

Say, deere, will you not, will you not have me, here then, heere

take your kisse you gave mee, Say, deere, will you not have

$$
13
$$


ne? heere then that kisse, that kiss take you gave, you gave
 mee, You else wher parhaps thinck to bestow it, and I as loth would 23

bee to owe it. and I as loth would be to owe it. and I as loth a-gaine would 30

thing, once giv - en: let mee, kisse you, let mee I say kiss you, kiss 45

or if you will not so take the thing, once given, let mee kisse you, let 60
mae I say kiss you, bise you, and so wee shall bee e - ven.

## "

## XIX. Say, deere, will you not have me, (transposed) ALTOS. <br> Thomas Morley




heere you gave mae, you gave

hap think to bestow
it, and
ne, You else wher par-

lath wold bee to owe it, and I as lith a-gaine, would be, would 28
 C
 D

given: or if you will not the thing once given: let mee, kiss you, 40




not so take the thing, the thing, once given: Let mee kisse you, kisse
60


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






[^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.

