

Anne of Green Gables: A Reading Guide

Poetry Accompaniments

Listed below are links for the poems which are included in *Anne of Green Gables: A Reading Guide*. Several of the poems are already included in the annotated version of *Anne of Green Gables* and those are marked with an asterisk, allowing you to print or access only the ones not included. While the annotated edition of *Anne of Green Gables* is suggested, it is not required. For those of you not using the annotated edition, simply print all of the poems listed below or access them online.

“The Brook” by Tennyson http://www.poetry-archive.com/t/the_brook.html

“The Nut-Brown Maid” (15th century ballad) <http://www.bartleby.com/101/25.html>

“Elegy in a Country Churchyard” by Gray <http://www.poetryfoundation.org/poem/173564>

*“The Battle of Hohenlinden” by Thomas Campbell <http://www.poetry-archive.com/c/hohenlinden.html>

*“Edinburgh after Flodden” by William E. Aytoun <http://www.bartleby.com/297/500.html>

*“Bingen on the Rhine” by Caroline Norton <http://www.reelyredd.com/english-0109norton-bingen.htm>

*“The Downfall of Poland” by Thomas Campbell <http://www.bartleby.com/270/10/61.html>

“To Autumn” by Keats <http://www.poetryfoundation.org/poem/173749>

*“Mary, Queen of Scots” by Henry Glassford Bell <http://digital.nls.uk/dcn6/7441/74414545.6.pdf>

*“The Fairy Queen” by Bishop Thomas Percy -Printable copy to follow this list

“Maud” by Tennyson <http://www.englishverse.com/poems/maud>

“The Lady of Shalott” by Tennyson <http://www.lib.rochester.edu/camelot/shalott.htm>

“Maidenhood” by Longfellow http://www.hwlongfellow.org/poems_poem.php?pid=95

“The Bugle Song” by Tennyson <http://www.potw.org/archive/potw196.html>

“The Reaper and the Flowers” by Longfellow” <http://www.bartleby.com/356/4.html>

“Snow-bound” by Whittier <http://www.poetryfoundation.org/poem/174758>

“Away” by Riley <http://www.poemhunter.com/poem/away-75/>

“Pippa Passes” by Browning <http://www.bartleby.com/246/643.html>

Additional Reading Selections

“Robert Bruce” -*Famous Men of the Middle Ages*

<http://www.mainlesson.com/display.php?author=haaren&book=middle&story=bruce>

“The Snow Queen” by Hans Christian Andersen

http://www.online-literature.com/hans_christian_andersen/972/

“The Dryad” by Hans Christian Andersen

<http://www.mainlesson.com/display.php?author=andersen&book=wonder&story=dryad>

THE FAIRY QUEEN

NOTE: THIS POEM CONTAINS A WORD WHICH MAY BE INAPPROPRIATE FOR YOUR FAMILY. IT HAS ANOTHER MEANING WHICH IS NOT USED TODAY. PLEASE READ THE NOTES AT THE END OF THE POEM TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THIS WORD.

Notes for “The Fairy Queen” from *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry* (Vol. 3) by Bishop Thomas Percy

WE have here a short display of the popular belief concerning *Fairies*. It will afford entertainment to a contemplative mind to trace these whimsical opinions up to their origin. Whoever considers, how early, how extensively, and how uniformly, they have prevailed in these nations, will not readily assent to the hypothesis of those, who fetch them from the east so late as the time of the Crusades. Whereas it is well known that our Saxon ancestors, long before they left their German forests, believed the existence of a kind of diminutive demons, or middle species between men and spirits, whom they called *Duergar* or *Dwarfs*, and to whom they attributed many wonderful performances, far exceeding human art.

This Song is given (with some corrections by another copy) from a book entitled, *The Mysteries of Love and Eloquence, &c.* Lond. 1658, 8vo.

[Dr. Rimbault points out that this song occurs in a rare tract published more than twenty years before the book mentioned above. It is entitled, *A description of the King and Queen of the Fayries, their habit, fare, abode, pomp and state, being very delightful to the sense and full of mirth.* London, 1635. The song was to be sung to the tune of the *Spanish Gypsie*, which began—

"O follow, follow me

For we be gypsies three."

Martin Parker wrote a sort of parody called *The three merry Cobblers*, commencing—

"Come follow, follow me

To the alehouse we'll march all three;

Leave awl, last, thread and leather,

And let's go all together."

Mr. Chappell prints the first, eighth, fourteenth and last stanzas (*Popular Music*, vol. i. p. 272.)]

THE FAIRY QUEEN

Come, follow, follow me,
You, fairy elves that be:
Which circle on the green,
Come follow Mab your queen.
Hand in hand let's dance around,
For this place is fairy ground.

When mortals are at rest,
And snoring in their nest;
Unheard, and un-espied,
Through key-holes we do glide;
Over tables, stools, and shelves.
We trip it with our fairy elves.

And, if the house be foul^[419]
With platter, dish or bowl,
Upstairs we nimbly creep,
And find the sluts^[420] asleep:
There we pinch their arms and thighs;
None escapes, nor none espies.

But if the house be swept,

And from uncleanness kept,
We praise the household maid,
And duely she is paid:
For we use before we go
To drop a tester ^[421] in her shoe.

Upon a mushrooms head
Our table-cloth we spread;
A grain of rye, or wheat,
Is manchet, ^[422] which we eat;
Pearly drops of dew we drink
In acorn cups fill'd to the brink.

The brains of nightingales,
With unctuous fat of snails,
Between two cockles stew'd,
Is meat that's easily chew'd;
Tails of worms, and marrow of mice
Do make a dish, that's wondrous nice.

The grasshopper, gnat, and fly,
Serve for our minstrelsie;
Grace said, we dance a while,

And so the time beguile;
And if the moon doth hide her head,
The glow-worm lights us home to bed.

On tops of dewy grass
So nimbly do we pass,
The young and tender stalk
Ne'er bends when we do walk:
Yet in the morning may be seen
Where we the night before have been.

-by Bishop Thomas Percy

FOOTNOTES

[419] [Puck's speech in *Midsummer Night's Dream* (act v. sc. 2) illustrates the delight of the fairies in cleanliness, which is dwelt upon in this song.]

"I am sent with broom before

To sweep the dust behind the door,"

[421] **[You may wish to edit this word in the poem. The first definition for the word slut is a slovenly (or untidy) woman which is the meaning meant in this poem. Because of its negative use today, you may wish to substitute the word with the word *slovens*. This will affect the rhythm of the poem, since the original word was a one syllable word and is being replaced with a two syllable word.]**

[421] [tester or teston=sixpence.]

[422] [best kind of white bread.]