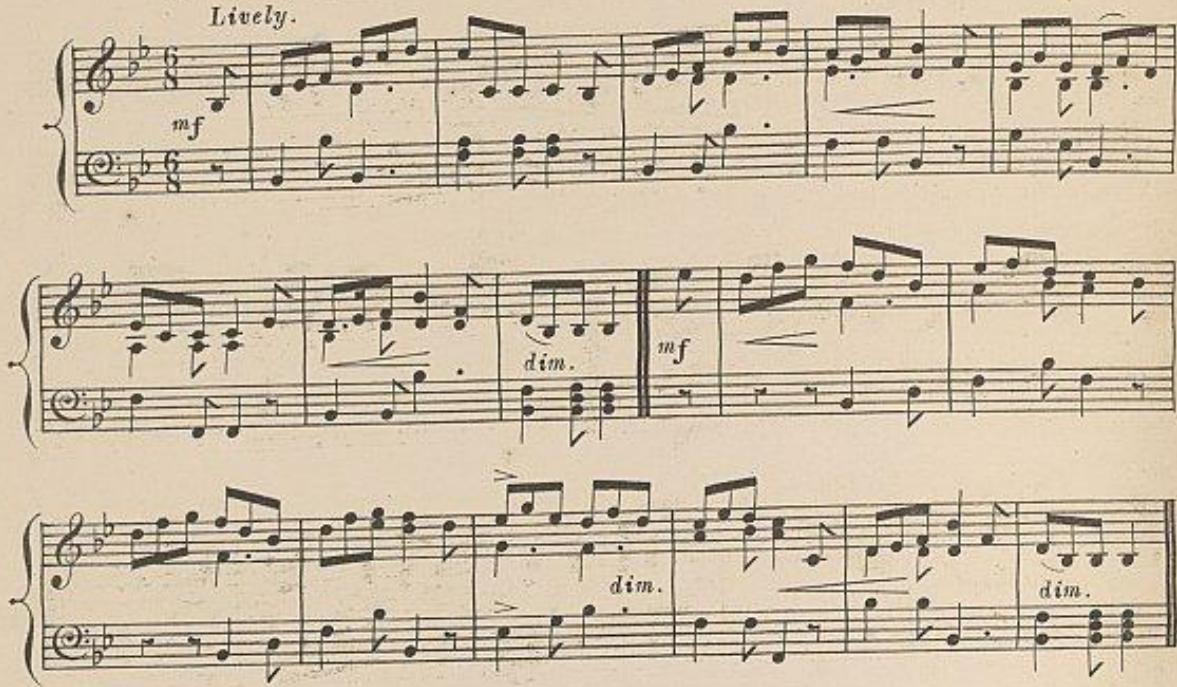
(Old Ballad)

Slow.

* THE SECOND PART OF THIS TUNE SOMEWHAT RESEMBLES THE FAVOURITE IRISH AIR "THE GROVES OF BLARNEY"

** CORRUPTION OF "FRENCHHAUGHT HALL"

No. 295.—I'LL MAK YOU FAIN TO FOLLOW ME.

Lively.

No. 296.—O WILLIE WAS A WANTON WAG.

Moderate.

I'LL MAK YOU FAIN TO FOLLOW ME.

As late by a sodger I happen'd to pass,
I heard him a-courtin' a bonnie young lass:
"My hinnie, my life, my dearest," quo' he,
"I'll mak ye be fain to follow me."

"Gin I were to follow a poor sodger lad,
My friends wad be angry, my minnie be mad;
A laird or a lord they were fitter for me—
I'll never be fain to follow thee."

"O come wi' me, dearest, and I'll mak you glad,
Wi' share o' my supper, and share o' my bed;
At sound o' the drum to range fearless and free,
I'll gar ye be fain to follow me.

Of care or of sorrow no sodgers know,
In mirth do we march, and in joy do we go;
Between sweet St. Johnston and bonnie Dundee,
Wha wadna be fain to follow me?

O what heart but leaps when it lists to the fife!
Ilk tuck o' the drum is a new lease o' life;
We reign on the earth, and we rule on the sea—
A queen might be fain to follow me."
Her locks they were broun, and her een they were blue,
Her looks were sae blythe, but her words they were few—
The lads o' Dumfries stood a' starin' dumb,
When sweet Jenny Primrose follow'd the drum.

THE TRYSTIN' TREE.

Tune—"O, Willie was a wanton wag."

We sat beneath the trystin' tree,
The bonnie dear auld trystin' tree,
Whaur Harry tauld in early youth,
His tender tale o' love to me.
An' walth o' wedded happiness
Has been our blessed lot sinsyne,
Though foreign lands, lang twenty years,
Hae been my Harry's hame an' mine.

Wi' gratefu' glow at ilka heart,
An' joyfu' tears in ilka e'e,
We sat again, fond lovers still,
Beneath the bonnie trystin' tree.

We gaz'd upon the trystin' tree,
It's branches spreadin' far an' wide,
An' thocht upon the bonnie bairns
That blest our blythe bit ingle-side.

The strappin' youth wi' martial mien,
The maiden mild wi' gowden hair;
They pictur'd what oursels had been,
When first we fondly trysted there.
Wi' gratefu' glow at ilka heart,
An' joyfu' tears in ilka e'e,
We blest the hour that e'er we met
Beneath the dear auld trystin' tree.

E. Conolly.

CRADLE SONG.

BALOO-LOO, lammie; now baloo my dear;
 Now, baloo-loo, lammie, ain minnie is here:
 What ails my wee bairnie? what ails it this nicht?
 What ails my wee lammie? is bairnie no richt?

Baloo-loo, lammie; now baloo, my dear;
 Does wee lammie ken that its daddie's no here?
 Ye're rockin' fu' sweetly on mammie's warm knee,
 But daddie's a-rockin' upon the saut sea.

Now hush-a-ba, lammie; now hush-a, my dear;
 Now hush-a-ba, lammie, ain minnie is here;
 The wild wind is ravin', and mammie's heart's sair;
 The wild wind is ravin', and ye dinna care.

Sing baloo-loo, lammie; sing baloo my dear,
 Sing baloo-loo, lammie, ain minnie is here;
 My wee bairnie's dozin', it's dozin' now fine,
 And oh! may its wauk'nin' be blyther than mine.

Baroness Nairne.

JEANIE'S BLACK E'E.

Tune—"Cauld frosty morning."

THE sun raise sae rosy, the gray hills adorning;
 Light sprang the laverock and mounted sae hie;
 When true to the tryst o' blythe May's dewie morning,
 My Jeanie cam linkin' owre the green lea.
 To mark her impatience,
 I crap 'mang the braikens;
 Aft, aft to the kent gate she turn'd her black e'e;
 Then lying down dowylie,
 Sigh'd by the willow tree,
 "Ha me mohatel na dousku me."†

Then saft through the green birks I sta' to my jewel,
 Streik'd on spring's carpet aneath the saugh tree:
 "Think na, dear lassie, that thy Willie's been cruel,"—
 "Ha me mohatel na dousku me."

† "I am asleep, do not waken me."

"Wi' love's warm sensations,
 I've mark'd your impatience,
 Hid 'mang the braikens, I lang watch'd your black e'e:
 You're no sleepin', pawkie Jean;

Open tha'e lovely e'en;"—
 "Ha me mohatel na dousku me."

Bright is the whin's bloom, ilka green knowe adorning,
 Sweet is the primrose bespangled wi' dew;
 Yonder comes sweet Peggy to welcome May morning;
 Dark waves her haffet locks owre her white brow;

O! light she's dancin' keen,
 On the smooth gow'ny green,
 Barefit and kilted half up to the knee;
 While Jeanie is sleepin' still,
 I'll rin and sport my fill;"—
 "I was asleep, but ye've waken'd me!"

Macneil.

Nº 297.—CRADLE SONG.

Slow.

Nº 298.—CAULD FROSTY MORNING.*

Slow.

* THIS FINE OLD TUNE IS CLAIMED BY THE IRISH, AND SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS, WHO CALL IT "THA MI MO GHADAL" OR "I AM ASLEEP" (ILLUS: TO JOHNSON'S MUSEUM)

No. 299.—CRAIGIE BURN WOOD.

Slow with expression.

Musical score for No. 299, Craigie Burn Wood, featuring three systems of piano music. The score is in common time (indicated by '8'). The first system starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second system begins with *cres.* and ends with *dim.*. The third system begins with *mf*.

No. 300.—O! ARE YE SLEEPING MAGGIE?

Slow and plaintively.

Musical score for No. 300, O! Are Ye Sleeping Maggie?, featuring three systems of piano music. The score is in common time (indicated by 'C'). The first system starts with a dynamic of *p*. The second system begins with *p*. The third system begins with *cres.* and ends with *rall.*

SWEET FA'S THE EVE ON CRAIGIE-BURN.

Tune—"Craigie-burn-wood."

SWEET fa's the eve on Craigie-burn,
And blythe awakes the morrow;
But a' the pride o' spring's return
Can yield me nocht but sorrow.

I see the flow'rs and spreading trees,
I hear the wild birds singing;
But what a weary wight can please,
When care his bosom's wringing?

Fain, fain would I my griefs impart,
Yet dare na for your anger;
But secret love will break my heart,
If I conceal it langer.

If thou refuse to pity me,
If thou shalt love anither,
When yon green leaves fade frae the tree,
Around my grave they'll wither!

Burns.

O, ARE YE SLEEPIN', MAGGIE?

"MIRK and rainy is the nicht;
There's no a star in a' the carry;
Lightnings gleam athwart the lift,
The drivin' win' has winter's fury.

O, are ye sleepin', Maggie?
O, are ye sleepin', Maggie?
Let me in, for loud the linn
Is roarin' owre the warlock craigie!

Fearfu' sougbs the bourtree bank,
The rifted wood roars wild and drearie;
Loud the iron yett does clank;
And cry o' houlets maks me eerie.
O, are ye sleepin', Maggie? &c.

Aboon my breath I daurna speak,
For fear I rouse your waukrie deddy;
Cauld's the blast upon my cheek;
O rise, rise, my bonnie leddy!

O, are ye sleepin', Maggie?" &c.

She opt the door; she let him in;
He cuist aside his dreepin' plaidie;
"Blaw your warst, ye rain and win',
Since, Maggie, noo I'm in aside ye.
Noo, since ye're waukin', Maggie,
Noo, since, ye're waukin', Maggie,
What care I for houlet's cry,
For bourtree bank, or warlock craigie?"

Gannahill.

O WILT THOU THINK ON ME, WILLIE?

Tune—“The languor of love.”

AGAIN the breeze blows through the trees;
 The flow'rs bloom by the burn, Willie;
 Gay spring is seen in fairy green.
 The year nae mair shall mourn, Willie.
 The tender buds hang on the woods,
 An' lowly slaethorn tree, Willie;
 Its blossom spreads, nor cauld blast dreads,
 But may be nipt like me, Willie.

The frien'less bare is chas'd nae mair,
 She whids alang the lea, Willie;
 Through dewy show'rs the lav'rock tow'rs,
 An' sings, but not for me, Willie.
 When far frae thee, a' nature's charms,
 What pleasure can they gie, Willie?
 My spring is past, my sky o'ercast;
 It's sleepless nichts wi' me, Willie.

Silent and shy, they now gae bye
 That used to speak wi' me, Willie;
 Nae tale, nae sang, the hale day lang.—
 It's a' for lovin' thee, Willie.
 Wi' wily art ye wan my heart,
 That heart nae mair is free, Willie;
 Then, O! be kin', sin' now it's thine,—
 I had nae mair to gie, Willie.

But vain I've pled, for thou hast wed
 A wealthier bride than me, Willie;
 Now nought can heal the wound I feel,
 But lay me doon and dee, Willie.
 Fareweel ye braces and happier days!
 By crystal-winding Cree, Willie;
 When owre my grave the green grass waves,
 O wilt thou think on me, Willie?

Nicholson.

THE WINTER HAS SET IN, LADS.

Tune—“Cawder Fair.”

THE winter has set in, lads, but what care we for frost,
 Its snawy doublet, icy trews, its croighle or its hoast?
 For I opine we can contrive to brew wi' little din
 A cup, tho' ne'er sae cauld without, will mak us warm
 within.

Then, kimmer, tak the pint stoup, and bring it reamin' ben,
 “This moment is our ain, for the neist,—we dinna ken.”
 And rax me owre your haun, man, my auld, my trusty frien';
 May the warst o' a' our days be bye,—the days that we hae
 seen.

What though our way in life through the brambles may hae
 been,
 Yet here and there a rose 'mang the prickles we hae seen.
 We a' hae had our troubles, sirs, but wherefore should we fret?—
 In spite o' a' that's come and gane, we're here to tell them yet.
 And sae we'll aye keep up our hearts, though fortune whiles
 may jar—
 There never was an ill but there might hae been a waur;
 As lang's we hae our health and our cantie wifie's smile,
 We've something left to sweeten life, and licht'en a' our toil.

Wm. Finlay.

Extracted from "Whistle-Binkie," by permission of the publisher, Mr. David Robertson.

N^o 301.—THE LANGOUR OF LOVE.*Slow.*

Gaelic.

Musical score for 'The Langour of Love' in G major, common time. The score consists of four systems of music for voice and piano. The vocal line is in soprano C-clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass F-clef. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *cres.*, and *rit.*. The vocal part features eighth-note patterns and grace notes.

N^o 302.—CAWDER FAIR.*Lively.*

Musical score for 'Cawder Fair' in G major, common time. The score consists of two systems of music for voice and piano. The vocal line is in soprano C-clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass F-clef. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, and *cres.*. The vocal part features sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes.

Nº 303.—BONNIE GEORGE CAMPBELL. (Old Ballad).
Slow and mournfully.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top two staves are for the voice, and the bottom staff is for the piano. The key signature is A major (one sharp), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The vocal parts begin with eighth-note chords. The piano part features sustained notes and eighth-note chords. Measure 4 includes dynamics: 'cres.' above the piano staff and 'mf' below the vocal staves. Measures 5 and 6 show more complex vocal entries with sixteenth-note patterns. The vocal parts end with a melodic line consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Nº 304.—HODGART'S DELIGHT.
Moderate.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top two staves are for the voice, and the bottom staff is for the piano. The key signature is A major (one sharp), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The vocal parts begin with eighth-note chords. The piano part features sustained notes and eighth-note chords. Measure 4 includes a dynamic 'p' (piano) above the piano staff. Measures 5 and 6 show more complex vocal entries with sixteenth-note patterns. The vocal parts end with a melodic line consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes.

BONNIE GEORGE CAMPBELL.

HIGH upon Hielands and laigh upon Tay,
Bonnie George Campbell rode out on a day;
He saddled, he bridled, and gallant rode he,
And hame cam his guid horse, but never cam he.

Doun cam his mother dear, greetin' fu' sair;
And out cam his bonnie wife, wringing her hair,—
“The meadow lies green, and my corn is unshorn,
My barn is to build, and my baby's unborn!”

Saddled and bridled and booted rode he,
A plume in his helmet, a sword at his knee;
But toom cam his saddle, all bloody to see,
Oh hame cam his guid horse, but never cam he!

THE PRIDE O' LOCHER-SHAW.

Tune—“Hodgart's delight.”

O LEEZE me on the bonnie lass
That I lo'e best of a';
O leeze me on my Marion,
The pride o' Locher-Shaw.
O weel I like my Marion,
For love blinks in her e'e;
An' she has vow'd a solemn vow,
She lo'es na ane but me.

The flow'rs grow bonnie on the bank,
Whaur doun the waters fa';
The birds sing bonnie in the bow'r,
Whaur red, red roses blaw.

An' there wi' blythe and lightsome heart,
When day has clos'd his e'e,
I wander wi' my Marion,
Wha lo'es na ane but me.

Sic love as mine an' Marion's,
O may it never fa'!
But bloom aye like the fairest flow'r,
That grows in Locher-Shaw.
My Marion I'll ne'er forget
Until the day I dee;
For she has vow'd a solemn vow,—
She lo'es na ane but me.

Robert Allan.

THE FLOWERS ARE FAIR.

THE sun is setting on sweet Glengarry,
 (The flowers are fair, and the leaves are green.)
 O bonnie lassie, ye maun be my dearie,
 (And the rose is sweet in the dew at e'en.)
 Doun you glen ye never will weary,
 (The flowers are fair, and the leaves are green.)
 Bonnie lassie, ye maun be my dearie,
 (And the rose is sweet in the dew at e'en.)
 Birds are singing fu' blythe and cheerie,
 (The flowers are fair, and the leaves are green.)

Bonnie lassie, on bank sae brierie,
 (And the rose is sweet in the dew at e'en.)
 In yonder glen there's naething to fear ye,
 (The flowers are fair, and the leaves are green.)
 Ye canna be sad, ye canna be eerie,
 (And the rose is sweet in the dew at e'en.)
 The water is wimplin' by fu' clearly,
 (The flowers are fair, and the leaves are green.)
 Oh! ye shall ever be my dearie,
 (And the rose is sweet in the dew at e'en.)

Robert Allan.

UNA OF ULVA.

SURE many a maiden whose love-vows are plighted,
 Oft droops and decays when by false lover slighted:
 So Una of Ulva gave vent to her anguish,
 When left upon Scarba by Iver to languish!
 The wild waves roar
 Round Scarba's shore;
 The sea-birds soar,
 And wing the storm:
 Thwart lurid skies
 Red lightning flies,
 Black clouds arise
 In awful form!

To Mid-Lorn's bleak mountains false Iver resorted;
 Ere long, the fair Maid of Dunolly he courted;
 Despite of her kindred, the treacherous rover
 Escaped with his captive to Kerrara over.

The Maid off-borne,
 He laughs to scorn
 The Chief of Lorn,
 And clansmen brave.
 Far, far from home,
 Now fain to roam,
 He braves the foam,
 And trusts the wave.

How swift to the vortex the galley is gaining!—
 But ah! 'tis in vain, ye stout rowers, your straining!
 In the dread Corrievrechan engulph'd is that rover,
 Who to Una of Ulva had proved a false lover!—

The wild waves roar
 Round Scarba's shore;
 The sea-birds soar,
 And wing the storm:
 Thwart lurid skies
 Red lightning flies,
 Black clouds arise
 In awful form!

Nº 305.—THE FLOWERS ARE FAIR.

Moderate.

The score for No. 305 features two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and common time (C), with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and common time (C), also with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music begins with a piano dynamic (p), followed by a crescendo (cres.) and a diminuendo (dim.). A mezzo-forte dynamic (mf) follows. The bottom staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

Nº 306.—UNA OF ULVA.

*Rather slow with expression.**Gaelic.*

The score for No. 306 is in a 'Gaelic' style. It consists of four staves, each in common time (6/8). The top two staves use a treble clef, and the bottom two use a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music includes dynamic markings such as 'mf', 'p', and 'piu rit.'. The tempo is marked as 'Tempo.' in the first section. The fourth staff concludes with a forte dynamic (f) and a 'dime piu rit.' instruction.

N^o 307.— MAGGIE LAUDER.*Lively.*

Sheet music for Maggie Lauder, No. 307. The music is in common time, key of C major (two sharps). It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'mf'. The second staff has a dynamic 'eres.' in the middle. The third staff starts with a dynamic 'f'.

N^o 308.— MACGILCHRIST'S LAMENT.*Gaelic.**Moderate.*

Sheet music for Macgilchrist's Lament, No. 308. The music is in common time, key of C major (one sharp). It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. Dynamics include 'p', 'mf', and 'p' again. The third staff ends with a dynamic 'piu rit.'

MAGGIE LAUDER.

Wha wadna be in love
 Wi' bonnie Maggie Lauder?
 A piper met her gaun to Fife,
 And speir'd what wast they ca'd her;—
 Right scornfully she answer'd him,
 "Begone you hallanshaker!
 Jog on your gate, you bladderskate,
 My name is Maggie Lauder."

"Maggie," quo' he, "and by my bags,
 I'm fidgin' fain to see thee;
 Sit down by me, my bonnie bird,
 In troth I winna steer thee:
 For I'm a piper to my trade,
 My name is Rob the Ranter;
 The lasses loup as they were daft,
 When I blaw up my chanter."

"Piper," quo' Meg, "hae ye your bags?
 Or is your drone in order?
 If ye be Rob, I've heard of you,
 Live you upo' the border?"

The lasses a', baith far and near,
 Hae heard o' Rob the Ranter;
 I'll shake my fit wi' richt guid will,
 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 owre the green,
 For brawly could she frisk it.
 "Weel dune!" quo' he—"Play up!" quo' she;
 "Weel bobb'd!" quo' Rob the Ranter;
 "Tis worth my while to play indeed,
 When I haec sic a dancer."

"Weel hae you play'd your part," quo' Meg.
 "Your cheeks are like the crimson;
 There's name in Scotland plays sae weel,
 Since we lost Habbie Simpson.
 I've liv'd in Fife, baith maid and wife,
 These ten years and a quarter;
 Gin ye should come to Anster Fair,
 Speir ye for Maggie Lauder."

*Generally ascribed to Francis Semple,
 (of Beltrees.)*

THE LINNET.

Tune—"Macgilchrist's lament."

CHAUNT no more thy roundelay,
 Lovely minstrel of the grove;
 Charm no more the hours away
 With thy artless tale of love.
 Chaunt no more thy roundelay,
 Sad it steals upon mine ear;
 Leave, O leave thy leafy spray,
 Till the smiling morn appear.

Light of heart thou quicst thy song,
 As the welkin's shadows lour;
 Whilst the beetle wheels along,
 Humming to the twilight hour.
 Not like thee, I quit the scene
 To enjoy night's balmy dream;
 Not like thee, I wake again,
 Smiling with the morning beam.

Allan.

SAW YE NAE MY PEGGY?

SAW ye nae my Peggy,
Saw ye nae my Peggy,
Saw ye nae my Peggy,
Coming owre the lea?
Sure a finer creature
Ne'er was form'd by Nature,
So complete each feature,
So divine is she!

O! how Peggy charms me;
Every look still warms me;
Every thought alarms me;
Lest she lo'e na me.
Peggy doth discover
Nought but charms all over:
Nature bids me love her;
That's a law to me.

Who would leave a lover,
To become a rover?
No, I'll ne'er give over,
Till I happy be.
For since love inspires me,
As her beauty fires me,
And her absence tires me,
Nought can please but she.

When I hope to gain her,
Fate seems to detain her;
Could I but obtain her,
Happy would I be.
I'll lie down before her,
Bless, sigh, and adore her,
With faint looks implore her,
Till she pity me.

TULLOCHGORUM.

"COME, gie's a sang," the lady cried,
"And lay your disputes all aside,
What signifies't for folks to chide
For what's been done before them?
Let Whig and Tory a' agree,
Whig and Tory, Whig and Tory,
Whig and Tory a' agree,
To drop their Whig-mig-morum;
Let Whig and Tory a' agree,
To spend the nicht in mirth and glee,
And cheerfu' sing alang wi' me
The reel of Tullochgorum.

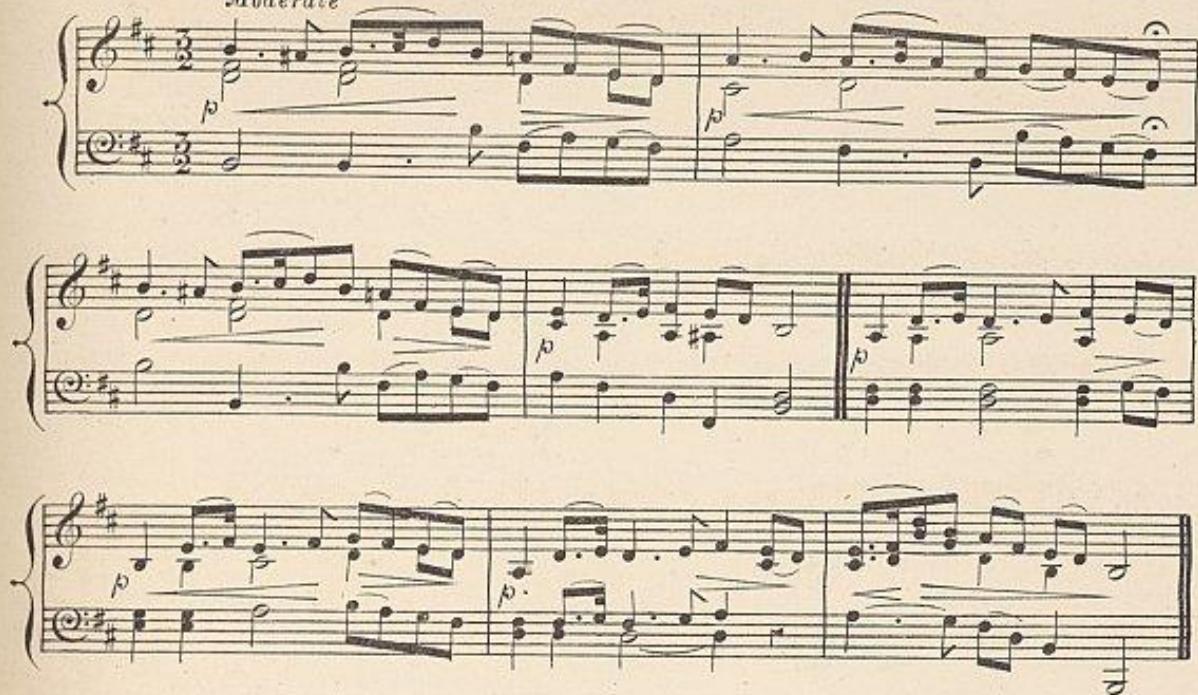
O, Tullochgorum's my delight,
It gars us a' in ane unite,
And ony sumph that keeps up spite,
In conscience I abhor him.
Blythe and merry we'll be a',
Blythe and merry, blythe and merry,
Blythe and merry we'll be a',
And mak a cheerfu' quorum;
Blythe and merry we'll be a',
As lang as we hae breath to draw,
And dance, till we be like to fa',
The reel of Tullochgorum.

There needs na be sae great a phrase,
Wi' dringin' doll Italian lays,
I wadna gie our ain strathspeys,
For hauf-a-hunder score o' them.
They're dowf and dowie at the best,
Dowf and dowie, dowf and dowie,
They're dowf and dowie at the best,
Wi' a' their variorum;
They're dowf and dowie at the best,
Their *allegros*, and a' the rest,
They canna please a Highland taste,
Compar'd wi' Tullochgorum.

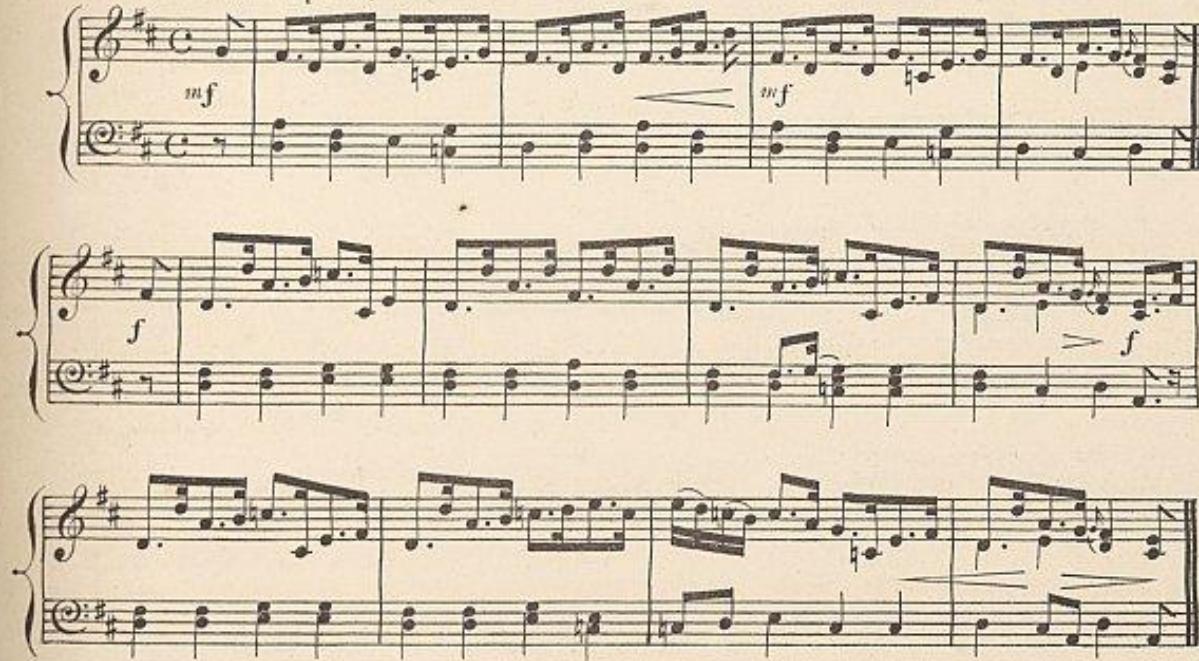
Let warldly minds themselves oppress
Wi' fears o' want, and double cess;
And sullen sets themselves distress
Wi' keeping up decorum.
Shall we sae sour and sulky sit,
Sour and sulky, sour and sulky,
Shall we sae sour and sulky sit,
Like auld Philosophorum?
Shall we sae sour and sulky sit,
Wi' neither sense, nor mirth, nor wit,
Nor ever rise to shake a fit
At the reel of Tullochgorum?"

Rev. John Skinner.

Nº 309.—SAW YE NAE MY PEGGY.

Moderate

Nº 310.—TULLOCHGORUM.

With spirit.

N^o 311.—THE FLOWER O' DUNOON.**Not too slow.*

Sheet music for 'The Flower o' Dunoon'. The music is in 2/4 time, key of G major. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The first two staves begin with a piano dynamic (p). The third staff begins with a forte dynamic (f). The music features various note heads, stems, and rests. Measure 10 includes dynamics: 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'dim.' (diminuendo). Measure 11 includes dynamics: 'cres e rit.' (crescendo and ritardando) and 'dim.' (diminuendo). Measure 12 includes dynamics: 'cres.' (crescendo) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte).

N^o 312.—THE BRAES O' KILLIECRANKIE.

Gaelic.

Sheet music for 'The Braes o' Killiecrankie'. The music is in 2/4 time, key of G major. It consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The first two staves begin with a mezzo-forte dynamic (mf). The third staff begins with a forte dynamic (f). The music features various note heads, stems, and rests. Measure 10 includes dynamics: 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'p' (piano), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). Measure 11 includes dynamics: 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'p' (piano), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). Measure 12 includes dynamics: 'p' (piano), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte).

* THIS TUNE IS EVIDENTLY A MODERN COMPOSITION.

BLUE-EYED ANNE.

Tune—"The flower of Dunoon."

NINE times bleak winter's cranreuch snell
 Despoiled o' bloom the daisied lea;
 And nine times has the primrose pale
 Spread round the dells of Coir-in-t-shee,
 Since, where Mountstuart's dusky grove
 Waves o'er yon foaming distant sea,
 I blushing own'd my youthful love,
 And blue-eyed Anne reprov'd na me.
 Wha then wad think our joys could fade?
 Love's dearest pleasures a' we knew;
 And not a cloud was seen to shade
 The blissful scenes young fancy drew.

But scowling tempests soon o'ercast
 Our azure skies and summer sea—
 I've borne misfortune's rudest blast,
 Yet blue-eyed Anne still smiles on me.
 Now safe retir'd, no more I'll stray
 Ambition's faithless path alang,
 But calmly spend the careless day
 Dunoon's green winding vales amang:
 And aft I'll climb this hoary pile,
 When spring revives each flower and tree,
 To view yon sweet sequester'd isle,
 Where blue-eyed Anne first smil'd on me.

Angus Fletcher.

THE BRAES O' KILLIECRANKIE.

"WHAUR hae ye been sae braw, lad?"
 Whaur hae ye been sae brankie, O?
 Whaur hae ye been sae braw, lad?
 Cam ye by Killiecrankie, O?"
 "An ye had been whaur I hae been,
 Ye wadna been sae cantie, O;
 An ye had seen what I hae seen
 On the braes o' Killiecrankie, O."
 "Whaur hae ye been, &c."

"I've faught at land, I've faught at sea,
 At hame I faught my auntie, O;
 But I met the devil and Dundee,
 On the braes o' Killiecrankie, O!"
 "Whaur hae ye been, &c."
 "The bauld Piteur fell in a fur,
 And Claverse gat a clankie, O;
 Or I had fed an Athol gled,
 On the braes o' Killiecrankie, O."

Fragment of an old song, with additions by Burns.

LOUDON'S BONNIE WOODS AND BRAES.

Tune—"The Earl of Moira's welcome."

"LOUDON's bonnie woods and braes,
 I maun lea' them a', lassie;
 Wha can thole when Britain's faes
 Would gie Britons law, lassie?
 Wha would shun the field of danger?
 Wha frae fame would live a stranger?
 Now when freedom bids avenge her,
 Wha would shun her ca', lassie?
 Loudon's bonnie woods and braes,
 Hae seen our happy bridal days,
 And gentle hope shall soothe thy waes
 When I am far awa, lassie."

"Hark! the swelling bugle sings,
 Yielding joy to thee, laddie;
 But the dolef' bugle brings
 Waefu' thoughts to me, laddie.
 Lanely I may climb the mountain,
 Lanely stray beside the fountain,

Still the weary moments countin',
 Far frae love and thee, laddie:
 Owre the gory fields of war,
 Where vengeance drives his crimson car,
 Thou'l maybe fa', frae me afar,
 And nane to close thy o'e, laddie."

"Oh, resume thy wonted smile!
 Oh, suppress thy fears, lassie!
 Glorious honour crowns the toil
 That the soldier shares, lassie;
 Heaven will shield thy faithful lover,
 Till the vengeful strife is over;
 Then we'll meet, nae mair to sever,
 Till the day we dee, lassie;
 Midst our bonnie woods and braes,
 We'll spend our peaceful happy days,
 As blythe's yon lightsome lamb that plays
 On Loudon's flow'ry lea, lassie."

Lannahill.

CAM YE BY ATHOL?

CAM ye by Athol, lad wi' the philabeg,
 Doun by the Tummel, or banks of the Garry?
 Saw ye our lads, wi' their bonnets and white cockades,
 Leaving their mountains to follow Prince Charlie?
 Follow thee, follow thee, wha wadna follow thee?
 Lang hast thou lov'd and trusted us fairly!
 Charlie, Charlie, wha wadna follow thee?
 King of the Highland hearts, bonnie Prince Charlie.
 I hae but ae son, my brave young Donald,
 But if I had ten they should follow Glengarry;

Health to M'Donald and gallant Clan-Ronald,
 For these are the men that will die for their Charlie.
 Follow thee, follow thee, &c.
 I'll to Lochiel and Appin, and kneel to them;
 Doun by Lord Murray and Roy of Kildarie;
 Brave Mackintosh he shall fly to the field wi' them;
 They are the lads I can trust wi' my Charlie.
 Follow thee, follow thee, wha wadna follow thee?
 Lang hast thou lov'd and trusted us fairly!
 Charlie, Charlie, wha wadna follow thee?
 King of the Highland hearts, bonnie Prince Charlie.

Hogg.

Nº 313.—THE EARL OF MOIRA'S WELCOME.*

Moderate with expression.

Nº 314.—CAM YE BY ATHOL?

Moderate.

* "LOUDON'S BONNIE WOODS AND BRAES" (COMPOSED BY D. NO INTYRE.)

Nº 315.—PUT THE GOWN UPON THE BISHOP.

Lively.

Sheet music for 'Put the Gown upon the Bishop'. The music is in common time, key of C major. It consists of two systems of four staves each. The top staff has a treble clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The first system starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second system begins with a dynamic of *crs.*, followed by *p* and *crs.* The music features various eighth and sixteenth note patterns with grace notes.

Nº 316.—MOORLAND BALLAD.

Gaelic.

Slow with great expression.

Sheet music for 'Moorland Ballad'. The music is in common time, key of C major. It consists of four systems of four staves each. The top staff has a treble clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The dynamics include *p*, *mf*, and *dim.*. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns with grace notes, typical of traditional Gaelic folk music notation.

THENIEL MENZIES' BONNIE MARY.

Tune—"Put the gown upon the bishop."

In comin' by the brig o' Dye,
 At Darlet we a blink did tarry;
 As day was dawin' in the sky,
 We drank a health to bonnie Mary;
 Theniel Menzies' bonnie Mary.

 Her een sae bright, her brow sae white,
 Her haffet locks as brown's a berry;
 And aye they dimpled w' a smile,

The rosy cheeks o' bonnie Mary;
 Theniel Menzies' bonnie Mary.

 We lap and danc'd the lee-lang day,
 Till piper lads were wae and weary;
 But Charlie gat the spring to pay,
 For kissin' Theniel's bonnie Mary;
 Theniel Menzies' bonnie Mary.

Burns.

BONNIE STRATHNAVER!

Tune—"Moorland ballad."

BONNIE Strathnaver! Sutherland's pride!
 With thy stream softly flowing, and mead spreading wide;
 O bonnie Strathnaver! where now are the men
 That peopled with gladness thy green-mantled glen?
 Bonnie Strathnaver! green-mantled glen,
 Bonnie Strathnaver! where are thy men?

 Bonnie Strathnaver! Sutherland's pride!
 O how sweet is the breath of the barks on thy side;
 But where is the blue smoke that curl'd from thy glen,
 When thy lone hills were dappled with dwellings of men?
 Bonnie Strathnaver! &c.

Bonnie Strathnaver! tearful to tell
 Are the harsh deeds once done in thy bonnie green dell!
 When to rocks of the cold blastful ocean were driv'n,
 The men on thy green turf walks who had thriv'n;
 Bonnie Strathnaver! &c.

When the brave lad and light-tripping maid,
 Look'd their last on the hills where their infancy stray'd;
 When the grey drooping sire and the old hirpling dame,

Were chas'd from their hearths by the fierce spreading flame.
 Bonnie Strathnaver! &c.

 Bonnie Strathnaver! Sutherland's pride!
 Wide, wide is the ruin that is spread on thy side;
 The bramble now climbs o'er the old ruin'd wall,
 And the green fern is rank in the tenantless hall.
 Bonnie Strathnaver! &c.

 Bonnie Strathnaver! Sutherland's pride!
 Loud now is the "baa" of the sheep on thy side;
 But the pipe, and the song, and the dance are no more,
 And gone the brave clansmen that trod thy green floor.
 Bonnie Strathnaver! &c.

Bonnie Strathnaver! Sutherland's pride!
 O vain are the tears that I weep on thy side;
 The praise of the bard is the meed of the glen,
 But where is the charm that can bring back the men?
 Bonnie Strathnaver! green-mantled glen,
 Bonnie Strathnaver! where are thy men?

*Professor Blaikie,
 (of Edinburgh.)*

O, WAT YE WHA'S IN YON TOUN.

Tune—"I'll gang nae mair to yon toun."

O, wat ye wha's in yon toun,
 Ye see the c'enin' sun upon?
 The fairest maid's in yon toun,
 That c'enin' sun is shinin' on.

Now haply doun yon gay green shaw,
 She wanders by yon spreadin' tree;
 How blest ye flow'rs that round her blaw,
 Ye catch the glances o' her e'e.
 O wat ye wha's, &c.

How blest ye birds that round her sing,
 And welcome in the bloomin' year!
 And doubly welcome be the spring,
 The season to my Lucy dear!
 O wat ye wha's, &c.

The sun blinks blythe on yon toun,
 And on yon bonnie braes of Ayr:
 But my delight in yon toun,
 And dearest bliss, is Lucy fair.
 O wat ye wha's, &c.

O sweet is she in yon toun,
 The sinkin' sun's gaen doun upon;
 A fairer than's in yon toun,
 His settin' beam ne'er shone upon.
 O, wat ye wha's, &c.

If angry fate be sworn my foe,
 And suff'rin' I am doom'd to bear,
 I'll careless quit aught else below,
 But spare me—spare me, Lucy dear.
 O, wat ye wha's, &c.

For while life's dearest blood is warm,
 Ae thought frae her shall ne'er depart;
 And she—as fairest is her form—
 She has the truest, kindest heart.

O, wat ye wha's in yon toun,
 Ye see the c'enin' sun upon?
 The fairest maid's in yon toun,
 That c'enin' sun is shinin' on.

Burns.

MY MITHER'S AYE GLOWRIN' OWRE ME.

Tune—"A health to Betty."

My mither's aye glowrin' owre me,
 Though she did the same before me;
 I canna get leave
 To look at my love,
 Or else she'd be like to devour me.

 Richt fain wad I tak your offer,
 Sweet sir—but I'll tyne my tocher;
 Then, Sandy, ye'll fret,
 And wyte your puir Kate,
 Whene'er ye keek in your toom coffer.

For though my faither has plenty
 Of siller, and plenishin' dainty;
 Yet he's unco swuir
 To twine wi' his gear;
 And sae we had need to be tenty.

 O tutor my parents wi' caution,
 Be wily in ilka motion;
 Brag weel o' your lan',
 And there's my leal han',
 Win them, I'll be at your devotion.

Ramsay.

Nº 317.— I'LL GANG NAE MAIR TO YON TOUN.*

Lively.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a melody line with eighth-note patterns and dynamic markings 'mf' and 'v'. The bottom staff is also in common time with a key signature of one sharp, providing harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

Nº 318.— A HEALTH TO BETTY.**

Lively.

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in common time with a key signature of one sharp, featuring a melody line with dynamic markings 'p', 'f', 'mf', and 'mf'. The middle staff is also in common time with a key signature of one sharp, showing a harmonic line with dynamic markings 'cres.' and 'mf'. The bottom staff is in common time with a key signature of one sharp, providing harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

* "O, WAT YE WHA'S IN YON TOUN?"

** "MY MITHER'S AYE GLOWRIN' OWRE ME!"

N^o 319.—CROMLET'S LILT.

(Old Ballad).

Slow and mournfully.

The musical score for N^o 319—CROMLET'S LILT. The score consists of three staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The Soprano and Alto parts are in common time, while the piano part is in 2/4 time. The vocal parts are mostly in common time throughout the piece.

N^o 320.—THE SCOTTISH LULLABY.*Slowly.*

The musical score for N^o 320—THE SCOTTISH LULLABY. The score consists of three staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The Soprano and Alto parts are in common time, while the piano part is in 2/4 time. The vocal parts are mostly in common time throughout the piece.

* [OR CHONLECK'S] **THIS TUNE WAS SELECTED BY THE REV: WM. CEDDES IN 1672 FOR ONE OF THE HYMNS IN HIS "SAINTS' RECREATION"
NOTES TO JOHNSON'S MUSEUM P. 187. —

CROMLET'S LILT.

SINCE all thy vows, false maid,
Are blown to air,
And my poor heart betray'd
To sad despair;
Into some wilderness
My grief I will express,
And thy hard-heartedness,
Oh, cruel fair!

Have I not graven our loves
On ev'ry tree
In yonder spreading grove,
Though false thou be?
Was not a solemn oath
Plighted betwixt us both,
Thou thy faith, I my troth,
Constant to be?

Some gloomy place I'll find,
Some doleful shade,
Where neither sun nor wind
E'er entrance had.

Into that hollow cave
There will I sigh and rave,
Because thou dost behave
So faithlessly.

Wild fruit shall be my meat,
I'll drink the spring;
Cold earth shall be my seat;
For covering
I'll have the starry sky
My head to canopy,
Until my soul on high
Shall spread its wing.

I'll have no funeral fire,
No tears for me;
No grave do I desire,
Nor obsequie:
The courteous red-breast, he
With leaves will cover me,
And sing my elegy
With doleful voice!

BALOO, BALOO, MY WEE WEE THING.

Tune—“The Scottish lullaby.”

BALOO, baloo, my wee wee thing,
O softly close thy blinkin' e'e!
Baloo, baloo, my wee wee thing,
For thou art doubly dear to me.
Thy daddy now is far awa
A sailor laddie owre the sea;
But Hope aye hechts his safe return
To you, my bonnie lamb, an' me.

Baloo, baloo, my wee wee thing,
O softly close thy blinkin' e'e!
Baloo, baloo, my wee wee thing,
For thou art doubly dear to me.

Thy face is simple, sweet, an' mild,
Like ony simmer c'enin' fa';
Thy sparklin' e'e is bonnie black;
Thy neck is like the mountain snaw.

Baloo, baloo, my wee wee thing,
O softly close thy blinkin' e'e!
Baloo, baloo, my wee wee thing,
For thou art doubly dear to me.
O but thy daddie's absence lang,
Might break my dowie heart in twa,
Wert thou na left a dawtit pledge,
To steal the eerie hours awa.

Gall.

THE SAILOR'S WIFE'S SONG.

Tune—"Wet is the night and cold."

OH! weary long this lonely night,
 And dowie dark the starless skies, [the starless skies.]
 Like my poor heart that hath no light,
 But comes from my beloved's eyes, [my beloved's eyes.]
 And thine, dear babe, in lightest sleep, [lightest sleep.]
 Unbroken as the summer's deep.

Roll on, thou cold and stilly hours,
 Roll on like waves that gently fan [that gently fan]
 The morning with her honied flowers!
 When leaves grow brighter, ev'ry one, [brighter, ev'ry one.]
 And the soft air like silver bells, [silver bells.]
 Sings in the broom that gems our dells.

I hear the gentle rush of wings—
 I see the light of wand'ring stars, [of wand'ring stars.]
 And many a budding hope upsprings,
 Glitt'ring with gowden dots and bars; [gowden dots and
 bars.]
 But ah! woe's me, 'tis in my mind, [in my mind.]
 A peopled world, where all are blind.
 And now, ah! now the vision fades,
 The colours fly—the lights are gone, [the lights are gone.]
 The inmates hang their weary heads,
 Their features freeze—are turn'd to stone; [they are turn'd
 to stone.]
 Alas, alas! my baby boy! [baby boy!]
 Awake and give thy mother joy.

W. B. Sangster.

N.B.—The repeated words, within brackets, are intended for singing only.

FAREWELL, O SWEET HOPE!

FAREWELL, O sweet hope! I have wept thee in sadness,
 Thy bright star illumin'd life's gloomiest day;
 It rose on my soul like an angel of gladness,
 And smil'd the dark clouds of misfortune away.

In youth ev'ry prospect by pleasure was bounded,
 And joy was the portion that destiny gave;
 'Twas pure as the lake by the mountains surrounded,
 And warm as the sun-beam that dane'd on its wave.

Thy visions were transient as mists of the morning;
 They shone on my sight like the rainbow of eve;
 And the first tear of sorrow proclaim'd the sad warning,
 Those visions were sent to betray and deceive.

Nº 321.—WET IS THE NIGHT AND COLD.

Gaelic.

Slow and mournfully.

Musical score for 'Wet is the Night and Cold.' The score consists of four staves of music for voice and piano. The top two staves are for the voice, and the bottom two are for the piano. The key signature is A major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as slow and mournfully. The vocal part begins with a melodic line, and the piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *rall.* (rallentando).

Nº 322.—FAREWELL O SWEET HOPE.

Gaelic.

Slow.

Musical score for 'Farewell O Sweet Hope.' The score consists of four staves of music for voice and piano. The top two staves are for the voice, and the bottom two are for the piano. The key signature is A major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as slow. The vocal part features a melodic line with sustained notes and grace notes, while the piano part provides harmonic support with chords and sustained notes. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano) for the final chord.

Nº 323.— MY LOVE IS LOST TO ME.

Slow and with expression.

Sheet music for 'My Love is Lost to Me.' The music is written for voice and piano. The vocal part is in common time, treble clef, and G major. The piano part is in common time, bass clef, and G major. The music consists of four staves of musical notation. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, *rall.*, *cres.*, and *p*.

Nº 324.— HOLLIN GREEN HOLLIN.

(Border Melody).

Slow and pathetic.

Sheet music for 'Hollin Green Hollin' (Border Melody). The music is written for voice and piano. The vocal part is in common time, treble clef, and G major. The piano part is in common time, bass clef, and G major. The music consists of two staves of musical notation.

O, WERE I ON PARNASSUS' HILL.

Tune—"My love is lost to me."

O, WERE I on Parnassus' hill,
Or had of Helicon my fill,
That I might catch poetic skill,
To sing how dear I love thee!
But Nith maun be my Muse's well,
My Muse maun be thy bonnie sel',
On Corsineon I'll glower and spell,
And write how dear I love thee.

Then come, sweet Muse, inspire my lay;
For, a' the lee-lang simmer's day,
I could na sing, I could na say,
How much, how dear I love thee.

I see thee dancing ower the green,
Thy waist sae jimp, thy limbs sae clean,
Thy tempting lips, thy roguish een—
By heaven and earth, I love thee!

By night, by day—a-field, at hame—
The thoughts o' thee my breast inflame!
And aye I muse and sing thy name—
I only live to love thee.
Though I were doom'd to wander on,
Beyond the sea, beyond the sun,
Till my last weary sand was run,
Till then—and then I love thee.

Burne.

HOLLIN, GREEN HOLLIN.

ALONE in greenwood must I roam,
Hollin, green hollin!
The shade of green leaves is my home,
Birk and green hollin!

Where nought is seen but boundless green,
Hollin, green hollin!
And spots of far blue sky between,
Birk and green hollin!

The wand'rer needs no costly dome,
Hollin, green hollin!
Where'er he rests to him is home,
Birk and green hollin!

A weary head soft pillow finds,
Hollin, green hollin!
Where leaves fall green in summer winds,
Birk and green hollin!

From man, and works of man, exiled,
Hollin, green hollin!
With beasts joint-tenant of the wild,
Birk and green hollin!

Enough for them—enough for me,
Hollin, green hollin!
To live at large with liberty,
Birk and green hollin!

James Douglas of Cavers.

TO SPEAK TO ME O' SIC A THING.

Tune—"The glen of copsewood."

To speak to me o' sic a thing, indeed ye are na blate, sir!
 I often wonder what ye mean—ye plague me air' and late, sir;
 And though I aye deny ye, still ye winna let me be, sir;
 Weel, mind, it's just to humour ye, I let ye sit wi' me, sir.

The little table we maun set atween us a' the nicht, sir,
 And I shall hae a can'lle there to gie us pleasant licht, sir;
 But ye're to keep your distance, noo, an' dinna mak sae free, sir.
 Sin' it's only just to humour ye, I let ye visit me, sir.

Or should there neither boord nor licht come you an' me between, sir,
 Ye'll keep your arms frae 'bout my neck, nor on my shouther lean, sir;
 We shall, at least, hae seats apiece—I'll no sit on your knee, sir;
 An', mind, it's just to humour ye, if ye get a kiss o' me, sir.

*Robert White.**Extracted from "Whistle-Binkie," by permission of the publisher, Mr. David Robertson.*

THE MARTYR'S STANE.

WHEN the sun gaes owre the hill at e'en,
 An' a' to rest are gane,
 It's then that I sae waefu' sit,
 Beside the Martyr's stane.

It's then the tear comes in my e'e,
 As I sing the sweet psalm tune;
 But there's nane to join the melodie,
 But blythe angels aboon.

Oh! wae to thee, fell Claverhouse,
 To thine, an a' the lave!
 Thou hast made me, a widow, sit
 Beside a bluidy grave.

* * * * *
 My three sweet bairns, my bonnie bairns,
 Ye yet may live to see
 Far better days in dear Scotland,
 Than is ordain'd for me!

Cameronian Fragment.

Nº 325.—THE GLEN OF COPSEWOOD.

Lively.

Gaelic.

Nº 326.—THE MARTYR'S STANE.

Very mournfully.

No. 327. — CARRICK'S RANT.*

(Dinna think bonnie lassie).

Moderate with expression.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a common time signature and a key signature of one sharp. It features a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff is for the piano, also in common time, providing harmonic support with chords and bass notes. The piano part includes dynamic markings like *mf* and *p*.

Slowly and tenderly.

No. 328. — GLENOGIE.

(Old Ballad).

Moderate.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a common time signature and a key signature of one sharp. It features a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff is for the piano, also in common time, providing harmonic support with chords and bass notes. The piano part includes dynamic markings like *mf*, *p*, and *rit.*

* (OR "CLUNIE'S REEL") STENHOUSE IN HIS NOTES TO JOHNSON'S "MUSEUM" (P. 78.) IS VERY POSITIVE ABOUT THIS TUNE BEING MERELY A STRATHSPEY VERSION OF "MARY SCOTT" (No. 85. PAGE 43. OF THIS COLLECTION), WHILE GOW IN HIS "REPOSITORY" STATES EXACTLY THE REVERSE. THE LATTER OPINION IS MORE LIKELY TO BE THE CORRECT ONE. —

O, DINNA THINK, BONNIE LASSIE.

Tune—"Carrieck's rant."

"O DINNA think, bonnie lassie, I am gaun to leave thee;
 Dinna think, bonnie lassie, I am gaun to leave thee;
 Dinna think, bonnie lassie, I am gaun to leave thee;
 I'll tak a stick into my han', and come agin and see thee."

"Far's the gate ye hae to gang; dark's the nicht and eerie;
 Far's the gate ye hae to gang; dark's the nicht and eerie;
 Far's the gate ye hae to gang; dark's the nicht and eerie;
 O stay this nicht wi' me, my love, and dinna gang and leave
 me."

"It's but a nicht and hauf a day that I will leave my
 dearie;
 But a nicht and hauf a day that I will leave my dearie;

But a nicht and hauf a day that I will leave my dearie;
 Whene'er the sun gaes west the loch, I'll come again and see
 thee."

"Waves are risin' owre the sea; winds blaw loud and fear me;
 Waves are risin' owre the sea; winds blaw loud and fear me;
 While the winds and waves do roar, I am wae and drearie,
 And gin ye lo'e me, as ye say, ye winna gang and leave me."

"O never mair, bonnie lassie, will I gang and leave thee;
 Never mair, bonnie lassie, will I gang and leave thee;
 Never mair, bonnie lassie, will I gang and leave thee;
 E'en let the world gang as it will, I'll stay at hame and cheer
 thee."

Macneil.

GLEN OGIE.

THRESCORE o' nobles rade up the King's ha',
 But bonnie Glenogie's the flower o' them a';
 Wi' his milk-white steed and his bonnie black e'e,
 "Glenogie, dear mither, Glenogie for me!"

"O haud your tongue, dochter, ye'll get better than he."
 "O say na sae, mither, for that canna be;
 Though Drumlie is richer, and greater than he,
 Yet if I maun tak him, I'll certainly dee."

* * * * *
 "There is, Glenogie, a letter for thee,
 O there is, Glenogie, a letter for thee;"

The first line he look'd at, a licht lauch lauch'd he,
 But, ere he read through it, tears blinded his e'e.

When he cam to Glenfeldy's door, little mirth was there,
 And bonnie Jean's mither was tearin' her hair;
 "Ye're welcome, Glenogie, ye're welcome!" said she,
 "Ye're welcome, Glenogie, your Jeanie to see."

Pale and wan was she, when Glenogie gaed ben,
 But rosy red grew she whene'er he sat doun;
 She turn'd awa her head, but the smile was in her e'e,
 "O binna fear'd, mither, I'll maybe no dee!"

MY LOVE HAS FORSAKEN ME.

My love has forsaken me;
 Ken ye for why?
 Because he has flocks and herds,
 And nane hae I.
 Whether I get him, whether I get him,
 Whether I get him or no;
 I care na three fardins,
 Whether I get him or no.
 Alas! that e'er poortith
 On leal hearts should fa';
 For love it turns cauldrie,
 And soon flies awa.
 Whether I get him, &c.

The fairest o' maidens,
 If poor they may be,
 Will aft sit fu' waefu',
 Wi' the tear in their e'e.
 Whether I get him, &c.
 He vow'd, and he promis'd,
 And I did believe;
 But, since that he's faithless,
 'Tis folly to grieve,
 Whether I get him, whether I get him,
 Whether I get him or no;
 I care na three fardins,
 Whether I get him or no.

First verse old, the others by Robert Ffillan.

LEEZIE LINDSAY.

"WILL ye gang to the Hielan's, Leezie Lindsay,
 Will ye gang to the Hielan's wi' me?
 Will ye gang to the Hielan's, Leezie Lindsay,
 My bride and my darlin' to be?"
 "To gang to the Hielan's wi' you, sir?
 I dinna ken how that may be,
 For I ken na the lan' that ye live in,
 Nor ken I the lad I'm gaun wi?."
 "O Leezie, lass, ye maun ken little,
 If sae be ye dinna ken me;
 My name is Lord Ronald MacDonald,
 A chieftain o' high degree."
 She has kilted her coats o' green satin,
 She has kilted them up to the knee,
 And she's aff wi' Lord Ronald MacDonald,
 His bride and his darlin' to be.

First verse by Burns.

Nº 329.—MY LOVE HAS FORSAKEN ME.

Moderate.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is for the treble clef voice, the middle staff is for the bass clef voice, and the bottom staff is for the bassoon or double bass. The key signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The tempo is marked 'Moderate.' The first section ends with a repeat sign and a bassoon solo. The 'Chorus.' section begins with a bassoon solo, followed by entries from the voices. The bassoon part ends with a fermata over the last note of the section.

Nº 330.—LEEZIE LINDSAY.

Tenderly.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is for the treble clef voice, the middle staff is for the bass clef voice, and the bottom staff is for the bassoon or double bass. The key signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The tempo is marked 'Tenderly.' The bassoon part begins with a sustained note. The voices enter with a melodic line. The bassoon part has a prominent role, particularly in the middle section. The score concludes with a ritardando (rit.) in the bassoon part.

Nº 331.—THE BROOM BLOOMS BONNIE.

Moderately slow and mournfully.

Musical score for 'The Broom Blooms Bonnie'. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords. Dynamics include *p*, *cres.*, and *rit.*

Nº 332.—HEY THE RANTIN' MURRAY'S HA'

Moderate with tender expression.

Musical score for 'Hey the Rantin' Murray's Ha'. The score consists of four staves. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note chords. Dynamics include *p*, *piu forte.*, *mf*, *cres.*, and *pp*.

RED IS THE ROSE AND BONNIE, O.

Tune—"The broom blooms bonnie."

How sweet the rose blaws, it fades and it fa's;
 Red is the rose and bonnie, O:
 It brings to my mind what my dear Johnnie was;
 So bloom'd, so cut off was my Johnnie, O.

 Now peace is return'd, but nae joy brings to me;
 Red is the rose and bonnie, O:
 For cold is his cheek, and closed is his e'e,
 And nae mair beats the heart o' my Johnnie, O.

Ah! why did he love me, and leave these sweet plains;
 Red is the rose and bonnie, O:
 Where smiling contentment and peace ever reigns;
 But they'll ne'er bloom again for my Johnnie, O.

 Nor to me will their beauties e'er pleasure impart;
 Red is the rose and bonnie, O:
 For sunk is my spirit, and broken my heart;
 Soon I'll meet, ne'er to part frae my Johnnie, O.

THE BONNIE LASS O' WOODHOUSELEE.

Tune—"Hey the rantin' Murray's ha'."

THE sun blinks sweetly on yon shaw,
 But sweeter far on Woodhouselee,
 And dear I like his settin' beam,
 For the sake o' aye aye dear to me.

 It was na simmer's fairy scenes,
 In a' their charmin' luxury,
 But beauty's self that won my heart,
 The bonnie lass o' Woodhouselee.

 Sae winnin' was her witchin' smile,
 Sae piercin' was her coal black e'e,
 She sairly wounded has my heart,
 That had na wist sic ills to dree.

In vain I strave wi' beauty's charms,
 I could na keep my fancy free,
 She gat my heart sae in her thrall,
 The bonnie lass o' Woodhouselee.

The flowers that kiss the wimplin' burn,
 The dew-clad gowans on the lea,
 The water-lily on the lake,
 Are but sweet emblems a' o' thee:

 And while in summer smiles they bloom,
 Sae lovely, and sae fair to see,
 I'll woo their sweets c'en for thy sake,
 The bonnie lass o' Woodhouselee.

Robert Fillan.

O, SAFELY SLEEP, MY BONNIE BAIRN!

Tune—“Auld Maggy Sharp.”

O, SAFELY sleep, my bonnie bairn!
Rock'd on this breast o' mine;
The heart that beats sae sair within,
Will not awaken thine.

Lie still, lie still, ye canker'd thoughts,
That such late watches keep;
An' if ye break the mother's heart,
Yet let the baby sleep.

Sleep on, sleep on, my ae, ae bairn!
Nor look sae wae on me,
As if ye felt the bitter tear
That blin's thy mother's e'e.

Dry up, dry up, ye saut, saut tears,
Lest on my bairn ye dreep;
An' break in silence, waefu' heart,
An' let my baby sleep!

Alex. A. Ritchie.

AULD JOE NICHOLSON'S BONNIE NANNIE.

THE daisy is fair, the day-lily rare,
The bud o' the rose as sweet as it's bonnie;
But there ne'er was a flower, in garden or bow'r,
Like auld Joe Nicholson's bonnie Nannie!

O, my Nannie!
My dear little Nannie!
My sweet little niddlety-noddlety Nannie!

There ne'er was a flower,
In garden or bower,
Like auld Joe Nicholson's bonnie Nannie!

Her looks that stray owre the flowery green,
Frae bonnie blue een sae mild and sae mellow,
See naething sae sweet in the fairy scene,
Though clad in the morning's gowden yellow.

O, my Nannie, &c.

There's mony a joy in this world below,
An' sweet the hopes that to sing were uncanny;
But of all the pleasures I ever can know,
There's nae like the love o' my bonnie Nannie.

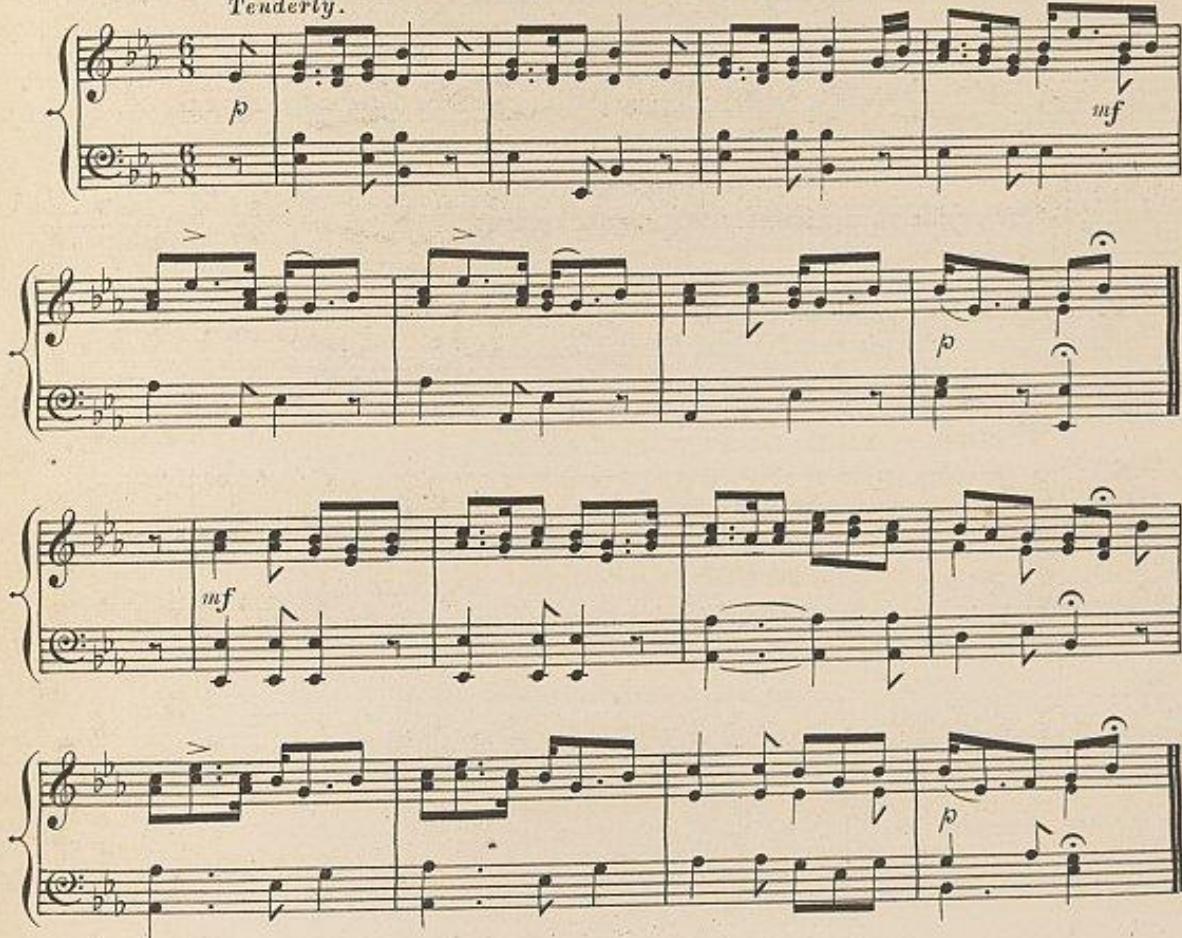
O, my Nannie, &c.

Hogg.

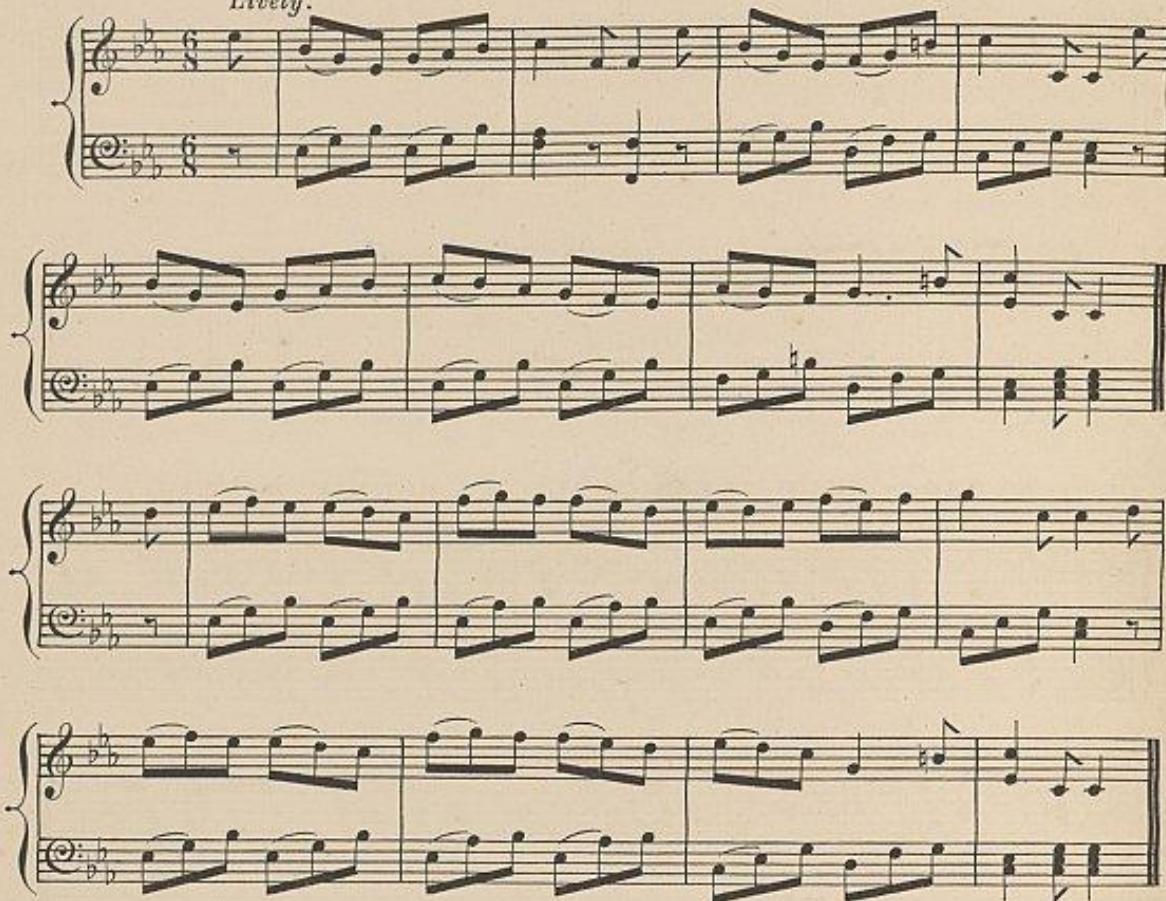
Nº 333.—AULD MAGGIE SHARP.

Mournfully.

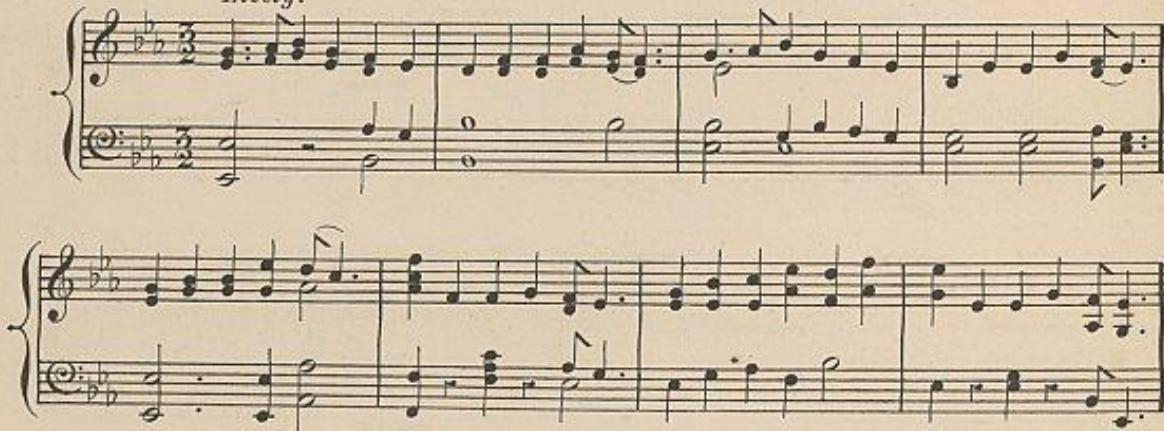
Nº 334.—AULD JOE NICHOLSON'S BONNIE NANNIE.

Tenderly.

Nº 335.—THE MOUDIEWORT. (And oh, for ane-and-twenty, Tam)

Lively.

Nº 336.—THE DUSTY MILLER.

Lively.

AND OH, FOR ANE-AND-TWENTY, TAM!

Tune—"The moudiewort."

AND oh, for ane-and-twenty, Tam!
And hey, sweet ane-and-twenty, Tam!
I'll learn my kin a rattlin' sang,
An' I saw ane-and-twenty, Tam.

They snool me sair, and haud me doun,
And gar me look like blunitie, Tam;
But three short years will soon wheel roun',
And then comes ane-and-twenty, Tam.
And oh, &c.

A glebe o' lan', a claut o' gear,
Were left me by my auntie, Tam;
At kith and kin I need na speir,
An I saw ane-and-twenty, Tam.
And oh, &c.

They'll hae me wed a wealthy coof,
Though I mysel' hae plenty, Tam;
But hearst thou, laddie?—there's my loof,—
I'm thine at ane-and-twenty, Tam!
And oh! &c.

Burns.

THE DUSTY MILLER.

HEY, the dusty miller,
And his dusty coat!
He will win a shilling,
Ere he spend a groat.
Dusty was the coat,
Dusty was the colour;
Dusty was the kiss,
That I gat frae the miller!

Hey, the dusty miller,
And his dusty sack!
Leeze me on the calling
Fills the dusty peck;
Fills the dusty peck,
Brings the dusty siller:
I wad gie my cooie
For the dusty miller.

A fragment of an old Song, slightly altered by Burns.

WHY TARRIES MY LOVE?

Tune—"The inheritance of the MacLeod."

"WHY tarries my love?
 Ah! where does he rove?
 My love is long absent from me:
 Come hither, my dove,
 I'll write to my love,
 And send him a letter by thee.
 To find him, swift fly!
 The letter I'll tie
 Secure to thy leg with a string."
 "Ah! not to my leg,
 Fair lady, I beg.
 But fasten it under my wing."
 Her dove she did deck,
 She drew o'er his neck
 A bell and a collar so gay;

She tied to his wing
 The scroll, with a string,
 Then kiss'd him and sent him away.
 It blew and it ruin'd,
 The pigeon disdain'd
 To seek shelter—undaunted he flew;
 Till wet was his wing,
 And painful the string,
 So heavy the letter it grew.
 He flew all around,
 Till Colin he found,
 Then perch'd on his hand with the prize,
 Whose heart, while he reads,
 With tenderness bleeds
 For the pigeon that flutters and dies!

Ascribed to Lady Anne Lindsay.

N.B.—In singing the above, the third and last lines of each verse are repeated.

GREEN GROW THE RASHES, O.

THERE's nought but care on ev'ry han',
 In ev'ry hour that passes, O;
 What signifies the life o' man,
 An' twere na for the lasses, O?
 Green grow the rashes, O!
 Green grow the rashes, O!
 The sweetest hours that e'er I spend,
 Are spent amang the lasses, O.

The warfly race may riches chase,
 An' riches still may fly them, O;
 An' though at last they catch them fast,
 Their hearts can ne'er enjoy them, O.
 Green grow, &c.

Gie me a canny hour at s'en,
 My arms about my dearie, O;

An' warfly cares an' warfly men
 May a' gae tapsalteerie, O.
 Green grow, &c.

For you sae douce, wha sneer at this,
 Ye're nought but senseless asses, O;
 The wisest man the warf e'er saw,
 He dearly lo'ed the lasses, O.
 Green grow, &c.

Auld nature swears, the lovely dears
 Her noblest work she classes, O;
 Her 'prentice han' she tried on man,
 An' then she made the lasses, O.
 Green grow the rashes, O!
 Green grow the rashes, O!
 The sweetest hours that e'er I spend,
 Are spent amang the lasses, O.

Burns.

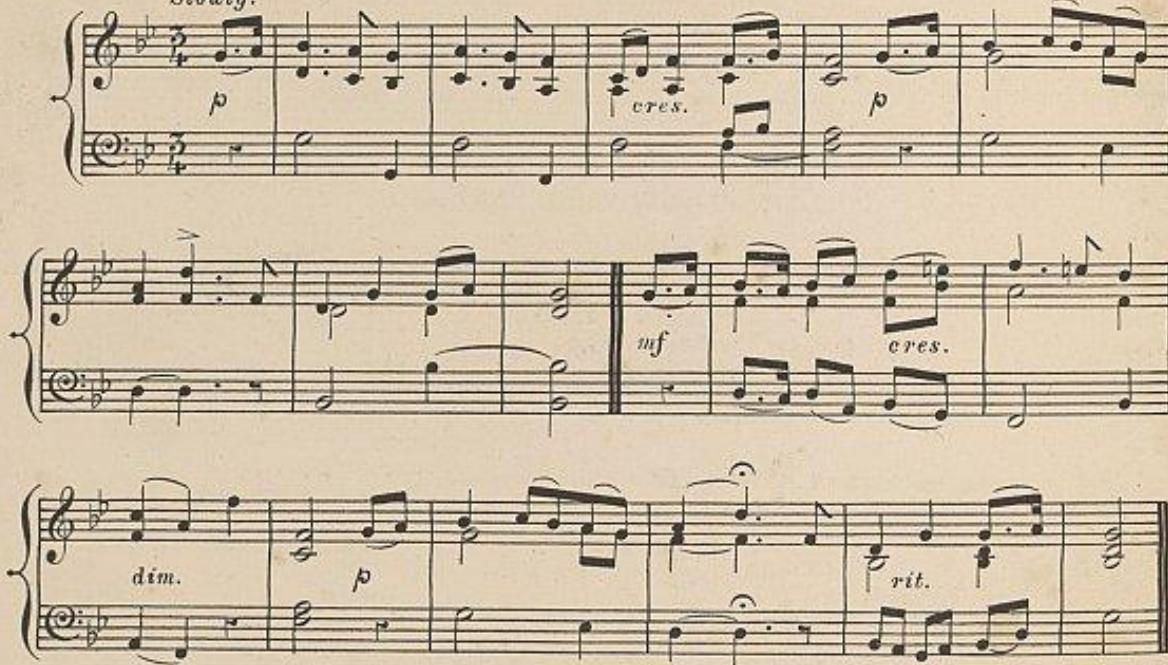
Nº 337.—THE INHERITANCE OF THE MACLEOD. Gaelic.
Moderate with expression.

The musical score consists of three systems of music, each with two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time. The first system begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The second system starts with a dynamic of *p*. The third system starts with a dynamic of *p*.

Nº 338.—GREEN GROW THE RASHES.

Lively.

The musical score consists of two systems of music, each with two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time. The first system begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The second system begins with a dynamic of *f*.

N^o 339.—O, KENMURE'S ON AND AWA WILLIE!*Lively.*N^o 340.—THERE'LL NEVER BE PEACE TILL JAMIE COMES HAME.*Slowly.*

* BURNS TRANSMITTED THIS VERY PRETTY TUNE TO JOHNSON FOR THE "MUSEUM;" ACCCOMPANIED BY THE BALLAD (IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING) TO WHICH IT IS ADAPTED.—

O, KENMURE'S ON AND AWA, WILLIE.

O, KENMURE's on and awa, Willie!
O, Kenmure's on and awa!
And Kenmure's lord's the bravest lord
That ever Galloway saw.

Success to Kenmure's band, Willie!
Success to Kenmure's band;
There's no a heart that fears a Whig,
That rides by Kenmure's hand.

Here's Kenmure's health in wine, Willie!
Here's Kenmure's health in wine;
There ne'er was a coward o' Kenmure's bluid,
Nor yet o' Gordon's line.

O, Kenmure's lads are men, Willie!
O, Kenmure's lads are men;
Their hearts and swords are metal true—
And that their faces shall ken.

They'll live or die wi' fame, Willie!
They'll live or die wi' fame;
But soon, wi' sounding victorie,
May Kenmure's lord come hame!

Here's him that's far awa, Willie!
Here's him that's far awa!
And here's the flower that I lo'e best—
The rose that's like the snow!

Part of this Song is old, and part by Burns.

THERE'LL NEVER BE PEACE TILL JAMIE COMES HAME.

By yon castle-wa', at the close o' the day,
I heard a man sing, though his head it was gray;
And as he was singing, the tears fast doon came—
"There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame."

The church is in ruins, the state is in jars,
Delusions, oppressions, and murderous wars;
We daur na weel say't, but we ken wha's to blame,—
There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame!

My seven braw sons for Jamie drew sword,
And now I greet round their green beds in the yird;
It brak the sweet heart o' my faithfu' auld dame—
There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame.

Now life is a burden that bows me doun,
Since I tint my bairns, and he tint his croun;
But till my last moments my words are the same,—
There'll never be peace till Jamie comes hame!"

Burns.

LASSIE WI' THE LINT-WHITE LOCKS.

LASSIE wi' the lint-white locks,
Bonnie lassie, artless lassie,
Wilt thou wi' me tent the flocks?
Wilt thou be my dearie O?

Now nature cleads the flow'ry lea,
And a' is young and sweet like thee;
O wilt thou share its joys wi' me,
And say thou'l be my dearie O?

Lassie wi', &c.

And when the welcome simmer shower
Has cheer'd ilk drooping little flower,

We'll to the breathing woodbine bower,

At sultry noon, my dearie O.
Lassie wi', &c.

When Cynthia lights, wi' silver ray,
The weary shearer's hameward way,
Through yellow-waving fields we'll stray,
And talk o' love, my dearie O.

Lassie wi', &c.

And when the howling wintry blast
Disturbs my lassie's midnight rest,
Enclasped to my faithful' breast,

I'll comfort thee, my dearie O.
Lassie wi', &c.

Burns.

JOCKY'S TAEN THE PARTING KISS.

Tune—"Bonnie lassie tak a man."

JOCKY's taen the parting kiss,
Owre the mountains he is gane;
And with him is a' my bliss,
Nought but griefs wi' me remain.
Spare my love, ye winds that blaw,
Plashy sleet, and beating rain!
Spare my love, thou feathery snaw,
Driftin' owre the frozen plain!

When the shades of evening creep
Owre the day's fair gladsome e'e,
Sound and safely may he sleep,
Sweetly blythe his wauk'nin' be!
He will think on her he loves,
Fondly he'll repeat her name;
For, where'er he distant roves,
Jocky's heart is still at hame.

Burns.

N^o 341.—LASSIE WI' THE LINT WHITE LOCKS.* Gaelic.

Sprightly.

N^o 342.—BONNIE LASSIE TAK A MAN.

Moderate.

* THIS TUNE IS COMPOSED OF THE FIRST AND LAST PARTS OF THE BEAUTIFUL HIGHLAND STRATHSPEY (PERHAPS THE VERY FINEST OF ITS KIND) CALLED "ROTHIEMURCHUS' RANT"—BURNS WAS UNCOMMONLY FOND OF IT.

Nº 343.—CAIRNGORM MOUNTAIN.

Gaelic.

Lively.

Musical score for No. 343, Cairngorm Mountain, in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of three staves of music for piano, with dynamics and performance instructions like 'mf' and 'rall.'

Nº 344.—LORD BUCHAN.

Mournfully.

Musical score for No. 344, Lord Buchan, in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of three staves of music for piano, with dynamics like 'p' and 'f' and a performance instruction 'pp'.

ALAKE MY LASSIE.

Tune—“Cairngorm mountain.”

ALAKE for the lassie! she's no richt at a',
That lo'es a dear laddie, an' he far awa;
But the lassie has muckle mair cause to complain,
That lo'es a dear lad, when she's no lo'ed again.

The fair was just comin', my heart it grew fain
To see my dear laddie, to see him again;
My heart it grew fain, an' lap licht at the thocht
O' milkin' the ewes my dear Jamie wad buught.

I the hirin' richt soon my dear Jamie I saw,
I saw nae ane like him, sae bonnie an' braw;
I watch'd an' baid near him, his motion to see,
In hopes aye to catch a kind glance o' his e'e.

He never wad see me in ony ae place:
At length I gaed up an' just smil'd in his face;
I wonder aye yet my heart brakna in twa,—
He just said, “How are ye?” and steppit awa.

My neebor lads strave to entice me awa;
They roos'd me, an' hecht me ilk thing that was braw,
But I hatit them a', an' I hatit the fair,
For Jamie's behaviour had wounded me sair.

His heart was sae leal, and his manners sae kind!
He's somewhat gane wrang—he may alter his mind;
An' should he dae sae, he's be welcome to me;
I'm sure I can never like ony but he.

William Laidlaw.

JEANIE'S GRAVE.

Tune—“Lord Buchan.”

I SAW my true love first on the banks of queenly Tay,
Nor did I deem it yielding my trembling heart away;
I feasted on her deep dark eye, and lov'd it more and more,
For, oh! I thought I ne'er had seen a look so kind before!
For, oh! &c.

I heard my true love sing, and she taught me many a strain;
But a voice so sweet, oh! never, shall my cold ear hear again.
In all our friendless wanderings—in homeless penury—
Her gentle song and jetty eye, were all unchang'd to me.
Her gentle song, &c.

I saw my true love fade—I heard her latest sigh—
I wept no friv'lous weeping when I closed her lightless eye.
Far from her native Tay she sleeps, and other waters lave
The markless spot where Ury creeps around my Jeanie's grave.
The markless spot, &c.

Move noiseless, gentle Ury! around my Jeanie's bed,
And I'll love thee, gentle Ury! where'er my footsteps tread;
For sooner shall thy fairy wave return from yonder sea,
Than I forget yon lowly grave, and all it hides from me!
Than I forgot, &c.

Wm. Thom.

RAB RORYSON'S BONNET.

Tune—"The auld wife o' the glen."

Ye'll a' ha' heard tell o' Rab Roryson's bonnet,
Ye'll a' ha' heard tell o' Rab Roryson's bonnet;
'Twas no for itsel', 'twas the head that was in it,
Gar'd a' bodies talk o' Rab Roryson's bonnet.

This bonnet that theekit his won'erfu' head,
Was his shelter in winter, in summer his shade;
And at kirk or at market, on bridals, I ween,
A braw gaucier bonnet there never was seen.

Wⁱ a round rosy tap, like a muckle blackboyd,
It was slouch'd just a kennin' on either hand side;
Some maintain'd it was black, some maintain'd it was blue,
It had something o' baith, as a body may trow.

But in sooth, I assure you, for ought that I saw,
Still his bonnet had nae thing uncommon ava;
Tho' the haill parish talk'd o' Rab Roryson's bonnet,
'Twas a' for the marvellous head that was in it.

That head—let it rest—it is now in the mools,
Though in life a' the world beside it were fools;
Yet o' what kind o' wisdom his head was possest,
Nane e'er kent but himsel', sue there's nane that will miss't.

There are some still in life wha eternally blame—
Wha on *buts* and on *jifs* rear their fabric o' fame;
Unto such I inscribe this most elegant sonnet—
Sae let them be crown'd wi' Rab Roryson's bonnet.

Gannahill.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS' LAMENT.

Now nature hangs her mantle green
On ev'ry blooming tree,
And spreads her sheets o' daisies white
Out o'er the grassy lea.

Now Phebus cheers the crystal streams,
And glads the azure skies;
But nought can glad the weary wight,
That fast in durance lies.

Now laverocks wake the merry morn,
Aloft on dewy wing;
The merle, in his noontide bow'r,
Makes woodland echoes ring.

The mavis mild, wi' many a note,
Sings drowsy day to rest;
In love and freedom they rejoice,
Wi' care nor thrall oppress.

Now blooms the lily by the bank,
The primrose down the brae;
The hawthorn's budding in the glen,
And milk-white is the sae.

The meanest hind in fair Scotland
May rove their sweets amang;
But I, the queen o' a Scotland,
Mau' lie in prison strang!

I was the queen o' bonnie Franco,
Where happy I ha' been;
Fu' lightly rase I in the morn,
As blythe lay down at e'en.

And I'm the Sov'reign of Scotland,
And mony a traitor there,
Yet here I lie in foreign bands,
And never-ending care.

But as for thee, thou false woman!—
My sister and my fae;
Grim Vengeance yet shall whet a sword,
That through thy soul shall gae!

The weeping blood in woman's breast,
Was never known to thee;
Nor the balm that drops on wounds of woe,
Frae woman's pitying e'e.

My son! my son! may kinder stars
Upon thy fortune shine!
And may those pleasures gild thy reign,
That ne'er would blink on mine!

God keep thee frae thy mother's faes,
Or turn their hearts to thee;
And where thou meet'st thy mother's friend,
Remember him for me!

O! soon, to me, may summer suns
Nae mair light up the morn!
Nae mair, to me, the autumn winds
Wave owre the yellow corn!

And in the narrow house o' death
Let winter round me rave;
And the next flow'rs that deck the spring
Bloom on my peaceful grave!

Burns.

N^o 345.—THE AULD WIFE O' THE GLEN. (Rab Roryson's bonnet).
Lively.

The musical score consists of four staves of music for two voices. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*, followed by *cres.*, *mf*, *cres.*, and *mf*. The second staff begins with *cres.* and *f*. The third staff begins with *mf*. The fourth staff begins with *cres.*. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The vocal parts are separated by a brace.

N^o 346.—MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS' LAMENT.* (Old Ballad).
Slow.

The musical score consists of two staves of music for two voices. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The second staff begins with *p*. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The vocal parts are separated by a brace.

* CONTRIBUTED BY BURNS TO JOHNSON'S "MUSEUM", ALONG WITH HIS PATHETIC BALLAD BEGINNING, "NOW NATURE HANGS HER MANTLE GREEN".

Nº 347.—OHON! OCHRI, OH!
Slow and mournful.

Gaelic.

The musical score consists of four staves of piano music. The first staff begins with a dynamic of p . The second staff starts with a dynamic of f . The third staff has a dynamic of p forte. The fourth staff ends with a dynamic of p . Various dynamics and performance instructions like "cres.", "prall.", and "mf" are included throughout the piece.

Nº 348.—SIR PATRICK SPENCE.*

(Old Ballad).

Moderate.

The musical score consists of two staves of piano music. The first staff starts with a dynamic of mf . The second staff starts with a dynamic of f . The music features a mix of quarter and eighth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings like mf and f .

* FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

OHON! OCHRI, OH!

Oh, was not I a weary wight?
 Ohon! ochri, oh! ohon! ochri, oh!
 Maid, wife, and widow, in one night!
 Ohon! ochri, oh! ohon! ochri, oh!
 When in my soft and yielding arms,
 Ohon! ochri, oh! ohon! ochri, oh!
 When most I thought him free from harms,
 Ohon! ochri, oh! ohon! ochri, oh!
 * Even at the dead time of the night,
 Ohon! ochri, oh! ohon! ochri, oh!
 They broke my bower, and slew my knight,
 Ohon! ochri, oh! ohon! ochri, oh!

With ae lock of his jet black hair,
 Ohon! ochri, oh! ohon! ochri, oh!
 I'll tie my heart for ever mair,
 Ohon! ochri, oh! ohon! ochri, oh!
 Nae sly-tongued youth, or flattering swain,
 Ohon! ochri, oh! ohon! ochri, oh!
 Shall e'er untie this knot again,
 Ohon! ochri, oh! ohon! ochri, oh!
 Thine, still, dear youth, that heart shall be,
 Ohon! ochri, oh! ohon! ochri, oh!
 Nor pant for aught save heaven and thee!
 Ohon! ochri, oh! ohon! ochri, oh!

* This verse is evidently borrowed from "The border widow's lament." (See page 112.)

SIR PATRICK SPENCE.

The king sits in Dunfermline town,
 Drinkin' the bluid red wine:
 "O whaur will I get a skeely skipper,
 To sail this ship o' mine?"

Then up and spak an eldern knicht,
 Sat at the king's richt knee,
 "Sir Patrick Spence is the best sailor,
 That ever sail'd the sea."

Our king has written a braid letter,
 And seal'd it wi' his han',
 And sent it to Sir Patrick Spence,
 Was walkin' on the stran'.

"To Noroway, to Noroway,
 To Noroway owre the fain;
 The king's dochter o' Noroway,
 It's thou maun bring her hame."

The first line that Sir Patrick read,
 See loud, loud laugh'd he;
 The neist line that Sir Patrick read,
 The tear blinded his e'e.

"O wha is this has done this deed,
 And tauld the king o' me,
 To send us oot at this time o' the year
 To sail upon the sea?"

Be't wind, be't weet, be't hail, be't sleet,
 Our ship maun sail the fain;
 The king's dochter o' Noroway,
 It's we maun fetch her hame."

They hoy'd their sails on Mononday,
 Wi' a' the speed they may;
 They ha' landed in Noroway
 Upon a Wodnesday.

* * * * *
 "Mak ready, mak ready, my merry men a',
 Our guid ship sails the morn."
 "O say na sae, my maister dear,
 For I fear a deidly storm."

I saw the new moon late yestreen,
 Wi' the auld moon in her arm,
 And I fear, I fear, my maister dear,
 That we will come to harm."

They had na sail'd a league, a league,
 A league but barely three,
 When the lift grew dark, and the wind
 Blew loud,
 And gurly grew the sea.

The ankers brak, and the tigmasts lap,
 Twas sic a deidly storm;
 And the waves cam owre the broken ship,
 Till a' her sides were torn.

* * * * *
 "Gae fetch a wab o' the silken claih,
 Anither o' the twine,
 And wap them to our guid ship's side,
 That the saut sea come na in."

They fetch'd a wab o' the silken claih,
 Anither o' the twine,
 And they wapp'd them round that guid
 ship's side,
 But still the sea cam in!

O laith, laith were our guid Scots lords,
 To weet their cork-heel'd shoon;
 But lang or a' the play was play'd,
 They wat their hats aboon.

And mony was the feather bed,
 That flauchter'd on the fain;
 And mony was the guid lord's son,
 That never mair cam hame!

The ladies wrang their fingers white,
 The maidens tore their hair,
 A' for the sake o' their true loves,—
 For them they'll see nae mair!

O lang, lang may the ladies sit,
 Wi' their fans into their han',
 Before they see Sir Patrick Spence
 Come sailin' to the stran'!

O lang, lang may the maidens sit,
 Wi' their gowd kaims in their hair,
 A' waiting for their sin dear loves,—
 For them they'll see nae mair!

It's forty miles frae Aberdeen,
 And fifty fathoms deep,
 And there lies guid Sir Patrick Spence,
 Wi' the Scots lords at his feet!

N.B.—When sung, the two last lines of each verse may be repeated.

MARY MACNEIL.

Tune—“Kinloch o’ Kinloch.”

THE last gleam o’ sunset in ocean was sinkin’,
 Owre mountain an’ meadowland glintin’ fareweel;
 An’ thousands o’ stars in the heavens were blinkin’,
 As bright as the een o’ sweet Mary Macneil.
 A’ glowin’ wi’ gladness she lean’d on her lover,
 Her een tellin’ secrets she thought to conceal;
 And fondly they wander’d whaur name might discover
 The tryst o’ young Ronald an’ Mary Macneil.
 O! Mary was modest, an’ pure as the lily
 That dew-drops o’ mornin’ in fragrance reveal;
 Nae fresh bloomin’ flow’ret in hill or in valley
 Could rival the beauty of Mary Macneil.

She moved, and the graces play’d sportive around her;
 She smiled, and the hearts o’ the cauldest wad thrill;
 She sang, an’ the mavis cam list’nin’ in wonder,
 To claim a sweet sister in Mary Macneil.
 But ae bitter blast on its fair promise blawin’,
 Frae spring a’ its beauty an’ blossoms will steal;
 An’ ae sudden blight on the gentle heart fa’in’,
 Inflicts the deep wound nothing earthly can heal.
 The summer saw Ronald on glory’s path hiein’—
 The autumn his corse on the red battle-fiel’;
 The winter, the maiden found heart-broken, dyin’;
 An’ spring spread the green turf owre Mary Macneil.

Erskine Conolly.

O MOUNT AND GO.

O MOUNT and go,
 Mount and make you ready;
 Mount and go,
 And be a captain’s lady.
 When the drums do beat,
 And the cannons rattle,
 I’ll fight for thy dear sake,
 Nor heed the shock of battle.

O mount and go,
 Mount and make you ready;
 Mount and go,
 And be a captain’s lady.
 When the vanquish’d foe,
 Shall sue for peace and quiet,
 Then homeward I shall go,
 And with my love enjoy it.
 O mount and go, &c.

Nº 349.—KINLOCH OF KINLOCH.*
With tenderness.

Nº 350.—O MOUNT AND GO.

Lively.

*THE FIRST PART OF THIS TUNE WAS CONTRIBUTED BY BURNS TO THE "MUSEUM" UNDER THE TITLE OF "SWEETEST MAY."

Nº 351.—KELVIN GROVE.

Moderate.

dolce.

mf

cres.

dim.

p

piu rit.

Nº 352.—THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING.

Lively.

mf

f

mf

cres.

piu dim.

f

f

cres.

piu dim.

KELVIN GROVE.

LET us haste to Kelvin grove, bonnie lassie, O,
Through its mazes let us rove, bonnie lassie, O;
 Where the rose in all her pride,
 Paints the hollow dingle side,
Where the midnight fairies glide, bonnie lassie, O!
 Where the rose, &c.

O Kelvin banks are fair, bonnie lassie, O,
When in summer we are there, bonnie lassie, O;
 There, the May-pink's crimson plume,
 Throws a soft, but sweet perfume,
Round the yellow banks of broom, bonnie lassie, O.
 There, the May-pink's, &c.

Though I dare not call thee mine, bonnie lassie, O,
As the smile of fortune's thine, bonnie lassie, O;
 Yet with fortune on my side,
 I could stay thy father's pride,
And win thee for my bride, bonnie lassie, O.
 Yet with fortune, &c.

But the frowns of fortune low'r, bonnie lassie, O,
On thy lover at this hour, bonnie lassie, O;
 Ere you golden orb of day
 Wake the warblers on the spray,
From this land I must away, bonnie lassie, O.
 Ere you golden, &c.

Then farewell to Kelvin grove, bonnie lassie, O,
And adieu to all I love, bonnie lassie, O;
 To the river winding clear,
 To the fragrant scented breer,
Even to thee of all most dear, bonnie lassie, O.
 To the river, &c.

When upon a foreign shore, bonnie lassie, O,
Should I fall midst battle's roar, bonnie lassie, O;
 Then, Helen! shouldst thou hear
 Of thy lover on his bier,
To his mem'ry shed a tear, bonnie lassie, O.
 Then, Helen! &c.

Thomas Lyle

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING.

THE Campbells are coming, O-ho, O-ho!
 The Campbells are coming, O-ho, O-ho!
The Campbells are coming to bonnie Lochleven!
 The Campbells are coming, O-ho, O-ho!

Upon the Lomonds I lay, I lay;
 Upon the Lomonds I lay, I lay;
I lookit down to bonnie Lochleven,
 And saw three perches play, and play.
 The Campbells are coming, &c.

O, great Argyle he goes before,
 He makes the cannons and guns to roar;
With sound of trumpet, pipe, and drum,
 The Campbells are coming, O-ho, O-ho!
 The Campbells are coming, &c.

The Campbells they are a' in arms,
 Their loyal faith and truth to show;
With banners rattling in the wind,
 The Campbells are coming, O-ho, O-ho!

SONG OF DEATH.

Tune—"Oran an aoig."

FAREWELL, thou fair day, thou green earth, and ye skies,
 Now gay with the bright setting sun!
 Farewell, loves and friendships, ye dear tender ties—
 Our race of existence is run.
 Thou grim King of Terrors, thou life's gloomy foe,
 Go frighten the coward and slave!
 Go teach them to tremble, fell tyrant! but know,
 No terrors hast thou to the brave!

Thou strik'st the dull peasant—he sinks in the dark,
 Nor saves ev'n the wreck of a name:
 Thou strik'st the young hero—a glorious mark!
 He falls in the blaze of his fame!
 In the field of proud honour, our swords in our hands,
 Our king and our country to save,
 While victory shines on life's last ebbing sands,
 O! who would not die with the brave?

Burns.

THE BLACK-HAIR'D YOUTH.

(Gillie dubh ciar dubh.)*

ONCE o'er the wide moor wending,
 Or round the green hill bending,
 Gay words and wild notes blending
 Spread far my good cheer;
 For then my heart, light-leaping,
 In waking, in sleeping,
 Had no dubh ciar dubh keeping
 Its joys far from here.
 Had no, &c.

Now, oh! that, together,
 Dubh ciar dubh, dubh ciar dubh,
 We fac'd the rude weather
 On hills bleak and blue!
 Some peaceful spot near me
 I'd choose, and there cheer me;
 No gray-beard to fear me
 And thou in my view.
 No gray-beard, &c.

Thy health-draught, if drinking,
 My gillie dubh ciar dubh,
 Mud-pools, to my thinking,
 Like sweet wine would be;

Yet though I've no dower,
 If some had the power,
 They'd take thy wild flower
 From thee, love! from thee.
 They'd take, &c.

My bonnie dubh ciar dubh!
 Let sharp tongues assail thee—
 One heart will not fail thee
 That knows to be true.
 Dubh ciar dubh! dubh ciar dubh!
 Though poor, poor thou be,
 No rich old man can please me
 Like thee, love! like thee.
 No rich, &c.

In sadness oft sleeping
 I wake up, half weeping—
 Such wild dreams come creeping
 Over me, my dear!
 I've heard the old folks say,
 That grief makes the hair gray;
 Then gillie dubh! this love may
 Make mine so, I fear!
 Then gillie dubh! &c.

*Translated from the Gaelic by**James Pattison.**(Published by permission.)*

* Pronounced "gillie doo keear doo,"—literally translated, "The black-hair'd swarthy youth."

NO. 353.—ORAN AN AOIG.*

Slow.

NO. 354.—THE BLACK-HAIR'D YOUTH.**

With mournful expression.

* BURNS WROTE HIS SONG BEGINNING "FAREWELL, THOU FAIR DAY" &c. FOR THIS WILD, PECULIAR TUNE.—"LOOKING OVER" HE WRITES
"MC DONALD'S COLLECTION OF HIGHLAND AIRS, I WAS STRUCK WITH ONE, AN ISLE OF SKYE TUNE, ENTITLED "ORAN AN AOIG" OR "THE SONG OF
DEATH" TO THE MEASURE OF WHICH I HAVE ADAPTED MY STANZAS".—G. THOMSON IN HIS COLLECTION, ADAPTED THE SONG TO THE IRISH AIR
"MY LODGING IS ON THE COLD GROUND".

** "GILLIE DUBH CIAR DUBH!"—THE PUBLISHER IS INDEBTED TO THE KINDNESS OF A HIGHLAND LADY FOR THIS BEAUTIFUL SET OF THIS
FAVORITE MELODY.—

No. 355.—LAGGAN BURN.

Moderate.

A musical score for piano, featuring three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music is in common time. The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, starting with a piano dynamic (p). The second staff provides harmonic support with eighth-note chords. The third staff continues the melodic line. Dynamics include 'p' (piano) and 'cres.' (crescendo).

No. 356.—NORTH'S FAREWELL.

Moderate.

A musical score for piano, featuring three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The music is in common time. The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The second staff provides harmonic support with eighth-note chords. The third staff continues the melodic line. The style is consistent with the previous piece, maintaining a moderate tempo and common time throughout.

HERE'S TO THY HEALTH, MY BONNIE LASS.

Tune—“Laggan burn.”

HERE'S to thy health, my bonnie lass,
Guid nicht and joy be w' thee;
I'll come nae mair to thy bow'r door,
To tell thee that I lo'e thee.
O dinna think, my pretty pink,
But I can live without thee;
I vow and swear I dinna care
How lang ye look about ye.

Thou'rt aye sae free informing me
Thou hast nae mind to marry;
I'll be as free informing thee
Nae time hae I to tarry.
I ken thy friens try ilk a means,
Frae wedlock to delay thee,
Dependin' on some higher chance—
But fortune may betray thee.

I ken they scorn my low estate,
But that does never grieve me;
For I'm as free as ony he,
Sma' siller will relieve me.
I'll count my health my greatest wealth,
Sae lang as I'll enjoy it:
I'll fear nae scant, I'll bode nae want,
As lang's I get employment.

But far aff fowls hae feathers fair,
And aye until ye try them;
Though they seem fair, still have a care,
They may prove waner than I am.
But at twal at nicht, when the moon shines bricht,
My dear, I'll come and see thee;
For the man that lo'es his mistress weel,
Nae travel maks him weary.

An early production of Burns.

AMID LOCH KATRINE'S SCENERY WILD.

Tune—“North's farewell.”

AMID Loch Katrine's scenery wild,
Is seen my lassie's dwelling,
Where cavern'd rocks on mountains pil'd
Howl to the sea-breeze swelling.
She's purer than the snaw that fa's
On mountain's summit airy;
The sweetest mountain flower that blaws
Is not so fair as Mary.

'Tis sweet when woodland echo rings,
Where purling streams meander;
But sweeter when my Mary sings,
As through the glens we wander.

The wild deer on the mountain side,
The fabled elf or fairy,
Or skiff, that skims the crystal tide,
Moves not more light than Mary.

From Lowland plains I've wander'd far,
In endless search of pleasure;
Till guided by some friendly star,
I found this lovely treasure.

Although my native home has charms
Amang these hills I'll tarry;
And while life's blood my bosom warms,
I'll love my dearest Mary.

ANNIE LAURIE.

MAXWELLTON braes are bonnie,
 Whaur early fa's the dew,
 And it's there that Annie Laurie
 Gied me her promise true;
 Gied me her promise true,
 Which ne'er forgot will be;
 And for bonnie Annie Laurie
 I'd lay me doun and dee.
 Her brow is like the snaw-drift,
 Her throat is like the swan,
 Her face it is the fairest
 That e'er the sun shone on;

That e'er the sun shone on,
 And dark blue is her e'e;
 And for bonnie Annie Laurie
 I'd lay me doun and dee.
 Like dew on the gowan lyin',
 Is the fa' o' her fairy feet;
 And like winds in summer sighin',
 Her voice is low and sweet;
 Her voice is low and sweet,
 And she's a' the world to me;
 And for bonnie Annie Laurie
 I'd lay me doun and dee.

THE GALLANT GRAHAMS.

* * * * *
 I HAE nae gowd, I hae nae lan',
 I hae nae pearl nor precious stane;
 But I would sell my silken snood,
 To see the gallant Grahams come hame.
 In Wallace' days, when they began,
 Sir John the Graham did bear the gree
 Through all the lands of Scotland wide;
 He was a lord o' the south countrie.
 And so was seen full mony a time—
 For summer flowers did never spring.
 But ev'ry Graham, in armour bricht,
 Would then appear before the king.

They all were drest in armour sheen,
 Upon the pleasant banks of Tay;
 Before a king they might be seen,
 These gallant Grahams in their array.

* * * * *
 "Now, fare ye weel, sweet Ennerdale!"*
 Countrie and kin I quit ye free;
 Cheer up your hearts, brave cavaliers,
 For the Grahams are gane to Germanie."

* * * * *
 To wear the blue I think it best,
 Of all the colours that I see;
 And I'll wear it for the gallant Grahams,
 That banish'd are frae their countrie.

* A corruption of Endrickdale.

No. 357.—ANNIE LAURIE.

Slow.

2

p

mf

ritard.

No. 358.—THE GALLANT GRAHAMS.*

(Old Ballad).

Mournfully.

2

mf

p

mf

dim.

* THIS VERY PLAINTIVE MELODY IS ALSO CALLED "THE DUKE OF PERTH'S THREE DAUGHTERS".

No. 359.—THE QUAKER'S WIFE.*

Lively.

No. 360.—HUGHIE GRAHAM.

(Old Ballad).

Slow.

* BURNS STATES ON THE AUTHORITY OF "AN OLD HIGHLAND GENTLEMAN, A DEEP ANTIQUARIAN" THAT THIS IS "A GAELIC AIR, KNOWN BY THE NAME OF "CLIOGHAR CHOS!"

THINE AM I, MY FAITHFUL FAIR.

Tune—"The quaker's wife."

THINE am I, my faithful fair,
 Thine, my lovely Nancy;
 Ev'ry pulse along my veins,
 Every roving fancy.

To thy bosom lay my heart,
 There to throb and languish:
 Though despair had wrung its core,
 That would heal its anguish.

Take away these rosy lips,
 Rich with balmy treasure;
 Turn away thine eyes of love,
 Lest I die with pleasure.

What is life when wanting love?
 Night without a morning:
 Love's the cloudless summer sun,
 Nature gay adorning.

Burns

HUGHIE GRAHAM.

OUR lords are to the mountains gane,
 A-hunting o' the fallow deer,
 And they hae grippit Hughie Graham,
 For stealin' o' the bishop's mear.
 And they hae tied him hand and foot,
 And led him up through Stirling toun;
 The lads and lasses met him there,
 Cried "Hughie Graham, thou art a loon."

"O lowse my richt han' free," he says,
 "And put my braidsword in the same;
 He's no in Stirling toun this day,
 Daur tell the tale to Hughie Graham."

* * * * *

They've taen him to the gallows knowe;
 He lookit to the gallows tree,
 Yet never colour left his cheek,
 Nor ever did he blin' his e'e.
 At length he lookit round about,
 To see whatever he could spy;

And there he saw his auld faither,
 And he was weepin' bitterly.
 "O haud your tongue, my faither dear,
 And wi' your weepin' let it be;
 Thy weepin's sairer on my heart,
 Than a' that they can dae to me.
 And ye may gie my brither John
 My sword that's bent in the middle clear;
 And let him come at twelve o'clock,
 And see me pay the bishop's mear.

And ye may gie my brither James
 My sword that's bent in the middle broun;
 And bid him come at four o'clock,
 To see his brither Hugh cut doun.

And ye may tell my kith and kin,
 I never did disgrace their blood;
 And when they meet the bishop's cloak,
To mak it shorter by the hood.

I HAE NAE KITH, I HAE NAE KIN.

Tune—“The hundred pipers.”

I HAE nae kith, I hae nae kin,
 Nor aye that's dear to me;
 For the bonnie lad that I lo'e best,
 He's far ayont the sea.
 He's gane wi' aye that was our ain,
 And we may rue the day
 Our king's ae daughter e'er cam here,
 To play us sic foul play.
 O gin I were a bonnie bird,
 Wi' wings that I might flee;
 Then would I travel owre the main,
 My aye true love to see.

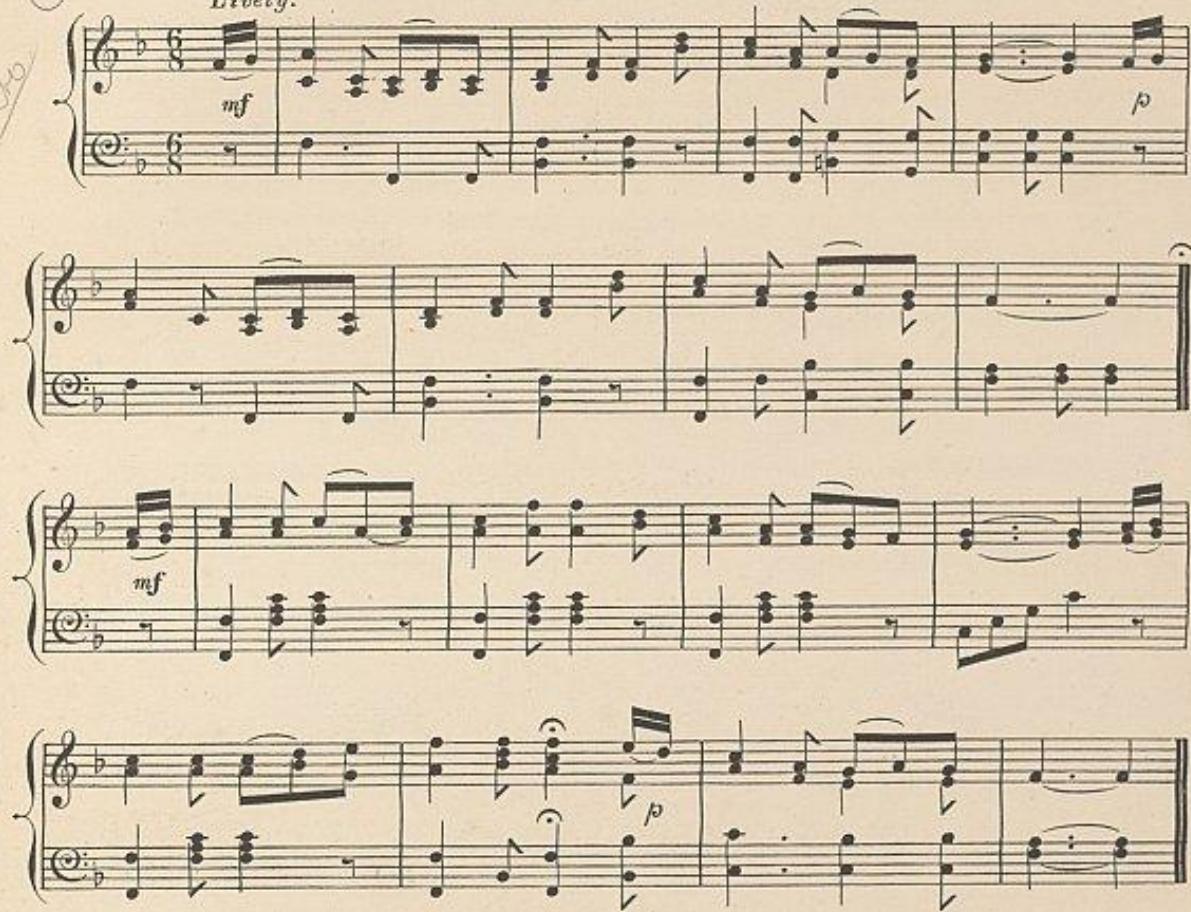
Then I wad tell a joyfu' tale,
 To aye that's dear to me;
 And sit upon a king's window
 And sing my melodie.
 The adder lies i' the corbie's nest,
 Aneath the corbie's wing;
 And the blast that reeves the corbie's brood,
 Will soon blaw hame our king.
 Then blaw ye east, or blaw ye west,
 Or blaw ye owre the fain;
 O bring the lad that I lo'e best,
 And aye I daur na name.

Jacobite Song.

THE BARRIN' O' THE DOOR.

It fell about the Mart'mas time,
 (And a gay time it was than, O.)
 That our guidwife got puddins to mak,
 And she biled them in a pan, O.
 The win' blew cauld frae north to south,
 And it blew into the floor, O;
 Quoth our guidman to our guidwife,
 “Get up and bar the door, O.”
 “My han' is in my hussyfkap,
 Guidman, as ye may see, O;
 Though it be na bar'd this hunner year,
 It's ne'er be bar'd by me, O.”
 So they made a paction 'tween them twa,
 They made it firm and sure, O;
 That the first that spak the foremost word,
 Should rise and bar the door, O.
 Then by there cam twa gentlemen,
 At twal o'clock at nicht, O;
 And they could see nor hoose, nor ha',
 Nor coal, nor canleicht, O.
 “Noo, whether is this a rich man's hoose,
 Or whether is it a puir, O?”

But never a word wad aye o' them speak,
 For the barrin' o' the door, O.
 And first they ate the white puddins,
 And synce they ate the black, O;
 Muckle thocht our guidwife till hersel',
 Yet never a word she spak, O.
 Then says the tane unto the tither,
 “Here, man, tak ye my knife, O;
 And ye'll tak aff the auld man's beard,
 While I kiss the guidwife, O.”
 “But there's nae water in the hoose,
 And what will we do than, O?”
 “What ails ye at the puddin bree,
 That biles into the pan, O?”
 O up then started our guidman,
 And an angry man was he, O;
 “Ye wad kiss my wife before my face,
 And scad me wi' puddin bree, O!”
 Then up jumpit our guidwife,
 Gied three skips owre the floor, O;
 “Guidman, ye've spoken the foremost word!
 Get up and bar the door, O.”

N^o 361.—THE HUNDRED PIPERS.*Lively.*N^o 362.—THE BARRIN' O' THE DOOR.*Moderate.*

Musical score for 'The Barrin' o' the Door' in G clef, common time, key signature of one flat. The score consists of two staves of music, each with a treble clef and a bass clef below it. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'mf'. The second staff begins with a dynamic 'p'. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having horizontal dashes or stems pointing upwards. There is a dynamic marking 'cres.' in the middle of the first staff.

Nº 363.—ZETLAND MELODY.

Slow with feeling.

The musical score for "Zetland Melody" (No. 363) is presented in four staves, divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (pianissimo) and features a fermata over the first measure. The second system begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). Various dynamics are used throughout, including *cres.* (crescendo) and *rit.* (ritardando), which are placed above specific measures. The music is written in common time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

Nº 364.—O TIBBIE I HAE SEEN THE DAY *

Lively.

The musical score for "O Tibbie I Hae Seen the Day" (No. 364) is presented in four staves, divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (pianissimo) and includes a dynamic marking of *f* (fortissimo) over the first measure. The second system begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and includes a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortississimo) over the first measure. The music is written in common time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

* INVERCAULD'S REEL.

MINNA'S FAREWELL TO CLEVELAND.

Tune—“Zetland melody.”

Go, Cleveland, from thy Minna go,
Where deeds of glory lead to fame!
The hand of death ne'er parted two,
With fainter hope to meet again.
'Tis thine from Zetland's coast to roam,
To bid each mountain scene adieu;
And soon, I feel, the time will come,
When I, alas! shall leave them too.

'Tis not 'mid revelry and joy,
That Minna claims a thought from thee;
'Tis not 'mid wine-cups sparkling high,
That I would bid thee pledge to me!

But oh! 'mid war or tempest's roar,
When o'er the surge thy bark is borne,
Think on the maid on Zetland's shore,
Whose prayers are mingling with the storm.

And oh! if earthly joy can cheer
A heart fast wending to the grave,
'Twill be thy much-lov'd name to hear,
Enroll'd among the good and brave:
To hear a nation swell the praise
Of him, whose deeds of valour drew
The cheer that daring outlaws raised,
And plaudits from the shouting crew.

John Goldie.

O TIBBIE, I HAE SEEN THE DAY.

Tune—“Invercauld's reel.”

O TIBBIE, I hae seen the day
Ye wad na been sae shy;
For lack o' gear ye lightly me,
But troth I care na by.

Yestreen I meet you on the moor,
Ye spak na, but gaed by like stour;
Ye geck at me because I'm poor,
But fient a hair care I.
O Tibbie, &c.

I doubt na, lass, but ye may think,
Because ye hae the name o' clink,
That ye can please me at a wink,
Whene'er ye like to try.
O Tibbie, &c.

But sorrow tak him that's sae mean,
Although his pouch o' coin were clean,
Wha follows ony saucy quean,
That looks sae proud and high.
O Tibbie, &c.

Although a lad were e'er sae smart,
If that he want the yellow dirt,
Ye'll cast your head anither airt,
And answer him fu' dry.
O Tibbie, &c.

But if he hae the name o' gear,
Ye'll fasten to him like a brier,
Tho' hardly he for sense or leas,
Be better than the kye.
O Tibbie, &c.

But Tibbie, lass, tak my advice,
Your daddie's gear maks ye sae nice;
The deil a ane wad speir your price,
Were ye as poor as I.
O Tibbie, &c.

There lives a lass in yonder park,
I wad na gie her in her sark,
For thee wi' a' thy thousand mark;
Ye need na look sae high.
O Tibbie, &c.

Burns.

FINE FLOWERS IN THE VALLEY.

"SMILE na sae sweet, my bonnie babe,"
(Fine flowers in the valley.)
"An ye smile sae sweet, ye'll smile me dead;"
(And the green leaves they grow rarely.)

She's taen out her little penknife,
(Fine flowers in the valley;) And twin'd the sweet babe o' its life:
(And the green leaves they grow rarely.)

She's howkit a grave by the licht o' the moon,
(Fine flowers in the valley;) And there she's buried her sweet babe in:
(And the green leaves they grow rarely.)

As she was going to the church,
(Fine flowers in the valley;) She saw a sweet babe in the porch:
(And the green leaves they grow rarely.)

"O my sweet babe, an thou wert mine,"
(Fine flowers in the valley;) "I wad cleed thee in the silk sae fine."
(And the green leaves they grow rarely.)

"O mither dear, when I was thine,"
(Fine flowers in the valley;) "Ye did na prove to me sae kin'."
(And the green leaves they grow rarely.)

Fragment of old Ballad contributed to Johnson's "Museum" by Burns.

THE CAULD WINTER'S GANE.

Tune—"The cottage adjoining the fall."

THE cauld cauld winter's gane, love,
Sae bitter and sae smell;
And spring has come again, love,
To deck yon leesome dell.
The buds burst frue the tree, love;
The birds sing by the shaw;
But sad, sad is my dowie heart,
For ye are far awa!

I theocht the time wad flee, love,
As in the days gane by;
While I wad think on thee, love,
And a' my patience try;

But O! the weary hours, love,
They wad na flee awa;
And they hae borne me nocht but dule,
Sin' ye hae been awa.

Wae's me! they're sair to bide, love,
The dirdums ane maun dree;
The feelings winna hide, love,
Wyt saut tears in the e'e.
And yet the ills o' life, love,
Compar'd wi' joys are sma';—
Sae will it be when ye return,
Nae mair to gang awa.

William Grain.

From "The Book of Scottish Song," by permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son.

Nº 365.—FINE FLOWERS IN THE VALLEY.

Slowly.

Musical score for 'Fine Flowers in the Valley'. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and has a key signature of one flat (indicated by a 'b'). The bottom staff is also in common time and has a key signature of one flat. The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures. Dynamics include 'p' (piano), 'piu forte.', and 'dim. rit.'

Nº 366.—THE COTTAGE ADJOINING THE FALL. Gaelic.

Moderately slow.

Musical score for 'The Cottage Adjoining the Fall'. The score consists of four staves. The top staff is in common time (indicated by 'C') and has a key signature of one flat. The bottom three staves are in common time and have a key signature of one flat. The music includes eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures. Dynamics include 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte).

Nº 367.—THE POSIE.*

Slow with expression.

Nº 368.—THE BRAES OF BUSHBIE.

Gaelic.

Slowly and plaintively.

* THIS PRETTY TUNE IS EVIDENTLY A MODIFICATION OF "ROSLIN CASTLE" (SEE PAGE 81.)

THE POSIE.

OH, love will venture in where it daur na weel be seen;
Oh, love will venture in where wisdom ance has been;
But I will doun yon river rove, amang the woods sae green,
And a' to pu' a posie to my ain dear May.

The primrose I will pu', the firstling o' the year;
And I will pu' the pink, the emblem o' my dear;
For she's the pink o' womankind, and blooms without a peer—
And a' to be a posie to my ain dear May.

I'll pu' the budding rose, when Phœbus peeps in view,
For it's like a bauny kiss o' her sweet bonnie mou';
The hyacinth's for constancy, wi' its unchanging blue:
And a' to be a posie to my ain dear May.

The lily it is pure, and the lily it is fair,
And in her lovely bosom I'll place the lily there;

The daisy's for simplicity, of unaffected air:
And a' to be a posie to my ain dear May.

The hawthorn I will pu', wi' its locks o' siller gray,
Where, like an aged man, it stands at break o' day;
But the songster's nest within the bush I winna tak away—
And a' to be a posie to my ain dear May.

The woodbine I will pu' when the evening star is near,
And the diamond-draps o' dew shall be her een sae clear;
The violet's for modesty, which weel she fa's to wear:
And a' to be a posie to my ain dear May.

I'll tie the posie round wi' the silken band o' love,
And I'll place it in her breast, and I'll swear by a' above,
That to my latest draught o' life the band shall ne'er remove;
And this will be a posie to my ain dear May.

Burns.

I GAED A WAEFU' GATE YESTREEN.

Tune—"The braes of Busby."

I GAED a wae fu' gate yestreen,
A gate, I fear, I'll dearly rue;
I gat my death frae twa sweet een,
Twa lovely een o' bonnie blue.
Twas not her golden ringlets bright,
Her lips like roses wat wi' dew,
Her heaving bosom, lily-white—
It was her een sae bonnie blue.
[*Oh hon! oh hon a ri!*
And oh hon! oh hon a ri!
I gat my death frae twa sweet een,
Twa lovely een o' bonnie blue.]

She talk'd, she smiled, my heart she wiled,
She charm'd my soul—I wist na how;
But aye the stound, the deadly wound,
Came frae her een sae bonnie blue.
But, spare to speak, and spare to speed,
She'll aiblins listen to my vow:
Should she refuse, I'll lay me dead
To her twa een sae bonnie blue.
[*Oh hon! oh hon a ri!*
And oh hon! oh hon a ri!
I gat my death frae twa sweet een,
Twa lovely een o' bonnie blue.]

Burns.

THOU LING'RING STAR.

Tune—"The death of Captain Cook."

THOU ling'ring star, with less'ning ray,
 That lov'st to greet the early morn;
 Again thou usher'st in the day,
 My Mary from my soul was torn.
 Oh, Mary! dear departed shade!
 Where is thy place of blissful rest?
 See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
 Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

 That sacred hour, can I forget?—
 Can I forget the hallow'd grove,
 Where, by the winding Ayr, we met,
 To live one day of parting love?
 Eternity will not efface
 Those records dear of transports past;
 Thy image at our last embrace—
 Ah! little thought we 'twas our last!

Ayr, gurgling, kiss'd his pebbled shore,
 O'erhung with wild woods, thick'ning, green;
 The fragrant birch, the hawthorn hoar,
 Twin'd amorous round the raptur'd scene;
 The flowers sprang wanton to be prest,
 The birds sung love on every spray—
 Till too, too soon the glowing west
 Proclaim'd the speed of wing'd day.

 Still o'er these scenes my mem'ry wakes,
 And fondly broods with miser care;
 Time but the impression stronger makes,
 As streams their channels deeper wear.
 My Mary! dear departed shade!
 Where is thy place of blissful rest?
 See'st thou thy lover lowly laid?
 Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

Burns.

WHAT DO YE THINK I SHOULD DO?

I AM a young man, and I live wi' my minnie,
 A guid honest lucky, I trow;
 But whenever I speak o' takin' a wife,
 She aye flees up in a lowe.
 And what do ye think I should do, guid folks?
 O! what do ye think I should try?
 For if she dees, there's naebody leevin',
 To mind the fowls an' the kye.

 My mither yestreen, she pouther'd my head,
 Till it was as white as the snaw;
 She took her auld mutch and stuff'd my gravat,
 And pat in my breast-preen an' a'.
 And what do ye think I'm to do, guid folks?
 O! what do ye think I'm to do?
 I'm gaun to the east, to a braw waddin' feast,
 To meet the M'Haffys, I trow.

 "Noo gang awa, Jamie, noo gang to the bridal—
 Ye ken ye've to be the 'best man,'
 And Betty M'Haffy, she is the 'best maid'—
 Speak up to her noo like a man."

And what do ye think o' me noo, guid folks?
 O! what do ye think o' me, noo?
 I ken very weel, it's a' for the siller
 That mither wad hae me to woo.

 I gaed to the bridal, and Betty was there,
 And wow! but she was buskit braw,
 Wi' ribbons and lace, a' set round her face,
 And necklaces twa or three raw.
 And what do ye think o' me noo, guid folks?
 O! what do ye think I should try?
 For really I'm vext, an' sairly perplex'd,
 When I think o' the fowls and the kye.

 To please my mither, and speak up till her,
 Lang I thocht afore I wad try;
 At length I speir'd, if ever she heard
 "That we had twa dozen o' kye?"
 And what do ye think o' me noo, guid folks?—
 O! keep me frae Betty, say I—
 Wi' a toss o' her head, she answered, "Indeed!
 Wha cares for you or your kye?"

Nº 369.— THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOK.*

Very mournfully.

Nº 370.— WHAT DO YOU THINK I SHOULD DO?

Lively.

* THIS PLAINTE AIR IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN COMPOSED BY MISS JOHNSTON OF HILTON (AFTERWARDS MRS OSWALD OF AUCHIN-CRUYE)—BURNS REQUESTED JOHNSON TO SET HIS CELEBRATED PATHETIC ADDRESS—"TO MARY IN HEAVEN"—TO THIS TUNE IN THE "MUSEUM"—"WHICH WAS ACCORDINGLY ATTENDED TO".

No. 371.—THE MARTYR'S GRAVE.

With melancholy.

Musical score for No. 371, 'The Martyr's Grave'. The score is divided into two systems. The first system starts with a piano dynamic (p) and a bass note. The second system begins with a forte dynamic (mf) and a bass note. The music is composed of two staves, each with four measures. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measures 3 and 4 of both staves end with a half note.

No. 372.—WILL YE NO COME BACK AGAIN?

Moderate.

Musical score for No. 372, 'Will Ye No Come Back Again?'. The score is divided into five systems. The first three systems are in common time, C major. The first system starts with a piano dynamic (p). The second system starts with a forte dynamic (mf). The third system ends with a ritardando (rit.). The fourth system is in common time, C major, starting with a forte dynamic (mf). The fifth system is in common time, C major, starting with a tempo dynamic (tempo).

"WILL YE NO COME BACK AGAIN?"—BY PERMISSION—FROM PATERSON & SONS' COLLECTION "LAYS FROM STRATHEARN," BY CAROLINE, BARONESS KARNE.

THE COVENANTER'S LAMENT.

Tune—“The Martyr's grave.”

THERE'S nae covenant noo, lassie!
There's nae covenant noo!
The solemn league and covenant
Are a' broken through!
There's nae Renwick noo, lassie,
There's nae guid Cargill,
Nor holy Sabbath preaching
Upon the Martyr's Hill!
It's naething but a sword, lassie!
A bluidy, bluidy ane!
Waving owre poor Scotland
For her rebellious sin.

Scotland's a' wrang, lassie,
Scotland's a' wrang—
It's neither to the hill nor glen,
Lassie, we daur gang.
The Martyr's Hill's forsaken,
In simmer's dusk sae calm;
There's nae gathering noo, lassie,
To sing the c'enin' psalm!
But the martyr's grave will rise, lassie,
Aboon the warrior's cairn;
An' the martyr soun' will sleep, lassie,
Aneath the waving fern!

Robert fillan.

THE BONNIE LAD THAT'S FAR AWA.

Tune—“Will ye no come back again?”

O how can I be blythe and glad,
Or how can I gang brisk and braw,
When the bonnie lad that I lo'e best
Is owre the hills and far awa?
Will ye no come back again?
Will ye no come back again?
Dearer lo'ed ye canna be—
Will ye no come back again?

It's no the frosty winter wind,
It's no the driving drift and snaw;
But aye the tear comes in my e'e,
To think on him that's far awa.
Will ye no, &c.

My father pat me frae his door,
My friends they hae disown'd me a';
But I hae ane will tak my part,
The bonnie lad that's far awa.
Will ye no, &c.

A pair o' gloves he ga'e to me,
And silken snoods he ga'e me twa;
And I will wear them for his sake,
The bonnie lad that's far awa.
Will ye no come back again?
Will ye no come back again?
Dearer lo'ed ye canna be—
Will ye no come back again?

First verse and chorus old, the other verses by Burns.

OUT OVER THE FORTH.

Out over the Forth I look to the north,
 But what is the north and its Hielands to me?
 The south nor the east gie ease to my breast,
 The far foreign land, or the wild-rolling sea.
 But I look to the west, when I gae to rest,
 That happy my dreams and my slumbers may be,
 For far in the west lives he I lo'e best,
 The lad that is dear to my baby and me.

 His father he frown'd on the love of his boyhood,
 And oh! his proud mother look'd cold upon me;
 But he follow'd me aye to my hame in the shealing,
 And the hills o' Breadalbane rang wild wi' our glee.

A' the lang summer day, 'mid the heather and braiken,
 I joy'd in the light o' his bonnie blue e'e;
 I little then thought that the wide western ocean
 Would be rolling this day 'tween my laddie and me.

When we plighted our faith by the cairn on the mountain,
 The deer and the roe stood bride-maidens to me;
 And my bride's tiring glass was the clear crystal fountain—
 What then was the warld to my laddie and me?

 So I look to the west when I gae to my rest,
 That happy my dreams and my slumbers may be;
 For far in the west is the lad I lo'e best,
 He's seeking a hame for my bairnie and me.

First stanza by Burns.

THE PRIMROSE IS BONNIE IN SPRING.

Tune—"The banks of Eswal."

The primrose is bonnie in spring,
 An' the rose it is sweet in June;
 It's bonnie, whaur leaves are green,
 I' the sunny afternoon.
 It's bonnie when the sun gaes doun,
 An' glints on the broomy knowe;
 It's bonnie to see the clouds
 Sae red wi' the dazzlin' lowe.

When the nicht is a' sae calm,
 An' comes the sweet twilight gloom,
 Oh! it cheers my heart to meet
 My lassie amang the broom.
 When the birds in bush or brake
 Do quit their blythe e'enin' sang,
 O! what an hour to sit
 Thae gay gowden links amang.

Robert Allan.

Nº 373.—OUT OVER THE FORTH.

Lively.

Musical score for piece No. 373, 'Out over the Forth.' The score consists of four staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The tempo is lively. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

Nº 374.—THE BANKS OF ESWAL.

Moderate.

Musical score for piece No. 374, 'The Banks of Eswal.' The score consists of four staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The tempo is moderate. The piano part features rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings like crescendo and decrescendo.

NO. 375.—OUR GUIDMAN CAM HAME AT E'EN.

Moderate.

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as 'Moderate'. The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part uses a variety of time signatures including 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4. The vocal parts feature eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures. The piano part includes bass notes and harmonic chords. The music concludes with a repeat sign and a final section starting with 'p a little slower.'

NO. 376.—WE'RE A' NODDIN.*

With animation.

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as 'With animation.' The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part uses a variety of time signatures including 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4. The vocal parts feature eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures. The piano part includes bass notes and harmonic chords. The music concludes with a final section.

* SEE "KIND KIMMER" PAGE 28.

OUR GUIDMAN CAM HAME AT E'EN.

Our guidman cam hame at e'en,
And hame cam he;
And there he saw a saddle-horse,
Where nae horse should be.
"O, how cam this horse here?
And how can this be?
How cam this horse here,
Without the leave o' me?"
"A horse!" quo' she;
"Ay, a horse," quo' he.
"Ye auld blind dotard earle,
And blinder mat ye be!
It's but a bonnie milk-cow,
My mither sent to me."
"A milk-cow!" quo' he;
"Ay, a milk-cow," quo' she.
"O far hae I ridden,
And muckle hae I seen;
But a saddle on a milk-cow
Saw I ne'er name."

Our guidman cam hame at e'en,
And hame cam he;
He spied a pair o' jack-boots,
Where nae boots should be.
"O what's this noo, guidwife?
And what's this I see?
How cam thae boots here,
Without the leave o' me?"
"Boots!" quo' she;
"Ay, boots," quo' he.
"Ye auld blind dotard earle,
And blinder mat ye be!
It's but a pair o' water-stoups,
The cooper sent to me."

"Water-stoups!" quo' he;
"Ay, water-stoups," quo' she.
"O far hae I ridden,
And muckle hae I seen;
But siller spurs on water-stoups
Saw I ne'er name."

Our guidman cam hame at e'en,
And hame cam he;
And there he saw a siller-sword,
Where nae sword should be.
"O what's this noo, guidwife?
And what's this I see?
O how cam this sword here,
Without the leave o' me?"
"A sword!" quo' she;
"Ay, a sword," quo' he.
"Ye auld blind dotard earle,
And blinder mat ye be!
It's but a pairtch-spurle,
My minnie sent to me."
"A pairtch-spurle!" quo' he;
"Ay, a pairtch-spurle," quo' she.
"Weel, far hae I ridden,
And muckle hae I seen;
But siller-handed pairtch-spurles
Saw I ne'er name!"

Our guidman cam hame at e'en,
And hame cam he;
And there he saw a muckle coat,
Where nae coat should be.
"O how cam this coat here?
And how can this be?

How cam this coat here,
Without the leave o' me?"
"A coat!" quo' she;
"Ay, a coat," quo' he.
"Ye auld blind dotard earle,
And blinder mat ye be!
It's but a pair o' blankets
My minnie sent to me."
"Blankets!" quo' he;
"Ay, blankets," quo' she.
"O far hae I ridden,
And muckle hae I seen;
But buttons upon blankets
Saw I ne'er name."

Ben gaed our guidman,
And ben gaed he;
And there he spied a sturdy man,
Where nae man should be.
"O how cam this man here?
And how can this be?
How cam this man here,
Without the leave o' me?"
"A man!" quo' she;
"Ay, a man," quo' he.
"Pair blind bodie,
And blinder mat ye be!
It's but a new milkin' maid,
My mither sent to me."
"A maid!" quo' he;
"Ay, a maid," quo' she.
"O far hae I ridden,
And muckle hae I seen,
But lang-bearded maidens
Saw I ne'er name!"

From Herd's Collection, 1776.

WE'RE A' NODDIN.

O, OUR guidwife's awa,
And noo's the time to woo;
For the lads like the lasses,
And the lasses lads too.
The moon is beaming bright,
And the gowan is in dew,
And my love's by my side,
And we're a' happy noo.
And we're a' noddin,
Nid, nid noddin,
And we're a' noddin,
At our house at hame.

O, I hae wale o' loves,—
There's Nannie rich and fair,
Bessie brown and bonnie,

And Kate wi' curling hair;
And Bell sae young and proud,
Wi' gold aboon her brow;
But my Jean has twa een
That glow'r me through and through.
And we're a' noddin, &c.

And sair she slichts the lads—
Three lie a' like to dee,
Four in sorrow listed,
And five flew to the sea.
But nigh her chamber door
A' nicht I watch in dool;
Ae kind word frae my love
Would charm frae Yule to Yule.
And we're a' noddin, &c.

Allan Cunningham.

THE BATTLE OF HARLAW.

FRAE Dunideir as I cam through,
Doun by the hill of Banochie,
Alangst the lands of Garioch—
Great pity 'twas to hear and see,
The noise and dulesome harmonie,
That e'er that dreary day did daw,
Crying the coronach sae hie,
"Alas! alas! for the Harlaw!"

I marveld what the matter meant,
All folks were in a feiry-fary;
I wist not wha was fae or friend,
Yet quietly I did me carry:
But sin' the days of auld King Harry
Sic slaunchter was not heard or seen;
And there I had nae time to tarry,
For bissiness in Aberdeen.

Thus as I walkit on the way,
To Inverury as I went,
I met a man, and bade him stay,
Requesting him to mak me 'quaint

Of the beginning and the event,
That happen'd there at the Harlaw;
Then he entreated me, tak tent,
And he the truth sould to me shaw.

"Great Donald of the Isles, did claim
Unto the lands of Ross some richt;
And to the Governor he cam,
Them for to have, if that he micht;
Wha saw his interest was but slight,
And therefore answer'd with disdain;
He hastit hame baith day and nicht,
And sent nae bodword back again.

But Donald, richt impatient
Of that answer Duke Robert* gave,
He vow'd to God omnipotent,
All the hale lands of Ross to have,
Or else be graithèd in his grave:
He would not quat his richt for nocht,
Nor be abusit like a slave—
That bargain sould be dearly bocht."

* Duke of Albany.

THE TAILOR FELL THROUGH THE BED.

Tune—"The tailors' march."

THE tailor fell through the bed thimble an' a',
The tailor fell through the bed thimble an' a';
The blankets were thin, and the sheets they were sma';
The tailor fell through the bed thimble an' a'.

Afore it waslicht, up the tailor he raise,
Afore it waslicht, syn he pat on his claise;

"The blankets are thin, and the sheets they are sma',
I canna get rest, sae I'll e'en gang awa."

Sae loud rair'd the luckie, when she gaed ben,
"O sic a like trick, whae'er did ken!
The wark's no hauf dune, and the tailor's awa;
He's aff wi' his shears, an' his thimble, an' a'."

Nº 377.—THE BATTLE OF HARLAW.*

Moderately slow.

Gaelic.

The musical score consists of four staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as 'Moderately slow'. The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part is in 6/8 time. The vocal entries are separated by measures of piano accompaniment. Dynamics include 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'p' (piano), and 'dim.' (diminuendo).

Nº 378.—THE TAILORS' MARCH.**

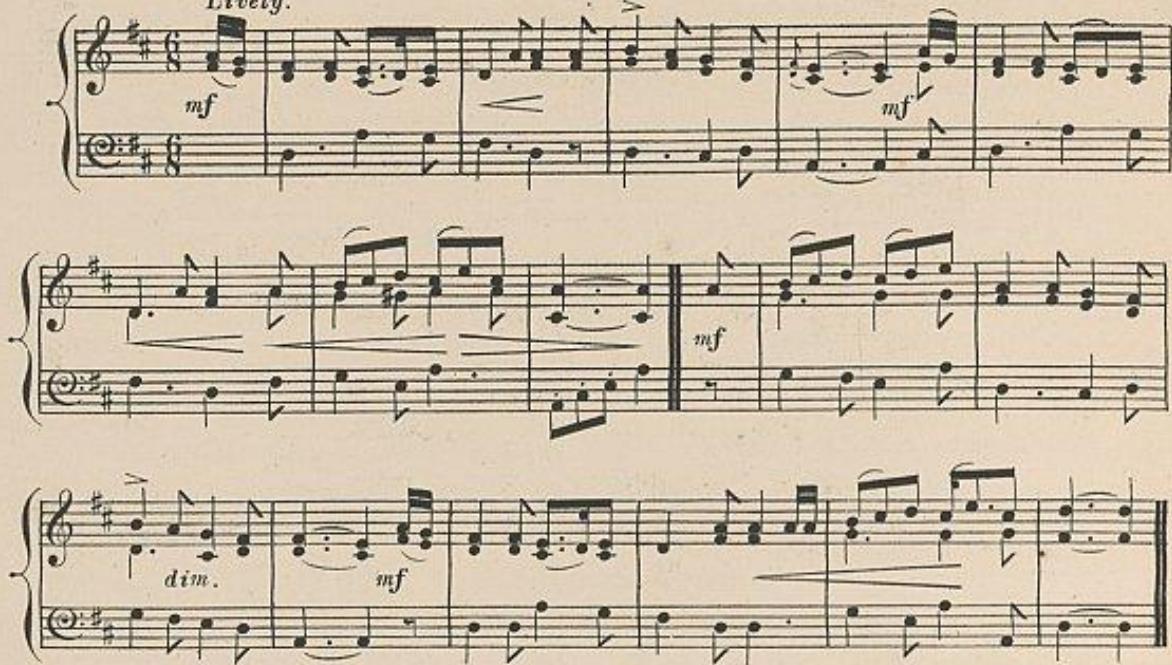
Moderate.

The musical score consists of two staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked as 'Moderate'. The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part is in 6/8 time. The vocal entries are separated by measures of piano accompaniment.

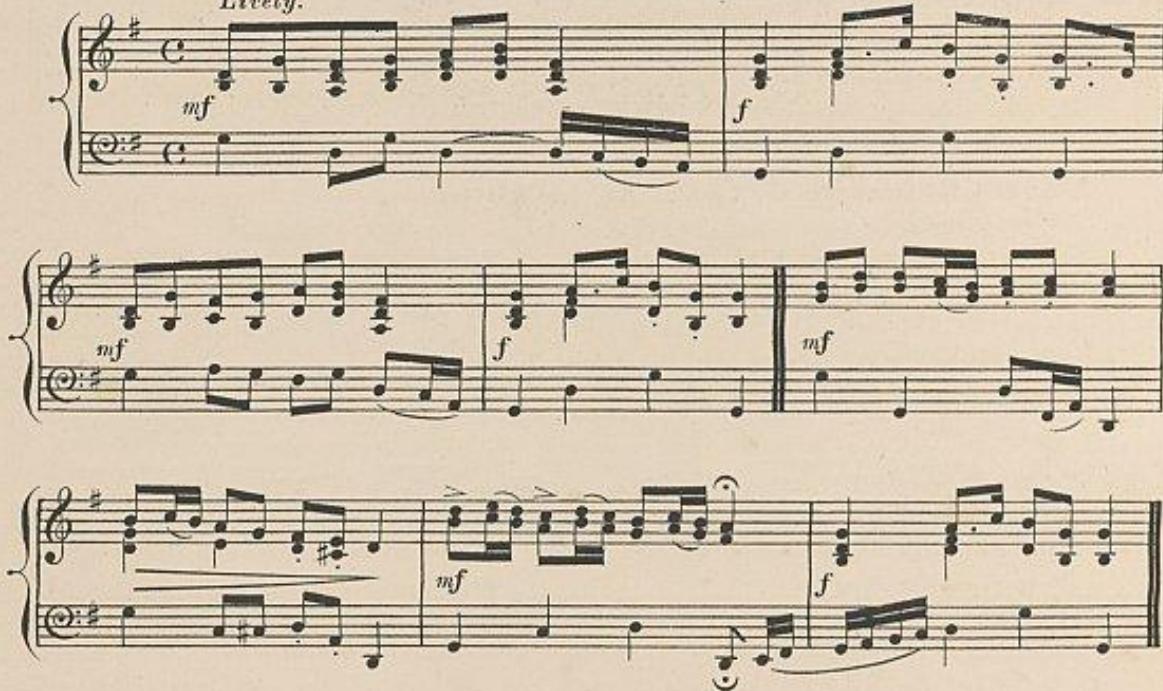
* FOUGHT 24th JULY 1411, AGAINST DONALD OF THE ISLES.

** EVIDENTLY THE ORIGIN OF "LOCIE O' BUCHAN" (SEE PAGE 17.)

Nº 379.—THE RIN AWA BRIDE.

Lively.

Nº 380.—DUNCAN GRAY.

Lively.

MY WIFE SHALL HAE HER WILL.

190

Tune—"The rin-awa bride."

If my dear wife should chance to gang,
Wi' me, to Edinbro' toun;
Into a shop I will her tak,
And buy her a new goun.
But if my wife should hain the charge,
As I expect she will;
And if she says, "The auld will dae"—
By my word she'll hae her will.

If my dear wife should wish to gang,
To see a neebor or friend;
A horse or a chair I will provide,
And a servant to attend.

But if my wife shall hain the charge,
As I expect she will;
And if she says, "I'll walk on fit"—
By my word she'll hae her will.

If my dear wife shall bring me a son,
As I expect she will;
Cake and wine I will provide,
And a nurse to nurse the child.
But if my wife shall hain the charge,
As I expect she will;
And if she says, "I'll nurse't mysel'"—
By my word she'll hae her will.

DUNCAN GRAY.

DUNCAN GRAY cam here to woo,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't,
On blythe Yule nicht, when we were fu',
Ha, ha, the wooing o't;
Maggie cuist her head fu' heigh,
Look'd asklant, and unco skeigh,
Gart pur Duncan stand abeigh—
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Duncan fleech'd, and Duncan pray'd,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't;
Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.
Duncan sigh'd baith out and in,
Grat his een baith blear't and blin',
Spak o' loupin owre a linn—
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Time and chance are but a tide,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't;
Slightit love is sair to bide,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

"Shall I, like a fool," quoth he,
"For a haughty hizzy dee?
She may gae to—France, for me!"
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

How it comes let doctors tell,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't;
Meg grew sick—as he grew hale,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't;
Something in her bosom wrings,
For relief a sigh she brings;
And oh, her een, they spak sic things!
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Duncan was a lad o' grace,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't;
Maggie's was a piteous case,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.
Duncan could na be her death,
Swelling pity smoor'd his wrath;
Now they're crouse and canty baith,
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Burns.

MY LOVE SHE'S BUT A LASSIE YET.

MY love, she's but a lassie yet;
 My love, she's but a lassie yet;
 I'll let her stand a year or twa;
 She'll no be half sae saucy yet.
 I rue the day I sought her, O;
 I rue the day I sought her, O;
 Wha gets her, needs na say she's wo'd,
 But he may say he's bought her, O.

Come, draw a drap o' the best o't yet,
 Come, draw a drap o' the best o't yet;
 Gae seek for pleasure whaur ye will—
 But here I never miss'd it yet.
 We're a' dry wi' drinking o't;
 We're a' dry wi' drinking o't;
 The minister kiss'd the fiddler's wife,
 And could na preach for thinking o't.

Part old, and part by Burns.

THE BRIDAL O'T.

Tune—"The cardin' o't."

THEY say that Jockyll speed weel o't,
 They say that Jockyll speed weel o't,
 For he grows brawer ilkay day;
 I hope we'll hae a bridal o't:
 For yesternight, nae farther gane,
 The back-house at the side-wa' o't,
 He there wi' Meg was mirdin' seen;
 I hope we'll hae a bridal o't.
 An we had but a bridal o't,
 And we had but a bridal o't,
 We'd leave the rest unto good luck,
 Although there might betide ill o't.
 For bridal days are merry times,
 And young folk like the coming o't;
 And scribblers they bang up their rhymes,
 And pipers play the bumming o't.

The lasses like a bridal o't,
 The lasses like a bridal o't;
 Their braws maan be in rank and file,
 Although that they should guide ill o't.
 The boddom o' the kist is then
 Turn'd up into the inmost o't;
 The end that held the keeks sae clean,
 Is now become the teemest o't.
 The pipers and the fiddlers o't,
 The pipers and the fiddlers o't,
 Can smell a bridal unco far,
 And like to be the middlers o't.
 Fan thick and three-fauld they convene,
 Ilk ane envies the tother o't;
 And wishes nane but him alone
 May ever see another o't.

Alexander Ross.

No. 381.—MY LOVE SHE'S BUT A LASSIE YET.*

Lively.

No. 382.—THE CARDIN' O'T.

Lively.

* ACCORDING TO M^E C. K. SHARPE, THE OLD NAME OF THIS TUNE WAS "PUT UP YOUR DAGGER, JAMIE!"

N^o 383.—O WHA'S AT THE WINDOW.**Lively.*

N^o 384.—MY PEGGY'S FACE.*Slow.*

* THIS VERY PRETTY COMPOSITION OF H. A. SMITH'S HAS A CERTAIN RESEMBLANCE TO THE TUNE OF "O TELL NA ME O' WIND AND RAIN" PAGE 61.—

O WHA'S AT THE WINDOW, WHA, WHA?

O wha's at the window, wha, wha ?
 O wha's at the window, wha, wha ?
 Wha bat blythe Jamie Glen,
 He's come sax miles an' ten,
 To tak bonnie Jeanie awa, awa,
 To tak bonnie Jeanie awa.

 O bridal maidens are braw, braw,
 O bridal maidens are braw, braw;
 But the bride's modest e'e,
 And warm cheek are to me,
 'Boon pearlins and brooches, an' a', an' a',
 'Boon pearlins and brooches, an' a'.

There's mirth on the green, in the ha', the ha',
 There's mirth on the green, in the ha', the ha',
 There's laughin', there's quaffin',
 There's jestin', there's daffin',
 But the bride's faither's blythest of a', of a',
 But the bride's faither's blythest of a'.

 It's no that she's Jamie's, ava, ava,
 It's no that she's Jamie's, ava, ava,
 That my heart is sae weary,
 When a' the lave's cheery,
 But it's just that she'll aye be awa, awa,
 But it's just that she'll aye be awa!

Alexander Carlyle.

MY PEGGY'S FACE.

My Peggy's face, my Peggy's form,
 The frost of hermit age might warm ;
 My Peggy's worth, my Peggy's mind,
 Might charm the first of human kind.
 I love my Peggy's angel air,
 Her face so truly, heav'nly fair,
 Her native grace so void of art—
 But I adore my Peggy's heart.

The lily's hue, the rose's dye,
 The kindling lustre of an eye ;
 Who but owns their magic sway !
 Who but knows they all decay !
 The tender thrill, the pitying tear,
 The gen'rous purpose, nobly dear,
 The gentle look, that rage disarms—
 These are all immortal charms.

Burns.

PIBROCH OF DONUIL DHU.

Pibroch of Donuil Dhu,
 Pibroch of Donuil,
 Wake thy wild voice anew,
 Summon Clan Conuil.
 Come away, come away,
 Hark to the summons!
 Come in your war array,
 Gentles and commons!
 Come from deep glen, and
 From mountain so rocky;
 The war-pipe and pennon
 Are at Inverlochy.
 Come every hill-plaid, and
 True heart that wears one;
 Come every steel blade, and
 Strong hand that bears one!
 Leave the deer, leave the steer,
 Leave nets and barges;
 Come with your fighting gear,
 Broadswords and targes.

Untended leave the herd,
 The flock without shelter;
 Leave the corpse uninter'd,
 The bride at the altar.
 Come as the winds come, when
 Forests are rended;
 Come as the waves come, when
 Navies are stranded.
 Faster come, faster come,
 Faster and faster,
 Chief, vassal, page, and groom,
 Tenant and master,
 Fast they come, fast they come,
 See how they gather!
 Wide waves the eagle plume,
 Blended with heather.
 Cast your plaids, draw your blades,
 Forward each man set;
 Pibroch of Donuil Dhu,
 Knell for the onset!

Scott.

OWRE BOGIE.

I WILL awa wi' my love,
 I will awa wi' her;
 Though a' my kin had sworn and said,
 I will awa wi' her.
 I'll owre Bogie, owre Bogie,
 Owre Bogie wi' her;
 Though a' my kin had sworn and said,
 I will awa wi' her,
 If I can get but her consent,
 I dinna care a strae;
 Though ilka ane be discontent,
 Awa wi' her I'll gae.
 I'll owre Bogie, &c.

For noo she's mistress o' my heart,
 And worthy o' my han';
 And weel I wat we shanna part
 For siller or for lan'.
 I'll owre Bogie, &c.
 My uncle he aye threatens me,
 And auntie looks sae sour;
 Although there's naething they can say,
 But that the lassie's pair.
 I'll owre Bogie, owre Bogie,
 Owre Bogie wi' her;
 Though a' my kin had sworn and said,
 I will awa wi' her.

Nº 385.—PIBROCH OF DONUIL DHU.*

Gaelic.

With energy.

Musical score for Pibroch of Donuil Dhu, No. 385. The score consists of three staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'With energy.' The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (fortissimo) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte).

Nº 386.—OWRE BOGIE.

Lively.

Musical score for Owre Bogie, No. 386. The score consists of three staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is C major (no sharps or flats). The tempo is marked 'Lively.' The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (pianissimo), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), and 'f' (fortissimo).

* ADAPTED FROM "LOCHIEL'S MARCH".

Nº 387.—THE WINTER OF LIFE.*

Slow.

Nº 388.—THE LASSIE WI' THE YELLOW COATIE.

Moderate with expression.

* THIS APPEARS TO BE A MODERN COMPOSITION.—

THE WINTER OF LIFE.

BUT lately seen
In gladsome green,
The woods rejoic'd the day;
Through gentle showers,
The laughing flowers
In double pride were gay:
But now our joys are fled
On winter's blast awa!
Yet maiden May,
In rich array,
Again shall bring them a'.

But my white pow,
Nae kindly thowe
Shall melt the snaws of age;
My trunk of eild,
But buss or bield,
Sinks in time's wintry rage.
Oh! age has weary days,
And nights o' sleepless pain!
Thou golden time
O' youthfu' prime,
Why com'st thou not again?

Burns.

FAREWELL, YE STREAMS, SAE DEAR TO ME.

Tune—"The lassie wi' the yellow coatie."

FAREWELL, ye streams, sae dear to me,
My bonnie Cluden, Nith, an' Dee;
Ye burns that row sae bonnlie,
Your siller waves nae mair I'll see.
Yet tho' frae your green banks I'm driv'n,
My saul awa could ne'er be riv'n;
For still she lifts her een to heav'n,
An' sighs to be again wi' thee.

Ye canty bards ayont the Tweed,
Yoursel's wi' claes o' tartan cled,
An' lit alang the verdant mead,
Or blythely on your whistles blaw:
An' sing auld Scotia's barns an' ha's;
Her bourtree dykes an' mossy wa's;
Her faulds, her hughts, an' birken shaws,
Whaur love an' freedom sweetens a'.

Sing o' her carles, baith teuch an' auld;
Her carlins grim, that flyte an' scaud;
Her wabsters blythe, an' souters bauld;
Her flocks an' herds sae fair to see.
Sing o' her mountains, bleak an' high;
Her fords, whaur nichrin' kelpies ply;
Her glens, the haunts o' rural joy;
Her lasses littin' owre the lea.

To you the darling theme belangs,
That frae my heart exulting spangs;
O mind, amang your bonnie sangs,
The lads that bled for liberty.
Think on our auld forbears o' yore,
Wha dy'd the muirs wi' hostile gore;
Wha slavery's bands indignant tore,
An' bravely fell for you an' me.

My gallant brithers, brave an' bauld,
Wha haud the plough, or wauk the fauld,
Until your dearest bluid rin cauld,
Aye true unto your country be.
Whi daring look her dark she drew,
An' coost a mither's e'e on you;
Then let no onie spulyien crew
Her dear-bought freedom wrest frae thee.

Farewell, ye streams, sae dear to me,
My bonnie Cluden, Nith, an' Dee;
Ye burns that row sae bonnlie,
Your siller waves nae mair I'll see.
Yet tho' frae your green banks I'm driv'n,
My saul awa could ne'er be riv'n;
For still she lifts her een to heav'n,
An' sighs to be again wi' thee.

C. M. Cunningham.

O, WHISTLE, AND I'LL COME TO YOU, MY LAD.

O, WHISTLE, and I'll come to you, my lad ;
 O, whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad ;
 Tho' faither, and mither, and a' should gae mad,
 O, whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad.

But warily tent, when ye come to court me,
 And come na unless the back-yett be a-jee ;
 Sync up the back-stile, and let nae body see,
 And come as ye were na comin' to me,
 And come as ye were na comin' to me.

O, whistle, &c.

At kirk or at market, whend'er ye meet me,
 Gang by me as though that ye cared na a flee ;
 But steal me a blink o' your bonnie black e'e,
 Yet look as ye were na lookin' at me,
 Yet look as ye were na lookin' at me.

O, whistle, &c.

Aye vow and protest that ye care na for me,
 And whiles ye may lightly my beauty a wee ;
 But court na anither, though jokin' ye be,
 For fear that she wile your fancy frae me,
 For fear that she wile your fancy frae me.

O, whistle, &c.

Burns.

THE DUKE OF ATHOL'S COURTSHIP.

"I AM gaun awa, Jeanie,
 I am gaun awa, Jeanie,
 I'm gaun ayont the saut seas,
 I'm gaun sae far awa, Jeanie."

"Whan will ye marry me, Jamie ?
 Whan will ye marry me, Jamie ?
 Will ye tak me to your countrie,
 And will ye marry me, Jamie ?"

"How can I marry thee, Jeanie ?
 How can I marry thee, lassie ?
 Whan I've a wife and bairns three,
 Twa wad na weel agree, lassie."

"Wae be to your fause tongue, Jamie,
 Wae be to your fause tongue, Jamie ;
 Ye promis'd fair to marry me,
 And has a wife at hame, Jamie !"

"Your een were like a spell, Jeanie,
 Mair sweet than I could tell, lassie,

That ilka day bewitch'd me sae,
 I could na help mysel', lassie.

If my wife wad dee, Jeanie,
 And sae my bairns three, lassie,
 I'd tak ye to my ain countrie,
 And married we wad be, lassie."

"O an your head were sair, Jamie,
 An your head were sair, Jamie,
 I'd tak the napkin frae my neck,
 And tie doun your yellow hair, Jamie."

"I hae nae wife at a', Jeanie,
 I hae nae wife at a', lassie ;
 I've neither wife nor bairns three,
 I said it but to try thee, lassie.

Blair in Athol's mine, Jeanie,
 And Huntingtower is mine, Jeanie ;
 Bonnie Dunkel' is whaur I dwell,
 And a' I hae is thine, Jeanie."

Nº 389.—O WHISTLE, AND I'LL COME TO YOU MY LAD.

Lively.

The musical score consists of four staves of music in common time, key signature of two flats. The first staff shows a melodic line with dynamic markings *mf*, *p*, and *mf*. The second staff begins with *piu rit.* and *f*, followed by *tempo.* The third staff starts with *f* and ends with *piu rit. mf*, followed by *tempo.* The fourth staff concludes with *cresc.* and *f*.

Nº 390.—THE DUKE OF ATHOL'S COURTSHIP.* (Old Ballad).

With feeling.

The musical score consists of two staves of music in common time, key signature of one flat. The first staff features a harmonic progression with sustained notes and chords. The second staff begins with *piu dim.*

* ALSO CALLED "HUNTINGTOWER!"

No. 391.— THE FLOWERS OF EDINBURGH.

Moderate.

Sheet music for 'The Flowers of Edinburgh' in G minor (two sharps). The music consists of four systems of two staves each. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 1 starts with a piano dynamic (p) and includes a 'piu cres.' instruction. Measure 2 starts with a crescendo (cres.) and ends with a piano dynamic (p). Measure 3 starts with a mezzo-forte dynamic (mf) and ends with a piano dynamic (p). Measure 4 ends with a ritardando (rit.). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

No. 392.— THE OLD BARD. (Lord Thomas and fair Annnet).

Moderate.

Sheet music for 'The Old Bard' in G minor (two sharps). The music consists of two systems of two staves each. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with a key change to A major (one sharp) indicated in the second system. The notation includes various dynamics and rests.

THE BANKS OF TARF.

Tune—"The flowers of Edinburgh."

WHERE windin' Tarf, by broomy knowes,
 Her siller wave sae softly rows;
 And mony a green-wood cluster grows,
 An' hare-bells bloomin' bonnie, O.
 Below a spreading hazel tree,
 Fu' snugly hid whaur nane could see,
 While blinkin' love beamed frae her e'e,
 I met my bonnie Annie, O.
 Her neck was o' the snaw-drap hue,
 Her lips like roses wet w' dew:
 But O, her e'e, o' azure blue,
 Was past expressin' bonnie, O.

Like threads o' gowd her flowin' hair,
 That lightly wanton'd in the air;
 But vain were a' my skill an' mair
 To tell the charms o' Annie, O.
 The Beltane winds blew loud an' lang,
 An' ripplin' rais'd the spray alang;
 We cheerfu' sat, and cheerfu' sang
 "The banks o' Tarf are bonnie, O."
 Though sweet is spring, whan young and gay,
 An' blythe the blinks o' summer's day;
 I fear nae winter, cauld and blae,
 If blest wi' love an' Annie, O.

Nicholson.

LORD THOMAS AND FAIR ANNET.

Tune—"The old bard."

LORD THOMAS and the fair Annet
 Sat a' day on a hill;
 When nicht was come, and sun was set,
 They had na talk'd their fill.

Lord Thomas said a word in jest,
 Fair Annet took it ill:
 "O I will never wed a wife
 Against my ain frien's will."

"Gin ye will never wed a wife,
 A wife will ne'er wed ye."
 Sae he is hame to tell his mither,
 And knelt upon his knee:

"O rede, O rede, mither," he says,
 "A guid rede gie to me;
 O shall I tak the nut-broun bride,
 And let fair Annet be?"

"The nut-broun bride has gowd and gear,
 Fair Annet she's gat name;
 And the little beauty Annet has,
 O it will soon be gane!"

And he has till his brither game;
 "Noo, brither, rede ye me—
 Shall I marry the nut-broun bride,
 And let fair Annet be?"

"The nut-broun bride has owsen, brither,
 The nut-broun bride has kye;
 I'd ha'e ye marry the nut-broun bride,
 And cast fair Annet by."

"Her owsen may dee i' the hoose, billie,
 And her kye into the byre;
 And I'll ha'e naething to mysel'
 But a fat fadge by the fire."

Then he has till his sister gane;
 "Noo, sister, rede ye me—
 O shall I marry the nut-broun bride,
 And set fair Annet free?"

"I se rede ye tak fair Annet, Thomas,
 And let the broun bride alone;
 Lest ye should sigh and say, 'Alace!
 What is this we brought hame?'"

"No, I will tak my mither's rede,
 And marry me out o' han';
 And I will tak the nut-broun bride—
 Fair Annet may leave the lan'."

Up then rose fair Annet's father,
 Twa hours or it were day;
 And he has gane into the bower,
 Wherein fair Annet lay.

"Rise up, rise up, Annet," he says,
 "Put on your silken sheen;
 Let us gae to St. Marie's kirk,
 And see this rich weddin'."

* * * *

The horse fair Annet ride upon,
 He ambled like the wind;
 W' siller he was shod before,
 W' burnin' gowd behind.

Four-and-twenty siller bells
 Were a' tied till his mane;
 W' yae tift o' the norlan' wind,
 They tinkled aye by aye.

Four-and-twenty gay guid knichts
 Rade by fair Annet's side,
 And four-and-twenty fair ladies,
 As gin she'd been a bride.

And when she cam into the kirk,
 She shimmer'd like the sun;
 The belt that was about her waist,
 Was a' w' pearls bedone.

She sat her by the nut-broun bride,
 And her een they were sae clear,
 Lord Thomas clean forgat the bride,
 When fair Annet drew near.

* * * *

AWA, WHIGS, AWA!

Awa, Whigs, awa! *
 Awa, Whigs, awa!
 Ye're but a pack o' traitor loons,
 Ye'll dae nae guid at a'.

Our thistles flourish'd fresh and fair,
 And bonnie bloom'd our roses;
 But Whigs cam like a frost in June,
 And wither'd a' our posies.
 Awa, Whigs, awa! &c.

Our sad decay in Church and State,
 Surpasses my deserving;
 The Whigs cam owre us for a curse,
 And we hae dune w*i* thriving.
 Awa, Whigs, awa! &c.

Grim vengeance lang has taen a nap,
 But we may see him wauken;
 Guid help the day when royal heads
 Are hunted like a maukin!
 Awa, Whigs, awa! &c.

Last verse by Burns.

* The name "Whigs" was applied by the Jacobites to all who opposed the Stuart dynasty and despotism.

O! JEANIE, THERE'S NAETHING TO FEAR YE.

Tune—"Blue bonnets over the border."

O! my lassie, our joy to complete again,
 Meet me again in the gloamin', my dearie;
 Low doun i' the dell let us meet again—
 O! Jeanie, there's naething to fear ye.
 Come when the wee bat flits silent an' eerie;
 Come when the pale face o' nature looks weary;
 Love be thy sure defence,
 Beauty and innocence—
 O! Jeanie, there's naething to fear ye.

Sweetly blows the haw and the rowan-tree,
 Wild roses speck our thicket sae breerie;
 Still, still will our bed in the greenwood be—
 O! Jeanie, there's naething to fear ye.

List when the blackbird o' singing grows weary;
 List when the beetle-bee's bugle comes near ye;
 Then come with fairy haste,
 Light foot and beating breast—
 O! Jeanie, there's naething to fear ye.
 Far, far will the bogle and brownie be;
 Beauty an' truth, they daur na come near it;
 Kind love is the tie of our unity,
 A' maun love it, and a' maun revere it.
 Love maks the sang o' the woodland sae cheerie;
 Love gars a' nature look bonnie that's near ye;
 Love maks the rose sae sweet,
 Cowslip an' violet—
 O! Jeanie, there's naething to fear ye.

Hogg.

Nº 393.—AWA WHIGS AWA*

With spirit.

Musical score for 'AWA WHIGS AWA'. The score consists of three staves of music for two voices (treble and bass) and piano. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The vocal parts feature eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures.

Nº 394.—BLUE BONNETS OVER THE BORDER**

Lively.

Musical score for 'BLUE BONNETS OVER THE BORDER'. The score consists of three staves of music for two voices (treble and bass) and piano. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time. The piano part features rhythmic patterns and sustained notes. The vocal parts have eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns.

* THE TUNE WITH THIS TITLE, PUBLISHED IN JOHNSON'S "MUSEUM" &c., IS JUST ANOTHER VERSION OF "MY DEARIE AN THOU DEE" (Nº 80—PAGE 40 OF THIS COLLECTION). THE AIR HERE GIVEN SEEMS TO BE A MORE MODERN COMPOSITION.—

** SEE Nº 113. PAGE 67.

Nº 395.—THE BONNIE BREEST-KNOTS.

Lively.

Musical score for 'The Bonnie Breest-Knots'. The score consists of three staves of music. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the third staff is in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). The key signature is one flat. The first staff begins with a dynamic 'mf'. The second staff ends with a 'FINE.' The third staff ends with a dynamic 'D.C.'

Nº 396.—THE EWIE WI' THE CROOKIT HORN.*

Moderate.

Musical score for 'The Ewie Wi' The Crookit Horn'. The score consists of three staves of music. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the third staff is in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). The key signature is one flat. The first staff begins with a dynamic 'f'. The second staff ends with a dynamic 'p'. The third staff ends with a dynamic 'p'.

* SEE ALSO PAGE 120.

THE BONNIE BREEST-KNOTS.

HEY the bonnie, how the bonnie,
Hey the bonnie breast-knots!
Blythe and merry were they a',
When they got on their breast-knots,

There was a bridal in the toun,
And till't the lassies a' were boun',
Wi' mankie facin's on each goun,
And some o' them had breast-knots.
Hey the bonnie, &c.

At nine o'clock the lads convene,
Some clad in blue, some clad in green,
Wi' glancin' buckles in their shoon,
And flow'rs upon their waistcoats.

Hey the bonnie, &c.

Forth cam the wives a' wi' a phrase,
And wish'd the laasie happy days;
And meikle thocht they o' her claes,
And 'specially the breast-knots.

Hey the bonnie, &c.

THE EWIE WI' THE CROOKIT HORN.

O WERE I able to rehearse,
My ewie's praise in proper verse,
I'd sound it out as loud and fierce
As ever piper's drone could blaw.
The ewie wi' the crookit horn,
A' that kent her could hae sworn,
Sic a ewie ne'er was born,
Hereabout, nor far awa.

She neither needed tar nor keel,
To mark her upon hip or heel;
Her crookit hornie did as weel,
To ken her by amang them a'.
The ewie, &c.

She never threaten'd scab nor rot,
But keepit aye her ain jog-trot;
Baith to the fauld and to the cot,
Was never swair to lead nor ca'.
The ewie, &c.

Could nor hunger never dang her,
Wind or wet could never wrang her;
Ance she lay an oak and langer,
Furth aneath a wreath o' snow.
The ewie, &c.

Whan ither ewies hap the dyke,
And ate the kale for a' the tyke,
My ewie never play'd the like,
But tyd' about the barn wa'.
The ewie, &c.

A better, or a thrifter beast,
Nae honest man need e'er hae wist;
For, silly thing, she never miss'd
To hae, ilk year, a lamb or twa.
The ewie, &c.

The first she had I ga'e to Jock,
To be to him a kind o' stock;
And now the laddie has a flock
O' mair nor thirty head o' a'.
The ewie, &c.

I lookit aye at even for her,
Lest mishanter should come owre her,
Or the founmarie might devour her,
Gin the beastie hade awa.
The ewie, &c.

Yet, last ouk, for a' my keeping,
(Who can speak it without greeting!)
A villain cam, when I was sleeping,
Staw my ewie, horn an' a'.
The ewie, &c.

I socht her air upon the morn,
And doon aneath a buas o' thorn,
I got my ewie's crookit horn—
But my ewie was awa!
The ewie, &c.

O! gin I had the loon that did it,
I hae sworn as weel as said it,

Though a' the world should forbid it,
I wad gie his neck a throw.
The ewie, &c.

I never met wi' sic a turn
As this, sin' ever I was born;
My ewie wi' the crookit horn,
Silly ewie, stown awa.
The ewie, &c.

O, had she died o' crouk or cauld,
As ewies do when they are auld,
It wad na been, by mony fauld,
Sae sair a heart to name o's a'.
The ewie, &c.

For a' the claih that we hae worn,
Frae her and hers see often shorn,
The losa o' her we could hae borne,
Had fair strae-death taen her awa.
The ewie, &c.

But thus, pairt thing, to lose her life
Beneath a bluidy villain's knife;
I'm really fleyt that our guidwife
Will never win aboon't awa.
The ewie, &c.

O! a' ye bards benorth Kinghorn,
Call your muses, up and mourn,
Our ewie wi' the crookit horn,
Is frue us stown, and fell'd an' a'.
The ewie, &c.

Rev. John Skinner.

M A Y M O R N I N G.

Tune—"Dumfries house."

THUS let the varied seasons pass,
 Each day its pleasures bringing;
 From winter's silent leafless shade,
 Till summer bow'rs are ringing.
 Thus let me woo each lovely scene
 Of nature's own adorning;
 But still, of all that she can give,
 Be mine a sweet May morning.
 Sweetest of months—that now unlocks
 The summer's balmy treasures,
 And gives a never-ending charm
 To life and all its pleasures—

I greet thee with delighted heart,
 All other pleasures scorning;
 And still, of all that earth can give,
 Be mine a sweet May morning.
 Now sweetly sings upon the ear
 The murmurs of the fountain;
 The lambkins sport upon the lea,
 The fawns upon the mountain;
 Nature throws, from the beechen tree,
 Her robe of latest mourning;
 And all is mirth and merry glee,
 Upon a sweet May morning.

Robert Allan.

THE LOVELY LASS OF INVERNESS.

Tune—"Mill o' Tiffoe's Annie."

THE lovely lass of Inverness,
 Nae joy nor pleasure can she see,
 For e'en and morn she cries, "Alas!"
 And aye the saut tear blin's her e'e;
 "Drummossie muir—Drummossie day—
 A wae fu' day it was to me!
 For there I lost my faither dear,
 My faither dear and brethren three.
 Their winding sheets, the bluidy clay;
 Their graves are growing green to see;
 And by them lies the dearest lad
 That ever bless'd a woman's e'e!
 Now, wae to thee, thou cruel lord!
 A bluidy man I trow thou be;
 For mony a heart thou hast made sair,
 That ne'er did wrang to thine or thee."

Burns.

No. 397.—DUMFRIES HOUSE.*

Lively.

Musical score for No. 397—Dumfries House. The score consists of three staves of music for piano, arranged in three systems. The first system starts with a dynamic of 'p' and ends with a repeat sign. The second system begins with 'cres.' and ends with a dynamic of 'p'. The third system begins with 'mf' and ends with 'eres.'

No. 398.—MILL O' TIFTIE'S ANNIE.**

Plainly.

Musical score for No. 398—Mill o' Tiftie's Annie. The score consists of three staves of music for piano, arranged in three systems. The first system starts with a dynamic of 'mf'. The second system begins with a dynamic of 'p' and ends with a dynamic of 'mf'. The third system ends with a dynamic of 'p ritard.'

* COMPOSED BY JOHN RIDDEL.

** DR. THE TRUMPETER OF FYVIE!*

Nº 399.—GUID NICHT AN' JOY BE WI' YOU A'.

Moderate.

Nº 400.—DONALD AND FLORA.

Moderate with expression.

Gaelic.

GUID NICHT AN' JOY BE WI' YOU A'

THE year is wearin' to the wane,
 An' day is fadin' west awa;
 Loud raves the torrent and the rain,
 An' dark the cloud comes down the shaw.
 But let the tempest tout an' blaw,
 Upon his loudest winter horn;
 "Guid nicht an' joy be wi' you a',
 We'll maybe meet again the morn."

 O, we ha'e wander'd far an' wide
 Owre Scotia's hills, owre firth an' fell;
 An' mony a simple flower we've cull'd,
 An' trimm'd them wi' the heather-bell!

We've rang'd the dingle an' the dell,
 The hamlet an' the baron's ha';
 Now let us take a kind farewell,
 "Guid nicht an' joy be wi' you a'!"

 Ye ha'e been kind, as I was keen,
 An' follow'd where I led the way;
 Till ilka poet's lore we've seen
 Of this, an' mony a former day.
 If e'er I led your steps astray,
 Forgi'e your minstrel ance for a';
 A tear fa's wi' his parting lay—
 "Guid nicht an' joy be wi' you a'!"

Hogg.

DONALD AND FLORA.

WHEN merry hearts were gay,
 Careless of aught but play,
 Poor Flora slept away,
 Sad'ning to Mora;
 Loose flow'd her yellow hair,
 Quick heav'd her bosom bare,
 As to the troubled air
 She vented her sorrow.

"Loud howls the stormy west,
 Cold, cold is winter's blast;
 Haste, then, O! Donald, haste,
 Haste to thy Flora!
 Twice twelve long months are o'er,
 Since on a foreign shore
 You promis'd to fight no more,
 But meet me in Mora.

'Where now is Donald dear?'
 Maids cry with taunting sneer;
 'Say, is he still sincere
 To his lov'd Flora?'
 Parents upbraid my moan;
 Each heart is turned to stone—
 Ah! Flora thou'rt now alone,
 Friendless in Mora.

Come, then, O, come away!
 Donald, no longer stay,
 Where can my rover stray
 From his lov'd Flora?
 Ah! sure he ne'er can be
 False to his vows and me;
 O Heaven!—is not yonder he
 Bounding o'er Mora?"

"Never, ah, wretched fair!"
 (Sigh'd the sad messenger),
 "Never shall Donald mair
 Meet his lov'd Flora!
 Cold as yon mountain snow,
 Donald, thy love, lies low:
 He sent me to soothe thy woe,
 Weeping in Mora.

Well fought our gallant men
 On Saratoga's plain;
 Thrice fled the hostile train
 From British glory.
 But, ah! tho' our foes did flee,
 Sad was each victory;
 Youth, love, and loyalty,
 Fell far from Mora.

'Here, take this love-wrought plaid,'
 Donald expiring said:
 'Give it to yon dear maid
 Drooping in Mora.
 Tell her, O Allan, tell,
 Donald thus bravely fell,
 And that in his last farewell
 He thought on his Flora."

Mute stood the trembling fair,
 Speechless with wild despair;
 Then, striking her bosom bare,
 Sigh'd out—"Poor Flora!
 Ah! Donald! ah, well-a-day!"
 Was all the fond heart could say:
 At length the sound died away,
 Feebly, in Mora!

Macneill.

BONNIE MARY HAY.

BONNIE Mary Hay, I will lo'e thee yet,
 For thy e'e is the slae, and thy hair is the jet;
 The snaw is thy skin, and the rose is thy check:
 Oh! bonnie Mary Hay, I will lo'e thee yet.

Bonnie Mary Hay, will ye gang wi' me,
 When the sun's in the west, to the hawthorn treo?
 To the hawthorn tree, in the bonnie berry den?
 And I'll tell ye, Mary Hay, how I lo'e ye then.

Bonnie Mary Hay, it's haliday to me
 When thou art coothie, kind-hearted, and free;
 There's nae clouds in the lift, nor storms in the sky,
 My bonnie Mary Hay, when thou art nigh.

Bonnie Mary Hay, thou maun na say me nae,
 But come to the bow'r by the hawthorn brae;
 But come to the bow'r, an' I'll tell ye a' that's true,
 How, Mary! I can ne'er lo'e ane but you.

Archibald Crawford.

THE CAMPSIE LASSIE.

Tune—"Miss Forbes's farewell."

I'll ne'er forget yon bonnie glen,
 'Mang Campsie fells sae vernal green;
 For there I met the sweetest lass
 Yon tow'ring hills had ever seen.
 The smile o' love sat on her lips,
 And twinkled in her sparkling e'e;
 And while I fondly gaz'd on her,
 I wish'd she had been born for me.

My thochts are wand'ring 'mang yon braes—
 And aye the lass I think I see
 Wha trippit owre yon craggy rocks,
 Ae joyful summer day wi' me.
 There's nae can tell what's yet to come;
 But round my heart I will entwine
 The hope, that time will bring the day
 When I can ca' yon lassie mine.

— Steele.

No. 401.—BONNIE MARY HAY.*

Slowly.

No. 402.—MISS FORBES'S FAREWELL.

Lively.

* A COMPOSITION OF R.A.SMITH'S—IN SEVERAL PASSAGES, IT STRONGLY RESEMBLES "THE BORDER WIDOW'S LAMENT" (NO 224, PAGE 112).

Nº 403.—THE HIGHLAND (OR BLACK) WATCH.*

Gaelic.

Very slow.

Musical score for 'The Highland (or Black) Watch'. The score consists of three staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is C major (two sharps). The tempo is indicated as 'Very slow.' The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part shows a mix of common and 6/8 time signatures. The vocal parts enter at different times, with the Alto entering first and the Soprano joining later. The piano part provides harmonic support throughout the piece.

Nº 404.—YOUNG WATERS.

(Old Ballad).

Slowly.

Musical score for 'Young Waters'. The score consists of three staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is C major (two sharps). The tempo is indicated as 'Slowly.' The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part shows a mix of common and 6/8 time signatures. The vocal parts enter at different times, with the Alto entering first and the Soprano joining later. The piano part provides harmonic support throughout the piece.

* MARCH OF THE 42ND REGIMENT

I SHALL RETURN AGAIN.

Tune—"The Highland (or black) watch."

I WOULD not have thee dry the tear
 That dims thine eye of blue;
 I would not that thy cheek should wear
 A smile at our adieu;
 Yet cheer thee, love, the past was bliss,
 And though we part in pain,
 A happier hour will follow this,
 And we shall meet again.
 O think not that the wild sea-wave
 Shall bear my heart from thee;
 Unless its cold breast prove my grave,
 'Twill work no change in me.

The troubled music of the deep
 Is now our farewell strain;
 And fond affection well may weep,
 Yet—I'll return again.

I go to find a bow'r of peace,
 In lovelier lands than thine;
 Where cruel fortune's frowns shall cease,
 Where I can call thee mine:
 And when, to crown my fairy plan,
 But one thing shall remain;
 Then, love—if there be truth in man—
 I shall return again.

Wm. Kennedy.

YOUNG WATERS.*

O OUT then spak a wylie lord,
 Unto the queen said he:
 "O tell me wha's the fairest face
 Rides in the company?"
 "I've seen lord, and I've seen laird,
 And knichts o' high degree;
 But a fairer face than young Waters',
 Mine een did never see."
 O out then spak the jealous king,
 (And an angry man was he):
 "And if he had been twice as fair,
 Ye might ha'e excepted me."
 "You're neither laird nor lord," she says,
 "But the king that wears the croun;
 There's no a knicht in fair Scotland,
 But to thee maun bow doun."
 For a' that she could do or say,
 Appeals'd he wad na be;
 But for the words which she had said,
 Young Waters he maun dee!

They hae taen young Waters, and
 Put fetters to his feet;
 O they hae taen young Waters, and
 Thrown him in dungeon deep.

"Aft hae I ridden through Stirling toun,
 In the wind bot and the weet;
 But I ne'er rade through Stirling toun
 Wi' fetters at my feet.
 Aft bae I ridden through Stirling toun,
 In the wind bot and the rain;
 But I ne'er rade through Stirling toun
 Ne'er to return again!"

They hae taen to the headin' hill,
 His young son in his cradle;
 And they hae taen to the headin' hill,
 His horse bot and the saddle.
 They hae taen to the headin' hill,
 His lady fair to see;
 And for the words the queen had spoke,
 Young Waters he did dee!

* Supposed to refer to the unfortunate James, Earl of Murray (1592).

WILL YE GO, LASSIE, GO?

Tune—"The braes o' Balquithier."

WILL ye go, lassie, go,
To the braes o' Balquithier?
Where the blaeberrys grow,
'Mang the bonnie Hielan' heather.
Where the deer and the rae,
Lightly bounding together,
Sport the lang simmer day
On the braes o' Balquithier.
Will ye go, lassie, go, &c.

I will twine thee a bow'r
By the clear siller fountain,
And I'll cover it owre
Wi' the flow'rs o' the mountain.
Will ye go, lassie, go, &c.

I will range through the wilds,
And the deep glens sae dreary,

And return wi' the spoils
To the bow'r o' my deary.
Will ye go, lassie, go, &c.

Now the simmer's in prime,
Wi' the flowers richly blooming,
And the wild mountain thyme
A' the moorlands perfuming.
Will ye go, lassie, go, &c.

To our dear native scenes
Let us journey together,
Where glad innocence reigns,
'Mang the braes o' Balquithier.
Will ye go, lassie, go,
To the braes o' Balquithier?
Where the blaeberrys grow,
'Mang the bonnie Hielan' heather.

Garnahill.

MY NANNIE'S AWA.

Now in her green mantle blythe nature arrays,
And listens the lambkins that bleat owre the braes,
While birds warble welcome in ilka green shaw;
But to me it's delightless—my Nannie's awa!
But to me it's delightless—my Nannie's awa!

The snaw-drap and primrose our woodlands adorn,
And violets bathe in the weet o' the morn:
They pain my sad bosom, sae sweetly they blow,
They mind me o' Nannie—and Nannie's awa!
They mind me o' Nannie—and Nannie's awa!

The laverock, that springs frae the dews o' the lawn,
The shepherd to warn o' the gray breaking dawn,
And thou mellow mavis, that hails the night-fa';
Give over for pity—my Nannie's awa!
Give over for pity—my Nannie's awa!

Come, autumn, sae pensive, in yellow and gray,
And soothe me wi' tidings o' nature's decay:
The dark dreary winter, and wild driving snaw,
Alane can delight me—now Nannie's awa!
Alane can delight me—now Nannie's awa!

Burns.

N^o 405.—THE BRAES OF BALQUITHER.*Lively.*

Musical score for No. 405, The Braes of Balquither. The score consists of three staves of music for piano, arranged in two systems. The first system starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second system begins with a dynamic of *cres.*

N^o 406.—MY NANNIE'S AWA.*With expression.*

Musical score for No. 406, My Nannie's Awa. The score consists of three staves of music for piano, arranged in two systems. The first system starts with a dynamic of *p*. The second system begins with dynamics of *cres.* and *mf*. The third system begins with a dynamic of *p*.

* SEE ALSO N^o 105 PAGE 58.

No. 407.—CRAIG O' BARNS.

Gaelic.

Moderate with expression.

mf

p

No. 408.—ROW WEEL MY BOATIE, ROW WEEL!

Slow with feeling.

f

mf

f slower.

p

pp Very slow. dim.

* THIS IS ANOTHER MUCH ADMIRE COMPOSITION OF R.A. SMITH'S.—IT WOULD ALMOST APPEAR THOUGH, AS IF HE HAD RECEIVED HIS INSPIRATION IN THIS INSTANCE, FROM THE BEAUTIFUL GAELIC AIR "MY LOVER WOUNDED"—N^o 168, PAGE 84.—

THE QUERN LILT.

Tune—"Craig o' Barns."

THE *cronach* stills the dowie heart,
 The *joram* stills the bairnie;
 The music for a hungry wame,
 Is grinding o' the quernie.
 And leeze me o' my little quern!
 Grind the graddan, grind it;
 We'll a' get crowdie whan it's dune,
 And bannocks steeve to bind it.

The married man his joy may prize;
 The lover prize his erlies;
 But gin the quernie gang na round,
 They baith will soon be sareless.
 Sae leeze me, &c.

The whisky gars the bark o' life
 Drive merrily and rarely;

But graddan is the ballast gars
 It steady gang and fairly.
 Then leeze me, &c.
 Though winter steoks the door wi' drift,
 And owre the ingle hings us;
 Let but the little quernie gae,
 We're blythe whatever dingus us.
 Then leeze me, &c.

And how it cheers the herd at e'en,
 And sets his heart-strings dirlin',
 When, comin' frae the hungry hill,
 He hears the quernie birlin'!
 Then leeze me o' my little quern!
 Grind the graddan, grind it;
 We'll a' get crowdie whan it's dune,
 And bannocks steeve to bind it.

Robert Jamieson.

ROW WHEEL, MY BOATIE.

"Row weel, my boatie, row weel,
 Row weel, my merry men a';
 For there's dool and there's wae in Glenfiorich's bow'rs,
 And there's grief in my faither's ha'."

And the skiff it dan'd licht on the merry wee waves,
 And it flew owre the water sae blue;
 And the wind it blew licht, and the moon it shone bricht,
 But the boatie ne'er reach'd Allandhu!

Ohon! for fair Ellen, ohon!
 Ohon! for the pride of Strathcoo—
 In the deep, deep sea, in the saut, saut bree,
 Lord Reoch, thy Ellen lies low.
 Ohon! ohon!
 Lord Reoch, thy Ellen lies low!

THE LASSIE O' THE GLEN.*

Tune—"Pearlin Peggy's bonnie."

BENEATH a hill, 'mang birken bushes,
By a burnie's dimpilt linn,
I told my love, with artless blushes,
• To the lassie o' the glen.
O the birken bank sae grassy!
Hey the burnie's dimpilt linn!
Dear to me's the bonnie lassie
Living in yon rashie glen.

Lanely Ruel! thy stream sae glassie,
Shall be aye my fav'rite theme;
For, on thy bank my Highland lassie
First confess'd a mutual flame.
O the birken, &c.

There, as she mark'd the sportive fishes
Upward spring w' quiv'ring fin,
I slyly stole some melting kisses,
Frac the lassie o' the glen.
O the birken, &c.

What bliss! to sit, and nane to fash us,
In some sweet wee bow'ry den;
Or fondly stray amang the rashes,
Wi' the lassie o' the glen.
O the birken, &c.

And though I wander now unhappy,
Far frae scenes we haunted then,
I'll ne'er forget the—bank sae grassy,
Nor—the lassie o' the glen.
O the birken, &c.

Angus Fletcher.

• Glendaruel, Argyleshire.

ALLISTER M'ALLISTER.

"O ALLISTER M'ALLISTER,
Your chanter sets us a' astir;
Then to your bags and blow w' bir,
We'll dance the Hielan' fling."
Noo Allister has tuned his pipes,
And thrang as bumblees frae their bikes,
The lads and lasses loup the dykes,
And gather on the green.
O Allister M'Allister, &c.

The miller, Hab, was fidgin' fain
To dance the Hielan' fling his lane;
He lap and dane'd wi' nicht an' main,
The like was never seen.
O Allister M'Allister, &c.

As round about the ring he whuds,
And cracks his thooms and shakes his duds,
The meal flew frae his tail in cluds,
And blinded a' their een.
O Allister M'Allister, &c.

Neist rauncle-handed smiddy Jock,
A' blacken'd owre w' coom and smoke,
Wi' shaunchlin' blear-eed Bess did yoke,
That slaverin'-gabbit quean.
O Allister M'Allister, &c.

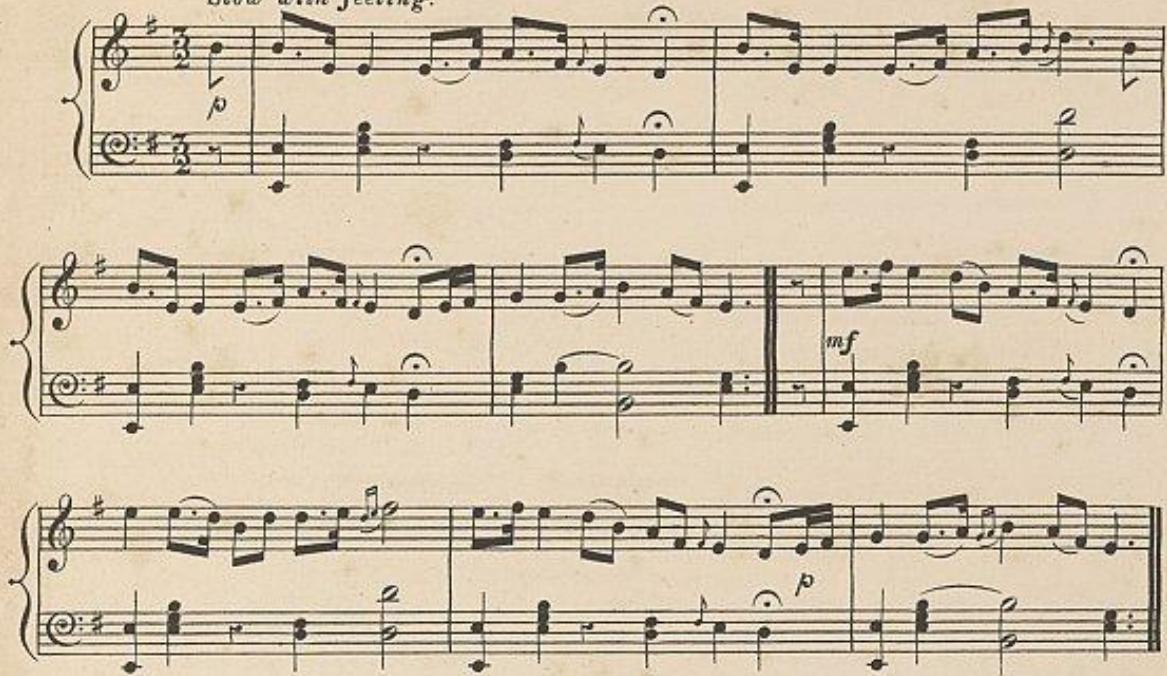
He shook his doublet in the wund,
His feet like hammers strack the grund;
The very moudiwarts were stunn'd,
Nor kenn'd what it could mean.
O Allister M'Allister, &c.

Now wanton Willie was na blate,
For he got haud o' winsome Kate;
"Come here," quo' he, "I'll show the gate,
To dance the Hielan' fling."
O Allister M'Allister, &c.

The Hielan' fling he danced w' glee,
And lap as he were gaun to flee;
Kate beck'd and bobbd'see bonnillie,
And tript it light and clean.
O Allister M'Allister, &c.

Noo Allister has done his best,
And weary hechs are wantin' rest;
Besides they sair w' drouth were strest,
Wi' dancin' sae, I ween.
O Allister M'Allister, &c.

I trow the gantrees gat a lift,
And round the bicker flew like drift;
And Allister that very nicht
Could hardly stan' his lane.
O Allister M'Allister, &c.

N^o. 409.—PEARLIN PEGGY'S BONNIE.**Slow with feeling.*N^o. 410.—ALLISTER M^c ALLISTER.

Gaelic.

Lively.

* OR "THE LAIRD OF FOYERAN."

N^o 411.— JENNY'S BAWBEE.
Moderate.



N^o 412.— THE PLOUGHMAN.*

Lively.

* AN OLD AIR CALLED "SLEEPY BODY" IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE ORIGIN OF THIS TUNE, AS WELL AS OF "THERE'S CAULD KAIL IN ABERDEEN!" (No 42, PAGE 21.)

WHEN GLOAMIN' OWRE THE WELKIN STEALS.

Tune—"Jenny's bawbee."

WHEN gloamin' owre the welkin steals,
And brings the ploughman frae the fiel's,
Oh, Jenny's cot, amang the shielis,
Is aye the hame to me.
To meet wi' her my heart is fain,
And parting gies me meikle pain;
A queen and throne I would disdain
For Jenny's bawbee.

Though braws she has na mony feck,
Nae riches to command respec',
Her rosy lip and lily neck
Mair pleasure gie to me.

I see her beauties, prize them a',
Wi' heart as pure as new-blawn snaw;
I'd prize her cot before a ha',
Wi' Jenny's bawbee.

Nae daisy, wi' its lovely form,
Nor dew-drap shinrin' frae the corn,
Nor echo frae the distant horn,
Is half sae sweet to me!
And if the lassie were my ain,
For her I'd toil through wind and rain,
And gowd and siller I would gain
Wi' Jenny's bawbee.

THE PLOUGHMAN.

THE ploughman he's a bonnie lad,
His mind is ever true, jo;
His garters knit below his knee,
His bannet it is blue, jo.
Merry butt, and merry ben,
O merry is my ploughman;
Of a' the trades that I do ken,
Commend me to the ploughman.

My ploughman he comes hame at e'en,
He's often wat and weary:
"Cast aff the wat, put on the dry,
And gae to bed, my dearie!"
Merry butt, &c.

I will wash my ploughman's hose,
And I will dress his o'erlay;
I will mak my ploughman's bed,
And cheer him late and early.
Merry butt, &c.

I hae been east, I hae been west,
I hae been at St. Johnston;
The bonniest sight that e'er I saw,
Was the ploughman laddie dancin'.
Merry butt, &c.

Snaw-white stockin's on his legs,
And siller buckles glancin';
A guid blue bannet on his head,
And O! but he was handsome!
Merry butt, &c.

An old song furnished up by Burns.

A WAUKRIFE MINNY.

"WHAUR are ye gaun, my bonnie lass?

Whaur are ye gaun, my hinny?"

She answered me richt saucily,

"An errand for my minny."

"O whaur live ye, my bonnie lass?

O whaur live ye, my hinny?"

"By yon burnside, gin ye maun ken,

In a wee house wi' my minny."

* * * *

O weary fa' the waukrife cock,

And the founmarie lay his crawin'!

He wauken'd the auld wife frae her sleep,

A wee blink or the dawin'.

"O fare thee weel, my bonnie lass!

O fare thee weel, my hinny!

Thou art a gay and a bonnie lass,

But thou has a waukrife minny!"

Picked up from the singing of a country girl in Nithedale, and sent to Johnson's "Museum" by Burns.

ADIEU! ROMANTIC BANKS OF CLYDE.

Tune—"The butcher boy."

ADIEU! romantic banks of Clyde,

Where oft I've spent the joyful day;

Now, weary wand'ring on thy side,

I pour the plaintive, joyless lay.

To other lands I'm doom'd to rove,

The thought with grief my bosom fills;

Why am I forc'd to leave my love,

And wander far from Lanark Mills?

Can I forget th' ecstatic hours,

When ('scap'd the village ev'ning din)

I met my lass 'midst Braxfield bowers,

Or near the falls of Corra Linn?

While close I clasp'd her to my breast,

(Th' idea still with rapture thrills!)

I thought myself completely blest,

By all the lads of Lanark Mills.

Deceitful, dear, delusive dream!

Thou'rt fled—alas! I know not where;

Evanish'd is each blissful gleam,

And left behind a load of care.

Adieu! dear winding banks of Clyde,

A long farewell, ye rising hills;

No more I'll wander on your side,

Though still my heart's at Lanark Mills.

While Tintoock stands the pride of hills,

While Clyde's dark stream rolls to the sea,

So long, my dear-lov'd Lanark Mills,

May heaven's blessings smile on thee.

A last adieu! my Mary dear,

The briny tear my eye distills;

When reason's powers continue clear,

I'll think of thee, and Lanark Mills.

Stewart Lewis.

Nº 413.— A WAUKRIFE MINNY.

Lively.

The musical score for No. 413, "A Waukrife Minny," is composed of three staves of music for piano. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff an alto clef. The music is in common time. The tempo is indicated as "Lively." The score consists of three measures of music, followed by a repeat sign and two more measures.

Nº 414.— THE BUTCHER BOY.

Moderate.

The musical score for No. 414, "The Butcher Boy," is composed of three staves of music for piano. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff an alto clef. The music is in common time. The tempo is indicated as "Moderate." The score consists of three measures of music, followed by a repeat sign and two more measures.

N^o. 415.—THE BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND. (Modern set.)*Moderately with expression.*

N^o. 416.—DOUN IN YON GARDEN SWEET AND GAY.**Very plaintively.*

*OR "WILLIE'S RARE AND WILLIE'S FAIR."

O WHERE, TELL ME WHERE, IS YOUR HIGHLAND LADDIE GONE?

Tune—"The blue bells of Scotland."

"O where, tell me where, is your Highland laddie gone?
O where, tell me where, is your Highland laddie gone?"
"He's gone, with streaming banners, where noble deeds are
done;
And it's oh! in my heart I wish him safe at home."
"O where, tell me where, did your Highland laddie dwell?
O where, tell me where, did your Highland laddie dwell?"
"He dwelt in bonnie Scotland, where blooms the sweet blue bell;
And it's oh! in my heart I lo'e my laddie well."

"O what, tell me what, does your Highland laddie wear?
O what, tell me what, does your Highland laddie wear?"
"A bonnet of the Saxon green, and on his breast a plaid;
And it's oh! in my heart, I lo'e my Highland lad."
"O what, tell me what, if your Highland lad be slain?
O what, tell me what, if your Highland lad be slain?"
"O no! true love will be his guard, and bring him safe again;
For it's oh! my heart would break if my Highland lad were
slain."

DOUN IN YON GARDEN SWEET AND GAY.

Doun in yon garden sweet and gay,
Where bonnie grows the lilie,
I heard a fair maid, sighing, say,
"My wish be wi' sweet Willie!"
O Willie's rare, and Willie's fair,
And Willie's wondrous bonnie;
And Willie hecht to marry me,
Gin e'er he married ony.
But Willie's gone, whom I thought on,
And does not hear me weepin':
Draws mony a tear frae's true love's e'e,
When other maids are sleepin'.
Yestreen I made my bed fu' braid,
The nicht I'll mak it narrow;
For, a' the live-lang winter nicht,
I lie twin'd o' my marrow.
O gentle wind that bloweth south
From where my love repaireth;
Convey a kiss frae his dear mouth,
And tell me how he fareth!

O tell sweet Willie to come doun,
And bid him no be cruel;
And tell him no to break the heart
O' his love and only jewel.
O tell sweet Willie to come doun,
And hear the mavis singin';
And see the birds on ilka bush,
And leaves around them hingin'.
O Leader haughs are wide and braid,
And Yarrow haughs are bonnie;
There Willie hecht to marry me,
If e'er he married ony.
O cam ye by yon water side?
Pu'd ye the rose or lilie?
Or cam ye by yon meadow green?
Or saw ye my sweet Willie?"
She sought him up, she sought him doun,
She sought the braid and narrow;
Syne, in the cleavin' o' a craig,
She found him droun'd in Yarrow!

N.B.—The last line of each verse is sung twice.

THE OLD MAN'S SONG.

Tune—"Dumbarton's drums."

O! WHY should old age so much wound us, O?
 There is nothing in it all to confound us, O;
 For how happy now am I,
 With my old wife sitting by,
 And our bairns and our oyes,* all around us, O.
 We began in the world wi' naething, O;
 And we've jogg'd on and toil'd for the ae thing, O;
 We made use of what we had,
 And our thankful hearts were glad
 When we got the bit meat, and the clauithing, O.

 We have liv'd all our life-time contented, O,
 Since the day we became first acquainted, O;
 It's true we've been but poor,
 And we are so to this hour,
 But we never yet repin'd or lamented, O.
 When we had any stock, we ne'er vauntit, O,
 Nor did we hing our heads when we wantit, O;
 But we always gave a share,
 Of the little we could spare,
 When it pleas'd a kind Heaven to grant it, O.

 We never laid a scheme to be wealthy, O,
 By means that were cunning or stealthy, O;
 But we always had the bliss—
 And what further could we wis?
 To be pleas'd with ourselves, and be healthy, O.

What though we cannot boast of our guineas, O,
 We have plenty of Jockies and Jeanies, O;
 And these, I'm certain, are
 More desirable by far,
 Than a bag full of poor yellow steinies, O.

 We have seen many a wonder and ferly, O,
 Of changes that almost are yearly, O,
 Among rich folks up and doun,
 Both in country and in toun,
 Who now live but scrimply and barely, O.
 Then why should people brag of prosperity, O?
 A straiten'd life, we see, is no rarity, O;
 Indeed, we've been in want,
 And our living's been but scant;
 Yet we never were reduc'd to need charity, O.

 In this house we first came together, O,
 Where we've lang been a faither and mither, O;
 And though not of stone and lime,
 It will last us all our time,
 And I hope we shall never need anither, O.
 And when we leave this poor habitation, O,
 We'll depart with a good commendation, O;
 We'll go hand in hand, I wiss,
 To a better house than this,
 To make room for the next generation, O.

Rev. John Skinner.

* Or, oes, grandchildren.

HOW CAN MY POOR HEART BE GLAD?

Tune—"Owre the hills and far awa."

How can my poor heart be glad,
 When absent from my sailor lad?
 How can I the thought forego,
 He's on the seas to meet his foe?
 Let me wander, let me rove,
 Still my heart is with my love;
 Nightly dreams, and thoughts by day,
 Are with him that's far away.

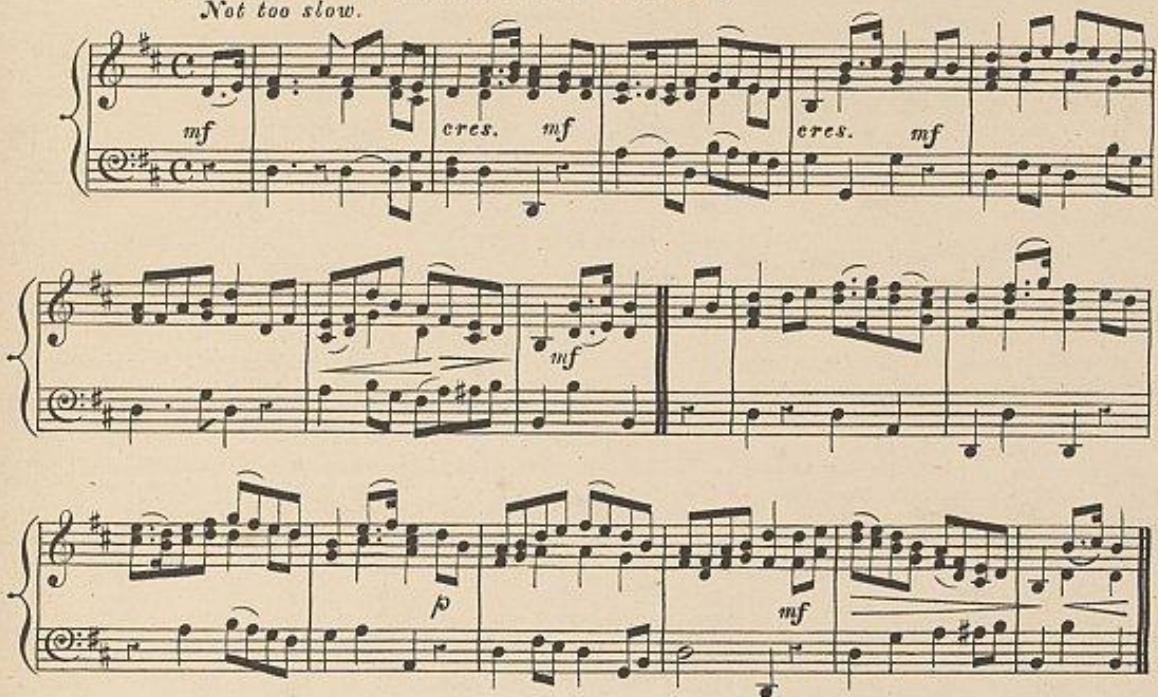
When in summer's noon I faint,
 As weary flocks around me pant,
 Haply in this scorching sun
 My sailor's thund'ring at his gun:
 Bullets, spare my only joy!
 Bullets, spare my darling boy!
 Fate, do with me what you may,
 Spare but him that's far away!

At the starless midnight hour,
 When winter rules with boundless power;
 As the storms the forests tear,
 And thunders rend the howling air;
 List'n to the doubling roar,
 Surging on the rocky shore,
 All I can—I weep and pray,
 For his weal that's far away.

Peace, thy olive wand extend,
 And bid wild war his ravage end,
 Man with brother man to meet,
 And as a brother kindly greet;
 Then may heaven with prop'rous gales
 Fill my sailor's welcome sails,
 To my arms their charge convey—
 My dear lad that's far away.

Burns.

No. 417.— DUMBARTON'S DRUMS.*

Not too slow.

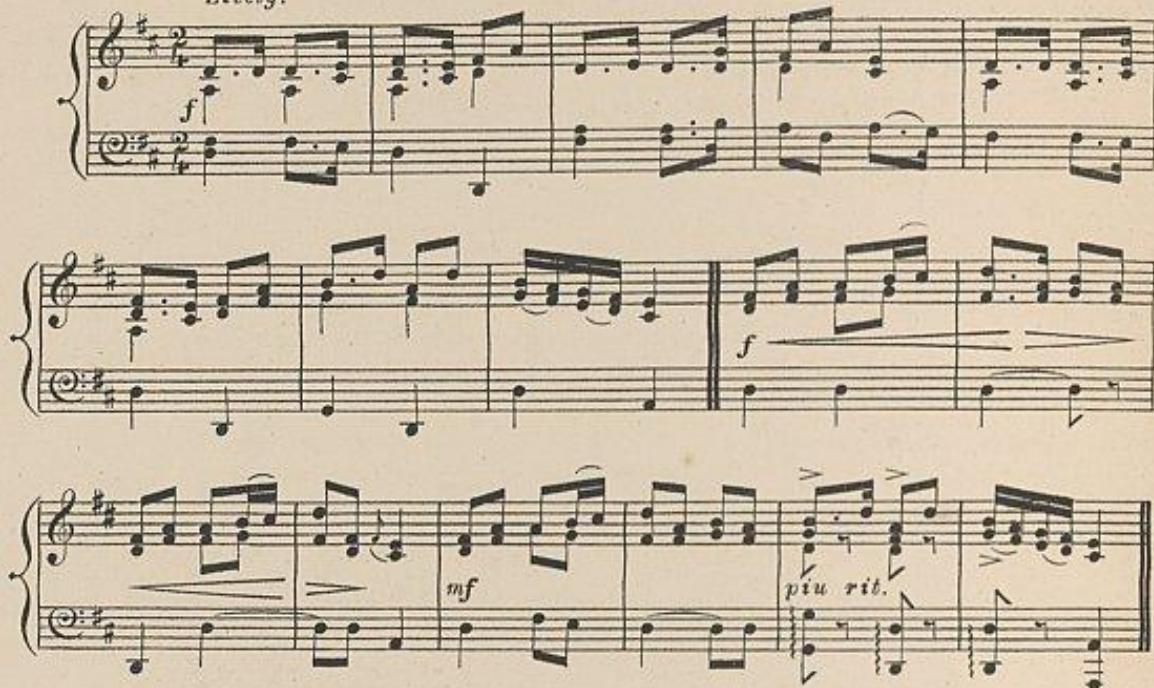
No. 418.— OWRE THE HILLS AND FAR AWA.

Moderate.

* I. e. THE DRUMS OF "DUMBARTON'S REGIMENT," SO CALLED AFTER ITS COMMANDER THE EARL OF DUMBARTON, WHO DIED AN EXILE IN FRANCE IN 1692.

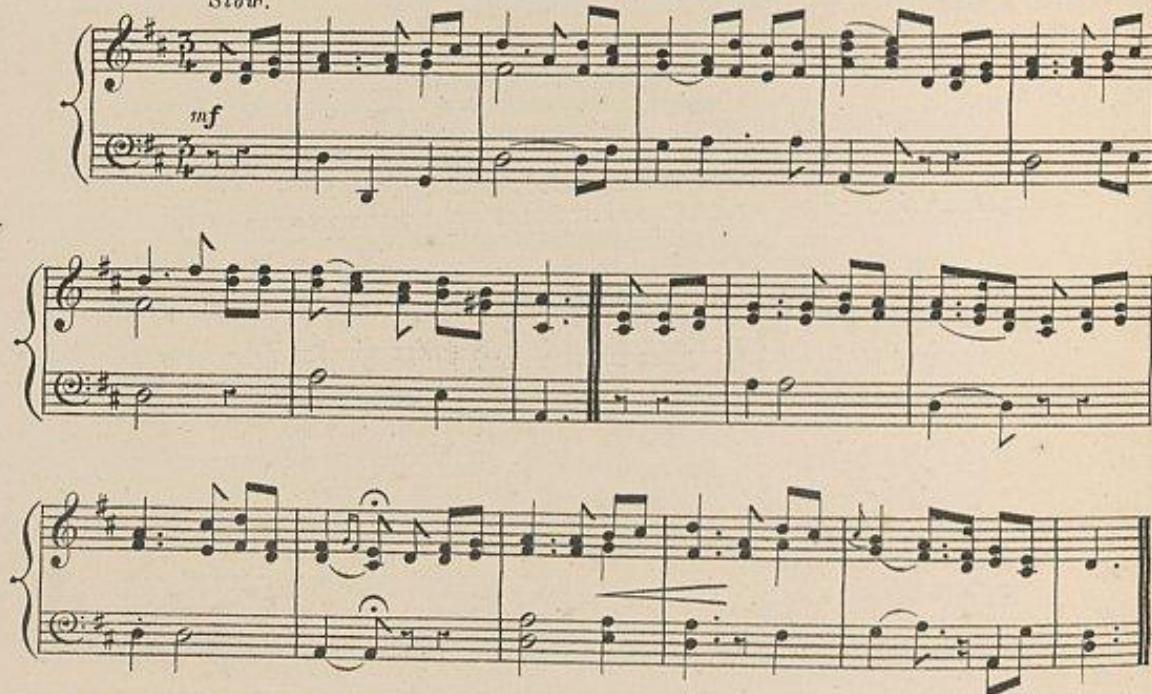
Nº 419.—WILL YE GO AND MARRY, KATIE?*

Lively.



Nº 420.—O BOTHWELL BANK THOU BLOOMEST FAIR.**

Slow.



* MODERN TITLE "WHA WADNA FECHT FOR CHARLIE?"

** COMPOSED BY JOHN PERCUS.

WILL YE GO AND MARRY, KATIE?

WILL ye go and marry, Katie?
 Listen to a loving swain;
 Tak a mark by auntie Betty,
 Ance the darling o' the men:
 She, wi' coy and fickle nature,
 Trifled aft till she's grown auld;
 Noo she's left by ilka creature—
 Let na this o' thee be tauld.

O my dear and lovely Katie,
 This ae thing I hae to tell,
 I could wish nae man to get ye,
 Save it were my very sel'.
 Say then, Katie, say ye'll tak me,
 As the very wale o' men,
 Never after to forsake me—
 And the priest shall say "Amen."

O BOTHWELL BANK, THOU BLOOMEST FAIR.

O BOTHWELL bank, thou bloomest fair,
 But, ah! thou mak'st my heart fu' sair;
 For a' beneath thy woods sae green,
 My love and I wad sit at o'en,
 While daisies and primroses, mix'd
 Wi' blue-bells, in my locks he fix'd.
 O Bothwell bank, thou bloomest fair,
 But, ah! thou mak'st my heart fu' sair.

Sad he left me ae dreary day,
 And haply sleeps now in the clay;
 Without ae sigh his death to moan,
 Without ae flower his grave to crown.
 O whither is my lover gone?
 Alas! I fear he'll ne'er return!
 O Bothwell bank, thou bloomest fair,
 But, ah! thou mak'st my heart fu' sair.

John Pinkerton.

PU' GAY MEADOW GOWANS.

Pu' gay meadow gowans,
 Meadow gowans, meadow gowans,
 Pu' gay meadow gowans,
 Wet wi' dewy pearls, O;
 Pu' the lilies where they hing,
 Bending o'er'the belling spring,
 Tie them wi' a rashen string—
 They are lovers' arles, O.

When gray gloamin' closes,
 Gloamin' closes, gloamin' closes,
 When gray gloamin' closes,
 In the budding grove, O;
 Gather roses frae the breer,
 Mix the bin'-wood, emblem dear,
 Steep them wi' the gushing tear,
 And gie them to thy love, O.

R. Hogg.

MY LOVE, COME LET US WANDER.

My love, come let us wander,
 Where Raven's streams meander,*
 And where in simple grandeur,
 The daisy decks the plain.
 Peace and joy our hours shall measure;
 Come, oh come, my soul's best treasure!
 Then how sweet, and then how cheerie,
 Raven's bras will be, my dearie.

The silver moon is beaming,
 On Clyde her light is streaming,
 And, while the world is dreaming,
 We'll talk of love, my dear.
 None, my love, will share this bosom,
 Where thine image loves to blossom;
 And no storm will ever sever
 That dear flower, or part us ever.

Daniel Weir.

* Raven's stream is in the neighbourhood of Greenock.

No. 421.—PU' GAY MEADOW GOWANS.

With playful expression.

No. 422.—MY LOVE, COME LET US WANDER.

Moderate with expression.

Gaelic.

N^o. 423.—HAPPY WERE I AN YE WERE A MAN.* (a lullaby.)
Moderately lively.

Moderately lively.

This image shows two staves of musical notation for a piano duet. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time. Measure 11 begins with a forte dynamic (f) in the right hand, followed by eighth-note chords. The left hand provides harmonic support with sustained notes. Measure 12 continues with eighth-note chords, maintaining the dynamic level established in the previous measure. The musical style is characteristic of a late 19th-century piano piece.

Nº 424. — CALLER HERRIN***

Moderate,

Moderate.

1st piano part (treble clef):

2nd piano part (bass clef):

3rd piano part (treble clef):

4th piano part (bass clef):

* FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

* * * COMPOSED BY NATH: COW.

HAPPY WERE I AN YE WERE A MAN.

(A nursery song.)

HEY doo, dilly doo, dantilly dan,
 Happy were I an ye were a man;
 An ye were a man, and a braw ane tae,
 For wha can tell what my laddie may dae.

Whan, my laddie, ye list to rise,
 Ye'se hae ye're dinner dicht in a new guise;
 A lav'rock's leg and a titlin's tae,
 And a' sic dainties my mannie shall hae.

Hey doo, &c.

CALLER HERRIN'.

WHA'LL buy caller herrin'?
 They're bonnie fish, and halesome farin';
 Wha'll buy caller herrin',
 New drawn frae the Forth?
 When ye were sleeping on your pillows,
 Dream'd ye ought o' our puir fellows,
 Darkling, as they faced the billows,
 A' to fill the woven willows?
 Buy my caller herrin',
 They're bonnie fish and halesome farin';
 Buy my caller herrin',
 New drawn frae the Forth.
 Wha'll buy my caller herrin'?
 They're no brought here without brave darin';
 Buy my caller herrin',
 Ye little ken their worth.
 Wha'll buy my caller herrin'?
 Oh! ye may ca' them vulgar farin';
 Wives and mithers, maist despairin',
 Ca' them lives o' men!

Wha'll buy caller herrin'?
 They're bonnie fish, and halesome farin';
 Wha'll buy caller herrin',
 New drawn frae the Forth?
 O when the creel o' herrin' passes,
 Leddies clad in silk or laces,
 Gather in their braw pelisses,
 Cast their heads and screw their faces!
 Buy my caller herrin',
 They're bonnie fish and halesome farin';

Buy my caller herrin',
 New drawn frae the Forth.
 Wha'll buy my caller herrin'?
 They're no brought here without brave darin';
 Buy my caller herrin',
 Ye little ken their worth.
 Wha'll buy my caller herrin'?
 Oh! ye may ca' them vulgar farin';
 Wives and mithers, maist despairin',
 Ca' them lives o' men!

Wha'll buy caller herrin'?
 They're bonnie fish, and halesome farin';
 Wha'll buy caller herrin',
 New drawn frae the Forth?
 Neoo neebor wives come tent my tellin';
 When the bonnie fish ye're sellin',
 At a word be aye your dealin'—
 Truth will stand when a' thing's failin'.
 Buy my caller herrin',
 They're bonnie fish and halesome farin';
 Buy my caller herrin',
 New drawn frae the Forth.
 Wha'll buy my caller herrin'?
 They're no brought here without brave darin';
 Buy my caller herrin',
 Ye little ken their worth.
 Wha'll buy my caller herrin'?
 Oh! ye may ca' them vulgar farin';
 Wives and mithers, maist despairin',
 Ca' them lives o' men!

Baroness Nairne.

WILLIE'S DROUN'D IN GAM'RY.*

"O Willie's fair, and Willie's rare,
And Willie's wondrous bonnie;
And Willie says he'll marry me,
Gin e'er he marry ony.
O Willie's fair, and Willie's rare,
And Willie's wondrous bonnie;
There's nane wi' him that can compare,
I lo'e him best o' ony."

On Wednesday, that fatal day,
The people were convenin';
Besides all this, threescore and ten,
To gang to th' bridestool wi' him.
Then they rade on, and further on,
Till they cam on to Gam'ry;
The wind was loud, the stream was proud,
And wi' the stream gaed Willie!

And they rade on, and further on,
Till they cam to the kirk o' Gam'ry;
And ev'ry aye on high horse sat,
But Willie's horse rade toomly.

When they were settled at that place,
The people fell a-mournin';
And a council held amang them a'—
But sair, sair wept Kinmundy!

Then out it speaks the bride hersel',
Says, "What means a' this mournin'?
Where is the man amang ye a',
That should gie me fair weddin'?"
Then out it speaks his brother John,
Says, "Meg, I'll tell you plainly—
The stream was strang, the clerk rade wrang,
And Willie's droun'd in Gam'ry!"

She put her hand up to her head,
Where were the ribbons many;
She rave them a', let them down fa',
And straightway ran to Gam'ry.
She sought it up, she sought it down,
Till she was wet and weary;
And in the middle part o' it,
O there she gat her deary!

* Gamery is a small fishing town on the east coast of the Moray Firth. The unfortunate hero of this ballad (according to Mr. Buchan) was a factor to the Laird of Kinmundy. (See the beautiful ballad commencing "Doun in you garden sweet and gay," page 208, where a similar incident is recorded as having taken place in the Yarrow. As two of the verses in each ballad are almost identical, it would appear that the one has borrowed from the other. Has the North been indebted to the South in this instance?)

THE GALLANT WEAVER.

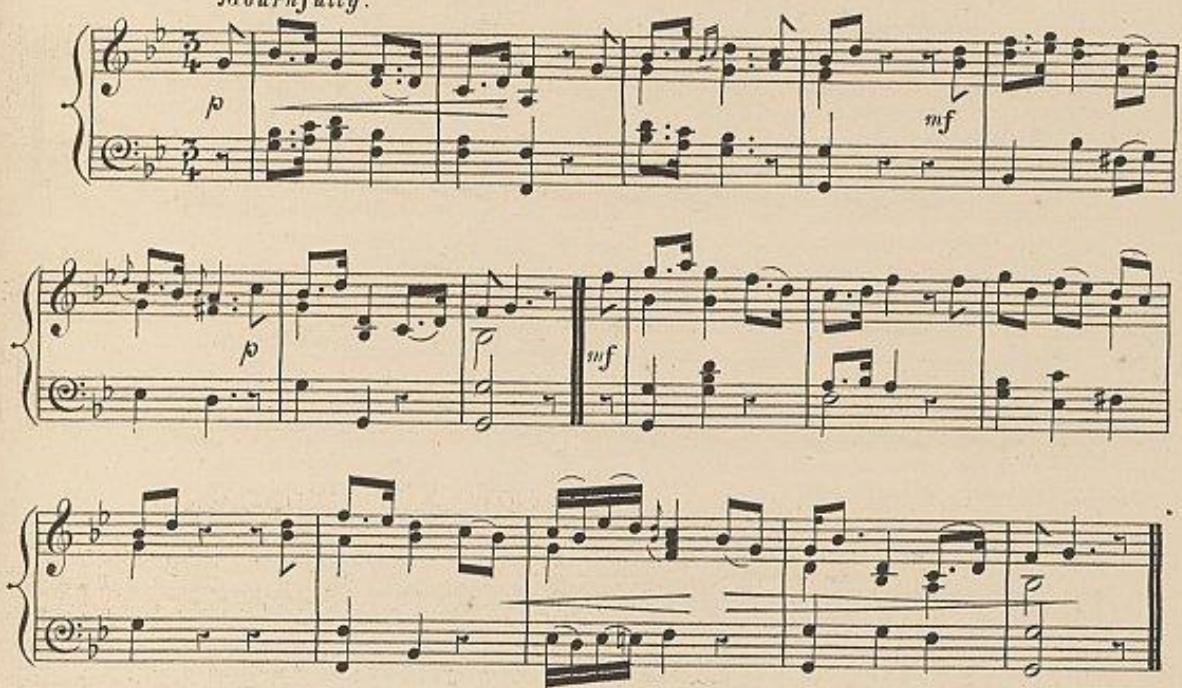
Tune—"The weavers' march."

WHERE Cart rins rowin' to the sea,
By mony a flow'r and spreading tree,
There lives a lad, the lad for me,
He is a gallant weaver.
Oh, I had wooers aught or nine,
They gied me rings and ribbons fine;
And I was fear'd my heart would tine,
And I gied it to the weaver.

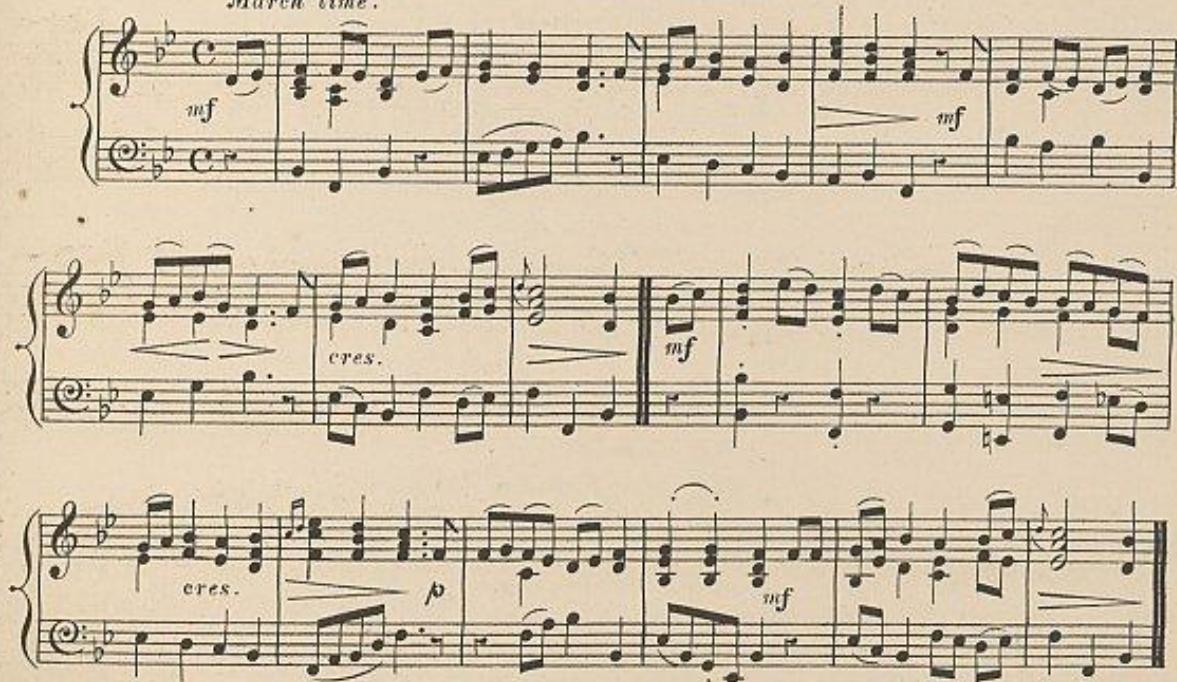
My daddie sign'd my tocher-band,
To gie the lad that has the land;
But to my heart I'll add my hand,
And gie it to the weaver.
While birds rejoice in leafy bowers;
While bees delight in op'ning flowers;
While corn grows green in summer showers,
I will love my gallant weaver.

Burns.

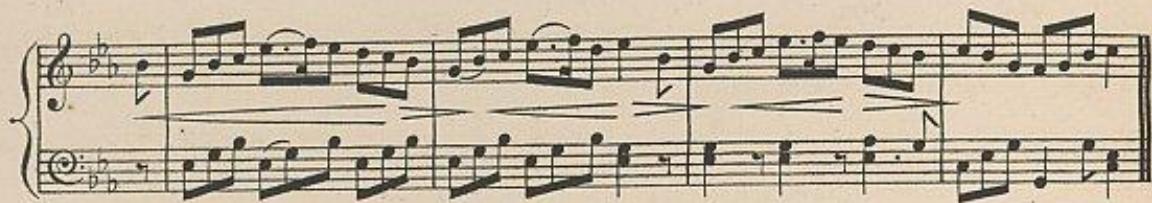
N^o 425.— WILLIE'S DROUN'D IN GAM'RY.
Mournfully.



N^o 426.— THE WEAVERS' MARCH.
March time.



No. 427.—O GAE TO THE KYE WI' ME, JOHNNIE.

Lively.

No. 428.—JESSIE, THE FLOWER O' DUNBLANE.*

With artless simplicity.

* COMPOSED BY R. A. SMITH.

O GAE TO THE KYE WI' ME, JOHNNIE.

"O gae to the kye wi' me, Johnnie,
Gae to the kye wi' me;
O gae to the kye wi' me, Johnnie,
And I'll be merry wi' thee."

"O lassie, I'm weary wand'rin',
I've gane mair miles than three;
I see no gang the day to the herdin',
It's fashions and naething to see."
"O gae, &c.

Oh we'll tak a rest at the shieling,
Aenent the tap o' the hill;

And there's a loch o' pure water,
Whaur ye may drink your fill.
O gae, &c.

Amang the rocks and the heather,
A burn does roaring fa';
And there the trouties are leupin',
The bonniest ever I saw.

O gae to the kye wi' me, Johnnie,
Gae to the kye wi' me;
O gae to the kye wi' me, Johnnie,
And I'll be merry wi' thee."

JESSIE, THE FLOWER O' DUNBLANE.

THE sun has gane doun o'er the lofty Ben Lomond,
And left the red clouds to preside o'er the scene,
While lanely I stray in the calm simmer gloamin',
To muse on sweet Jessie, the flower o' Dunblane.
How sweet is the breer, wi' its saft fauldin' blossom!
And sweet is the birk wi' its mantle o' green;
Yet sweeter and fairer, and dear to this bosom,
Is lovely young Jessie, the flower o' Dunblane—
Is lovely young Jessie,
Is lovely young Jessie,
Is lovely young Jessie, the flower o' Dunblane.

She's modest as ony, and blythe as she's bonnie,
For guileless simplicity marks her its ain;
And far be the villain, divested o' feeling,
Wha'd blight in its bloom the sweet flower o' Dunblane.
Sing on, thou sweet mavis, thy hymn to the e'enig,
Thou'ret dear to the echoes of Calderwood glen;

Sae dear to this bosom, sae artless and winning,
Is charming young Jessie, the flower o' Dunblane—
Is charming young Jessie,
Is charming young Jessie,
Is charming young Jessie, the flower o' Dunblane.

How lost were my days till I met wi' my Jessie!
The sports o' the city seemed foolish and vain;
I ne'er saw a nymph I would ca' my dear lassie,
Till charmed wi' sweet Jessie, the flower o' Dunblane.
Though mine were the station o' loftiest grandeur,
Amidst its profusion I'd languish in pain,
And reckon as naething the height o' its splendour,
If wanting sweet Jessie, the flower o' Dunblane—
If wanting sweet Jessie,
If wanting sweet Jessie,
If wanting sweet Jessie, the flower o' Dunblane.

Tannahill.

O WAT YE WHA CAM HERE YESTREEN?

Tune—"I'll haes a piper to my guidman."

O WAT ye wha cam here yestreen?
 A lad that may fu' weel be seen!
 My luck for gowd I wadna gie,
 I'm just as blythe as blythe can be.
 His frien'ly bow, an' frank "guid o'en,"
 He gied them baith to sister Jean;
 But a' the time, as I could see,
 His kindly looks he gied to me.

I wadna gie his looks yestreen,
 For a' the blythesome sichts I've seen—
 I've waited lang, an' wearied been,
 But a' my fears were tint yestreen.
 A faither's house—a pantry fu'
 O' meal to bake, and maut to brew;
 They're nae to slight nor cast awa—
 But his kindly looks are worth them a'.

Alexander Laing.

WE'LL HAP AND ROW.

Tune—"Willie Winkie's testament."

We'll hap and row, we'll hap and row,
 We'll hap and row the feeticie o't;
 It is a wee bit weary thing—
 I downa bide the greetie o't.

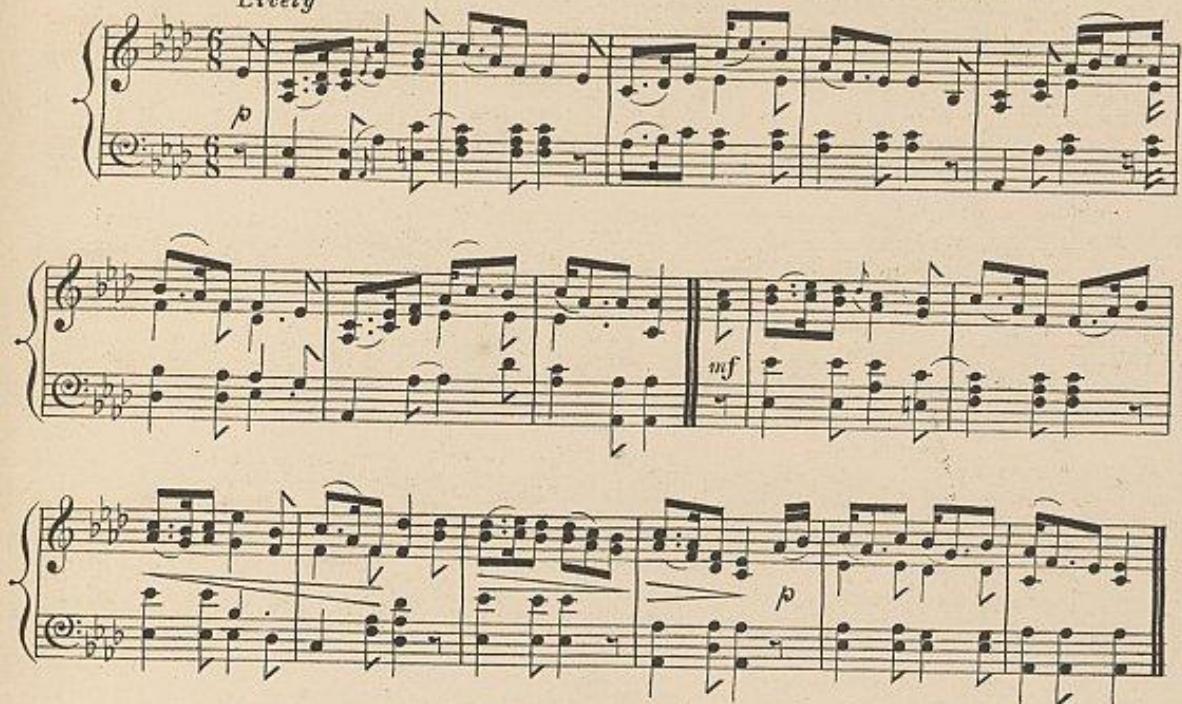
 And we pat on the wee bit pan,
 To boil the lick o' meatie o't;
 A cinder fell and spoil'd the plan,
 And burnt a' the feeticie o't!

 Fu' sair it grat, the puir wee brat,
 And aye it kick'd the feeticie o't,
 Till, pair wee elf, it tired itself;
 And then began the sleepie o't.

 The skirlin' brat nae parritch gat,
 When it gaed to the sleepie o't;
 It's waesome true, instead o' 'ts mou',
 They're round about the feeticie o't!

William Creech.

Nº 429.— I'LL HAE A PIPER TO MY GUIDMAN.

Lively

Nº 430.— WILLIE WINKIE'S TESTAMENT.

Lively

Nº 431.— THE LASS O' GLENSHEE.*

Moderate with expression.

The musical score consists of three staves of music for a single instrument, likely a fiddle or violin. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The second staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. The third staff begins with a eighth-note pair followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and a repeat sign with a brace is positioned between the first and second staves. Measure numbers are not explicitly written but implied by the progression of measures.

Nº 432.— MY LADY'S GOWN.**

Moderate.

The musical score consists of three staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. The second staff begins with a eighth-note pair followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The third staff begins with a eighth-note pair followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and a repeat sign with a brace is positioned between the first and second staves. Measure numbers are not explicitly written but implied by the progression of measures.

* W. LAIDLAW'S PATHETIC BALLAD "LUCY'S FLITTIN'" IS OFTEN SUNG TO THIS TUNE.—THE IRISH CLAIM THIS AIR UNDER THE TITLE, "O SHEELAH MY LOVE!"

** A POPULAR STRATHSPEY TUNE, COMPOSED BY JAMES GREIG.

THE LASS O' GLENSHEE.

ON a simmer day when the heather was bloomin',
And the silent hill humm'd wi' the sair laden bee,
I met a fair maid as I hame-ward was ridin',
A-herdin' her sheep on the hills o' Glenshee.
The rose on her cheek it was gemm'd wi' a dimple,
And blythe was the blink o' her bonnie blue e'e;
Her face sae enchanting, sae neat and sae han'some—
My heart sun'e belang'd to the lass o' Glenshee.

I kiss'd and caress'd her, and said, "My dear lassie,
Gin you would but come to St. Johnston wi' me,
There's nae o' the fair shall set foot on the causeway,
Wi' cleedin' mair fine than the lass o' Glenshee.
A carriage for pleasure you shall hae to ride in,
And folk shall say "Madam!" when they speak to thee;
Servants you shall hae to come at your biddin';
I'll mak you my leddy, the lass o' Glenshee."

"It's mock me nae mair wi' your carriage to ride in,
Nor think that your grandeur I value a flee;
I'd think mysel' happy wi' a coatie o' plaiden,
And an honest herd lad on the hills o' Glenshee."
"Believe me, dear lassie, Caledonia's clear waters
May alter their course, and rin back frae the sea—
Her brave hardy sons will submit to the fettters—
Ere I can prove false to the lass o' Glenshee."

This simple but very characteristic Song, long popular in the North, has been kindly contributed by

James Paterson,
(Maudie.)

Here published for the first time.

The lark may forget to rise up in the mornin',
The spring may forget to revive on the lea;
But never will I, while my senses govern me,
Forget to be kind to the lass o' Glenshee."
"O let me alone, for I'm sure I would blunder,
And set a' the gentry a-laughin' at me;
They're book-taught in manners, baith auld and young yonder,
While we ken but little o' that in Glenshee."

'Just look,' they would say, 'what a fine Hielan' leddy,
Set up for a show in a window sae hie;
Row'd up like a witch in a hamely-spun plaidie'—
And pointin' aye towards the lass o' Glenshee."
"Don't dream o' sic stories, but come up behind me,
Ere Phoebus gaes roun', my sweet bride ye shall be;
This nicht in my arms I will dawt you sae kindly."
She smil'd—she consented—I took her wi' me.

Noo years hae gane by sin' we buckl'd thegither,
And seasons hae chang'd—but nae changes wi' me;
She's always as gay as the fine summer weather,
When the sun's at his hicht on the hills o' Glenshee.
To meet wi' my lassie awa I would venture;
She's true as the echo that rings owre the lea;
She's spotless and pure as the robe o' the winter,
When laid oot to bleach on the hills o' Glenshee.

MY LADY'S GOWN.

My lady's gown there's gairs upon't,
And gowden flowers sae rare upon't;
But Jenny's jimps and jirkinett,
My lord thinks meikle mair upon't.

My lord a-hunting he is gane,
But hounds or hawks wi' him are nane;
By Colin's cottage lies his game,
If Colin's Jenny be at hame.

My lady's gown, &c.

My lady's white, my lady's red,
And kith and kin o' Casillis' bluid;
But her ten-pund lands o' tocher guid,
Were a' the charms his lordship lo'ed.

My lady's gown, &c.

Out owre yon muir, out owre yon moss,
Whaur gor-cocks through the heather pass,
There wons auld Colin's bonnie lass—
A lily in a wilderness!

My lady's gown, &c.

Sae sweetly move her genty limbs,
Like music-notes o' lovers' hymns;
The diamond dew in her een sae blue,
Where laughing love sae wanton swims.

My lady's gown, &c.

My lady's dink, my lady's drest,
The flower and fancy o' the west;
But the lassie that a man lo'es best,
O, that's the lass to mak him blest.

My lady's gown, &c.

Burns.

MY WIFE HAS TAEN THE GEE.

A FREEN o' mine cam here yestreen,
 And he would haes me down
 To drink a pot of ale wi' him,
 In the neist borrows toun.
 But O, alaske! it was the waur,
 And sair the waur for me;
 For lang or e'er that I cam hame,
 My wife had taen the gee.

We sat sae late, and drank sae stout,
 The truth I tell to you,
 That lang or ever midnicht cam,
 We were a' roarin' fu'.
 My wife sits at the fire-side,
 The tear blin's aye her e'e,
 The ne'er a bed will she gae to,
 But sit and tak the gee.

In the mornin' soon, when I cam doun,
 The ne'er a word she spake;
 But mony a sad and sour look,
 And aye her head sh'd shake.
 "My dear," quoth I, "what aileth thee,
 To look sae sour on me?
 I'll never do the like again,
 If ye'll ne'er tak the gee."

When that she heard, she ran, she flang
 Her arms about my neck;
 And twenty kisses in a crack,
 And, puir wee thing, she grat!
 "If ye'll ne'er do the like again,
 But bide at hame wi' me,
 I'll lay my life I'se be the wife
 That's never tak the gee."

From Herd's Collection, 1769.

O, MY LOVE'S LIKE A RED, RED ROSE.

Tune—"Major Graham's strathspey."

O, my love's like a red, red rose,
 That's newly sprung in June:
 O, my love's like the melodie
 That's sweetly played in tune.
 As fair art thou, my bonnie lass,
 So deep in love am I;
 And I will love thee still, my dear,
 Till a' the seas gang dry.
 Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
 And the rocks melt wi' the sun:
 O, I will love thee still, my dear,
 While the sands o' life shall run.
 And fare thee weel, my only love!
 And fare thee weel a while!
 And I will come again, my love,
 Though it were ten thousand mile.

Part of this Song is old, and part by Burns.

NO. 433.—MY WIFE HAS TAEN THE GEE.*

Rather lively, with expression.

NO. 434.—MAJOR GRAHAM'S STRATHSPEY.**

Sweetly.

* EVIDENTLY BORROWED FROM "THE MILLER" (NO. 279.—PAGE. 140.)

** FROM NEIL COW'S FIRST COLLECTION.—BURNS WROTE HIS SONG "O, MY LOVE'S LIKE A RED RED ROSE!" TO THIS TUNE FOR THE "MUSEUM";—THE SONG IS NOW HOWEVER USUALLY SUNG TO A SLIGHTLY ALTERED VERSION OF "LOW DOUN IN THE BROOM" (NO. 81, PAGE. 41.)

Nº 435.—HOOLY AND FAIRLY.*

Lively.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a dynamic of *mf*. The bottom staff is for the piano. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The vocal line features eighth-note patterns and occasional sixteenth-note grace notes. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with sustained chords and eighth-note patterns.

Chorus.

This section of the score continues the musical style established in the first section, maintaining the same instrumentation and key signature. The vocal line follows a similar pattern of eighth-note rhythms, and the piano part provides harmonic foundation.

Nº 436.—THE BEDS OF SWEET ROSES.

With serio-comic expression.

The musical score for this section includes three staves. The top staff is for the voice, with dynamics ranging from *mf* to *f*. The middle staff is for the piano, providing harmonic support with sustained chords and eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff is also for the piano, featuring a different harmonic progression. The vocal line is characterized by eighth-note patterns and occasional sixteenth-note grace notes.

* OR, "THE DRUNKEN WIFE OF CALOWA".

HOOLY AND FAIRLY.

O! what had I do for to marry!
 My wife drinks naething but sack and canary;
 I to her freens complain'd richt sairly—
 O gin my wife wad drink hooly and fairly!
 Hooly and fairly, hooly and fairly,
 O gin my wife wad drink hooly and fairly!

I ne'er was given to wranglin' nor strife,
 Nor e'er did refuse her the comforts o' life;
 Ere it come to a war, I am aye for a parley—
 O gin my wife wad drink hooly and fairly!
 Hooly and fairly, hooly and fairly,
 O gin my wife wad drink hooly and fairly!

A pint wi' her cummers I wad her allow,
 But when she sits doun she aye fills hersel' fu';
 And when she is fu' she is unco camstairie—
 O gin my wife wad drink hooly and fairly!
 Hooly and fairly, hooly and fairly,
 O gin my wife wad drink hooly and fairly!

THE BEDS OF SWEET ROSES.

As I was a-walking one morning in May,
 The little birds were singing delightful and gay,
 The little birds were singing delightful and gay,
 Where I and my true love did often sport and play,
 Down among the beds of sweet roses.

My fond devoted parents they oft to me did say,
 That I was a naughty boy, and spent all my time in play,
 That I was a naughty boy, and spent all my time in play;
 But I ne'er lik'd in all my life a maiden that was shy,
 Down among the beds of sweet roses.

YE FLOW'RY BANKS O' BONNIE DOON.*

YE flow'ry banks o' bonnie Doon,
 How can ye bloom sae fair!
 How can ye chant, ye little birds,
 And I sae fu' o' care!
 Thou'll break my heart, thou bonnie bird,
 That sings upon the bough;
 Thou minds me o' the happy days
 When my fause love was true.
 Thou'll break my heart, thou bonnie bird,
 That sings beside thy mate;

For sae I sat, and sae I sang,
 And wist na o' my fate.
 Aft hae I rov'd by bonnie Doon,
 To see the woodbine twine;
 And ilka bird sang o' its love,
 And sae did I o' mine.
 Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
 Frae aff its thorny tree;
 And my fause lover staw the rose,
 But left the thorn wi' me.

Burns.

* Cromek found this Song among the papers of Burns, and inserted it in the "Reliques." Burns altered it, as given in the Second Version, to suit an air composed by a Mr. Miller, a writer in Edinburgh (see page 24). The altered version, though it has almost entirely supplanted the original, wants the pathetic simplicity of the above.

LOCH-NAGAR.

AWAY, ye gay landscapes, ye gardens of roses,
 In you let the minions of luxury rove;
 Restore me the rocks where the snow-flake repose,
 If still they are sacred to freedom and love.
 Yet, Caledonia, belov'd are thy mountains,
 Round their white summits though elements war,
 Though cataracts foam 'stead of smooth flowing fountains—
 I sigh for the valley of dark Loch-na-gar.

 Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd;
 My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid;
 On chieftains, long perish'd, my memory ponder'd,
 As daily I stray'd through the pine-cover'd glade.

I sought not my home till the day's dying glory,
 Gave place to the rays of the bright polar-star;
 For fancy was cheer'd by traditional story,
 Disclos'd by the natives of dark Loch-na-gar.

 Shades of the dead! have I not heard your voices
 Rise on the night-rolling breath of the gale?
 Surely the soul of the hero rejoices,
 And rides on the wind o'er his own Highland vale.
 Round Loch-na-gar, while the stormy mist gathers,
 Winter presides in his cold icy car;
 Clouds there encircle the forms of my fathers,
 They dwell 'mid the tempests of dark Loch-na-gar!

Byron.

N^o 437.—YE FLOW'RY BANKS O' BONNIE DOON.*

Very plaintively

N^o 438.—LOCHNAGAR.**

Moderately, with expression

* FIRST TIME PUBLISHED

** COMPOSED BY MRS. GIBSON?

Nº 439.—FAIR HELEN OF KIRKCONNEL.

With feeling.

The musical score consists of three staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The top staff features a treble clef, the middle staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *p*, followed by a forte dynamic (*f*) in the fourth measure. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The third staff includes the instruction "ritard." (ritardando) in the third measure. The music concludes with a final chord on the fifth staff.

Nº 440.—TIBBIE FOWLER O' THE GLEN.

Lively.

The musical score consists of three staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The top staff begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The middle staff begins with a dynamic of *f*. The bottom staff begins with a dynamic of *f*. The music concludes with a final chord on the fifth staff, preceded by the instruction "Chorus."

FAIR EELIN (HELEN) OF KIRKCONNEL.*

I wiss I were where Eelin lies,
For nicht and day on me she cries;
I wish I were where Eelin lies,
On fair Kirkconnel lee.

Curse on the hand that shot the shot,
Likewise the gun that ga'e the crack;
Fair Eelin in my arms she lap,
And died for love o' me!

O think na ye my heart was sair
To see her lie, and speak nae mair!
There did she swoon, wi' meikle care,
On fair Kirkconnel lee.

I loutin doun, my sword did draw;
I cuttin him in pieces sma';
I cuttin him in pieces sma',
On fair Kirkconnel lee.

O Eelin fair, without compare!
I'll mak a garland o' thy hair,
And wear the same for evermair,
Until the day I dee.

I wish my grave were growin' green,
A windin'-sheet put owre my een,
And I in Eelin's arms lyin',
On fair Kirkconnel lee.

O Eelin chaste, thou wast modest;
Were I wi' thee I wad be blest—
Where thou lies low, and taks thy rest,
On fair Kirkconnel lee.

I wish I were where Eelin lies,
For nicht and day on me she cries;
I wish I were where Eelin lies,
On fair Kirkconnel lee!

* "Helen Irving, a young lady of extraordinary beauty and uncommon qualifications, was descended from the ancient and respectable family of Kirkconnel, in Annandale, at present in the possession of Sir William Maxwell of Springhall, Bart. She had for some time been courted by two gentlemen, whose names were Bell and Fleeming. Bell was proprietor of Blackwood House, property 'Blacket House'; and Fleeming, of Fleeming Hall, situate near Mossknowe, at present in the possession of Captain Graham. Bell one day told the young lady, that if he at any time afterwards found her in Fleeming's company, he would certainly kill him. She, however, had a greater regard for Fleeming; and being one day walking along with him on the pleasant, romantic banks of the Kirle, she observed his rival on the other side of the river amongst the bushes. Conscious of the danger her lover was in, she passed betwixt him and his enemy, who, immediately firing, shot her dead, whilst she leaped into Fleeming's arms, whom she endeavoured to screen from the attempts of his antagonist. He drew his sword, crossed the river, and cut the murderer in pieces. A cairn, or heap of stones, was raised on the place where she fell. She was buried in the adjacent churchyard of Kirkconnel; and the poor, forlorn, disconsolate Fleeming, overwhelmed with love and oppressed with grief, is said to have gone abroad for some time—returned—visited her grave, upon which he stretched himself and expired, and was buried in the same place."—STEWART LEWIS (in the preface to his poem of "Fair Helen"—printed 1796).

TIBBIE FOWLER O' THE GLEN.

TIBBIE FOWLER o' the Glen,
There's owre mony wooin' at her;
Tibbie Fowler o' the Glen,
There's owre mony wooin' at her.
Wooin' at her, pu'in' at her,
Courtin' her, and canna get her;
Silly elf, it's for her pelf
That a' the lads are wooin' at her.

Ten cam east, and ten cam west;
Ten cam rowin' owre the water;
Twa cam doun the lang dyke-side:
There's twa-and-thirty wooin' at her.
Wooin' at her, &c.

There's seven butt, and seven ben,
Seven in the pantry wi' her;
Twenty head about the door:
There's aue-and-forty wooin' at her.
Wooin' at her, &c.

She's got pendles in her lugs;
Cockle-shells wad set her better!
High-heel'd shoon, and siller tags;
And a' the lads are wooin' at her.
Wooin' at her, &c.

Be a lassie e'er sae black,
An she hae the name o' siller,
Set her up on Tintock tap,
The wind will blaw a man till her.
Wooin' at her, &c.

Be a lassie e'er sae fair,
An she want the penny siller,
A flee may fell her in the air,
Before a man be even'd till her.
Wooin' at her, pu'in' at her,
Courtin' her, and canna get her;
Silly elf, it's for her pelf
That a' the lads are wooin' at her.

FLORA MACDONALD'S LAMENT.

FAR over the hills of the heather so green,
 And down by the Corrie that sings to the sea,
 The bonnie young Flora sat weeping her lane,
 The dew on her plaid and the tear in her e'e.
 She look'd at a boat with the breezes that swung,
 Away on the wave like a bird on the main;
 And aye as it lessen'd she sigh'd and she sung,
 "Farewell to the lad I shall ne'er see again!
 Farewell to my hero, the gallant and young,
 Farewell to the lad I shall ne'er see again!
 The moorcock that crows on the brows o' Ben-Connel,
 He kens o' his bed in a sweet mossy hame;
 The eagle that soars o'er the cliffs of Clan-Ronald,
 Unawed and unhunted his airy can claim;
 The solan can sleep on his shelfe on the shore;

The cormorant roost on his rock of the sea;
 But oh! there is aye whose hard fate I deplore,
 Nor house, ha', nor hame, in his country has he;
 The conflict is past, and our name is no more,
 There's nought left but sorrow for Scotland and me.
 The target is torn from the arms of the just,
 The helmet is cleft on the brow of the brave,
 The claymore for ever in darkness must rust;
 But red is the sword of the stranger and slave;
 The hoof of the horse, and the foot of the proud,
 Have trod o'er the plumes on the bonnet o' blue:
 Why slept the red bolt in the breast of the cloud,
 When tyranny revell'd in the blood of the true?
 Farewell, my young hero, the gallant and good!
 The crown of thy father is torn from thy brow."

Hogg.

THERE'S NONE TO SOOTHE MY SOUL TO REST.

THERE's none to soothe my soul to rest,
 There's none my load of grief to share,
 Or wake to joy this lonely breast,
 Or light the gloom of dark despair.
 Oft to the winds my grief I tell,
 They bear along the mournful tale,
 To dreary echo's rocky cell,
 That heaves it back upon the gale.

The little wild bird's merry lay,
 That wont my lightsome heart to cheer,
 In murmuring echoes dies away,
 And melts like sorrow on my ear.
 The voice of joy no more can cheer,
 The look of love no more can warm,
 Since mute for aye's that voice so dear,
 And clos'd that eye alone could charm.

James Yool.

Nº 441.— FLORA MACDONALD'S LAMENT.*

Slow with expression.

Nº 442.— THERE'S NONE TO SOOTHE MY SOUL TO REST.**

Slow.

* COMPOSED, OR ARRANGED, BY NEIL COW, JUNR

** CAELIC.

N^o 443.—CHARLIE YE ARE WELCOME.**Lively.*

Musical score for No. 443, Charlie Ye Are Welcome. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the treble clef part, and the bottom staff is for the bass clef part. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Lively.' The music features eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures.

N^o 444.—MY MINNIE SAYS I MAUNNA.*Lively.*

Musical score for No. 444, My Minnie Says I Maunna. The score consists of four staves. The top staff is for the treble clef part, and the bottom staff is for the bass clef part. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Lively.' The music features eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures.

* A SLIGHTLY ALTERED SET OF THIS TUNE IS ADAPTED TO THE MODERN SONG, "DRAW THE SWORD SCOTLAND!"

CHARLIE, YE ARE WELCOME.

CHARLIE, ye are welcome, welcome, welcome;
 Charlie, ye are welcome to Scotland, and to me.
 There's some folk in yon toun, yon toun, yon toun;
 There's some folk in yon toun, I trow, that should na be.
 Charlie, we'll no name them, name them, name them;
 Charlie, we'll no name them, we ken weel wha they be.

The swords they are ready, ready, ready;
 The swords they are ready, I trow, to mak them flee.
 Charlie it's the warning, warning, warning;
 Charlie it's the warning, we hear owre hill and lea:
 The colours they are flying, flying, flying;
 The colours they are flying, will lead to victory.

MY MINNIE SAYS I MAUNNA.

Fu' fain wad I be Jamie's lass,
 My minnie says, I "maunna;"
 Fu' fain wad I be Jamie's lass,
 My minnie says, I "maunna."
 My daddie bann'd, my minnie grat,
 To get me Jamie's love to quat;
 But in my heart, I'll tell you what
 I said, "In sooth I canna—I canna"—
 I said, "In sooth I canna."
 Fu' fain, &c.

For Jamie's aye sac leal and kin',
 And vows he ever will be mine;
 O how would my dear lad repine,
 Gin I tauld him "I maunna—I maunna"—
 Gin I tauld him "I maunna."
 Fu' fain, &c.

My sister Nan, the ither year,
 At neither mam nor dad did speer,
 But buckled Will and a' his gear;
 Sae what for is't I maunna—I maunna?
 Sae what for is't I maunna?
 Fu fain, &c.

'Tis sinfu' to mak twa hearts wae,
 Sae I'll tak Jamie, come what may;
 Nor care what kith or kin will say—
 They needna think I canna—I canna—
 They needna think I canna.

And I will aye be Jamie's lass,
 Though minnie says, I "maunna;"
 And I will aye be Jamie's lass,
 Though minnie says, I "maunna."

First two verses old, the others by James Paterson.

First time published.

ROBIN SHURE IN HAIRST.

ROBIN shure in hairst,
I shure wi' him;
Fient a heuk had I,
Yet I stuck by him.

I gaed up to Dunse,
To warp a wab o' plaiden;
At his daddie's yett,
Wha met me but Robin?
Robin shure, &c.

Was na Robin bauld,
Though I was a cotter,
Play'd me sic a trick,
And me the eller's dochter?
Robin shure, &c.

Robin promis'd me
A' my winter vittle;
Fient haet had he but three
Goose feathers and a whittle.
Robin shure, &c.

Burns.

I'M OWRE YOUNG TO MARRY YET.

I'm owre young, I'm owre young,
I'm owre young to marry yet;
I'm sae young, 'twad be a sin
To tak me frae my mammy yet.

I am my mammy's ae bairn,
Nor of my lame I'm weary yet;
And I will have you learn, lads,
That ye for me maun tarry yet.
For I'm owre young, &c.

For I have had my ain way,
Nane daur to contradict me yet;

Sae soon to say I wad obey,
In truth I daurna venture yet,
For I'm owre young, &c.

Fu' loud and shrill the frosty wind
Blaws through the leafless timmer, sir;
But if ye come this gate again,
I'll aulder be gin simmer, sir.

For I'm owre young, I'm owre young,
I'm owre young to marry yet;
I'm sae young, 'twad be a sin
To tak me frae my mammy yet.

No. 445.—ROBIN SHURE IN HAIRST.

Brisk.

No. 446.—I'M OWRE YOUNG TO MARRY YET.*

Lively.

* THIS IS A MODERN COMPOSITION—THE FIRST PART IS FROM THE OLD SET OF "THE BRAES O' BALQUIDDER" (JOHNSON'S "MUSEUM" PAGE 201.) THE ORIGINAL TUNE OF "I'M OWRE YOUNG TO MARRY YET" ("MUSEUM" PAGE 210.) IS EVIDENTLY THE SOURCE OF THE MORE MODERN "LOCH-ERROCH SIDE" ("THE LASS O' COWRIE")

Nº 447.—THE BROWN DAIRY-MAID *

Slow with expression.

Gaelic.



Nº 448.—GEORDIE.**

Slowly.

(Old Ballad.)

The musical score consists of two staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as 'Slowly'. The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part is in 6/8 time. The vocal entries are primarily eighth-note patterns, with some sixteenth-note figures. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

* "THE BANKS OF THE DEVON?"

** SUPPOSED TO RELATE TO GEORGE CORDON, EARL OF HUNTLY, WHO WAS SENT ON AN EXPEDITION TO SHETLAND IN 1554.

THE BANKS OF THE DEVON.

Tune—"The brown dairy-maid."

How pleasant the banks of the clear-winding Devon,
 With green-spreading bushes, and flow'rs blooming fair!
 But the bonniest flower on the banks of the Devon
 Was once a sweet bud on the braes of the Ayr.
 Mild be the sun on this sweet-blushing flower,
 In the gay rosy morn as it bathes in the dew!
 And gentle the fall of the soft vernal shower,
 That steals on the ev'ning each leaf to renew.
 Oh, spare the dear blossom, ye Orient breezes,
 With chill hoary wing, as ye usher the dawn!
 And far be thou distant, thou reptile, that seizes
 The verdure and pride of the garden and lawn!
 Let Bourbon exult in his gay gilded lilies,
 And England, triumphant, display her proud rose:
 A fairer than either adorns the green valleys
 Where Devon, sweet Devon, meandering flows.

Burns.

G E O R D I E.*

THERE was a battle in the north,
 And nobles there were many,
 And they ha'e killed Sir Charlie Hay,
 And they laid the wytte on Geordie.

O he has written a lang letter,
 And sent it to his lady—
 "Ye maun come up to E'nbrugh toun,
 To see what word's o' Geordie."

When first she look'd the letter on,
 She was baith red and rosy;
 But she had na read a word but twa,
 Till she wallow'd like a lily.

"Gar get to me my guid gray steed,
 My menzie a' gae wi' me;
 For I shall neither eat nor drink
 Till E'nbrugh toun shall see me."

And she has mountit her gray steed,
 Her menzie a' gaed wi' her;
 And she did neither eat nor drink
 Till E'nbrugh toun did see her.

And first appear'd the fatal block,
 And synce the aix to 'head him;
 And Geordie comin' doun the stair,
 And bands o' airm upon him.

But though he's chain'd in fetters strang,
 O' airm and steel sae heavy,
 There was na ane in a' the court
 Sae braw a man as Geordie.

O she's doun on her bended knee—
 I wat she's pale and weary—
 "O pardon, pardon, noble king,
 And gie me back my dearie!"

I've borne seven sons to my Geordie dear,
 The seventh ne'er saw his daddy;
 O pardon, pardon, noble king,
 And pity a waefu' lady!"

"Gar bid the hendar' man mak haste,"
 Our king replied fu' lordly;
 "O noble king tak a' that's mine,
 But gie me back my Geordie!"

The Gordons cam, and the Gordons ran,
 And they were stark and steady;
 And aye the word among them a',
 Was, "Gordons keep you ready."

An aged lord at the king's richt han',
 Says, "Noble king but hear me;
 Gar her tell down five thousand pound,
 And gie her back her dearie."

Some ga'e her marks, some ga'e her crowns,
 Some ga'e her dollars many;
 And she's tell'd down five thousand pound,
 And gotten again her dearie.

She blinkit blythe in her Geordie's face,
 Says, "Dear I've bought thee Geordie;
 But there had been bluidy bouks on the green,
 Or I had tint my laddie."

He claspit her by the middle sma',
 And he kist her lips sae rosy;
 "The fairest flow'r o' woman-kind
 Is my sweet, my bonnie lady!"

* George Gordon, Earl of Huntly. Supposed to relate to a transaction which occurred during the reign of Queen Mary.

O GUID ALE COMES, AND GUID ALE GOES.

Tune—"The bottom of the punch bowl."

O guid ale comes, and guid ale goes,
 Guid ale gars me sell my hose;
 Sell my hose, and pawn my shoon—
 Guid ale keeps my heart aboon.
 I had sax owsen in a pleugh,
 They drew a' weel enough;

I sell'd them a' just ane by ane—
 Guid ale keeps my heart aboon.
 O guid ale comes, and guid ale goes,
 Guid ale gars me sell my hose;
 Sell my hose, and pawn my shoon—
 Guid ale keeps my heart aboon.

Part of an old song amended for Johnson's "Museum" by Burns.

MAC PHERSON'S FAREWELL.

"FAREWELL, ye dungeons dark and strong,
 The wretch's destinie!
 Macpherson's time will not be long
 On yonder gallows-tree."
 Sae rantingly, sae wantonly,
 Sae dauntingly gaed he;
 He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,
 Below the gallows-tree.

"Oh! what is death but parting breath?—
 On mony a bloody plain
 I've dared his face, and in this place
 I scorn him yet again!"
 Sae rantingly, &c.

"Untie these bands from off my hands,
 And bring to me my sword;

And there's no a man in all Scotland,
 But I'll brave him at a word."
 Sae rantingly, &c.

"I've lived a life of sturt and strife;
 I die by treacherie:
 It burns my heart, I must depart
 And not avenged be."
 Sae rantingly, &c.

"Now farewell, light,—thou sunshine bright,
 And all beneath the sky!
 May coward shame distain his name,
 The wretch that dares not die."
 Sae rantingly, sae wantonly,
 Sae dauntingly gaed he;
 He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,
 Below the gallows-tree.

Burns.

"Macpherson's Lament," says Sir Walter Scott, "was a well-known song many years before the Ayrshire Bard wrote those additional verses which constitute its principal merit. When he came to the fatal tree he played the tune, to which he has bequeathed his name, upon a favourite violin, and, holding up the instrument, offered it to any one of his clan who would undertake to play the tune over his body, at his lyke-walk; as none answered, he dashed it to pieces on the executioner's head, and hung himself from the ladder." This noted freebooter was executed at the cross of Banff, November 16, 1700, eight days after his conviction. Tradition asserts that the magistrates hurried on the execution early in the morning, and that Macpherson suffered several hours before the specified time. The motive for this indecent haste is said to have been a desire to defeat a reprieve, then on the way. An anonymous article in the first volume of the New Monthly Magazine supplies some particulars of his lineage and exploits. "James Macpherson was born of a beautiful gipsy who, at a great wedding, attracted the notice of a half-intoxicated Highland gentleman. He acknowledged the child, and had him reared in his house, until he lost his life in bravely pursuing a hostile clan, to recover a spread of cattle taken from Badenoch. The gipsy woman hearing of this disaster in her rambles, the following summer came and took away her boy, but she often returned with him, to wait upon his relations and clansmen, who never failed to clothe him well, besides giving money to his mother. He grew up in beauty, strength, and stature, rarely equalled. His sword is still preserved at Duff House, the residence of the Earl of Fife, and few men of our day could carry, far less wield it as a weapon of war; and if it must be owned that his prowess was debased by the exploits of a freebooter, it is certain no act of cruelty, no robbery of the widow, the fatherless, or the distressed, and no murder, was ever perpetrated under his command. He often gave the spoils of the rich to relieve the poor; and all his tribe were restrained from many atrocities of rapine by the awe of his mighty arm. Indeed it is said that a dispute with an aspiring and savage man of his tribe, who wished to rob a gentleman's house, while his wife and two children lay on the bier for interment, was the cause of his being betrayed to the vengeance of the law. He was betrayed by a man of his own tribe, and was the last person executed at Banff previous to the abolition of heritable jurisdiction." "Who," says Carlyle, "except Burns, could have given words to such a soul; words that we never listen to without a strange, half-barbarous, half-poetic fellow-feeling?"

Nº 449.— THE BOTTOM OF THE PUNCH BOWL:

Lively.

Sheet music for 'The Bottom of the Punch Bowl'. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The vocal part starts with a dotted quarter note followed by an eighth note, then a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords. The vocal line includes several eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. The piano part features sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

Nº 450.— MACPHERSON'S FAREWELL.

With spirit.

Sheet music for 'Macpherson's Farewell'. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The vocal part begins with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords. The vocal line features eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. The piano part includes sustained notes and eighth-note chords. A 'Chorus.' section begins with a forte dynamic (f).

Nº 451.— BONNIE BESSIE LEE.

Moderately.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a common time signature and a key signature of one sharp. It features a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff is for the piano, providing harmonic support with chords. The piano staff includes dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The vocal part ends with a repeat sign and a section labeled "Chorus".

Nº 452.— O GIN MY LOVE WERE YON RED ROSE.*

Slowly and tenderly.

This musical score is for the same piece as the previous one, identified by the same number and title. It uses a different key signature of one flat and a different time signature, common time. The vocal line is more melodic, with sustained notes and grace notes. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. A dynamic marking *rit.* (ritardando) is present in the piano part towards the end.

* FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

BONNIE BESSIE LEE.

BONNIE Bessie Lee had a face fo' o' smiles,
 And mirth round her ripe lips was aye dancing slee;
 And light was the foot-fa', and winsome the wiles,
 O' the flower o' the parochin—our ain Bessie Lee!
 Wi' the bairns she would rin, and the school laddies paik,
 And o'er the broomy braes like a fairy would flee,
 Till auld hearts grew young again wi' love for her sake:
 There was life in the blythe blink o' bonnie Bessie Lee!
 Our ain Bessie Lee, our bonnie Bessie Lee,
 There was life in the blythe blink o' bonnie Bessie Lee!
 She grat wi' the waefu' and laugh'd wi' the glad,
 And light as the wind 'mang the dancers was she;
 And a tongue that could jeer, too, the little limmer had,
 Whilk keepit aye her ain side for bonnie Bessie Lee!
 She whiles had a sweetheart, and sometimes had twa—
 A limmer o' a lassie!—but between you and me,
 Her warm wee bit heartie she ne'er threw awa,
 Though mony aane had sought it frae bonnie Bessie Lee!
 Our ain Bessie Lee, &c.

But ten years had gane since I gaz'd on her last,
 For ten years had parted my auld hame and me;
 And I said to mysel', as her mither's door I pass'd,
 "Will I ever get another kiss frae bonnie Bessie Lee?"
 But time changes a' thing—the ill-natured loon!—
 Were it ever sae rightly he'll no let it be;
 But I rubb'd at my een, and I thought I would swoon,
 How the carle had come roun' about our bonnie Bessie Lee!
 Our ain Bessie Lee, &c.
 The wee laughing lassie was a guidwife grown auld—
 Twa weans at her apron and ane on her knee;
 She was douce, too, and wiselike—and wisdom's sae cauld;
 I would rather hae the ither ane than this Bessie Lee!
 The ither little Bessie, wi' the sweet smiling face
 O' her mither, lookit up like an angel at me;
 I ga'e her sic a kiss, O! could I ha'e done less?
 She's her mither turn'd back again, my bonnie Bessie Lee!
 Our ain Bessie Lee, our bonnie Bessie Lee!
 There was life in the blythe blink o' bonnie Bessie Lee!

*Robert Nicoll.**

From Robert Nicoll's Poems; by permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son.

* With the exception of the four concluding lines, which have been very successfully added to complete the last stanza, by James Paterson, Macduff.

O GIN MY LOVE WERE YON RED ROSE.

O GIN my love were yon red rose,
 That grows upon the castle wa';
 And I mysel' a drap o' dew,
 Into her bonnie breest to fa'!
 Oh! there, beyond expression blest,
 I'd feast on beauty a' the nicht;
 Seal'd on her silk-saft faulds to rest,
 Till fley'd awa by Phoebus' licht.

O were my love yon lilac fair,
 Wi' purple blossoms to the spring;
 And I a bird to shelter there,
 When wearied on my little wing!
 How I wad mourn when it was torn,
 By autumn wild, and winter rude!
 But I wad sing on wanton wing,
 When youthfu' May its bloom renew'd.

First two verses old, the other two by Burns.

THE SHEPHERD'S WIFE.

THE shepherd's wife cries owre the knowe,
 "Will ye come hame, will ye come hame?"
 The shepherd's wife cries owre the knowe,
 "Will ye come hame agayne e'en, jo?"
 "What will ye gie me to my supper,
 Gin I come hame, gin I come hame?
 What will ye gie me to my supper,
 Gin I come hame agayne e'en, jo?"

"Ye'se get a panfu' o' plumpin' parritch,
 And butter in them, and butter in them;
 Ye'se get a panfu' o' plumpin' parritch,
 Gin ye'll come hame agayne e'en, jo!"
 "O ha, ha, how! that's naething that dow,
 I winna come hame, I canna come hame;
 O ha, ha, how! that's naething that dow,
 I winna come hame agayne e'en, jo."

"A reekin' fat hen, weel fryth'd i' the pan,
 Gin ye'll come hame, gin ye'll come hame;
 A reekin' fat hen, weel fryth'd i' the pan,
 Gin ye'll come hame agayne e'en, jo."

"O ha, ha, how! that's naething that dow,
 I winna come hame, I canna come hame;
 O ha, ha, how! that's naething that dow,
 I winna come hame agayne e'en, jo."

"A weel made bed and a pair o' clean sheets,
 Gin ye'll come hame, gin ye'll come hame;
 A weel made bed and a pair o' clean sheets,
 Gin ye'll come hame agayne e'en, jo."
 "O ha, ha, how! that's naething that dow,
 I winna come hame, I canna come hame;
 O ha, ha, how! that's naething that dow,
 I winna come hame agayne e'en, jo."

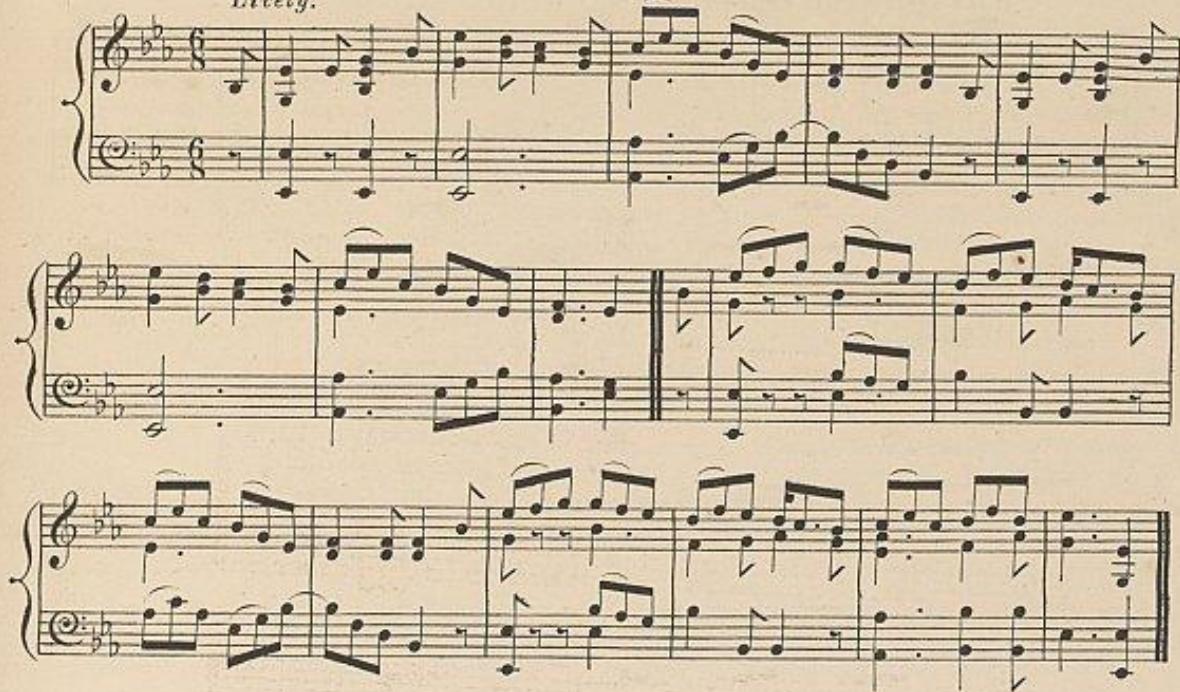
"A loving wife in lily-white linens,
 Gin ye'll come hame, gin ye'll come hame;
 A loving wife in lily-white linens,
 Gin ye'll come hame agayne e'en, jo."
 "O ha, ha, how! that's something that dow,
 I will come hame, I will come hame;
 O ha, ha, how! that's something that dow,
 I will come hame agayne e'en, jo!"

HEY CA' THROUGH.

UP wi' the carles o' Dysart,
 And the lads o' Buckhaven,
 And the kimmers o' Largo,
 And the lasses o' Leven.
 Hey ca' through, ca' through,
 For we hae meikle ado;
 Hey ca' through, ca' through,
 For we hae meikle ado.

We hae tales to tell,
 And we hae sangs to sing;

We hae pennies to spend,
 And we hae pints to bring.
 Hey ca' through, &c.
 We'll live a' our days;
 And them that comes behin',
 Let them do the like,
 And spend the gear they win.
 Hey ca' through, ca' through,
 For we hae meikle ado;
 Hey ca' through, ca' through,
 For we hae meikle ado.

N^o 453.—THE SHEPHERD'S WIFE.**Lively.*N^o 454.—HEY CA' THROUGH.*Lively.*

* THIS TUNE WAS CONTRIBUTED BY BURNS TO THE "MUSEUM".

Nº 455.—CAPTAIN PATON'S LAMENT.*

With serio-comic expression.

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top two staves are for the piano, showing bass and treble clef staves with various chords and bass notes. The bottom two staves are for the voice, with the soprano staff on the treble clef staff and the alto staff on the bass clef staff. The music is in common time and includes dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (moderately forte), and performance instructions like 'rit.' (ritardando).

Nº 456.—AND WERE NA MY HEART LICHT I WAD DEE.

Moderate.

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The top staff is for the piano, showing bass and treble clef staves with chords. The bottom staff is for the voice, on a treble clef staff. The music is in common time and includes dynamic markings like 'mf' (moderately forte) and 'p' (piano).

* COMPOSED BY MR. WM. MC KEAN, OLD BURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM (FORMERLY OF PAISLEY). FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

CAPTAIN PATON'S LAMENT.*

TOUCH once more a sober measure,
And let punch and tears be shed,
For a prince of good old fellows,
That, alack-a-day! is dead;
For a prince of worthy fellows,
And a pretty man also,
That has left the Saltmarket
In sorrow, grief, and woe—
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain
Paton no mo'e!

His waistcoat, coat, and breeches,
Were all cut off the same web,
Of a beautiful snuff-colour,
Or a modest genty drab;
The blue stripe in his stocking,
Round his neat slim leg did go;
And his ruffles of the cambric fine
They were whiter than the snow—
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain
Paton no mo'e!

His hair was curled in order,
At the rising of the sun,
In esme rows and buckles smart
That about his ears did run;
And before there was a toupee
That some inches up did go;
And behind there was a long queue
That did o'er his shoulders flow—
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain
Paton no mo'e!

And whenever we foregather'd
He took off his wee three-cockit,
And he proffer'd you his snuff-box,
Which he drew from his side pocket,
And on Burdett, or Bonaparte,
He would make a remark or so;
And then along the plainstones
Like a provost he would go—
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain
Paton no mo'e!

In dirty days he pick'd well
His footsteps with his rattan;
Oh! you ne'er could see the least speck
On the shoes of Captain Paton:
And on entering the coffee-room
About two, all men did know,
They would see him with his "Courier"
In the middle of the row—
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain
Paton no mo'e!

Now and then upon a Sunday
He invited me to dine,
On a herring and a mutton-chop,
Which his maid dress'd very fine;
There was also a little Malmsey,
And a bottle of Bordeaux;
Which between me and the Captain
Pass'd nimbly to and fro—
Oh! I ne'er shall take pot-luck with Captain
Paton no mo'e!

Or if a bowl was mentioned,
The Captain he would ring,
And bid Nelly to the West-port,
And a stoup of water bring;
Then would he mix the genuine stuff,
As they made it long ago,
With limes that on his property
In Trinidad did grow—
Oh! we ne'er shall taste the like of Captain
Paton's punch no mo'e!

And then all the time he would discourse
So sensible and courteous,
Perhaps talking of last sermon
He had heard from Dr. Porteous;
Of some little bit of scandal
Of Mrs. so-and-so,
Which he scarce could credit, having heard
The con, but not the pro—
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain
Paton no mo'e!

Or when the candles were brought forth,
And the night was setting in,
He would tell some fine old stories
About Minden-field, or Dettingen—
How he fought with a French major,
And despatch'd him at a blow,
While his blood ran out like water
On the soft grass below—
Oh! we ne'er shall hear the like of Captain
Paton no mo'e!

But at last the Captain sicken'd,
And grew worse from day to day,
And all miss'd him in the coffee-room,
From which now he stay'd away;
On Sabbaths, too, the Wynd Kirk
Made a melancholy show,
All for wanting of the presence
Of our venerable beau—
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain
Paton no mo'e!

And in spite of all that Cleghorn
And Corkindale could do,
It was plain, from twenty symptoms,
That death was in his view;
So the Captain made his test'ment
And submitted to his fee,
And we laid him by the Ram's-horn-kirk,
Tis the way we all must go—
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain
Paton no mo'e!

Join all in chorus, jolly boys,
And let punch and tears be shed,
For this prince of good old fellows,
That, alack-a-day! is dead;
For this prince of worthy fellows,
And a pretty man also,
That has left the Saltmarket
In sorrow, grief, and woe!
For it ne'er shall see the like of Captain
Paton no mo'e!

J. G. Lockhart.

* Captain Paton was a real personage, and lived for many years with two maiden sisters, in a tenement of his own, opposite the Old Exchange, Glasgow. He died 30th July, 1807, aged 68. Drs. Cleghorn and Corkindale were physicians of high standing in the city.

AND WERE NA MY HEART LICHT I WAD DEE.

THERE was anes a may, and she lo'ed na men:
She biggit her bonnie bower doun i' you glen;
But now she cries "Dool, and well-a-day!"
Come doun the green gate, and come here away.

When bonnie young Johnnie cam owre the sea,
He said he saw naething sue lovely as me;
He hecht me baith rings and mony braw things;
And were na my heart licht I wad dee.

He had a wee titty that lo'ed na me,
Because I was twice as bonnie as she;
She rais'd such a pother 'twixt him and his mother,
That were na my heart licht I wad dee.

The day it was set, and the bridal to be;
The wife took a dwaum, and lay doun to dee;
She main'd, and she graned, out o' d'olour and pain,
Till he vow'd he never wad see me again.

His kin was for ane of a higher degree,
Said 'What had he to do wi' the like o' me?

Albeit I was bonnie, I was na for Johnnie:
And were na my heart licht I wad dee.

His titty she was baith wylie and slee,
She spied me as I cum owre the lea;
And then she ran in, and made a loud din,
'Believe your ain een an ye trow na me.'

His bonnet stood aye fu' round on his brow;
His auld ane look'd aye as weel as some's new;
But now he lets' wear ony gate it will hing,
And casts himself dowie upon the corn-bing.

And now he gaeas daunerin' about the dykes,
And a' he dow do is to hund the tykes:
The live-lang nicht he ne'er steeks his e'e;
And were na my heart licht I wad dee.

Were I young for thee, as I ha'e been,
We should ha'e been gallopin' doun on yon green,
And linkin' it on yon lile-white lea;
And wow! gin I were but young for thee!"

Lady Grizzel Baillie.

THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.

WHEN I was young I was well beloved,
 In ev'ry young man's companie;
 But now, when old, I am disregarded—
 A false young man has deceivèd me.
 At first he tried his worst endeavour,
 And then he used his art and skill,
 To overcome all my good behaviour,
 And break my fortune against my will.
 I never thought he was going to leave me,
 Until one morning that he came in;
 With scorning words he did undeceive me,
 Then all my sorrow it did begin.

Oh! why are young men grown so deceiving?
 And why do we trust their falsitie?
 To mourn in sadness and silent grieving—
 Oh! hard indeed is our destinie!
 But after ev'ning there comes a morning,
 And after morning there comes a day;
 And after all this unkindly scorning,
 He may begone—when he will not stay.
 O, turn ye round, ye wheel of fortune!
 O, turn ye round, that I may see!
 For young men's ways they are so uncertain,
 That little hope they have left to me.

Old Song, amended by James Paterson.

First time published.

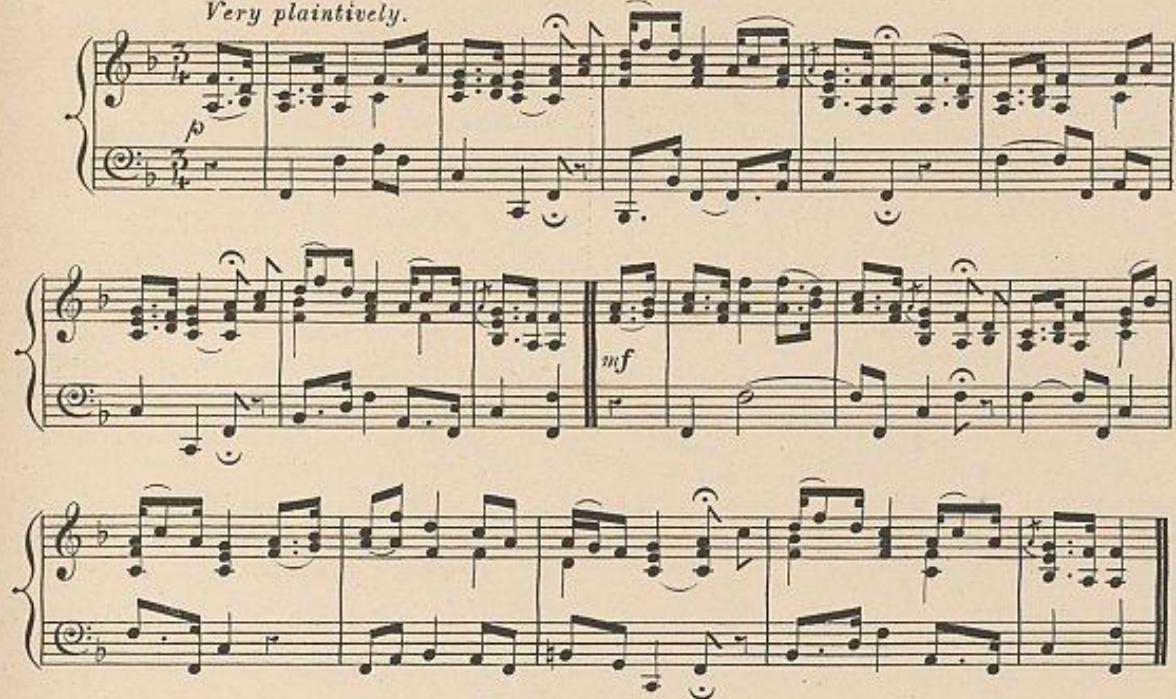
THE COLLIER LADDIE.

"OH! whaur live ye, my bonnie lass?
 And tell me what they ca' ye?"
 "My name," she says, "is mistress Jean,
 And I follow the collier laddie;"
 "My name," she says, "is mistress Jean,
 And I follow the collier laddie."
 "Oh see ye not yon hills and dales,
 The sun shines on sae brawlie?
 They a' are mine, and they shall be thine,
 Gin ye'll leave your collier laddie;
 They a' are mine, and they shall be thine,
 Gin ye'll leave your collier laddie.
 And ye shall gang in gay attire,
 Weel buskit up sae gaudy;
 And ane to wait at every hand,

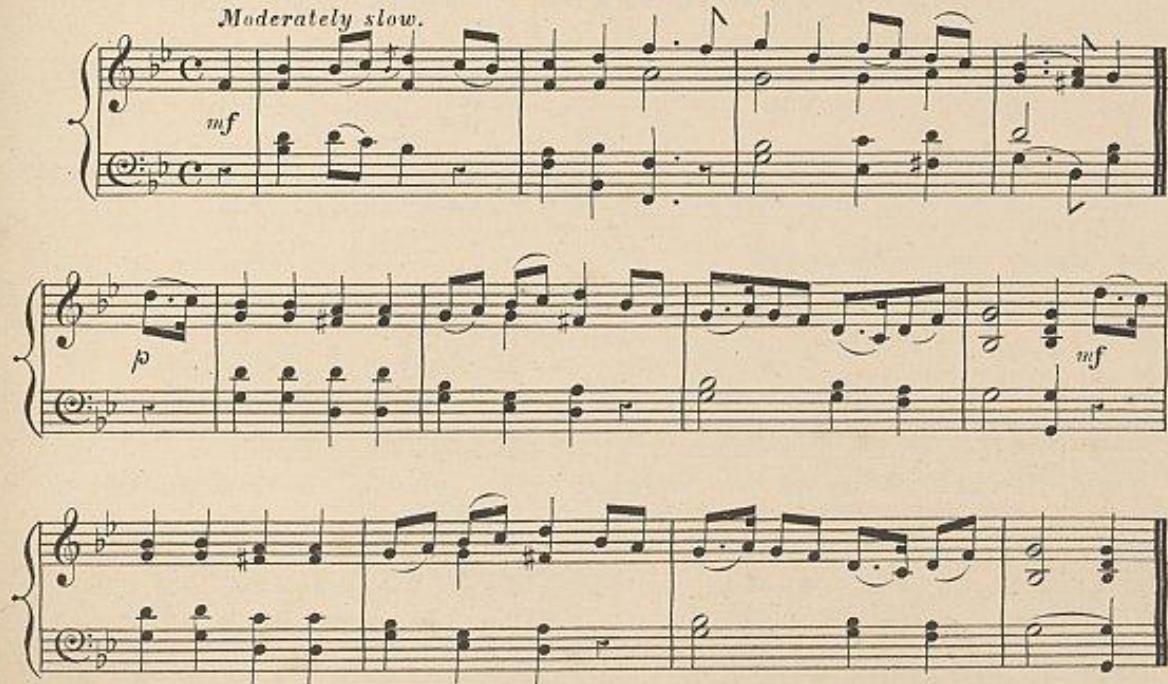
Gin ye'll leave your collier laddie;
 And ane to wait at every hand,
 Gin ye'll leave your collier laddie."
 "Though ye had a' the sun shines on,
 And the earth conceals sae lowly,
 I wad turn my back on you and it a',
 And embrace my collier laddie;
 I wad turn my back on you and it a',
 And embrace my collier laddie.
 Love for love is the bargain for me,
 Though the wee cot-house should haud me;
 And the wairld before me to win my bread,
 And fair fa' my collier laddie;
 And the wairld before me to win my bread,
 And fair fa' my collier laddie."

Burns.

Nº 457.— THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE.*

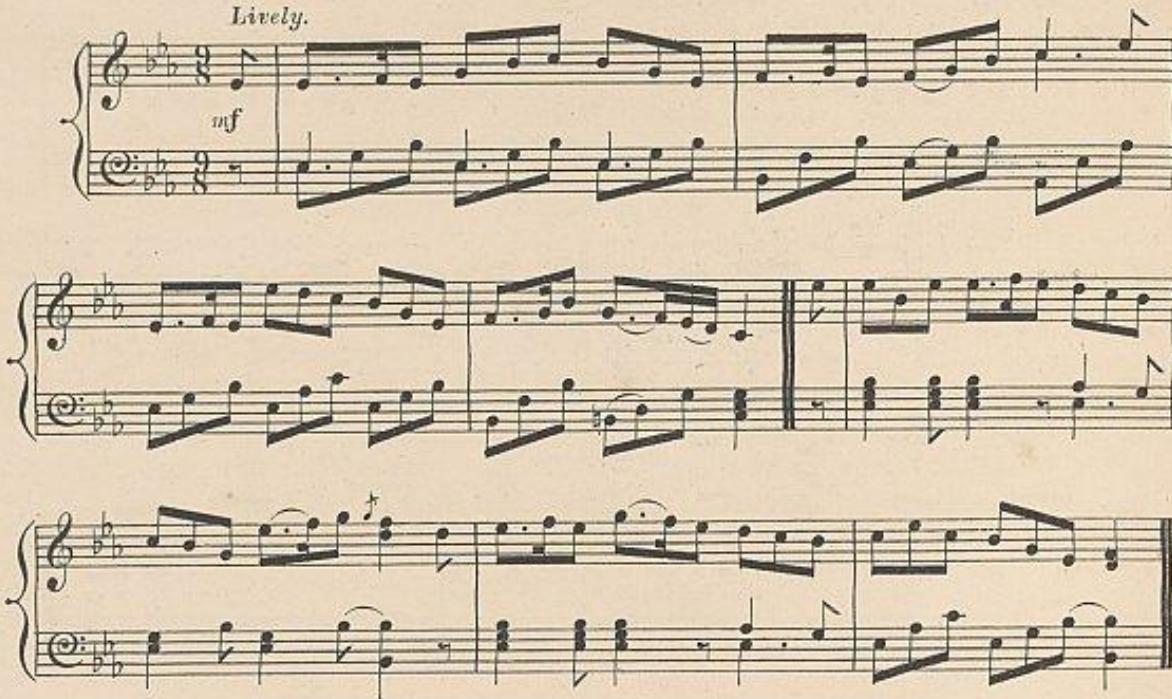
Very plaintively.

Nº 458.— THE COLLIER LADDIE.

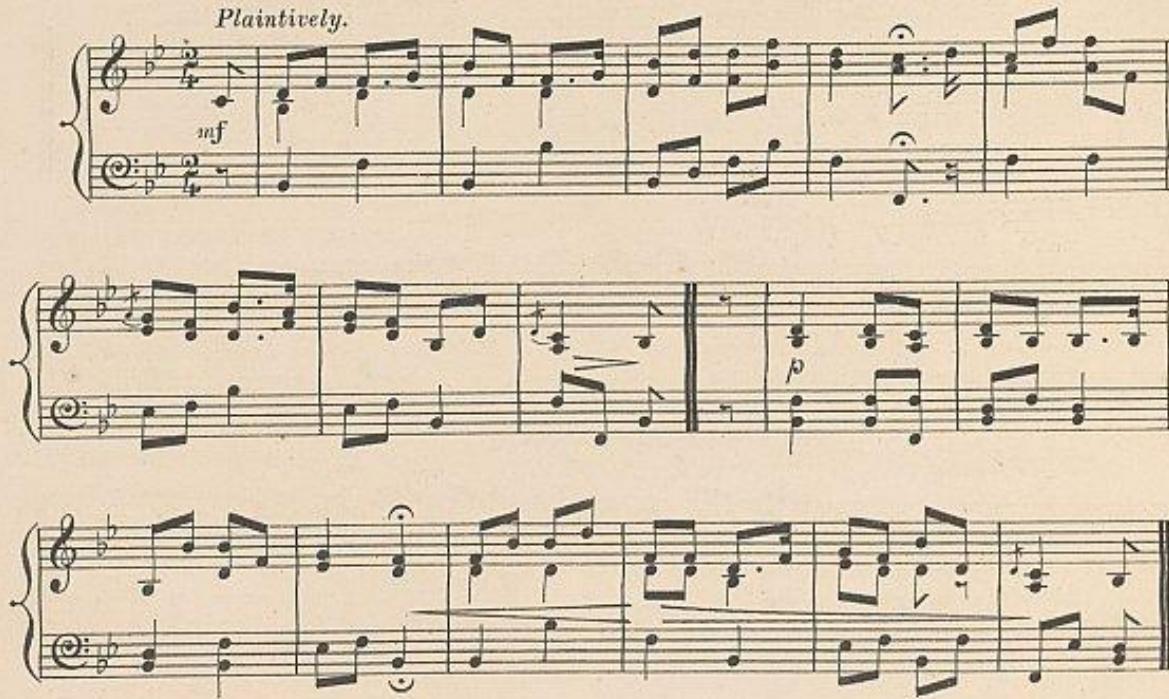
Moderately slow.

* FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

Nº 459. — THE BLYTHSOME BRIDAL.

Lively.

Nº 460. — MORMOND BRAES.*

Plaintively.

*FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

THE BLYTHSOME BRIDAL.

COME, fy! let us a' to the bridal,
For there will be liltin' there;
For Jock's to be married to Maggie,
The lass wi' the gowden hair.
And there will be lang kail and castocks,
And bannocks o' barley meal;
And there will be guid saut herrin',
To relish a cog o' guid ale.

* * * * *

There lads, and lasses in pearlins,
Will feast in the heart o' the ha',
On sybows, and ryfarts, and carlings
That are baith sodden and raw.
And there will be fudges and brochan,
Wi' fouth o' guid gabbecks o' skate;

Powsowdie, and dramock, and crowdie,
And caller nowt-feet in a plate.
And there will be partens and buckies,
And whitens and speldings enow;
Wi' singit sheep-heads and a haggis,
And scadlips to sup till you're fu'.
Scrap'd haddock, wilks, dulse, and tangle,
And a mill o' guid smeshin' to pree:
When weary wi' eatin' and drinkin',
We'll rise up and dance till we dee.

Then fy! let us a' to the bridal,
For there will be liltin' there;
For Jock's to be married to Maggie,
The lass wi' the gowden hair.

MORMOND BRAES.

ON Mormond braes, ae summer eve,
I heard a fair maid mourning—
"My laddie's gane, he's taen his leave,
But I long for his returning.
Farewell, ye Mormond dales,
Where often I've been cheerie;
And farewell, ye heather bells,
Since I have lost my dearie!

With plighted troth he me betray'd,
O! how I've been mistaken;
He's taken up with another maid,
And left me here forsaken.
Farewell, &c.

Young men are now so fickle grown,
Aye ready to deceive us;
One day they love, the next disown,
Alas! how sore they grieve us.
Farewell, &c.

But I will dress myself in blue,
And that will be a token,
To let him know my heart is true,
Though he his vows has broken.
Farewell, &c.

And I will seek a distant land,
Frae Mormond braes a stranger;
Some truer love may take my hand,
And shield me from all danger.
Farewell," &c.

Thus mourn'd the maid, but did na wiss
That her dear lad was near her;
Unseen, behint a bracken bush,
And ready there to cheer her.
"True love on Mormond braes,
Will ever mak us cheerie;
And mony, mony, happy days
We'll live, and never wearie."

Remodelled from an old Song by James Paterson.

First time published.

SAE WILL WE YET.

SIT ye down here, my cronies, and gie us your crack,
Let the win' tak the care o' this life on its back;
Our hearts to despondency we ne'er will submit,
For we've aye been provided for, and sae will we yet.

And sae will we yet,

And sae will we yet;

For we've aye been provided for, and sae will we yet.

Let the miser delight in the hoarding of pelf,
Since he has not the soul to enjoy it himself;
Since the bounty of Providence is new ev'ry day,
As we journey through life, let us live by the way.

Let us live by the way,

Let us live by the way;

As we journey through life, let us live by the way.

Then bring us a tankard o' nappy guid ale,
For to comfort our hearts and enliven the tale;
We'll aye be the merrier the langer we sit,
For we've drank thegither mony a time, and sae will we yet.

And sae will we yet,

And sae will we yet;

We've drank thegither mony a time, and sae will we yet.

Success to the farmer, and prosper his plough,
Rewarding his eident toils a' the year through!
Our seed time and harvest we ever will get,
For we've lippen'd aye to Providence, and sae will we yet.

And sae will we yet,

And sae will we yet;

We've lippen'd aye to Providence, and sae will we yet.

Long live the king, and happy may he be,
And success to his forces by land and by sea!
His enemies to triumph we never will permit,
Britons aye hae been victorious, and sae will they yet.

And sae will they yet,

And sae will they yet;

Britons aye hae been victorious, and sae will they yet.

Let the glass keep it's course, and go merrily roun',
For the sun has to rise, though the moon it goes down:
Till the house be rinnin' roun' about, it's time enough to flit,
When we fell we aye got up again, and sae will we yet.

And sae will we yet,

And sae will we yet;

When we fell we aye got up again, and sae will we yet.

Walter Watson.

MEG O' THE MILL.

Tune—"O, bonnie lass, will ye lie in a barrack?"

O, KEN ye what Meg o' the mill has gotten?
And ken ye what Meg o' the mill has gotten?
She's gotten a coof wi' a claut o' siller,
And broken the heart o' the barley miller.

The miller was strappin', the miller was ruddy;
A heart like a lord and a hue like a lady;
The laird was a widdieu', bleer ee't knurl—
She's left the guid-fellow and taen the churl.

The miller he hecht her a heart leal and loving;
The laird did address her wi' matter mair moving:
A fine-pacing horse wi' a clear-chain'd bridle,
A whip by her side, and a bonnie side-saddle.

O wae on the siller, it is sae prevailing;
And wae on the love that is fix'd on a mailen!
A tocher's nae word in a true lover's parle,
But, gie me my love, and a fig for the warl!

Burns.

Nº 461.— SAE WILL WE YET.

With expression.

The musical score for Nº 461 features four staves. The first two staves are for the piano, indicated by a treble clef and a bass clef, with a key signature of two flats and a tempo marking of common time. The third staff begins with a forte dynamic 'f' and the word 'Chorus.' The fourth staff continues the piano part. The vocal line starts on the third staff with a melodic line.

Nº 462.— O BONNIE LASS WILL YE LIE IN A BARRACK?

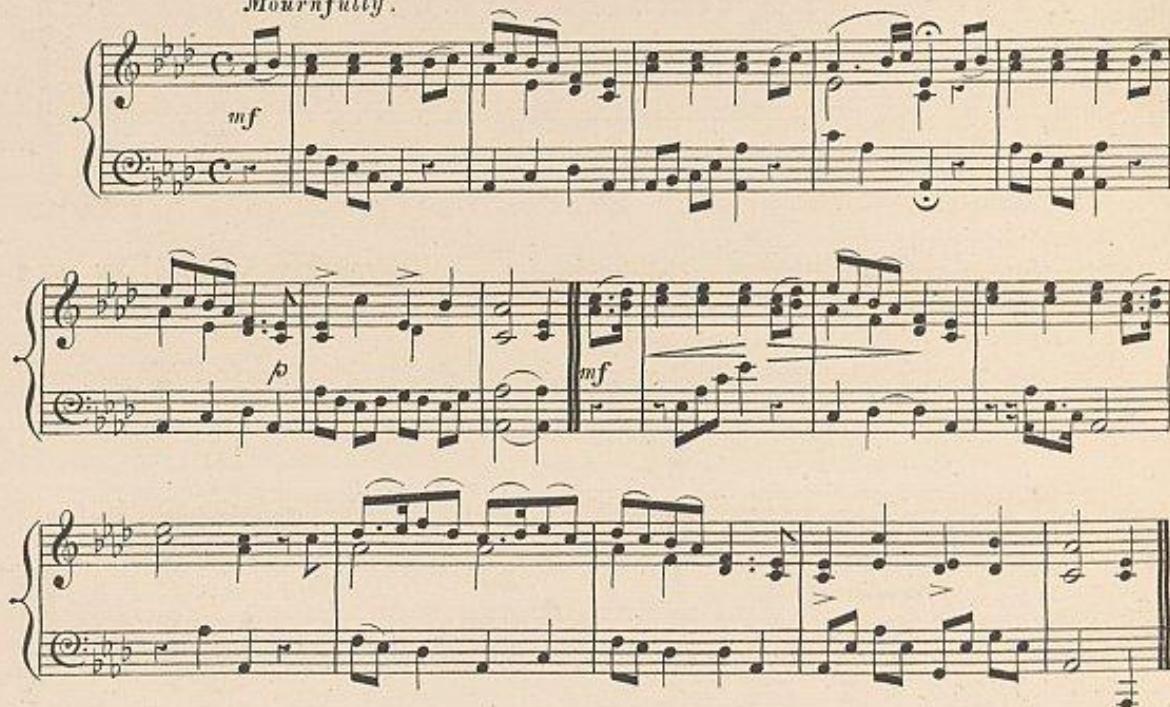
Lively.

The musical score for Nº 462 features two staves. The piano part is in common time with a key signature of two flats. The vocal line begins on the second staff with a melodic line.

Nº 463.— AN' I'LL AWA TO BONNIE TWEEDSIDE.

With joyful expression.

Nº 464.— SARAH WILLIAMSON'S LAMENT.

Mournfully.

B E W A R E O' B O N N I E A N N.

Tune—"An' I'll awa to bonnie Tweed side."

YE gallants bright, I rede ye right,
Beware o' bonnie Ann;
Her comely face sae fu' o' grace,
Your heart she will trepan.
Her een sae bright, like stars by night,
Her skin is like the swan;
Sae jumpliy lac'd her genty waist,
That sweetly ye might span.

Youth, grace, and love attendant move,
And pleasure leads the van:
In a' their charms, and conquering arms,
They wait on bonnie Ann.
The captive bands may chain the hands,
But love enslaves the man;
Ye gallants braw, I rede you a',
Beware o' bonnie Ann.

Burns.

T H E A U L D G R A Y P L A I D.

Tune—"Sarah Williamson's lament."

DEEP moan'd the night, and ilk star
Had quietly stown away, O,
As hame I journey'd 'neath my plaid
That's seen a better day, O.
The wind sough'd loud, and aye the cauld
Gaed to my duntin' heart, O;
But still I sang, "My auld gray plaid,
We twa shall never part, O."

I ance had gowd within my reach,
But, like the faithless snaw, O,
When just about to seize the prize,
It melted fast awa, O.

My lassie left me for a lout,
Whilk maist did break my heart, O;
But still I sang, "My auld gray plaid,
We twa shall never part, O."

The grave of ocean holds a friend
That ance was dear to me, O;
And mony a weel-kent face is gane,
That never mair I'll see, O!
For what is life, e'en at the best?
We meet but just to part, O!
And thou, my plaid, art maistly a'
That gathers round my heart, O!

R. Gilfillan.

I WILL GAE DOUN TO THE BONNIE BROOM NAE MAIR.

Tune—"Will you go to the broom?"

I ANCE knew content, but my heart's stown awa,
 Where the broom blooms sae bonnie, and grows aye sae fair;
 Now tryst time may come, an' sweet Phemie an' a',
 But I will gae doun to the bonnie broom nae mair.
 How light was my step, an' my heart, O how gay!
 Where the broom blooms sae bonnie, an' grows aye sae fair,
 Till Phemie was crowned the Queen of the May—
 Sae I will gae doun to the bonnie broom nae mair!
 She was mine when the snaw-drape grew white on the lea,
 Ere the broom bloom'd sae bonnie, an' grew up sae fair;
 But May-day the Squire wis'd young Phemie frae me—
 Sae I will gae doun to the bonnie broom nae mair.

O love! thy fond promises melt like the snaw,
 When the broom hangs a' hoary an' black to the air;
 An' Phemie to me now is naething ava,
 If my heart could say "Gang to the bonnie broom nae mair."
 Dare I hope that thy dreams in the night hover o'er
 Where the broom blooms sae bonnie and grows aye sae fair?
 And o'er him who, while waking, thou think'st of no more,
 Saying, "I will gae doun to the bonnie broom nae mair."
 Bat fare thee weel, Phemie—I'm owre wae to weep,
 Or to think on the broom, growin' bonnie and fair;
 Since thy heart is anither's, in death I maun sleep.
 An' gae doun to the broom—oh! the bonnie broom—nae mair!

Thomas Lyle.

THE SMUGGLER.

Tune—"The lads o' Lendalfit."

"THE boat rides south o' Ailsa Craig,
 In the doupin' o' the nicht;
 There's thretty men at Lendalfit,
 To mak her burden licht;
 There's thretty naigs in Hazelholm,
 Wi' the halter on their head,
 Will eadg'd this nicht ayont yon hicht,
 If wind and water speed.
 Fy, reck ye oot the pat and spit,
 For the roast, bot and the boil;
 For wave-worn wicht it is na meet,
 Spare feedin' and sair toil."
 "O Mungo, ye've a cozie bield,
 Wi' a butt ay and a ben;
 Can ye no live a lawfu' life,
 And lig wi' lawfu' men?"

"Gae blaw your win' aneath your pat,
 It's blawn awa on me;
 For bag and bark shall be my wark,
 Until the day I dee.
 Maun I haud by our hamecart goods,
 And foreign gear sae fine?
 Maun I drink at the water wan,
 And France sae rife o' wine?
 O weel I like to see thee, Kate,
 Wi' the bairnie on thy knee;
 But my heart is noo wi' yon gallant crew,
 That push through the angry sea.
 The jawpin' weet, the stented sheet,
 The south-west stiffest gowl;
 On a moonless nicht, if the timmer's ticht,
 Are the joys o' a smuggler's soul?"

Hugh Finnsie.

Nº 465. — WILL YOU GO TO THE BROOMP? *

Rather slow with great expression.

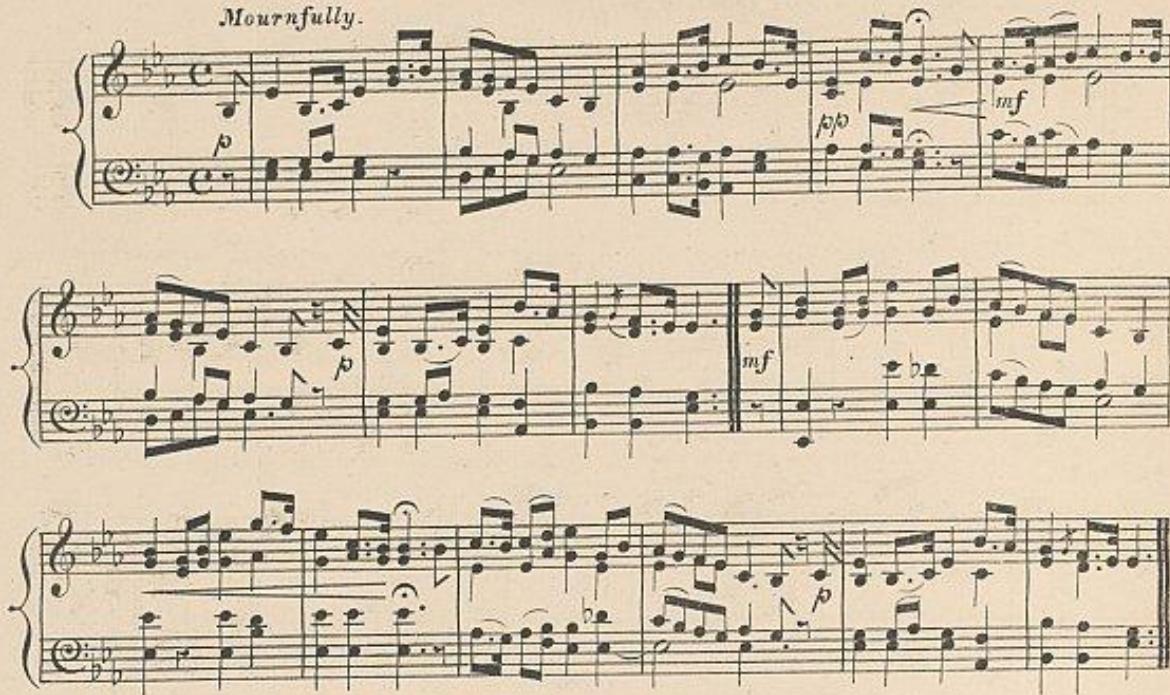
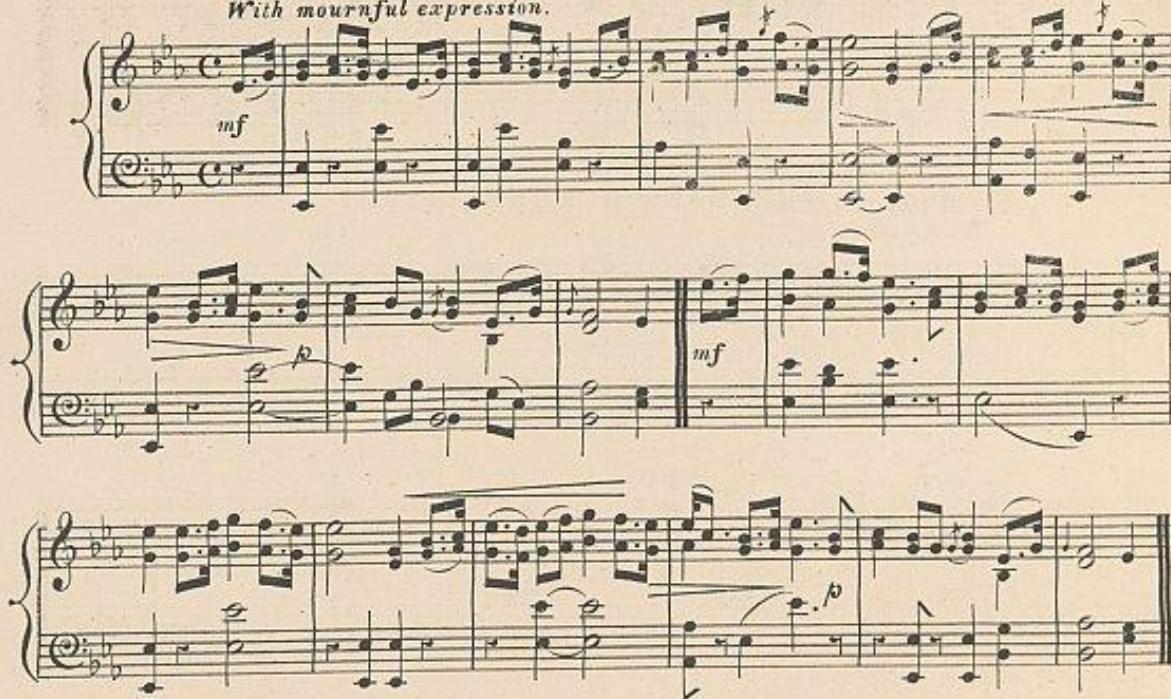
The musical score consists of four staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature varies between common time and 2/4. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The vocal parts feature eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures, with dynamic markings like *mf*, *p*, and *mf*.

Nº 466. — THE LADS O' LENDALFIT.

With spirit.

The musical score consists of four staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time. The piano part features rhythmic patterns and sustained notes. The vocal parts have eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns, with dynamic markings like *p*, *f*, and *mf*.

* THIS BEAUTIFUL TUNE COMMENCES VERY MUCH LIKE "CRODDH CHAILLEAN" (Nº 124. PAGE 62.)

N^o 467.—WHEN WILL YOU WED ME WI' A RING?*Mournfully.*N^o 468.—THE BRAES OF BOYNDLIE.*With mournful expression.*

DESPAIRING MARY.

Tune—"When will you wed me wi' a ring?"

"O MARY, why thus waste thy youth-time in sorrow?
 See, a' around you, the flowers sweetly blaw;
 Blythe sets the sun o'er the wild cliffs of Jura,
 Blythe sings the mavis in ilka green shaw."
 How can this heart ever mair think of pleasure?
 Summer may smile, but delight I hae nane;
 Cauld in the grave lies my heart's only treasure,
 Nature seems dead since my Jamie is gane.
 This 'kerchief he gave me, a true lover's token,
 Dear, dear to me was the gift for his sake!
 I wear't near my heart, but this poor heart is broken,
 Hepe died wi' Jamie, and left it to break.

Sighing for him, I lie down in the e'enig,
 Sighing for him, I awake in the morn;
 Spent are my days s' in secret repining,
 Peace to this bosom can never return.
 Oft have we wander'd in sweetest retirement,
 Telling our loves 'neath the moon's silent beam,
 Sweet were our meetings of tender endearment,
 But fled are these joys like a fleet-passing dream.
 Cruel remembrance, oh! why wilt thou wreck me,
 Brooding o'er joys that for ever are flown?
 Cruel remembrance, in pity forsake me,
 Flee to some bosom where grief is unknown!"

Gannahill.

OPEN THE DOOR TO ME, OH!

Tune—"The braces o' Boyndlie."

"OH, open the door, some pity to show,
 Oh, open the door to me, oh!
 Though thou hast been false, I'll ever prove true,
 Oh, open the door to me, oh!
 Cauld is the blast upon my pale cheek,
 But caudler thy love for me, oh!
 The frost that freezes the life at my heart,
 Is nougat to my pains frae thee, oh!
 The wan moon is setting behind the white wave,
 And time is setting with me, oh!
 False friends, false love, farewell! for mair
 I'll ne'er trouble them nor thee, oh!"
 She has open'd the door, she has open'd it wide;
 She sees his pale corse on the plain, oh!
 "My true love!" she cried, and sank down by his side,
 Never to rise again, oh!

Burns.

THE LASSIE BY THE LOCH SAE BLUE.

Tune—"Fife and a' the lands about it."

FRAE Caledonia's climes afar,
Upon the rough and roaring main,
I sail'd, marine, in man-o'-war;
At last, on leave, came home again.
As I ilk youthfu' haunt did pass,
An' near my native village drew;
I little thought upon the lass—
That now dwells by the loch sae blue.

I heard sweet music's melting din,
And merry young folks' gigglin' glee;
Then kindly I was usher'd in,
As if they'd met to welcome me.
A lassie there fu' feathly dane'd,
And through the reel sae lightly flew;
In raptures she my soul entranc'd—
The lassie by the loch sae blue.

I saw, while gazing on her face,
The rose an' lily close allied;
And on ilk bloomin' cheek could trace,
The scented apple's sunny side.

Her lips were like the red-rose bud,
Before the sun has sipp'd its dew;
Her bosom like the snawy clud
Reflected in the loch sae blue.

Soon to her mither's house I went,
An' courted her wi' love sincere;
To marry me she ga'e consent,
When o' the navy I was clear.
That nane but she should be my wife,
I pledged wi' her my written voo;
Meanwhile, she left the shores o' Fife
To dwell beside the loch sae blue.

It was na lang ere I was free,
For peace to Europe soon return'd;
An' my dear destined bride to see,
Wi' fervent glow my bosom burn'd.
I sought my native land—I found
My lassie to her pledge was true;
An' soon by Hymen's bands was bound
To Bessie—by the loch sae blue.

Robert Carmichael.

O! GIN I WERE WHERE GADIE RINS.

O! GIN I were where Gadie rins,
Where Gadie rins—where Gadie rins,
O! gin I were where Gadie rins,
By the foot o' Bennachie!
I've roan'd by Tweed—I've roan'd by Tay,
By border Nith and highland Spey,
But dearer far to me than they,
The braes o' Bennachie.
O! gin I were, &c.

When blade and blossoms sprout in spring,
And bid the birdies wag the wing,
They blythely bob, and soar, and sing,
By the foot o' Bennachie.
O! gin I were, &c.

When simmer cleeds the varied scene,
Wi' licht o' gowd and leaves o' green,
I fain wad be where aft I've been,
At the foot o' Bennachie.
O! gin I were, &c.

When autumn's yellow sheaf is shorn,
And barn-yards stored wi' stooks o' corn,
'Tis blythe to toom the clyack horn,
At the foot o' Bennachie!
O! gin I were, &c.

When winter winds blaw sharp and shrill,
O'er icy burn and sheeted hill,
The ingle neuk is gleesome still,
At the foot o' Bennachie.
O! gin I were, &c.

Though few to welcome me remain,
Though a' I lov'd be dead and gane,
I'll back, though I should live alone,
To the foot o' Bennachie.

O! gin I were where Gadie rins,
Where Gadie rins—where Gadie rins,
O! gin I were where Gadie rins,
By the foot o' Bennachie!

John Imlah.

Nº 469.— FIFE AND A' THE LANDS ABOUT IT.

With lively expression.

Musical score for "Fife and A' the Lands About It." The score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and has a key signature of two flats. The middle staff is also in common time and has a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in common time and has a key signature of one flat. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes dynamic markings such as 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'f' (forte). The score concludes with a final cadence.

Nº 470.— O GIN I WERE WHERE GADIE RINS.

With feeling.

Musical score for "O Gin I Were Where Gadie Rins." The score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and has a key signature of one flat. The middle staff is in common time and has a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff is in common time and has a key signature of one flat. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns and includes dynamic markings such as 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'p' (pianissimo). The score concludes with a final cadence.

Nº 471.— O NANCY'S HAIR IS YELLOW LIKE GOWD.*

Moderately slow.

The sheet music consists of three staves of musical notation for voice and piano. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a piano dynamic (p) and a bass clef. The middle staff is for the piano, showing bass notes. The bottom staff is for the piano, showing treble notes. The music is in common time (indicated by '2'). Various dynamics are used throughout, including *p*, *mf*, *cres.*, and *piu rit.*

Nº 472.— MAY COLVIN.

(Old Ballad.)

Slow.

The sheet music consists of three staves of musical notation for voice and piano. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a piano dynamic (p) and a bass clef. The middle staff is for the piano, showing bass notes. The bottom staff is for the piano, showing treble notes. The music is in common time (indicated by 'C'). Various dynamics are used throughout, including *p*, *mf*, and *b*.

* BORDER MELODY.

O NANCY'S HAIR IS YELLOW LIKE GOWD.

O NANCY's hair is yellow like gowd,
An' her een, like the lift, are blue;
Her face is the image o' heavenly love,
An' her heart is leal and true.

The innocent smile that plays on her cheek,
Is like the dawning morn;
An' the red, red blush, that across it flees,
Is sic as the rose ne'er has worn.

If it's sweet to see the flickerin' smile
Licht up her sparklin' e'e;

It's holier far to see it dimm'd
Wi' the gushin' tear's saut bree.
"Twas na for a faithless love's fause vows,
Nor a brither upo' the wave,
That I saw them fa'—no, they were drapt
On an aged father's grave.
Though joy may dimple her bonnie mou',
An' daffin' may banish care;
In nae blythsome mood, nor hour o' bliss,
Will these een e'er glint sae fair.

MAY COLVIN.*

O FAUSE Sir John a wooin' cam,
To a maid of beauty fair;
May Colvin was the lady's name,
Her faither's only heir.

He's courted butt, he's courted ben,
And he's courted in the ha',
Until he got fair May's consent
To mount and ride awa.

And he rode on, and she rode on,
They rode a lang simmer's day,
Until they cam to a broad river,
An arm of a lonesome sea.

"Loup aff the steed," says fause Sir John,
"Your bridal bed you see;
For seven knicht's dochters I've droun'd here,
And the eighth I'll mak o' thee,

Cast aff, cast aff, your silks sae fine,
And lay them on a stane;
For they're owre guid, and owre costly,
To rot in the saut sea faem.

Cast aff, cast aff, your Holland smock,
And lay it on this stane;

For it's too fine, and owre costly,
To rot in the saut sea faem."
"O turn about, thou fause Sir John,
And look to the leaf o' the tree;
For it never became a gentleman
A naked woman to see."
He turn'd himself straight roun' about,
To look to the leaf o' the tree;
She's twin'd her arms about his waist,
And thrown him in the sea.
"O help me, help me, May Colvin,
For fear that I should drown!
I'll tak you to your faither's gate,
And safely set you down."
"O lie you there, thou fause Sir John,
O lie you there," said she;
"For you lie not in a cauldron bed,
Than the ane you meant for me."
So she flew on her faither's steed,
As swift as she could gae;
And she cam to her faither's gate,
At the breaking o' the day.

* Or Colleen, supposed to refer to a daughter of the family of Kennedy of Colzean, now represented by the Earl of Cassillis. locality," says Mr. Chalmers, "in that wild portion of the coast of Carrick (Ayrshire) which intervenes betwixt Girvan and Ballantrae."

** The ballad finds

I HAE A WIFE O' MY AIN.

I hae a wife o' my ain,
 I'll partake wi naebody;
 I'll tak cuckold frae nane,
 I'll gie cuckold to naebody.
 I hae a penny to spend,
 There—thanks to naebody;
 I hae naething to lend—
 I'll borrow frae naebody.

I am naebody's lord—
 I'll be slave to naebody;
 I hae a guid braid sword,
 I'll tak dunts frae naebody.
 I'll be merry and free,
 I'll be sad for naebody;
 If naebody care for me,
 I'll care for naebody.

Burns.

THE AULD MAN HE CAM OWRE THE LEA.

THE auld man he cam owre the lea,
 (Ha, ha, ha, but I'll no hae him);
 He cam on purpose for to court me,
 (Wi' his auld beard newlin shaven).

 My mither bade me gie him a stool,
 (Ha, ha, ha, but I'll no hae him);
 I ga'e him a stool, and he look'd like a fool,
 (Wi' his auld beard newlin shaven).

 My mither bade me gie him some pye,
 (Ha, ha, ha, but I'll no hae him);

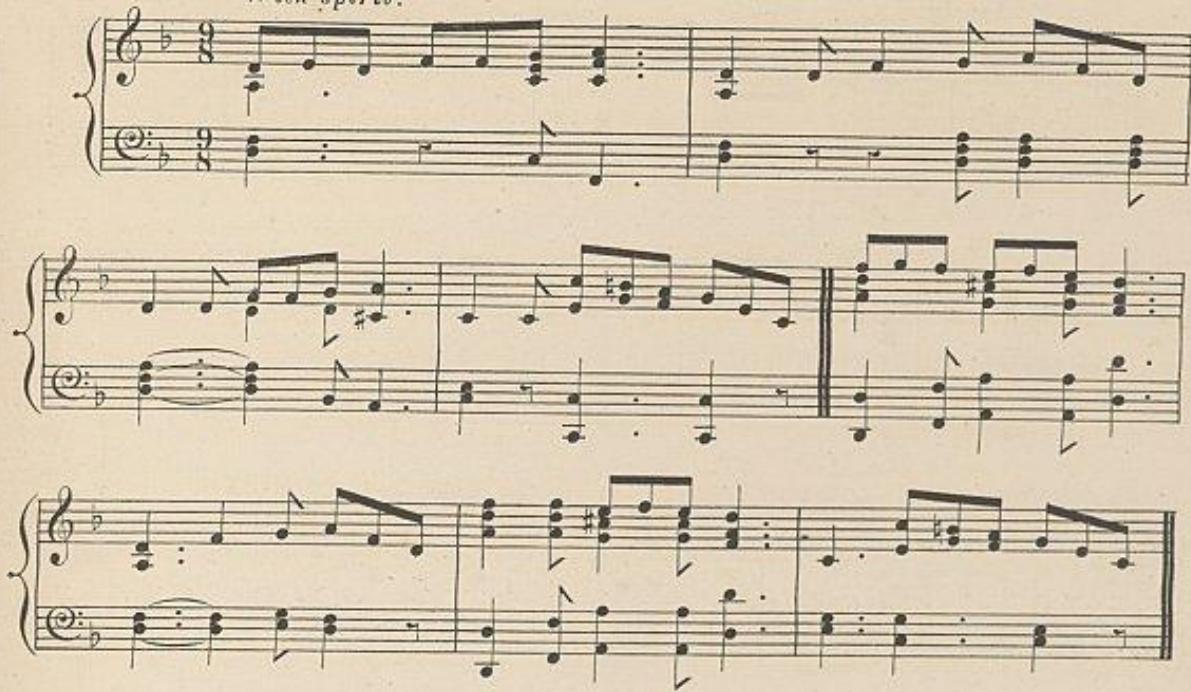
I ga'e him some pye, and he laid the crust by,
 (Wi' his auld beard newlin shaven).

 My mither bade me gie him a dram,
 (Ha, ha, ha, but I'll no hae him);
 I ga'e him a dram o' the brand sae strang,
 (Wi' his auld beard newlin shaven).

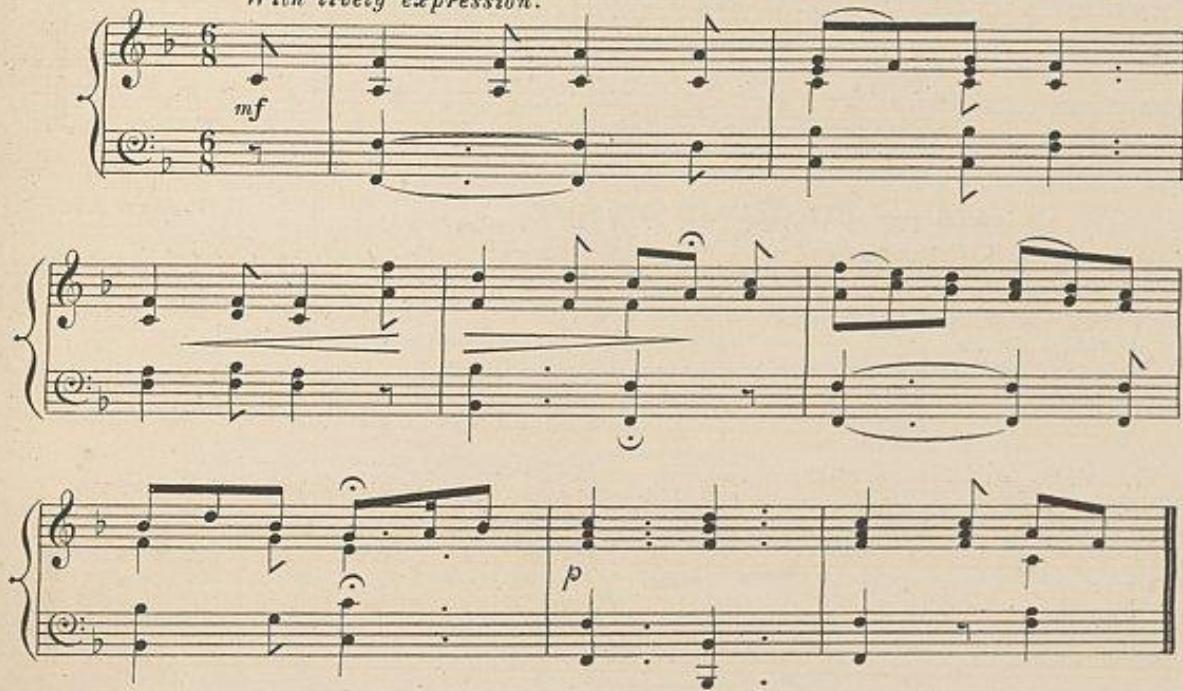
 My mither bade me put him to bed,
 (Ha, ha, ha, but I'll no hae him);
 I put him to bed, and he swore he would wed,
 (Wi' his auld beard newlin shaven).

"The words and music of this Song were communicated by Burns as an ancient fragment for the 'Museum.' It is a humorous parody of the old song 'The Carle he cam owre the Craft.' The tune is said to be very old." —Notes to Johnson's "Museum."

Nº 473.— I HAE A WIFE O' MY AIN.
With spirit.



Nº 474.— THE AULD MAN HE CAM OWRE THE LEA.
With lively expression.



N^o 475.— THE DEIL'S AWA WI' THE EXCISEMAN.**Lively.*

The score consists of two systems of music for voice and piano. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of common time (indicated by a '6'). The piano part has a dynamic marking 'mf'. The second system begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of common time.

*Chorus.*N^o 476.— SIR DAVID GRÆME.

(Border Air.)

With expression.

The score consists of two systems of music for voice and piano. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of common time. The piano part has a dynamic marking 'mf'. The second system begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a time signature of common time.

* "THE HEMPRESSER"

THE DEIL'S AWA WI' THE EXCISEMAN.

THE deil cam fiddlin' through the toun,
 And dane'd awa wi' the exciseman;
 And ilka wife cries, "Auld Mahoun,
 I wish you luck o' the prize, man!"
 The deil's awa, the deil's awa,
 The deil's awa wi' the exciseman;
 He's dane'd awa, he's dane'd awa,
 He's dane'd awa wi' the exciseman!
 We'll mak our maut, we'll brew our drink,
 We'll dance, and sing, and rejoice, man;
 And mony braw thanks to the meikle black deil,
 That dane'd awa wi' the exciseman.

The deil's awa, the deil's awa,
 The deil's awa wi' the exciseman;
 He's dane'd awa, he's dane'd awa,
 He's dane'd awa wi' the exciseman.

There's threesome reels, there's foursome reels,
 There's hornpipes and strathspeys, man;
 But the ae best dance e'er cam to the land,
 Was, "The Deil's awa wi' the Exciseman."
 The deil's awa, the deil's awa,
 The deil's awa wi' the exciseman;
 He's dane'd awa, he's dane'd awa,
 He's dane'd awa wi' the exciseman!

Burns.

SIR DAVID GRAEME.

The doo flew east, the doo flew west,
 The doo flew far ayont you fell,
 An' sair at c'en she seem'd distrest,
 But what perplext her could na tell.
 An' aye she croo'd wi' mournfu' croon,
 An' ruffled a' her feathers fair,
 An' lookit sad, as she were boun'
 To leave the land for evermair.
 The lady pined, and sair did blame—
 She did na blame the bonnie doo,
 But sair she blam'd Sir David Graeme,
 Wha noo to her had broke his vow.
 He swore by moon and stars see bricht,
 An' by their bed o' grass see green,
 To meet her there on Lammastide,
 Whatever dangers lay between:
 To risk his fortune and his life;
 To bear her frae her father's ha';
 To gie her a' the lands o' Drife,
 An' wed wi' her for guid an' a'.

The day arriv'd, the ev'nin' came,
 The lady look'd wi' wistfu' e'e;

But, O, alack! her noble Graeme,
 Frae c'en to morn she could na see,
 An' ilka nicht she sat an' grat,
 An' ilka nicht she sat and wrought;
 Aye wytin' this, an' blamin' that,
 But o' the cause she never thought.
 The sun had drunk frae Reider fells,
 His bevrage o' the mornin' dew;
 The wild fowl slumber'd in the dells,
 The heather hung its bells o' blue.
 The lambs were skippin' on the brae,
 In airy notes the shepherd sang;
 The lav'rock hail'd the jocund lay,
 Till ilka thicket sweetly sung.
 The lady to her window hied,
 That open'd ower the banks o' Tyne,
 "An' O, alack!" she said, and sigh'd,
 "Sure every heart is blythe but mine."
 Whaur ha'e ye been my bonnie doo,
 That I ha'e fed wi' bread an' wine?
 As rovin' a' the country through,
 O! saw ye this fause love o' mine?"

The doo sat on the window tree,
 And held a lock o' yellow hair;
 She perch'd upon the lady's knee,
 And carefully she placed it there.
 "What can this mean? it is the same,
 Or ens my senses me beguile!
 This lock belong'd to David Graeme,
 The flour o' a' the British Isle.
 It is na cut wi' shears or knife,
 But frae his haiffs torn awa!
 I ken he lo'ed me as his life,
 But this I canna reed awa."
 The doo flew east, the doo flew west,
 The doo flew far ayont the fell,
 And back she cam wi' pantin' breast,
 At ringin' o' the castle bell.
 She lighted on the haly tap,
 An' cried "curdoo," an' hung her wing;
 Then flew into the lady's lap,
 An' there she dropt a diamond ring.
 "What can this mean? it is the same,
 Or ens my senses me beguile!
 This ring I gave to David Graeme,
 The bravest knight in Britain's Isle!"

Hogg.

I'LL BID MY HEART BE STILL.

I'll bid my heart be still,
And check each struggling sigh;
And there's none e'er shall know
My soul's cherish'd woe,
When the first tears of sorrow are dry.

They bid me cease to weep,
For glory gilds his name;
Ah! 'tis therefore I mourn—
He ne'er can return
To enjoy the bright noon of his fame.

While minstrels wake the lay
For peace and freedom won,
Like my lost lover's knell
The tones seem to swell,
And I hear but his death-dirge alone.

My cheek has lost its hue,
My eye grows faint and dim;
But 'tis sweeter to fade
In grief's gloomy shade,
Than to bloom for another than him.

Thomas Pringle.

THE DEUKS DANG OWRE MY DADDIE, O.

THE bairns gat out wi' an unco shout,
The deuks dang owre my daddie, O;
Quo' our guidwife, "Let him lie there,
For he's just a paidlin' body, O;
He paidles out, and he paidles in,
He paidles late and early, O;
This thirty years I hae been his wife,
And comfort comes but sparsely, O."

"Now hand your tongue," quo' our guidman,
"And dinna be sae saucy, O,
I've seen the day, and so hae ye,
I was baith young and gauncy, O.
I've seen the day you butter'd my brose,
And cuitered me late and early, O;
But auld age is on me now,
And vow but I fin't richt sairly, O."

filtered from an old but somewhat licentious ditty, by Burns.

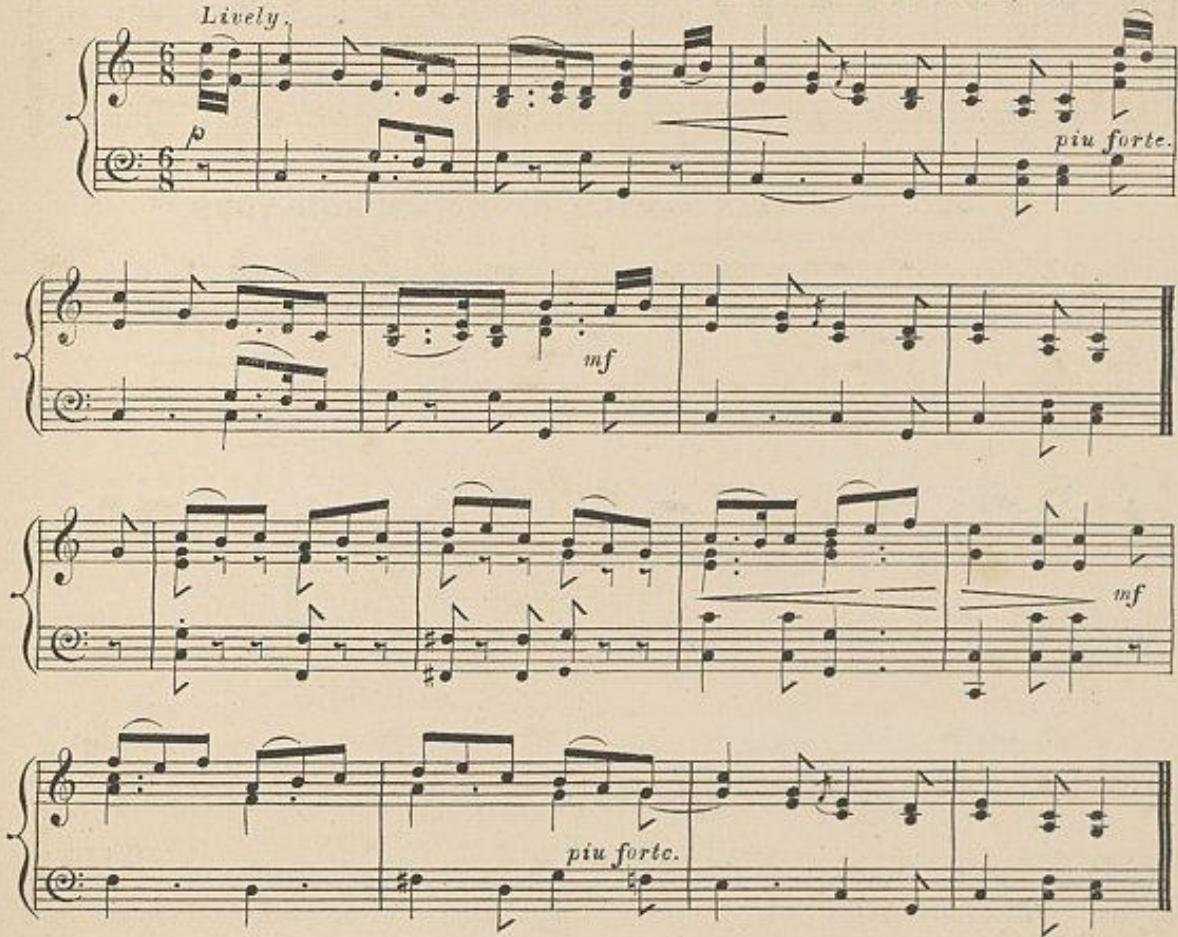
Nº 477. — I'LL BID MY HEART BE STILL. (Border Melody.)

Slow.



Nº 478. — THE DEUKS DANG OWRE MY DADDIE, O.

Lively.



Nº 479.—THE MASONS' MARCH.*

Marching time.

Nº 480.—WITHIN A MILE OF EDINBURGH TOUN.**

Moderate with expression.

* AS PLAYED BY THE MASONIC BANDS IN SCOTLAND.—

** COMPOSED BY MR JAMES HOOK, OF LONDON, WELL KNOWN FOR SEVERAL SUCCESSFUL IMITATIONS OF THE SCOTTISH STYLE. (NOTES TO JOHNSON'S "MUSEUM") THIS IS PERHAPS THE MOST "SUCCESSFUL" OF ALL THE "IMITATIONS!"

THE MASON'S ANTHEM.

How grand our occupation,
And ancient as creation;
Spread over every nation, to all it is free.
By sea or by land,
We join hand in hand,
In the mystic relation of brethren stand we.
By sea or by land,
We join hand in hand,
Then who would not wish a freemason to be?

In love we are united,
By honour we're requited,
And always delighted by true unity;
Wherever we roam,
Abroad or at home,
In the pure tie of friendship we ever agree.
Wherever we roam,
Abroad or at home,
'Tis always our pride true freemasons to be.

James Paterson.

WITHIN A MILE OF EDINBURGH TOUN.

"TWAS within a mile of Edinburgh toun,
In the rosy time of the year;
Sweet flowers bloom'd, and the grass was doun,
And each shepherd woo'd his dear.
Bonnie Jocky, blythe and gay,
Kiss'd young Jenny making hay;
The lassie blushed, and frowning cried, "Na, na, it winna do;
I canna, canna, winna, winna, maunna buckle to."

Young Jocky was a wag that never wad wed,
Though lang he had followed the lass;
Contented she earn'd and ate her brown bread,
And merrily turn'd up the grass.

Bonnie Jocky, blythe and free,
Won her heart right merrily;
Yet still she blush'd, and frowning cried, "Na, na, it winna do;
I canna, canna, winna, winna, maunna buckle to."

But when he vow'd he wad make her his bride,
Though his flocks and herds were not few;
She gied him her hand and a kiss beside,
And vow'd she'd for ever be true.

Bonnie Jocky, blythe and free,
Won her heart right merrily;
At kirk she no more frowning cried, "Na, na, it winna do;
I canna, canna, winna, winna, maunna buckle to."

MUSING ON THE ROARING OCEAN.

Tune—"Druimionn dhu."

MUSING on the roaring ocean,
Which divides my love and me;
Wearying heav'n in warm devotion,
For his weal, where'er he be.

Hope and fear's alternate billow,
Yielding late to nature's law;
Whispering spirits round my pillow
Talk of him that's far awa.

Ye whom sorrow never wounded,
Ye who never shed a tear,
Care-untroubled, joy-surrounded,
Gaudy day to you is dear.

Gentle night, do thou befriend me;
Downy sleep, the curtain draw;
Spirits kind, again attend me—
Talk of him that's far awa!

Burns.

WHEN ROSY MAY COMES IN WI' FLOWERS.

Tune—"The gardeners' march."

WHEN rosy May comes in wi' flowers,
To deck her gay green-spreading bowers,
Then busy, busy are his hours—
The gard'ner wi' his paidle.

The crystal waters gently fa';
The merry birds are lovers a';
The scented breezes round him blaw—
The gard'ner wi' his paidle.

When purple morning starts the hare
To steal upon her early fare;
Then through the dews he maun repair—
The gard'ner wi' his paidle.

When day, expiring in the west,
The curtain draws of nature's rest,
He flies to her arms he lo'es best—
The gard'ner wi' his paidle.

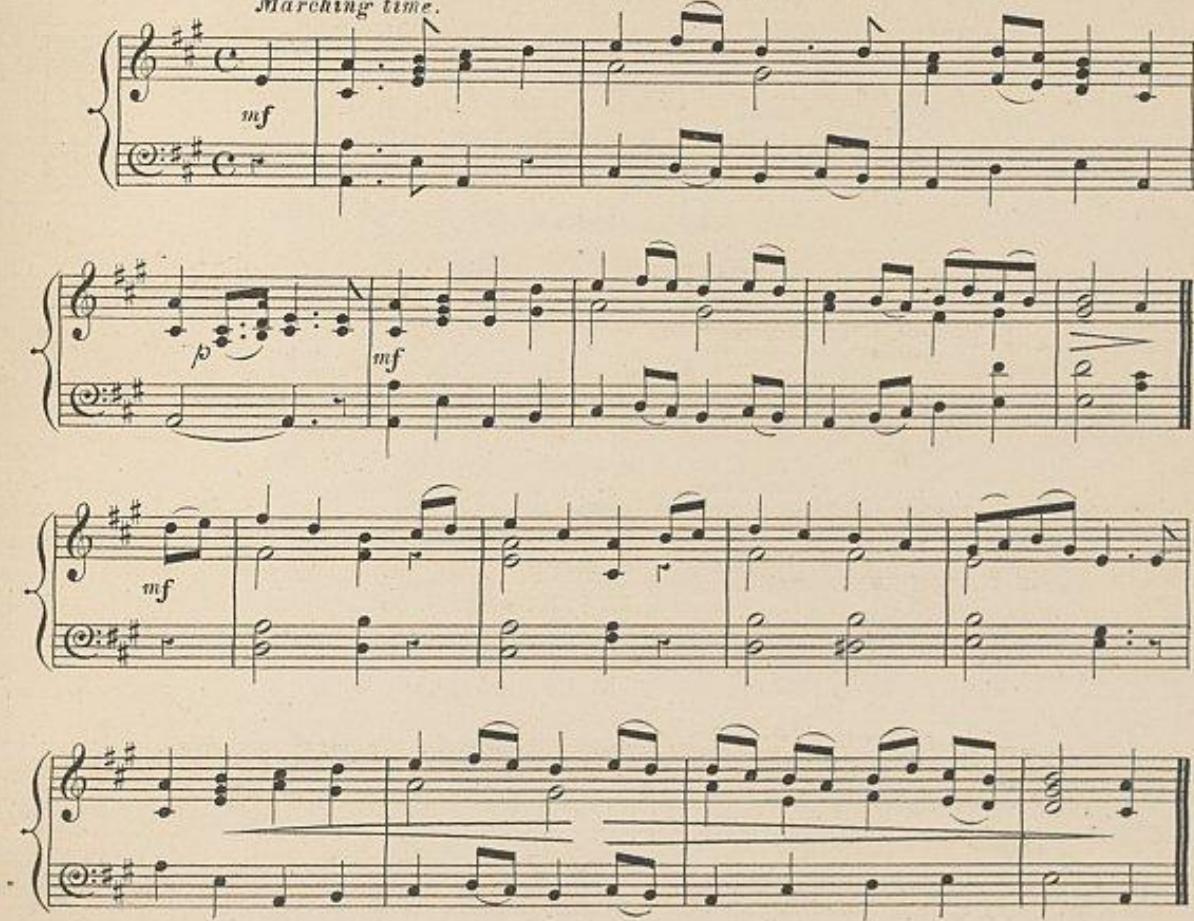
Burns.

Nº 481.— DRUIMIONN DHU.
With mournful expression.

Gaelic.



Nº 482.— THE GARDENERS' MARCH.
Marching time.



Nº 483. — THE JOLLY BEGGAR.

With spirit.

The musical score for 'The Jolly Beggar' consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time (C) and G major (G). It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The bottom staff is also in common time (C) and G major (G), featuring a bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings such as 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'ritard' (ritardando). The vocal line is marked 'Chorus.' and ends with a fermata over the last note.

Nº 484. — THE HOWES O' BUCHAN.*

Gaelic.

With lively expression

The musical score for 'The Howes o' Buchan' consists of four staves. The first three staves are in common time (C) and G major (G), featuring a treble clef and a bass clef. The fourth staff is in common time (C) and A major (A), featuring a bass clef. The music includes dynamic markings such as 'mf', 'p', and 'mf'. The vocal line begins with a forte dynamic and ends with a piano dynamic.

* THE GAELIC NAME OF THIS TUNE IS, "CILLE NA DHOABHAIN."

THE JOLLY BEGGAR.

THERE was a jolly beggar,
And a-begging he was boun',
And he took up his quarters
Into a landwart toun.
"And we'll gang nae mair a-roving
Sae late into the night;
And we'll gang nae mair a-roving,
Let the moon shine e'er sae bright:
And we'll gang nae mair a-roving."

He wad neither lie in barn,
Nor yet wad he in byre;
But in ahint the ha' door,
Or else afore the fire,
"And we'll gang nae mair, &c."

The beggar's bed was made at e'en
Wi' guid clean strae and bay,
Just in ahint the ha' door—
And there the beggar lay.
"And we'll gang nae mair, &c."

Up raise the guidman's dochter,
She raise to bar the door,
And there she saw the beggar man
Stan'in' on the floor.
"And we'll gang nae mair, &c."

He took a horn up frae his side,
And blew baith loud and shrill;
And four-and-twenty belted knights
Cam skippin' owre the hill.
"And we'll gang nae mair, &c."

And he took out his little knife,
Loot a' his daddies fit,
And he stood the bravest gentleman
That was among them a'.
"And we'll gang nae mair a-roving
Sae late into the night;
And we'll gang nae mair a-roving,
Let the moon shine e'er sae bright:
And we'll gang nae mair a-roving."

James V. of Scotland.

THE BASHFUL LOVER.

Tune—"The howes o' Buchan."

I COURTED a lassie for mair than a year,
Sae couthie and kin'—sae couthie and kin';
But ne'er had the sense nor the courage to speer,
Gin she would be mine—gin she would be mine.
She's artless, and guileless, and bonnie, and young,
What mair could I hae?—what mair could I hae?
But somehow, the word would na come to my tongue,
That I wanted to say—that I wanted to say.

She liv'd wi' her mam' at the edge o' the wood,
In a cottage so fair—in a cottage so fair;
Ane or twice ilka week, a' the hale towmond guid,
I was sure to be there—I was sure to be there.
The mither was free, and the lassie was fain,
Sae, wha was to blame?—sae, wha was to blame?
I was sure that her heart and her han' were my ain,
Gin I hadnna thocht shame—gin I hadnna thocht shame.

But ill fa' the Fates, sae mischancy and thrawn
They ever hae been—they ever hae been;
Gin we think that a prize in our favour has fa'en,
We'll be waefu' mista'en—we'll be waefu' mista'en.
A dashing young tailor, the pride o' the race,
Puff'd up wi' conceit—puff'd up wi' conceit;
Just chan'd, shortly after he cam to the place,
My lassie to meet—my lassie to meet.

Wi' a glib, wily gab he's decoyed her awa,
And gain'd her consent—and gain'd her consent;
Sae she's left her suld mither, her lover, and a'.
O! I fear she'll repent—O! I fear she'll repent.
Noo wae may I sing, that I've aye been sae shy,
And backward and blate—and backward and blate;
Ony mair at the courtin' I never will try,
But submit to my fate—but submit to my fate.

James Paterson.

First time published.

GO TO BERWICK, JOHNNIE.

Go to Berwick, Johnnie;
 Bring her frae the Border;
 Yon sweet bonnie lassie,
 Let her gae nae farder.
 English loons will twine ye
 O' the lovely treasure;
 But we'll let them ken,
 A sword wi' them we'll measure.

Go to Berwick, Johnnie,
 An' regain your honour;
 Drive them owre the Tweed,
 And show our Scottish banner.
 I am Rab the king,
 An' ye are Jock, my brither;
 But, before we lose her,
 We'll a' there thegither.

OH! WHY LEFT I MY HAME?

Oh! why left I my hame?
 Why did I cross the deep?
 Oh! why left I the land
 Where my forefathers sleep?
 I sigh for Scotia's shore,
 And I gaze across the sea;
 But I canna get a blink
 O' my ain countrie.

The palm tree waveth high,
 And fair the myrtle springs;
 And to the Indian maid,
 The bulbul sweetly sings;
 But I dinna see the broom,
 Wi' its tassels on the lea;
 Nor hear the lintie's sang
 O' my ain countrie.

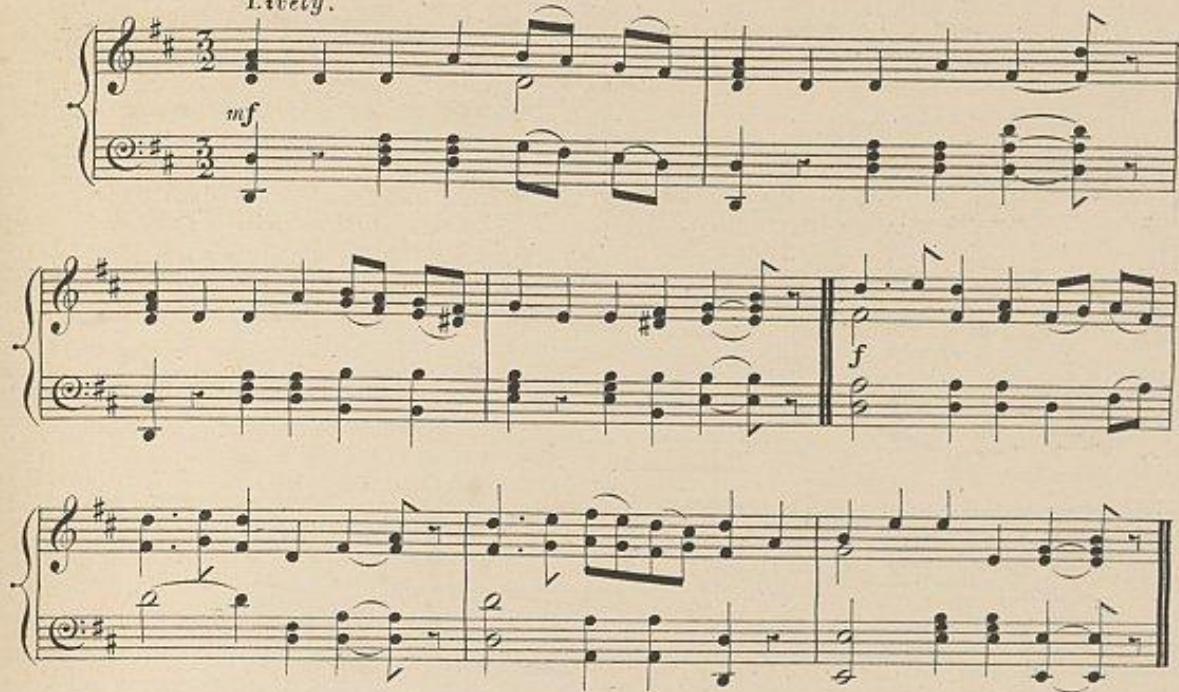
Oh! here no Sabbath bell
 Awakes the Sabbath morn,
 Nor song of reapers heard
 Amang the yellow corn;
 For the tyrant's voice is here,
 And the wail o' slaverie;
 But the sun of freedom shines
 In my ain countrie.

There's a hope for ev'ry woe,
 And a balm for ev'ry pain;
 But the first joys of our heart
 Come never back again:
 There's a track upon the deep,
 And a path across the sea—
 But the weary ne'er return
 To their ain countrie!

Robt. Gilfillan.

From Robert Gilfillan's Poems, by permission of Messrs. Blackie & Son.

Nº 485. — GO TO BERWICK JOHNNIE.

Lively.

Nº 486. — OH, WHY LEFT I MY NAME?*

With much feeling.

* THIS IS JUST THE 'LOWLANDS OF HOLLAND' WITH SOME SLIGHT VARIATIONS. (SEE N° 77, PAGE 39.)

Nº 487.— MACKRIMMON'S LAMENT.*

Gaelic.

Slowly with feeling.

Chorus.

Nº 488.— FARE THEE WEEL, THOU FIRST AND FAIREST.

Slow with mournful expression.

* CHA TILL SINK TUILLE ("WE WILL NEVER RETURN!") THIS SET FIRST TIME PUBLISHED.

MACCRIMMIN'S (OR MACKRIMMON'S) LAMENT.

MACLEOD's wizard flag from the gray castle sallies,
The rowers are seated, unmoor'd are the galleys;
Gleam war-axe and broadsword, clang target and quiver,
As MacCrimmin sings, "Farewell to Dunvegan for ever!
Farewell to each cliff, on which breakers are foaming!
Farewell, each dark glen, in which red-deer are roaming;
Farewell, lonely Skye, to lake, mountain, and river;
Macleod may return, but MacCrimmin shall never!

Cha till, cha till, cha till sinn tuille!
Cha till, cha till, cha till sinn tuille!
Cha till, cha till, cha till sinn tuille!
Ged' thillis Macleod, cha till MacCrimmin!"

Farewell, the bright clouds that on Cullien are sleeping;
Farewell, the bright eyes in the Dun that are weeping;
To each minstrel delusion, farewell!—and for ever—
MacCrimmin departs to return to you never!

The *Banshee's* wild voice sings the death-dirge before me,
The pall of the dead for a mantle hangs o'er me;
But my heart shall not flag, and my nerves shall not shiver,
Though devoted I go—to return again never!

Cha till, &c.

Dunvegan's high walls shall no longer, at even,
Resound to loud strains that were wont to enliven;
Music and song both are gone now for ever,
For MacCrimmin departs, to return again never!
Too oft shall the notes of MacCrimmin's bewailing,
Be heard when the Gael on their exile are sailing;
Dear land! to the shores, whence unwilling we sever,
Return—return—return shall we never!

Cha till, cha till, cha till sinn tuille!
Cha till, cha till, cha till sinn tuille!
Cha till, cha till, cha till sinn tuille!
Ged' thillis Macleod, cha till MacCrimmin!"

Scott.

* *Prosoounced*:—Ha cheel, ha cheel, ha cheel shein tooly,
Gad a hillis Macleod, ha cheel MacCrimmin.

MacCrimmin, hereditary piper to the Laird of Macleod, is said to have composed this Lament when the clan was about to depart upon a distant and dangerous expedition. The Minstrel was impressed with a belief, which the event verified, that he was to be slain in the approaching field; and hence the Gaelic words, "cha till mi taille; ged' thillis Macleod, cha till MacCrimmin!"—I shall never return; although Macleod returns, MacCrimmin shall never return!"

The mournful, wailing melody is but too well known, from its being the strain with which the emigrants from the West Highlands and Isles usually take leave of their native shore.

FARE THEE WEE, THOU FIRST AND FAIREST!

FARE thee weel, thou first and fairest!
Fare thee weel, thou best and dearest!
Thine be ilka joy and treasure,
Peace, contentment, love and pleasure!
Who shall say that fortune grieves him,
While the star of hope she leaves him?
Me, nae cheerfu' twinkle lights me,
Dark despair around benights me.

Fare thee weel!

Ae fond kiss, and then—we sever!
Ae farewell—nlas! for ever!
Deep in heart-wrung tears I pledge thee,
Warring sighs and groans I'll wage thee.
Had we never lov'd sae kindly,
Had we never lov'd sae blindly,
Never met—or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted!

Fare thee weel!

Burns.

GENUINE SCOTTISH MELODIES.

GLOSSARY,

EMBRACING all words peculiarly Scottish which occur in this Collection; also such Scottish modifications of English words, and such rarely used words as are common to both countries; so that there may be found within the Work itself the readiest possible references, wherever required. The three Scottish-speaking districts of Scotland—the South-East, the West, and the North-East—having each their own predilections in the matter of *Spelling*, resulting in different readings of same words, a somewhat enlarged Glossary has become useful, to those especially who are not natives of Scotland. The motives of our Bards for the frequent elision of letters, the preference given to *t* over *d*, &c., may be traced, in each case, after a little study of the subject, by any one desirous to follow it up. Where it has seemed expedient, a remark in the proper place has been appended to many words, conveying the nearest practicable pronunciation, according to modern English sounds; while such characteristic sounds as those which are nearly allied to the French *u* in *une*, and the ancient and non-English sound of the vowel *i*, are indicated accordingly. The Scottish *ch* and *gh*, with a few exceptions, ought to be pronounced with a soft guttural sound, analogous to the guttural pronunciations of the Spanish and German languages; and, to those who can acquire these sounds, the acquisition will be found to improve the musical effect in singing. The *wh* and *th* are used distinctly vocal; the *g* generally hard before the vowels, and the *r* well sounded, as by the French.

We have the testimony of the learned Danish Professor, THORKELIN, to the high antiquity of the Scottish language; and a competent authority* has eulogised the mingled strength and euphony attained by the Scottish usages in pronunciation; whilst the pithy meanings of the words are remarkable.

A', <i>all; every one; every thing.</i> Broad <i>a</i> .	ANE, <i>one.</i> See YIN.	BAREFIT, <i>barefooted.</i>
ABEIGH, <i>aloof; at a safe distance.</i> The <i>gh</i> guttural.	ANEATH, <i>beneath.</i>	BAULD, <i>bold.</i>
ABUNE, <i>above; beyond.</i> Like the French <i>u</i> .	ANENT, <i>opposite to; concerning.</i> Emphasis on last syllable.	BAUMY, <i>balmy.</i>
ABUSIT, <i>abused.</i> The three syllables emphasised.	ANITHER, <i>another.</i> <i>i</i> short, like <i>ither</i> .	BAWEER, <i>halfpenny.</i>
A-COURTIN', <i>courting.</i> <i>oo</i> like <i>oo</i> .	ABLE; AIBLE PENNY, <i>an earnest; piece of money confirming a bargain.</i>	BAWK, <i>a strip of land left unploughed.</i>
ACQUENT, <i>acquaint.</i>	ASS; ASS, <i>ashes.</i>	BAWN, a Gædlic word signifying fair, viz. i.—Betsy Bawn—fair Betsy.
ADDOYS, <i>down upon.</i> <i>oo</i> like <i>oo</i> .	ASKLANT; ASKLEST, <i>obliquely; askant.</i>	BAWNSINT, <i>a predominance of white on face of horse, cow, &c.</i>
AE, <i>used emphatically for one only.</i> See YAE.	AS-SPILLIN', <i>spilling.</i>	BEAN-MEAL; BEER-MEAL, <i>meal of coarse barley.</i>
A-FALLIN', <i>dropping down.</i>	ASTER, <i>astir; in commotion.</i>	BECK; BECK'D, <i>curtey; obedience by a female.</i>
AF, <i>away from.</i> <i>a</i> as in <i>staff</i> .	ATOURE, <i>across; out from.</i>	BEDDEN, <i>quickly; forthwith.</i>
AF; AFTEN, <i>many times; frequently.</i> a full.	ATWEEN, <i>between.</i>	BEDONE, <i>bedizened; gaily dressed.</i>
AGATNE, <i>over against.</i>	AULD, <i>old.</i> <i>oo</i> like <i>auld</i> .	BEENGIN', <i>fawning.</i> <i>g</i> soft; two distinct syllables.
AHINT, <i>behind; late.</i> <i>i</i> short.	AUNTIE, <i>aunt.</i>	BEFYLLED; BEFILLED, <i>soiled; made foul.</i>
AIRLINE, <i>perhaps.</i>	AVA, <i>of all.</i> <i>a</i> broad.	BEHINT, <i>behind.</i>
AIK, <i>oak.</i>	AWA, <i>away.</i> <i>a</i> broad.	BEIN, <i>awg; wealthy.</i> Like <i>beem.</i>
AILS, <i>ill at ease.</i>	AY, <i>ye.</i> Like English <i>I.</i>	BELANGA, <i>belongs.</i> a full.
AIX, <i>one.</i>	AY; AYE, <i>still; to this time; always.</i> <i>ay</i> long.	BELD, <i>bold; smooth; shining.</i> <i>e</i> as in <i>held.</i>
AINCE, <i>one.</i> See YINCE.	AYONT, <i>beyond.</i> a full.	BELLING-SPRING, <i>a spring throwing up air-bells.</i>
AII, <i>early.</i>	BACKIT, <i>backed.</i> Both syllables emphasised.	BELTANE, <i>festival held on 1st May, O.S.</i>
AIDEN, <i>iron.</i>	BAIRN, <i>child; implying relation to a parent.</i>	BEN, <i>in;</i> inner apartment. In Gædlic, a mountain.
AIRTE, <i>point of the compass.</i>	BAIRNTIE, <i>little child.</i>	BEST, the open moorland.
AITH, <i>outh.</i>	BAITH, <i>both.</i> <i>th</i> vocal.	BETONT, <i>beyond.</i>
AIX, <i>on one.</i>	BALLULOO, <i>used as a lullaby.</i>	BICKEN, a wooden drinking vessel.
AJEE, <i>a little to one side.</i> a full.	BALOO; BALOW, <i>used in lulling an infant.</i>	BIDE, <i>to endure; await.</i>
ALAKE! <i>alas!</i>	BAND, <i>a band.</i> a full.	BIELD, <i>protecting shelter.</i> <i>ie</i> like <i>field.</i>
ALANE, <i>alone.</i>	BANESTER, <i>one who binds sheaves after reapers.</i>	BIG, <i>to build.</i> <i>g</i> hard.
ALANG; ALANGST, <i>aloof.</i> <i>a</i> broad.	BANE, <i>long.</i>	BROGIN, a building.
ALICHT, <i>discontent; discontent.</i> <i>ch</i> guttural.	BANGSTER, <i>a merry, sometimes a violent, person.</i>	BROGIT, <i>tufts.</i>
AMANG, <i>among.</i> <i>a</i> broad.	BANNET, <i>bouquet.</i> <i>a</i> broad.	BROGONET, a linen cap.
AN, <i>if.</i>	BANNOCK, <i>thick cake made of meal and water, &c.</i>	BILE; BILED, <i>to boil; boiled.</i>
AN', <i>and.</i>		BILLIE, <i>a brother; a comrade.</i> <i>i</i> short.
ANCE. See AINCE.		
AND A', <i>also; besides.</i> The <i>a'</i> broad.		

* The late F. C. MEADOWS, M.A., of the University of Paris.

GLOSSARY.

- BENO'D, made obeisance. *i* like *ee*, *g* soft.
 BENE, a bench; a bank. *i* short.
 BENNA, *be not.*
 BEN'-WOOD, *ivy*, called "the binding-wood."
 BEN, *force*. Strong emphasis on the *r*, as in French.
 BIRKEN, *birchwood*.
 BIRKIE; BIRKY, *bold*; *forward*.
 BIRLIN', a rattling noise.
 BUSINESS, *business*.
 BIT, used as a diminutive.
 BIZZY, *buzz*.
 BLACKBODY, *bramble-berry*. Like black-bide.
 BLACK-O'-BLEE, of a black bluish shade.
 BLADDERKEST, *indiscreet talker*. Sometimes *dd* is sounded like *th*.
 BLUE, of a blue shade; discoloured.
 BLAETHIE; BLETHIE, *foolish talking*.
 BLATE, *losel*.
 BLATEST, most backward.
 BLAW, *blow*. *aw* long.
 BLAWN, *blown*.
 BLAR'Y, obscured in sight.
 BLERHTH'Y, talked foolishly.
 BLINKIT, glanced.
 BLINKS, *glances*.
 BLITTER, the bog-blister; *the bitters*.
 BLUE BONNETS, applied to the Scottish bands on the Borders of England.
 BLUID, *blood*. French *u*.
 BLUNTIE, *stupid*. *u* short.
 BOATIE, diminutive of boat.
 BOBBED; BOBET, *danced*, *carried*.
 BOCHY, *bought*. *o* long; *ch* guttural.
 BODDOM, *bottom*.
 BODING, *ominous*. *o* long.
 BODWORD, *message*; *prediction*.
 BOGIE; BOOGIE, diminutive of bog.
 BOGLE, *apparition*.
 BOLE, *small aperture in a wall*.
 BORED, *bored*.
 BORROWTOON, belonging to a borough.
 BOT, *but*; *both*.
 BOTAND, *but and*; *besides*.
 BOTHIE, something troublesome; teasing.
 BOUD, *bored*. *oo* like *oo*.
 BOUIN, *bower*; *retired apartment*.
 BOUKS, *bodies*.
 BOUS, *ready*; *thicker boosed*.
 BOU-TREE, *bower tree*; common elder tree.
 BRAE, *sloping bank*; *hillock*.
 BRAEG; BRAEGEE, *to boast*; *boaster*.
 BRAID, *broad*; *wide*.
 BRAIKENS; BRECKENS, *ferns*; *female ferns*.
 BRAK, *broke*. Like sack.
 BRANKIE, *puddy*; *dressed up*.
 BRAW; BRAWNS, *fine*; *gay and handsome clothes*.
 BRAWLY, *very well*; *handsomely*.
 BREE, *breavings*; *juice*; *brine*.
 BREEKS, *breeches*.
 BREEK, *sweet-heir*; *bramble*.
 BREEKIE; BRIERIE, *full of briars*.
 BREEST; BREEST, *breast*.
 BRENT, *high*; *smooth*; *shining*.
 BRICHT, *bright*. *i* short; *ch* guttural.
 BRIG; BRIG-EN', *bridge*; *bridge-end*. *i* short; *g* full and hard.
 BRITHER, *brother*. *i* short.
 BROCHAN, *meal boiled thicker than gruel*; *pottage*. *ch* guttural.
 BROCHT, *brought*. *ch* guttural.
 BROO, *the broo*.
 BROOK, *meal treated with boiling water*, *etc.*, or with broth.
 BROUN, *brown*. *oo* like *oo*.
 BROWNIE, a good-natured spirit.
 BRUCKIT, *streaked*; *freckled*.
 BRULYIE, *boiled*; *fray*. French *u*.
 BRUME, *the broom scrub*. French *u*.
 BECHR; BEUGHT, *sheep pen*; *fold*. *u* short; *ch* and *gh* guttural.
- BUCKIE, *spined shell-fish*.
 BUIK, *book*. French *u*. Sometimes like "B-yuck."
 BUM-BEES, *humble bees*. *u* short.
 BUMMING, *hunting noise*.
 BUNG, *to strike*; *close*.
 BUNS, *bread enriched with sugar, currants, raisins, &c.*
 BURD, *offspring*; *a dam*.
 BUBBONET, *kind of helmet*.
 BURN, *rivalry*; *torment*.
 BURNIE, diminutive of burn.
 BURSTIE, *burst*; *exploded*.
 BUSE, *to dress*; *to put on the bodice*. *u* short.
 BUSKINS; BUSKINS, *kind of high shoe*; *articles of dress generally*.
 BUSS, *a bush*.
 BUT; BUTT, *the outer apartment of a small house*.
 BY, *beyond*; *above*.
 BYANE, *gone by*; *past*.
 BYKE, the "building" of the wild bee or wasp. *y* as English *I*.
 CA' CA'B, *to dry*; *to call*; *nursed*. *a broad*.
 CADG'D, *driven*; *carried with a joggling motion*.
 CADGILY, *excitedly*; *cheerfully*.
 CALLAN, *a young lad*. *a fall*.
 CALLER, *fresh*; *soused*. To rhyme with valour.
 CAM, *cum*. To rhyme with hauc.
 CAMSTAIRIE, *perverse*.
 CAN, *a vessel of tinned iron*; *a drinking cup*. *a fall*.
 CANKERT, *testy*.
 CAN'LÉ, *osidle*. *a broad*.
 CANNA, *canard*. *a full*.
 CANNIE; CANNY, *cautious*; *frugal*.
 CANNIE; CANNY, *prudently*; *softly*.
 CANTIE; CANTY, *merry*; *trisk*.
 CARDIT, *to tease wool*, *etc.*, *for spinning*. *a short*.
 CARENA, *care not*.
 CARLE, *a wench*, especially as distinguished from a boy.
 CARLIE, *a little man*.
 CARLINE, *contemptuous term for a woman*.
 CARLINGS, *pone broiled*, called "birds."
 CAREY (The Carey), *motion of the clouds across the sky*.
 CASTOCK, *the stalk of cabbage*, *etc.*
 CAT', *call it*. *a broad*.
 CAUF, *a calf*. *an long*.
 CAULD, *old*.
 CAULDRIPE, *chilly*; *scrutinising ardour*.
 CAULDRION, *cauldron*; *a large pot for boiling purpose*.
 CHANTER, *the drone of a bagpipe*. *ch* vocal.
 CHAP, *to knock*. *ch* vocal.
 CHAPMAN, *a pedlar*. *ch* vocal.
 CHARLIE, diminutive of Charles.
 CHASE, *pursuit*; *a fray*. *ch* vocal.
 CHIEL, *a stripling*; *a young man*. *ch* vocal.
 CHRISTENDIE, Christendom. *ch* like *k*.
 CLAES, *clothes*.
 CLAITE, *cloth*. *th* vocal.
 CLANKIE, diminutive of clank; *a sharp blow*.
 CLARKS, *clerks*. *a full*.
 CLAUT, *a gathering together*. *au long*.
 CLAYMORE, *the great broad-sword of the Gael*.
 CLEADIN'; CLEARDIN', *clothing*; *covering*. *i short*.
 CLEADS; CLEEDS, *clothes*, *with dress*, *etc.*
 CLEAVIN', *the cleft*.
 CLINK, *one of the names for money*.
 CLISH-MA-CLAVIE, *silly talk*. First *a full*, second *a soft*.
 CLOUT, *to mend*. *oo* like *oo* in boot.
 CLOUDS, *clouds*. *u* short.
 CLOTHA, *one of the sones of the river Clyde*. *u* soft.
 CLYACK, *made from a claw*, *or talon*.
 COATIE, diminutive of coat; *petticoat*.
 COCK'D-SPURSH, *placed jauntily*; *sprucely*. French *u*.
 COTT, *bought*.
 COOGIE, diminutive of egg; *a small wooden bowl*.
 COMIN', *coming*. Like "commun," never "cooming" in any part of Scotland.
- CONFEST, *confessed*.
 CONTENTIT, *contented*. The three syllables emphasised.
 COOP; CUIP, *a silly and feeble person*. Like French *u*.
 COOM; CULM, *the dust of coals*. Like *loam*.
 CORNIE, *a river*.
 CORONACH; CORONICH, *weeping lamentation for the dead*. *ch* guttural.
 COULINA, *could not*.
 COUTH, *comfortable*. *th* vocal.
 COUHIE, *afable*. *th* vocal.
 COWHIN', *covering*; *crouching*. *oo* like *oa*.
 COZIE, *comfortable and sheltered*. *o* long.
 CRACK, *free conversation*; *immediately*.
 CRAIG, *the throat*, which is steep like a crag; *a cliff*.
 CRAMASIE, *of crimson*. Emphasis on last syllable.
 CRANBRUCH, *hoar frost*. *ch* guttural.
 CRAP, *crept*. *a fall*.
 CRAW, *crow*.
 CRAWFLOWERS, *crownflower*.
 CREEL, *hamper basket*, *for fish*, *etc.*
 CREEPIE; CREEPY, *a small stool*.
 CROIGHIE, *a short dry cough*. *gh* guttural. Two syllables; thus, *Cruy-hill*.
 CROONACH. See CORONACH.
 CROO, *a hotel*.
 CROO, *sounded as a dove's cry*. Pronounced long.
 CROOK; CROUK, *a holt*; *a disease of lameness*.
 CROOKIT, *crooked*. Both syllables emphasised.
 CROOS, *to emit a marmuring sound*.
 CROOST, *crossing*; *jubilant*. To rhyme with trace.
 CROWDY; CROWDIE, *meal mixed in cold water*; *milk*, *or cream*, *unboiled*.
 CUIST, *cut*. French *u*.
 CUITERED, *coddled*. French *u*.
 CULE, *coul*. French *u*.
 CUM, *come*. Not "coun," but pronounced like theirs.
 CUMMIES (see KIMMIES), *gossiping companions*. French *x*.
 CURDOO, *to coo as a dove*. *u* short.
 CUSHAT, *wood pigeon*. *u* short; pronounced "cushie."
 CUTTY, *short*. *u* short.
 DADDIE; DEDDY, a name for father, used by very young children.
 DAE, *do*.
 DAFF, *to make sport*. *a fall*.
 DAPPIN, *making sport*.
 DATT, *inseicle*; *knoble*. *a fall*.
 DAINTY, *large*; *stately*; *comely*. The *ai* sharp.
 DANG, *excell*.
 DAUNERIN', *soustering*. *au long*.
 DAUNTON, *intimidate*.
 DAUR, *dare*. *r full*.
 DAURNA, *dare not*.
 DAVIE, *David*.
 DAW, *to down*.
 DAWT, *to careas*.
 DAWTIT, *fondled*.
 DEAVIN, *making deaf*.
 DEE, *die*.
 DREIN', *dyng*. Two distinct syllables.
 DEAD, *dead*. *ei* like *ee*.
 DEEL, *devil*. *ei* like *ee*.
 DESCRIVING, *describing*.
 DEUC, *duck*. French *u*. Sometimes like "D-yuck."
 DEUT, *to dress food*; *to make an end of*. *i short*; *ch* guttural.
 DIGHTED, *wiped*. *i short*; *ch* guttural.
 DIMPLIT, *dimpled*.
 DING, *to surpass*. *i short*.
 DINKE, *precise*. *i short*.
 DINNA, *do not*.
 DIRDUMS, *peacock*; *expressions of surliness*. *i* and *u* short.
 DIRLIN', *thrilling*. *i short*.
 DISNA, *does not*. *i short*; *a full*.
 DIZEN, *dezen*. *i short*; *a strong*.
 DOCHTER, *daughter*. *o* long; *ch* guttural.

- DO, pronounced in many cases like *du*; the *u* as in French; not the American "doe."
 DOO, *dove*.
 DOOT, *grief*. *oo* as French *u*.
 DOOZ, *sedate; not light or frivolous*. *oo* like *oo*.
 DOUCHESSA, *dare not; unable*. *oo* as *oo*; *ch* guttural.
 DOUGHTY, *valiant*.
 DOUX, *down; the down*. *oo* like *oo*.
 DOUSIGHT, *downright*. *ch* guttural.
 DOUPIN', *decisive; douring*. *oo* like *oo*; *i* short.
 Dow. See DOO.
 Dow, *dead or promise of worth; to dare; to be able*.
 To rhyme with row.
 DOWP, *lethargic; pitiless*.
 DOWIE, *dull; spiritless; doleful*.
 DOWNA, *unable; feeling reluctant; incapable*.
 DRAHOCK, *any thing boiled or reduced to a state of pulp*. *a full*.
 DRAP, *drop*. *a full*.
 DRAPPIE, diminutive of drap.
 DRAFT, *dropped*. *a full*.
 DRAWLING, *being slow in action*.
 DREES, *to endure; suffering*.
 DREED, *dread*.
 DREEP, *drop; to ooze*.
 DREPPIN', *falling in drops; saturated*.
 DREICH, *tardy; wearisome*. *ei* like *ee*; *ch* guttural.
 DRINGIN', *singing in a slow and melancholy manner*.
 To rhyme with singin'. The two syllables distinct.
 DROOK; DROOK, *to drown*.
 DROUN'D, *drowned*. *oo* like *oo*.
 DROUTH, *dryness; thirst*. *oo* like *oo*; *th* vocal.
 DRUCKEN, *drunken*. *u* short.
 DRUMLIE, *muddy; gloomy*. *u* short.
 DUR, *a small pool of rain water*. *u* short. Sometimes like "Dib."
 DUDDIES; DURS, *rags; clothing, especially of inferior quality*.
 DULE. See DOOL. French *u*.
 DULEFU', *full of grief; dismal*.
 DULSE, *thin edible sea-weed, of a tender and sweetish flavor*. *u* short, rhyming with pale.
 DUNFOUR'ZELD, *struck dumb; confounded*. *oo* like *oo*.
 DUN, *of a dull colour, between brown and dark gray*. *u* short.
 DUNE, *done; finished*. French *u*.
 DUNTER, *struck with a hollow sound*. *u* short.
 DUNTS, *blows; palpitations, as of the heart*.
 DURK; DURK, *dagger*.
 DURSYNA, *durst not*. *u* short.
 DWAMM, *a swoon; a sudden fit of sickness*. *oo* broad and long.
 DWINING, *pining; fading*.
 EDINA, *one of the names for Edinburgh*.
 E'E, *eye*. Like *ee*.
 EEN, *eyes*.
 EEN, *even; evening*.
 EERIE, *affected with fear, from whatever cause*.
 EFT, *eyed*.
 EIDENT, *diligent; constant*. *ei* as in height.
 EILD, *advanced period of life*. *ei* like *ee*.
 ELDER-FLOW'R. See BOUR-TREE.
 ELDEEN, *elderly*.
 ELLER, *a corruption of "elder" (in the kirk)*.
 ENUCH, *enough*. *ch* guttural.
 ENOW, *sufficient; also, just now*.
 ENA, *else; otherwise*.
 EPTIE, *diminutive of Elapeth*.
 ERRIES. See ARLE.
 ENTLED, *attempted*.
 EVEN'D, *matched*. *e long*.
 EVERMAIR, *evermore*. *e short*.
 EZAR, *the mazer-dish, a drinking cup of maple*.
 FA, *to try; to make; to obtain*. *a broad*.
 FA', *to fall; to befall*. *a broad*.
 FACHT, *a fight; a struggle*. *a full; ch* guttural.
- FADGE, *a clumsy woman*. *a full*.
 FADGES, *large flat leaves*.
 FAES, *foes*.
 FAIM, *fatigue, applied to the sea*. *a soft and long*.
 FAIN, *glad; anxious; having a strong desire*.
 FAITHER, *father*. Pronounced softly.
 FALLOW, *fallow*. *a full*.
 FA'N, *fallen*, *a broad*.
 FARDE, *further*. *a full*.
 FARDINS, *furthlings*, *a broad*.
 FARKEWELL, *farewell*.
 FARIN', *fire*. *a as ai*.
 FA'N, *falls*.
 FASH, FASH'D, *to molest; troubled*. *a full*.
 FASHIOUS, *troublesome*. *a full*.
 FAULD, *fold; mansfield*.
 FAUNL, *false*.
 FAUTS, *faults*.
 FECHT, *to fight*. See FACHT.
 FECK, *quantity; number*.
 FEETIE, *diminutive of feet*.
 FEIRY-FAEV, *a confused bustle*.
 FELL, *a ridge; a high field; also, keen; biting*.
 FEND, *to fare in general*.
 FERLIE, *a wonder*.
 FIDGIN', *being restless*. *i short*.
 FIENT, *fiend*; used as an oath. *ie* like *ee*.
 FIN'T, *find it*. *i short*.
 FIT, *a foot*. *i short*.
 FLANG, *flung*. *a full*.
 FLATE, *scolded*. *a soft*.
 FLAUCHTER'D, *floated in thin flakes*. *ch* guttural.
 FLEE, *to fly*.
 FLECHT'D, *wedded*. *ch* vocal.
 FLECHIN', *flattering*. *ch* vocal.
 FLEG, *a sudden fright*.
 FLET; FLEYT. See FLATE. *e short*.
 FLEY'D; FLEY'T, *frightened*. The *ey* as the German *ei*.
 FLINDERS, *fragments; shreds*.
 FLITTIN', *removing from one house to another; the articles removed*. *i short*.
 FLOURI, *a flower; the choicest*. *oo* like *oo* long.
 FUNKIE, *a servant in livery*. *u* short.
 FLYTE, *to scold; to dispute*. *y* as English *I*.
 FOAMIN', *foaming*.
 FOCHT, *fought*. *o long*; *ch* guttural.
 FOOR, FIRE, *heat; carried*. French *u*.
 FOREKARS, *ancestors; forefathers*. *ei* like *ee*.
 FORBYE, *over and above*.
 FORGAT, *forgot*.
 FORKET, *the fourth part of a peck*. *e short*.
 FOR'F, *for it*. *o long*.
 FOUTH, *abundance*. *oo* like *oo*; *th* vocal.
 FOWMARTE, *a polecat*. *oo* like *oo*; *e silent*.
 FRAE, *from; from the time that*.
 FREND; FRINS', *friend; relation*. *ie* like *ee*.
 FRIGHT; FRICHTED, *a fright; frightened*. *i short; ch* guttural.
 FRYNT'D, *fried*. *y* like English *I*.
 FU'; FOX, *full; full of drink, leading to intoxication*.
 FUR, *furrow; what resembles a furrow*. *r* strong.
 FURTH, *forth out of doors*. *u* short; *th* vocal.
 FY; FYE, *exclamation of reproach; make haste*. *y* as English *I*.
- GABBIN', *prating; loquaciousness*.
 GABBOCKS; GABBITS, *mouthfuls, fragments*.
 GABERLUNZIE; GABERLUNYIE, *wallet on loins*; a beggar with a wallet on his loins. *a full*.
 GAE, *go*.
 GAEL, *the Celtic tribes of the Scottish Highlands*. *o hard*.
 GAFFAW, *a loud laugh*. Emphasis on last syllable.
 GAIRS, *inserted pieces of cloth, in garments*.
 GATT, *a way*.
 GASE, *gone; passed away*.
 GANS, *to go; to walk, as opposed to riding*.
 GANGIN', *going; employed in work*.
- GANTHREE, *a stand for ale barrels*.
 GAH; GARS, *to cause; to force; makes*. The *r* long.
 GAET; GAN'D, *made; caused*. *a full; r* strong.
 GARTEN; GARTANE, *a garden*.
 GASH, *shred in conversation*. *a full*.
 GAT, *got; received*. *a full*.
 GAUCI; GAUCER, *plump; jollier*. *oo long*.
 GAUN, *going; about to become*. *oo long*.
 GAWKIE, *giddy; foolish*.
 GEAR, *money; goods; means*. *g hard*.
 GECK, *to deride; a sign of derision*. *g hard*.
 GEE, *pettish; unmanageable*. *g hard*.
 GENTY, *rest; lumber; elegant*. *g soft*.
 GHAIST; GAIST, *ghost; a spirit; the soul*. *g hard; h silent*.
 GIE; GIE, *give; give us*. *g hard; ie* like *ee*.
 GIED, *given*. *g hard; ie* like *ee*.
 GIES, *given*. *g hard; ie* like *ee*.
 GIT, *if; in the event of*. *g hard; i short*.
 GIT, *a lad*. *g hard; i short*.
 GIMMERS, *every two years old*. *g hard*.
 GIS, *if; against, in relation to time*. *g hard*.
 GLED, *the kite*.
 GLEID; GLEID, *squint-eyed*. *ee long*.
 GLEZ, *quick of perception*. *e short*.
 GLEN, *a narrow valley*. See STRATH.
 GLINT, *glance; flash; to peep out*.
 GLOAMIN, *twilight*. The first syllable long, the *i* short.
 GLOOM, *to frown*.
 GLOUR; GLOWL, *to stare*. To rhyme with flour.
 GLUM, *gloomy; dull; dejected*. To rhyme with plumb.
 GOR-COCK, *moor-cock; the grouse*. The *r* very full.
 GOU; GOWN, *gown; robe*. *oo* like *oo*.
 GOWAN, *the mountain daisy, abundant in Scottish pastures*.
 GOWD, *gold*. The *oo* long.
 GOWDEN, *golden*.
 GOWK, *the cuckoo; a fool*; one beforeid.
 GOWL; GOWLING, *a tone loud and angry*.
 GRADDAN, *grain burnt out of the ear; meal ground in the handmill*.
 GHAITH, *gear; accoutrements*. *th* vocal.
 GHAITHED, *accorded*. *th* vocal.
 GRANE, *green*.
 GRAT, *wept*. *a full*.
 GRAYAT, *crocat; scuttle*. *a full, both syllables emphasised*.
 GREE, *pre-eminence*.
 GREEN, *to long*.
 GREEN-SEY, *green silk*.
 GREET; GREETIN', *to weep; weeping*.
 GRETIE, *diminutive of greet*.
 GRIPPIT, *seized forcibly*. Both syllables emphasised.
 GRUND, *the ground; the bottom*. To rhyme with fund.
 GUID, *good*. French *u*, blended with *i* short.
 GUIDMAN, *the head of the family*. French *u*; the *a* full.
 GUDWIFE, *the mistress of the house*. French *u*.
 GURLY, *bleak; stormy; angry*. Like burly, the *r* strong.
 GUTCHER, *a grandfather*. *u* short.
 HA', *hall; the manor-house*. Like hale.
 HADDIES, *a holding of land*. *a broad*.
 HADDA, *had not*. *a full*.
 HAE, *hate*.
 HAET, *a whit; the smallest object that can be imagined*. Like hate.
 HAYFIT, *the side of the head*. *a full*.
 HAYFLINS, *half grown; half done*. *a full*.
 HAGGIS, *a boiled pudding, made in a sheep's womb, of oatmeal, pepper and salt, with which are minced ox suet, onions, and the lungs, heart, and liver of the sheep*.
 HAILL, *hail; whole; entire*.
 HAIN, *to save up; to spare*. *ai long*.
 HAIREST, *harvest*.
 HAITH, *a minced oath*. *th* vocal.
 HALESOME, *wholesome*.

GLOSSARY.

- HALLIDAY, a holiday. First a full.
- HALLANSHAKER, a sturdy ragnant.
- HALLOWE'EN, the evening preceding "All Hallows."
- HALT, holt. a soft.
- HAME, home.
- HAMEART, belonging to home; domestic. Two syllables, as, home-art.
- HAMELY, homely.
- HAMEWARD, towards home.
- HAN' HAUN, the hand. a broad; never like "hond" in Scotland.
- HANGIT, hanged. Both syllables emphasised.
- HANSEL, a gift conferred at a particular season. a full.
- HAP, to cover from cold, or in order to conceal. a full.
- HAPPIN', springing; hopping.
- HAPPITY, hipping.
- HASLOCK, the fine wool that grows on the sheep's throat. a full; s like z.
- HASTIT, hastened. a soft.
- HATT, hated. a soft.
- HAWD, hold.
- HAUF, half.
- HAUGH, low-lying flat ground. gh guttural.
- HAW AND HUM, pretentious and fussy in delivery.
- HAWKIE; HAWKIT, a name for a cow; having a white face.
- HEADIN'; heading; bending. ee like ee.
- HECH! the act of panting; an exclamation. e sharp; ch guttural.
- HECHT, promise; offer. The e sharp; ch guttural.
- HE'D, he would.
- HEID, head. Like ee.
- HEIGH, high. e like ee; gh guttural.
- HERDIN', herding. e short.
- HERRIN', the herring; herrings.
- HEUCH; HEUGH, a glen with steep banks. ch and gh guttural.
- HEUK, a racing-hook. French u. Sometimes as "H-yuck."
- HEY! a rousing call; an exclamation.
- HICHT, height. i short; ch guttural.
- HIE, high. e like ee.
- HIE; HIED, hasten; hastened. Like high and hied.
- HIELAN', Highland. Like ee.
- HING, hang. i short.
- HINNY, honey; a familiar term expressive of affection.
- HINNED, hasted.
- HIZZY, corruption of housewife; used contemptuously.
- HOAST, a sore cough.
- HOCIES, the lower part of the thighs. ch guttural.
- HODDEN-GREY, cloth having the natural colour of the wool, of rustic manufacture.
- HOGGIE, diminutive of hogg; a young sheep before it is first shorn. a long.
- HO! IRRO, a boat chorus, imitating the sound of the oars.
- HOLLIN; HOLYN, the holly tree.
- HOO, hoo.
- HOOI; HULE, hawk. French u.
- HOOLY; HOOLIE, candlewick. French u.
- HOOSIE, house. To rhyme with juice.
- HOULET, the owl.
- HOWE, a hollow. To rhyme with coo.
- HOWKIT, digged.
- HUND, to bound; to incite. a short.
- HUNDER; HUNTER, hundred. a short.
- HURKLIN, drawing together. a short.
- HUSSYSPAR, a case for needles, &c., used by housewives. a short.
- I', ia. i short.
- ID, I had. i long.
- ILK, each; the same. OF THAT ILK, of the same. i short.
- ILKA, each; every one.
- INGLE, fire-place.
- ITSEL', itself. The emphasis on last syllable.
- THE, I shall. i long.
- ISNA, is not. i short.
- ITCH, other. i as in either.
- IVE, I have. i long
- JACOBITES, the adherents of James Stuart, otherwise James VII, and his descendants.
- JAD. See JAUD. a full.
- JANWAR, JEWISH. a full.
- JAUD, jade; a sorry woman.
- JAWPIN', dashing, as water.
- JEANIE, diminutive of Jean, and of Jessie.
- JEE, to move aside; sometimes an abbreviation of Jeer.
- JEEES, jeers.
- JIMP, neat; slender. i short.
- JIMPS, a kind of steps.
- JINKER, trickster.
- JIRKINNET, a bodice without whalebone. i short.
- JOCK, John. a long.
- JO; JOE, a sweetheart.
- JOG, to move on shakily.
- JORRAN, a boat song; a song in chorus.
- JOURA, incline; bends. oo like oo.
- JOW, to move from side to side, as the tongue of a bell, the sound also being indicated. To rhyme with nose.
- KAIL; KALE, broth in which are coleworts, &c.
- KAIN; KAME, to comb.
- KERSUCK, cheese of simple kind. a short.
- KERKLIN', cockling.
- KEER; KEERIN', to look stealthily; looking.
- KEERS, linen dresses for the head and neck.
- KEEPIT, kept. i short.
- KELPIE, the water spirit.
- KEN; KENNIN', to know; knowing. See WAT.
- KENN'D, KENY, knew; known.
- KENNIN, a very slight degree. i short.
- KEIRLE. See CARLE.
- KILTED, having the garments trussed up.
- KIMMER (CUMMER), a married woman; a gossip.
- KIN', kind; a sort. The English I.
- KIRTLE, an upper garment.
- KEST, a chest. i short.
- KITH, acquaintance. i short; th vocal.
- KNIGHT, knight. k silent; ch guttural.
- KNOWE, a round hillock. k silent.
- KNURE, a dwarfish person. k silent.
- KYE, kine; milch cows. ye as English I.
- LAD, a young man; one of the names for a sweetheart. The o full, but sometimes pronounced broadly.
- LADDIE, diminutive of lad; a boy.
- LADYE, lady. a soft; ye as ee; emphasis on last syllable.
- LAIT, left; the upper floor, as distinguished from the ground floor. a full.
- LAIGH, low. gh guttural.
- LAIR, learning; education.
- LAITH, loath; reluctant. th vocal.
- LAMMIE, diminutive of lamb; a fondling term.
- LAN', land. a broad.
- LANDWART, belonging to the country; apart from a large town.
- LANE, lone; alone. By a peculiar idiom in the Scottish, lane is often conjoined with the pronoun.
- LANELY, lonely.
- LANG; LANGER, long; longer. a full.
- LANGSYNE, long since; days of former years.
- LAP, leaped. a full.
- LASS, a girl; one of the names for a sweetheart; a female.
- LASSIE, diminutive of lass; a young woman.
- LAT, let. a full.
- LATE BY, lately.
- LAUCH, laugh. ch guttural.
- LAVIE, the remainder.
- LAYERBOCK, the lark. a soft; second syllable short.
- LAW, law.
- LAWFU', lawful.
- LAWIN, a tavern reckoning.
- LAWLAND, lowland.
- LEA, unploughed land; pasture.
- LEA', lease.
- LEAFU'; LIEFU', lonely; quite alone.
- LEAR, legal; honest.
- LEAR, learning; education. To rhyme with air.
- LEDDY; LEUDIES, lady; ladies.
- LEE, a lie.
- LEEFIN', lying.
- LEE-LANG, livelong.
- LEESOME, pleasant; desirable.
- LEEV'D, lived.
- LEEZE, expressive of strong affection.
- LEGGIN, will-pail.
- LEIR; LEIR, to learn. As ee.
- LEMANE, sweetheart, male or female, usually illicit. Last e silent, so that the a sounds full.
- LEUCH, laughed. ch guttural.
- LACH, light; buoyant. i short; ch guttural.
- LACHTED, alighted. ch guttural.
- LACHTAIE; LICHETLY, to slight; to undervalue.
- LACHSONE, hoity; merry.
- LIEEVIN', living. ie like ee.
- LIFT, the ferment. i short.
- LUG, to lie; to lodge; reside with. i short, to rhyme with dig.
- LILT, a tone; a song.
- LALTING, singing.
- LINKIN, going smartly.
- LINN, a deep pool worn by the fall of water.
- LINSLEY-WOOLSEY, half linen, half woollen.
- LINTIE; LINTWHITE, the linnet.
- LINTWHITE, white as lint, applied to very fair hair.
- LIPPIN; LIPPEN'D, to put confidence in; trusted.
- LOANING, an opening between fields.
- LOCH, a lake; an arm of the sea. ch guttural.
- LO'E; LO'ED, to love; loved. As French u.
- LOOF, the palm of the hand. As French u.
- LOOKIT, looked.
- LOONS, lads; a familiar expression denoting inferiority or worthlessness of character.
- LOOT, let; permitted.
- LOOTEN; LOUTIN', bending down the body.
- LOUS. See LOONS.
- LOUT, to leap; to spring. oo as oo.
- LOUTED, bent down. oo as oo.
- LOW; LOWE, flame. To rhyme with how.
- LOWSE, to loose; to unbind. To rhyme with brouse.
- LOWT, our heavy and inactive.
- LUCKIE; LUCKY, a term applied to an elderly woman; a housewife.
- LUG, the ear. u short. To rhyme with mug.
- LUM, a chimney. a short.
- LUVIT, loved. French u; second syllable short.
- LYAIT, spare; having a sprinkling of gray hairs.
- LYKE-WAIK, the watching of a dead body.
- MAE, more in number.
- MAENS; MANE, more; lamentation.
- MAHOU, Mahomet, transferred to the devil.
- MAILIN, a rested form. Soft.
- MAIN'D, moused. Soft.
- MAIN, more. Soft; to rhyme with there.
- MAIST, most. Soft.
- MAISTER, master. Soft.
- MAR, make. a full.
- MACKNA, makes not; it does not signify. a full.
- MALLY, Molly, Mary.
- MAMMIE; MAMMY, mother; used chiefly by children.
- 'MANO, among.
- MANKIE, abbreviation for the woollen staff called "callimanco."
- MANNIE, little man. It may be remarked that man is sometimes pronounced with the a broad, but never like "man," in Scotland.
- MARBOW, one of a pair; a spouse.
- MAT, mat. To rhyme with hat.
- MAUKIN, a hare; a little maid.
- MAUN, mast. Almost like man.

MAUNNA, <i>numb not.</i>	OORIE, <i>having the sensation of cold.</i>	RASE, <i>form.</i> a soft.
MAUT, <i>molt.</i> <i>as like ee.</i>	OOT, <i>out.</i>	RASHEN, <i>made of rushes.</i>
MAYIS, <i>the song-thrush.</i> a soft.	ORT, <i>opened.</i> o full.	RASHIE, <i>covered with rushes.</i> a full.
MAY, a maiden; also, abbreviation of Mary and Marion.	OR, sometimes used in the sense of ere.	RATTLIN', <i>soluble.</i>
MAY-BE, <i>perhaps.</i>	OUK; OULK, a week.	RAUCLE, <i>of enduring strength; arduous.</i>
MAYING, <i>gathering flowers in the morning of 1st May,</i> and bathing the face in dew.	OUSEN; OWSEN, <i>over.</i>	RAX, <i>to reach; to extend the limbs.</i> a full.
MEAR, a moor. like ee.	OUTWITTENS, <i>without the knowledge of.</i>	REAMIN', <i>frothing.</i> <i>as like ee.</i>
MEATIE, diminutive of meat.	OWRE, <i>over; rather.</i>	BEAVER, a robber. <i>as like ee.</i>
MENZIE, <i>men in numbers.</i> <i>as like ye.</i>	OWHEWOND, <i>any word frequently repeated.</i>	RECA, <i>to recall.</i> Emphasis on last syllable.
MERK, <i>an ancient Scottish silver coin.</i>	OVES, <i>grandchildren.</i> In one syllable, the o long.	RECKT, <i>reduced.</i>
MERLIE, <i>the blackbird.</i>	PACKIT, <i>packed; crammed.</i>	REED, REDE, <i>to counsel; to warn; a solution; explanation.</i>
MENSE, <i>alluvial land.</i>	PAIDLE, <i>to walk with short steps; also, a gardener's hoe.</i>	REEK; REEKIN', <i>smoke; smoking.</i>
MESS-JOHN, <i>a priest; a minister of a parish.</i>	PAID'LIT, <i>walked or worked in the water barefooted.</i>	REEL, <i>a dance of a circular form, following the outline of the figure 8; also, the music appropriate to the dance, the "time" being emphatically known as "reel-time."</i>
MEW, <i>the sea-gull.</i> Often used as "sea-maw."	Sounded softly.	REEVES, <i>rives; bursts; bereaves.</i>
MIGHT, <i>night.</i> ch guttural.	PAIR, <i>to beat; to drub sportively.</i>	RICHT, <i>right.</i> i short; ch guttural.
MICKLE; MEIKLE, <i>much; great, respecting size.</i>	PALLIONCS, <i>parcions; small tents.</i>	RIFTED, <i>slept; split.</i>
MIDDLE, <i>meidlers.</i>	PAULIE, <i>speech.</i>	RIGGS, <i>the raised spaces between the drain furrows of a field; cultivated fields.</i>
MILD; MULL, <i>a soft box.</i>	PARCHIN, <i>diminutive of parish.</i> ch guttural.	RIGHTY', <i>rightful.</i> gh guttural.
MIN, <i>mind; recollection.</i> i long, as mine.	PARRITCH; PORRIDGE, <i>the well-known dish in Scotland, composed of oatmeal and salt, thoroughly boiled in water or milk, and when cool dressed with milk or cream, or beer and sugar.</i>	RIN, RINNIN', <i>run; running.</i> i short.
MINNIE, <i>a fondling term for mother.</i> i short.	PARTAN; PARTEN, <i>female sea-crab.</i>	RIN-AWA, <i>run-away.</i>
MINDIN, <i>making anxious advances.</i> i short.	PAT, <i>put.</i>	ROCK, <i>that part of the spinning-wheel which holds the fibres of flax.</i>
MINK, <i>through darkness.</i>	PAWKY, <i>dy.</i>	ROKELAY, <i>a short cloak.</i> The middle syllable very short.
MISCHANTER, <i>misadventure.</i> i short; a full.	PEARLINE; PERLINS, <i>a species of lace made of white silk.</i>	ROOKED, <i>extolled.</i>
MIST, <i>missed.</i>	PEER, <i>to match.</i>	ROUTH, <i>plenty.</i> To rhyme with south.
MISTAKES, <i>mistakes.</i>	PENDLES, <i>car-rings.</i>	ROW; ROWD, <i>to use the oar; to roll; to wind round.</i>
MITHMER, <i>mother.</i> To rhyme with bither.	PHEMIE, <i>abbreviation of Euphemia.</i>	row with emphasis, to rhyme with now.
MONTE, <i>money.</i> i like ee. Emphasis on both syllables.	PHILADEL, <i>the kilt of the Gael.</i>	ROWIN', <i>rolling.</i>
MONDAY, <i>Monday.</i>	PHRAISE, <i>to talk more of a matter than it deserves.</i>	RUNG, <i>a heavy staff.</i> u short.
MONY, <i>many.</i> o short, so as to rhyme with funny.	PIBROCH, <i>generally applied to martial music on the pipes.</i> i like ee; ch guttural.	RUNKLED, <i>wrinkled; crumpled.</i> u short.
MOOLS, <i>mould; pulverized earth.</i> oo as French u.	PICKLE, <i>any minute particle or quantity.</i>	RYBANTS, <i>strong radishes.</i>
MORN, <i>to-morrow.</i> o long.	PLACK, <i>a small copper coin.</i>	SABHIN', <i>solding.</i> a full.
MOT, <i>may.</i> o short, so as to rhyme with hot.	PLAIDEN, <i>coarse woollen cloth, particoloured.</i> The ei as German ei.	SAE, <i>so.</i>
MOU, <i>mouth.</i> oo like oo.	PLAIDIE, <i>diminutive of plaid.</i> To rhyme with tidy.	SAFT; SAFTEST, <i>soft; softest.</i> a full.
MOUDIEWORT; MOWDEWART, <i>the mole; so called from warping amongst the mould.</i>	PLENISH'D, <i>furnished; stocked.</i>	SAIR, <i>sore; sorely.</i> ai sharp.
MUCKED; MUCKIN', <i>the reversal of manure.</i>	PLEUCH; PLEUCH, a plough. ch, gh, guttural.	SAL; SALL, <i>shall.</i>
MUCKLE, <i>See MICKLE.</i>	Sometimes as "Pl-yugh," guttural.	SAONG, <i>a song; sang.</i>
MUHR, <i>a moor; a heath.</i> As French u.	POORITH; PUERITH, <i>poverty.</i> As French u.	SANGERTER, <i>somster.</i>
MUHR-COCK, <i>the moor-cock; the black grouse male.</i>	PORT, <i>a tune.</i>	SARELESS, <i>tasteless; untasted; unserved.</i>
MURGLAN; MURLAIN, <i>a round narrow-mouthed basket.</i>	POSIE, <i>a bouquet of flowers; a deposit or hoard; a purse.</i>	SARK, <i>shirt.</i> a full.
MUTCH, <i>a head-dress for a female.</i>	POUSS, <i>puss.</i> oo like oo.	SAUFE, <i>sue, used as an invocation.</i>
MYSYL', <i>myself.</i> Emphasis on last syllable.	POUTHER'D, <i>powdered; wearing hair powder.</i> oulike oo.	SAUL, <i>soul.</i>
NA; NAE, <i>no; not; a negation.</i>	Pow, <i>the head; the poll.</i> To rhyme with how.	SAUT, <i>salt.</i> oo with emphasis.
NAEBODY, <i>nobody.</i>	Powsowdie, <i>sheep's-head broth.</i>	SAX, <i>sic.</i> a full.
NAETHING, <i>nothing.</i>	PREE; PREE'D, <i>to taste; tested.</i>	SAXFENCE, <i>suspense.</i>
NAIDS, <i>ways; riding-horses.</i>	PREES, <i>a pin made of thin wire.</i>	SCAD, <i>to scold.</i> a full.
NANE, <i>none.</i>	PRIEST; PRESS'T, <i>pressed; press it.</i>	SCAUDIPS, <i>this broth, a derisive name.</i>
NAPPY; NAPPY, <i>strong; affected by strong drink.</i>	Pretty, <i>bright, when applied to a man.</i>	SCANTLY, <i>scantily.</i>
NEBBORS, <i>neighbours.</i>	PRINKLIN', <i>a tingling or thrilling sensation.</i>	SCARY, <i>a scratch.</i>
NEEP, <i>a ternip.</i>	P'U, <i>pull.</i> u as oo.	SCAULD; SCAUDLING, <i>to scold; scolding.</i>
NEIST, <i>nest.</i> ei like ee.	PUTI, <i>puddle.</i> u short.	SCULE, <i>school.</i> ch like k; u as in French.
NEUK, <i>nook; corner; extremity.</i> French u. Sometimes like "n-yuck."	PUI, <i>poor.</i> French u.	SCON; SCONE, <i>a soft cake, made in great variety.</i>
NEWLIN, <i>newly.</i>	PUND, <i>a pound weight.</i> u short.	SCOUTH, <i>hearty draught of liquid.</i> ou as oo.
NICHINN', <i>neighing; laughing ridiculously.</i> i short; ch guttural.	QUAT, <i>quit.</i> a full.	SCRIMPILY, <i>sparsely.</i>
NICHT, <i>night.</i> i short; ch guttural.	QUERAN, <i>a young woman; sometimes used to denote one of light character.</i>	SCROGGIE; SCROOGY, <i>stunted.</i>
NID, NODDIN', <i>used as a chorus.</i> i short.	QUEERNIE, <i>a hand-mill; gritty; granular.</i>	SCUG, <i>to shelter.</i> u short.
NIDDLETY-NODDLETY, <i>a trifling term of foolish fondness.</i>	QUHEY, <i>a young cow.</i> With emphasis on ey, as German ei.	SEL'; SELL, <i>self.</i>
NOCHT, <i>nought; not.</i> ch guttural.	RAEDE, <i>rod.</i>	SEY, <i>silk; a kind of woollen cloth, home-made.</i>
NODDIN', <i>nodding.</i> See NIN, nondix.	RAE, <i>the rod.</i>	SHANNA, <i>shall not.</i>
NOO, <i>noo.</i>	RAIB, <i>root.</i>	SHAUCHELD, <i>shambling, as if shackled.</i> ch guttural.
NOELIAN, <i>belonging to the north country; northern.</i>	RANG, <i>reigned.</i>	SHAW, <i>a piece of flat ground close to a steep hill.</i>
NOWT-PEET, <i>feet of oxen.</i>	RANT, <i>a lay; a lively song.</i>	SHAW, <i>to show.</i>
O', <i>of.</i>	RANTER, <i>a roving fellow; a musician.</i>	SHEEALING; SHEEL; SHEELIN, <i>a hut for temporary shelter.</i>
OCH!	RANTIN', <i>exhilarating; noisy mirth.</i>	SHED'D, <i>she would.</i>
OCH HEY!	RARELY, <i>to an unusual degree.</i>	SHEES, <i>shining; the pupil of the eye.</i>
OCH HOW!		SHEEN; SHOON, <i>shoes.</i> Sometimes as "shoo."
OCHON!		SHEEK, <i>shook.</i> Sometimes as "shook."
OCHON A RU!		SHIMMEN'D, <i>glittered.</i>
OCHMI!		SHOW, <i>shod; caparisoned.</i>
OH!		SHOOTHER, <i>shoulder.</i> ou as oo.
ON, <i>before; mounted.</i>		
ONY, <i>any.</i>		

GLOSSARY.

- SURE, did shear; reaped. French *u*.
 SIC, such.
 SICCAN, such kind of.
 SICHIN, sighing deeply. i short; ch guttural.
 SICHT, sight. i short; ch guttural.
 SICK'N. See SICCAN.
 SIDELANG, sideways.
 SILLER, silver; money.
 SUMMER, summer.
 SIN', since. i short.
 SINDER'D, snidered; parted.
 SINGIT, singed. Pronounced in two distinct syllables, as "sing-it."
 SINSYNE, since that time. i short; y long.
 SKAIE, a shore.
 SKAITH, hurt; damage. ch vocal.
 SKEELY, skilly; skifly.
 SKEECH, shy; startled. ei as ee; ch guttural.
 SKELPT, struck.
 SLAIS, sloes; the berries of the blackthorn.
 SLAIT, to wipe; to wot.
 SLAP, a gap; that which cloches or separates.
 SLAVERIN-GABRIT, in speaking, the mouth ejecting saliva.
 SLEE, shy; crafty.
 SLEEPIE, diminutive of sleep.
 SLICHT, slight; skill; tact. i short; ch guttural.
 SLICHTED, slighted. ch guttural.
 SLIPPIIT, slipped.
 SMA', small. a full.
 SMIDY, smidg; a smith's workshop. i short.
 SMOOC, to smother; to choke. As French *u*.
 SNAW, snow.
 SNEESHIN', knaf.
 SNELL; SNELLAST, keen; keenest.
 SNOD, the fillet which binds a maiden's hair.
 SNOOL, to keep down the spirits; to subjugate. oo as French *u*.
 SO; SOI, applied by the islanders to a piece of smooth water. (North and North-west Coasts.)
 SOCHT, sought. o long; ch guttural.
 SOGEN; SOGEN, a soldier.
 SONET, plump; well-conditioned. o long and soft.
 SOOK, a sick.
 SOUGHING, a rushing sound. gh guttural.
 SOULD, should. oo as oo; i silent.
 SOUN', sound. Like soon.
 SOUTER, a shoemaker. oo like oo.
 SPAE, to pretend to forecast.
 SPAK, spoke. a full.
 SPEAR; SPEIR, to ask; to acquire.
 SPEDLINGS, small fish, split and dried in the sun.
 SPILL, to spoil; to corrupt.
 SPREADIN', spreading.
 SPRUNG, a cheerful tune, usually dance music.
 SPRUSL, spruce.
 SPULYIEN, carrying off a prey.
 SPUNK, a spark of fire; spirit.
 SPUNKIE, a name applied to "Will o' the wisp."
 STURTLE, a wooden stirrer used in cooking.
 STA'; STAW, stale. To rhyme with low.
 STANE, a stone.
 STAN'TIN, standing.
 STARNIES, little dars.
 STEEKS, steps; class; stitches.
 STEER, to stir; a stir.
 STEER, a young ox.
 STEVY, stiff; firm.
 STEINIES, little stones; ore.
 STEN; STEND, a spring; a dride.
 STENTED; STENTY, stretched; restrained.
 STEPPIT, stepped; walked with a measured pace.
 STEY, steep. ey with emphasis, as German ei.
 STIRK, a young bullock.
 STOCK, a stock of corn or beans, &c., consisting of twelve sheaves generally.
 STOUN'; STOUND, a smirking pain, or ache. Like oo.
 STOURE, dust in motion; a din. Like oo.
 STOWS, stoles. To rhyme with town.
- STRADE, strode.
 STRAE, strae.
 STRAKE; STRAKED, struck.
 STRAN', the strand. a broad.
 STRANG, strong. a full.
 STRATH, a valley through which a river runs; a great glen. ch vocal.
 STRATHSPEYS, dances for which the strath of Spey was especially famous; and the dance music took the same name of "STRATHSPEY."
 STRAVE, strove.
 STREIK'D, stretched out; extended.
 STREIT, stressed; overburdened.
 STURT, trouble; vexation. u short.
 STYME, the slightest degree perceptible.
 SCHIFF, a soft, stupid person. u short.
 SCENE, scne. French *u*.
 SWAIRD, swarded; covered with sword.
 SWA'D, struck with smartness and noise. a full.
 SWANKIES, strapping young lads.
 SWARF, to souse. a broad.
 SWAT, swated. a full.
 SWED, reluctant. ei like oo.
 SYBOW, young oxen. oo short, almost like eu.
 SYNE, then; afterwards; late. y long.
- TAE, toe of the foot.
 TAE, too.
 TAKN, taken.
 TAGS, anything pendant about a dress; trumpery.
 TAK, to take. a full.
 TANE (the ane), the one.
 TANGLE, a sea-weed, long and flexible.
 TAP, top. a full.
 TAP-SALTERIE, topay-turey.
 TASSIE, a cap.
 TAULD, told.
 TAULKIN', talking.
 TIDDIN', spreading, as the swath of hay.
 TEEMEST; TOEMEST, emptiest. The oo as French *u*.
 TEN-PUND LANDS, lands leased or feued at ten pounds per acre.
 TENT, to attend; care.
 TENTIE, watchful; attentive.
 TETHR, a halter; to confine within certain limits. To rhyme with weather.
 TEUCH, tough. ch guttural; sometimes as "tyugh," guttural.
 THAE, those; these.
 THAT, plural of he or she.
 TREKKIT, thataked; covered.
 TREGITHIE, together. i short.
 THEY'RE, they shall.
 THIR, these. i short.
 THIRL'D, thrilled; pierced.
 THOCHT, thought. o long; ch guttural.
 THOLE, to endure.
 THORU, the thrush. oo like oo.
 THOO'S, thou shall.
 THOWE, to them. To rhyme with sow.
 THURG'D, thronged; crowded. a full.
 THRAW, a twist.
 THRAWS, perverse.
 THRETTY, thirty.
 THRISSLES, thistles.
 THROSH, the thrush; another name for the song-thrush. See MAVES.
 THUDS, strikes with hollow sound. u short.
 TICHT; TICHTLY, tight; closely. i short; ch guttural.
 TIFT; TIFT, condition; good order. i short.
 TIFT, a touch; touchiness; sudden whim of passion.
 TIL, to unto. i short.
 TIMIER, timbry; of or belonging to wood.
 TINE; TYNE, to lose; to perish. i and y long.
 TINT; TINT, lost. i and y short.
 THIRLIN', twirling; moving with a thrilling noise. i short.
 TITTER; TOTHER, the other. i short.
 TITLINS, the tit-lark; the stone-chat. i short.
- TITTIE; TITTY, diminutive of sister; a companion endeared as a sister.
 TOCHER, the portion which a wife brings to her husband. ch guttural.
 TODLIN', walking with short steps in a tottering manner.
 TOOM; TUME, empty. French *u*.
 TOON, a town; a farm standing. oo like oo.
 TOUSIAN', rough dalliance. Emphasis on oo, like oo; e as z.
 TOUT, the blast of a trumpet; an ailment of a transient kind.
 TOWMOND, a year; twelve months.
 TOY, a cap; a head-dress that hangs down over the shoulders.
 TRAPAN, to insure. a full; emphasis on last syllable.
 TREWIS, trousers.
 TRIO, nest; tria.
 TRIPIT, tripped; walked nimbly.
 TROW, believe.
 TRYSTE, an appointment to meet; a market. y as English *I*.
 TUCK, the beat of the drum, more especially as used in proclamations.
 TUTTIE, TATTIE, one of the oldest choruses, supposed to be imitative of the sound of the trumpet.
 TWAI, two. a broad.
 TWAD, it would. a full.
 TWAL, twelve. a full.
 TWERE NA, if it were not.
 TWINE, to part; to separate.
 TWINE, to wind; to twist.
 TYC'D, moved about cautiously.
 TYKE, a dog of a large breed.
 UNCANNY, not caunng; unwise; dangerous.
 UNCO, strange; alien; above common.
 UNFAULD, unfold.
 VAP'RIN', vapouring; carrying the head airily. a soft.
 VAUNTIN, vaunted.
 VIOL, violin; the fiddle. i English.
 VITTLE, vittel.
 VOGIE, vela. o long.
 VOOR, voor.
 VOW! an expression of admiration or surprise.
 WA', wull. a broad.
 WAR, web. a full.
 WASTER, a waster.
 WAD, wold. a full.
 WARDIN', a wedding. a full.
 WAD NA, would not.
 WAE, woe.
 WARFU', woeful; disconsolate.
 WAE'S ME, wo is me.
 WAESOME, melancholy.
 WAIT, to wait. a full.
 WAG, a merry, droll fellow; a gallant.
 WAG, to shake; to oscillate.
 WALLDAY! an exclamation; well-a-day. First a broad.
 WALD, wold. a full.
 WALE, to choose; to select. Soft.
 WALLACH, a kind of dance familiar to the Highlands of Scotland. a full.
 WALLOP, to move quickly with much agitation of the body or clothes.
 WALLOW'T, faded; become pale.
 WALLY-WAUCHIT; WILLIE-WAUGHT, an excellent large draught of any liquid.
 WALTH, wealth. a full.
 WALY, thriving. See WALE. The a soft.
 WALY, expressive of woe. The a broad.
 WAME, belly. The a as German ei.
 WAN, wan; also, pale; waning. a as in man.
 WANTIE, wanted.
 WAR, to throw quickly. a full.
 WAPP'D, to wrap; to envelope. a full.
 WARK, work. a full.
 WARLD, world. a full.

WARLOCK, one perfidious; a wizard.
WARSEL, a struggle. a fall.
WART, word. a fall.
WAST; WASTLIN, west; westerly. a fall.
WAT, see. a fall.
WAT, to know. See KEN. a fall.
WAUK, lie awake; to watch. To rhyme with hawk.
WAUKEN, lying awake; the act of awaking; watching.
WAUXIS', the act of watching the sheepfold while the lambs are scoured.
WAUKRIFE, watchful in the extreme; sleepless.
WAUZ, worse. as harsh.
WEAN, a weaned child; a "wee" one. Like YOUNG.
WEAR, to gather in with caution. ea as ee.
WECHT, a hand sieve used for winnowing corn. ch guttural.
WEDE, wedded; also to act fiercely. Like wed.
WEF, little; small; short.
WEEL; WEILL, well; in health; sufficiently.
WEELS! an exclamation.
WEET, wet; rain.
WEITTIN', setting; molesting.
WEIR, ear. ei like ee.
WEIRD, a prediction; fate. ei like ee.
WESE, we shall.
WESTLIN. See WEST.
WEVE, we have.

WHIA, who. a broad.
WHAT'ER, whosoever. Two syllables, "wha-er."
WHAILL, who will.
WHAM, whom. a fall.
WHAN, whom. a fall.
WHASE, whose. (Cumberlandshire.)
WHATEN, what kind of. a fall.
WHAWK, where. as broad.
WHIDS, moves nimbly without noise. i short.
WHIGS, in the Jacobite sense, applied to the opponents of the Stuarts; and by Episcopalian to Presbyterians and Nonconformists.
WHILK, which. To rhyme with silk.
WHINNY, abounding in whins (fors.)
WHITE-COCKADE, the badge of the Jacobites.
WHITLE, a knife; a harrow-hoak.
WHUDS. See WHIDS.
WHUSSILT, whistled.
WI, with.
WICHT, a man of honour. i short; ch guttural.
WICHITLIE; WICHITLY, stoutly; potently. ch guttural.
WIDDIFU'; WIDDIFOW, wrathful; deserving a "widde," or halter.
WILLIEWAUCH. See WALLY-WAUCH.
WIMPLE, to move in a winding course.
WIN, to gain by labour; to attain. i short.
WIN', wind. i short.
WINNA, will not.
WINSOME, engaging.
WISS, to wish. i short.
WIST, wished; knew.
WISTNA, did not; knew not.

WIT, to know. See WAT.
WITCHIN', witching; bewitching; fascinating.
WITIN'; WYTIN', accusing. See WYTE. First i as English; second i short.
WOO', woo.
WOW! denoting admiration or surprise. The o prolonged.
WRACK, a wreck. e silent.
WRANG, wron. e silent.
WUD, wood. To rhyme with kid.
WUND, mad; furious. Like seed.
WUND, wind. To rhyme with feed.
WYLL, wily.
WYS'D, inclined by art.
WYTE, to accuse; to blame. ylong. To rhyme with fight.
YADE, an old mare; a horse of bards.
YAE, one. See AE.
YAIRED, a yard; an enclosure.
YARDIE, diminutive of yard.
YAUMER; YAWNIN, to whisper.
YE'D, ye would.
YE'LIL, ye will.
YE'SE, ye shall.
YESTREES, yesterday.
YETT, a gate.
YE'VE, ye have.
YIN, one.
YIRD, the earth. The i short.
YONT, beyond, farther.
YOU'D, you would.
YOWE, a cow. To rhyme with how.
YULE, Christmas time; anciently a fasting time.

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