##  <br> XIX. Say, deere, will you not have me,

CANTUS
Thomas Morley
 Say, deere, will you not, will you not have me, here then, heere

take your kisse you gave mee, 13 ${ }^{13} b$ ?

Say, deere, will you not have
ne? heere then that mise, that kiss take you gave, you gave

 Say, deere, will you not have mee? will you not have

mee? heere then your kisses, 11

deere, will you not have mee? heere then that kisses, that kisses, 15

haps think to bestow it, and I as loth am, I as both again as ${ }^{23}$

loth wold bee to owe it, and I as loth a - gaines, would be, would 28

bee to owe it. Or if you will not, you will not the thing once
 40

let mee, Rise you, kisse I say kisse you, and so wee shall bee



## 而

## XIX. Say, deere, will you not have me,

 BASSES.Thomas Morley


wily you not have mee? here then take your kiss you gave



and I as loth a-gaine, I would be as loth to owe it, to ow

not so take the thing once given; let mae, kiss you, kiss 43

you, let mee I saykisse you and so we shat bee e -



[^0]
## XIX. Say, deere, will you not have me,



Say, deere, will you not have mee? Say, deere will you not have mee? wil you not have mee? here





[^0]:    ${ }^{0}$ the underlay for bee even is written as a melisma on bee and a single syllable on even.
    ${ }^{0}$ I decided it would be easier for a speaker of modern English to think of it as
    ${ }^{0}$ bee as one syllable, and even as two, and wouldn't make much practical difference.

