Ye Spotted Snakes GLEE

William Shakespeare Richard J. S. Stevens, 1782 2 3 тf 1 snakes with dou - ble tongue, Thor-ny Ye spot-ted hedge - hogs be not 5 6 р Newts and blind worms, newts and blind worms, newts and blind worms do no seen; 9 10 8 11 fai - ry wrong, Come not near our queen, Come not near our fai - ry 12 13 14 Dolce 15 **): #**• your queen. Sing. in 16 17 Cresc. 18 19 mf **)**: sweet lul - la - by, sing in your sweet lul - la-20 21 22 23 тp тf -by, lul-la - by, lul-la - by. Ne - ver harm, nor spell, nor Dim. 24 25 26 р 27 charm, Come our love - ly la - dy nigh; So good night, so good -29 30 32 28 pp 31 **):** night, with lul - la - by, lul-la - by, night, so good lul-la - by. 33 mf 34 35 36 37 f, - ders Hence! Weav - ing spi come not here, 39 40 38 р 42 41 hence, ye long-legg'd spin-ners, ye long-legg'd spin-ners, hence! Bee-tles black, ap-proach not



Richard John Samuel Stevens (1757-1837) was a contemporary of Thomas Arne (1710-1778), the two being the most recognised of the Georgian composers who produced "Shakespearean Music", the others having sunk into relative obscurity. Arne is world famous, his settings of 'Under the Greenwood Tree', and 'Blow, Blow thou Winter Wind' being almost as well known as 'Rule Britannia'. Stevens, on the other hand produced settings of 15 Shakespearean texts, of which 'Ye Spotted Snakes', first printed in 1782 and the refrain added in 1792, was by far the most popular, being reprinted endless times, 'Sigh no more Ladies', 'Crabbed Age and Youth', 'Blow, Blow', and 'The Cloud-cap't Towers' also following in popularity. With these, and his 'Fairy Glee (To Oberon in Fairyland)', Stevens obtained, and still holds, a somewhat 'fragile claim to immortality'. The usual piano accompaniment has here been removed, as the intention was for this part-song to be performed unaccompanied. The original music is now out of copyright, This transcription for Immanuel's Ground, Warwick, © Shelwin Music, Oxford 2007/2015. Edwin and Sheila Macadam, tel: 01865 865773.