

Drinking
Of Beare

Thomas Ravenscroft
A Briefe Discourse, 1614, no. 10

TREBLE.

MEDIVS.

TENOR.

BASIS.

5

10

16 Verse

Trudge a - way quick - ly & fill the black Bole, de -
Trudge a - way quick - ly and fill the black Bole, de -
Trudge a - way quick - ly & fill the black Bole, de -
Trudge a - way quick - ly and fill the black Bole, de -

uout - ly as long as wee bide, now wel - come good fel - lowes, both
uout - ly as long as wee bide, now wel - come good fel - lowes, both
uout - ly as long as wee bide, now wel - come good fel - lowes, both
uout - ly as long as wee bide, now wel - come good fel - lowes, both

stran - gers and all, let mad - nes & mirth set sad - nes a - side.
stran - gers and all, let mad - nes and mirth set sad - nes a - side.
stran - gers & all, let mad - nes & mirth set sad - nes a - side.
stran - gers and all, let mad - nes & mirth set sad - nes a - side.

Of all recko - nings I loue good cheere, with hon - est folkes in com - pa - ny:

Drinking

24

and when drinke comes my part for to beare, for still me thinks one

The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the second staff a treble clef with a sharp sign, the third staff a bass clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef with a sharp sign. The music is in common time. The lyrics are: "and when drinke comes my part for to beare, for still me thinks one". The melody includes several eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

30

tooth is drye, for still me thinks one tooth is drye.
for still me thinks one tooth is drye.
for still me thinks one tooth is drye.
for still me thinkes one tooth is drie.

The musical score continues with four staves. The lyrics are: "tooth is drye, for still me thinks one tooth is drye.", followed by three repetitions of "for still me thinks one tooth is drye.", and finally "for still me thinkes one tooth is drie.". The music maintains the same structure and key signature as the previous section.