SWEET SUSSEX



Folk Songs from the Broadwood Collections

edited by Lewis Jones

with guitar chords and illustrations by Margaret Crosland

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This is the first of a series of books from Ferret Publications. It contains folk songs from two sources. The first is <u>Songs of the Peasantry of the Weald of Surrey and</u> <u>Sussex</u> arranged by GA Dusart and published privately and anonymously by John Broadwood in 1843. The title of the present book is adapted from song number 5 in this 1843 collection, "A Sweet Country Life." The second source is <u>Sussex</u> Songs: Popular <u>Songs of Sussex</u> arranged by HF Birch Reynardson. This volume of sheet music is undated. It was catalogued by the British Library in 1890, but Lucy Broadwood, John Broadwood's niece, tells us that it was published in 1889.¹ It contains all 16 songs in the 1843 collection, together with 9 songs and 1 dance tune collected later by Lucy Broadwood.

For details of the life and significance of the Rev. John Broadwood (1798-1864) of Lyne in Sussex we are indebted to Stanley Godman, whose findings are freely drawn on here.²

There are a number of testimonies to the importance of Broadwood's collection of 1843. It was, in Margaret Dean Smith's view, "the first... to be made of folksong airs for their own sake." Vaughan Williams' opinion was that Broadwood "is to be honoured in the annals of English folk-song." In 1943, Frank Howes wrote an article in the Journal of the English Folk Dance and Song Society to "celebrate the centenary of scientific method applied editorially to the oral tradition of English folk-song."³

Broadwood's collection has been highly regarded because, unlike other editors, he meticulously recorded what he actually heard. According to the title page of his book the "old English songs" that it contained were presented "as now sung by the peasantry of the Weald of Surrey and Sussex." They had been "collected by one who has learnt them by hearing them sung every Christmas from early childhood by the country people who go about to the neighbouring houses singing, or `wassailing' as it is called, at that season." Broadwood added that "the airs are set to music exactly as they are now sung, to rescue them from oblivion and to afford a specimen of genuine old English melody." As for the words, they were "given in their original rough state with an occasional slight alteration to render the sense intelligible."

It was this accurate transcription of the songs that caused Lucy Broadwood to describe her uncle's book as "the first serious collection of English traditional songs that we possess." She continued: "I am told that my uncle had a wonderfully accurate musical ear and voice, and wonderful obstinacy. This latter quality stood him in good stead when

V

fighting with... (Dusart).. , who undertook to harmonize his collection, but who raised lamentable cries at the flat sevenths and other monstrous intervals which Mr. Broadwood sang, or blew persistently with his flute. '*Musically*,' said my uncle, 'they may be quite wrong, but the tunes shall be printed as they were sung to me, and as I sing them to you.'"⁴ A fellow member of the Sussex Archaeological Society testified in 1849 that Broadwood "had the airs set to music exactly as they are now sung, with the true feeling of an archaeologist."

An interesting gloss on this was provided by Frank Howes in the article cited above. Howes gave a musical analysis of the modal nature of the tunes. He was particularly interested in `The Privateer' (number 7) which he cited as "an instance of a Near Eastern scale." Howes also noted "peculiarities" which "at first struck me as suspicious, and I wondered whether for all his flute-blasting the vicar had got his way with the organist." Howes conclusion, however, was that the seeming inconsistencies were "peculiarities of time and place," and that `The Privateer' was "a testimony to Mr. Broadwood's insistence on oral transcription."

Copies of Broadwood's original publication are now extremely rare. The British Library and Brighton Public Library each have a one, and there is a third among the collection of Lucy Broadwood's papers in the Surrey Record Office.⁵ A photocopy is held at the Vaughan Williams Memorial Library at Cecil Sharp House.

The 1889 collection was the first publication of Lucy Etheldred Broadwood (1858-1929), a major figure in the folk song revival around the turn of the last century. According to Ralph Vaughan Williams, Lucy Broadwood "inherited her love of folk-song from her uncle."⁶ His 1843 collection, she testified, "led me very early in life into a new and wonderful country in the world of music."7 In 1898, Lucy Broadwood was one of the 110 founder members of the Folk Song Society, of which she later became secretary, journal editor and, in the 1920's, president. In 1893 she published, with JA Fuller-Maitland, an influential collection entitled English County Songs. In 1908 there followed English Traditional Songs and Carols, for which she According to one of her wrote the accompaniments herself. obituarists "scarcely a number of the Journal (of the Folk Song Society) has appeared without some valuable contribution from her hand, and many have been almost entirely her own from beginning to end."8

Herbert Frederick Birch Reynardson was Lucy Broadwood's cousin.⁹ He is one of the forgotten characters of the first folk music revival. There is no evidence of any previous research into him, and no reference to him in the Biographical Catalogue

at the Vaughan Williams Memorial Library. This is the justification for giving him a fuller treatment here than either John or Lucy Broadwood, even though they were both more important figures.

The records at the General Register Office tell us that Reynardson was born on 6 January 1856 at Adwell, Oxfordshire. His father, Henry, was a barrister, and the maiden name of his mother, Eleanor Dorothea, had been Partridge. He died at Rudge Hill House, Edge, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, on 10 January 1939, aged 83. His wife, Marian L. Birch Reynardson, was older than him. She died in 1936 aged 85.

Reynardson was described on his death certificate as being "of independent means." His estate was valued at just over £50,547.¹⁰ Previously he seems to have worked for the British Museum.¹¹ From 1927 to 1931 the <u>Journal of the Folk Song Society</u> recorded Reynardson in its annual listings of members as living at his Stroud address. After the merger with the Folk Dance Society, however, he appears to have become inactive, and there was no obituary for him in the <u>Journal of the English Folk Dance</u> and Song Society.

As well as arranging <u>Sussex Songs</u>, Birch Reynardson also composed a number of other songs and piano pieces. These can be found in the British Library Music Collection and among Lucy Broadwood's papers at the Surrey Record Office. Also at the Surrey Record Office is an amusing letter in which Reynardson described his attempts to call on Lucy Broadwood in the face of problems on the Underground. "If I had walked," he concluded, "or even hopped on one leg, I should have got to you much quicker."¹² In addition, there are photographs, including one of Lucy Broadwood with Reynardson's wife, Marian, taken by Herbert at Brighton¹³, and another of Herbert himself, seated at a piano.¹⁴ By 1930, according to his wife, Reynardson was seeking the services of a masseur in France for "aches and pains" in his hips and back.¹⁵

Reynardson's musicianship appears to have been somewhat amateurish. In a letter to Lucy Broadwood dated 3 June 1891 he apologised for a number of consecutive octaves in his piano settings of <u>Sussex Songs</u>, concerning which a "learned German" had taken him to task in a review. "I am very much annoyed that I should have done anything so perfectly idiotic" he wrote.¹⁶

In the Preface to <u>Sussex Songs</u> Reynardson affirmed that Lucy Broadwood, like her uncle before her, had transcribed her collection accurately: "The songs, both words and music, were faithfully written down exactly as they were sung by country people in the Weald of Sussex." This was a guiding principle of Lucy Broadwood throughout her life. The preface to <u>English</u> County Songs (1893), for example, states that, with one minor exception, "the words have been left absolutely unaltered, and the melodies have in no instance been tampered with."

It would take too much space to try to relate these songs to their variants. For an example of what can be done, however, see Lucy Broadwood's article of 1923, in which she compares some strikingly beautiful versions of `Rosebuds in June', including the one collected by her uncle (number 4 below).¹⁷

1. Journal of the Folk Song Society 27 (December 1923): 81.

2. Stanley Godman, "John Broadwood: New Light on the Folk-Song Pioneer," the Monthly Musical Record (May-June 1957): 105-8; Stanley Godman, "John Broadwood, the Earliest English Folksong Collector," West Sussex Gazette (30 January 1964). Copies of both articles are available in the Vaughan Williams Memorial Library at Cecil Sharp House.

3. Frank Howes, "A Centenary," Journal of the English Folk Dance and Song Society 4, no.4 (1943): 157-60.

4. Lucy E. Broadwood, "On the Collecting of English Folk-Song," <u>Proceedings of the Royal Musical Association</u> 31 (March 1905): 89-109. The quotation is from p. 97. For more details see <u>loc</u>. cit. in note 1 above.

5. Surrey Record Office, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, 2185/LEB/4/8. This copy has a number of annotations on it by Lucy Broadwood.

Journal of the English Folk Dance Society 2nd ser. 3 (1930):
 61.

7. Lucy Broadwood, loc. cit. in note 4 above.

8. Walter Ford, "Obituary: Lucy Etheldred Broadwood," <u>Journal</u> of the Folk Song Society 33 (December 1929): 168-9.

9. Margaret Dean-Smith (ed.), "Letters to Lucy Broadwood: A Selection from the Broadwood Papers at Cecil Sharp House," <u>The</u> Journal of the English Folk Dance and Song society 9, no.5 (December 1964): 233-268 at p. 235.

10. <u>Calendar of All Grants of Probate and Letters of</u> Administration made in the Probate Registries of the High Court of Justice in England... (etc.) ... His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1939. 11. Margaret Dean Smith, The Broadwood Collection: Report, Vaughan Williams Memorial Library, MPS9.

12. Surrey Record Office, 2185/LEB/1/76.

13. Surrey Record Office, 2185/LEB/9133.

14. Surrey Record Office, 2185/LEB/9136.

15. Surrey Record Office, 218/BMB/4/70(7) DW.

16. Surrey Record Office, 2185/LEB/1/17a-b.

17. "Songs of Country Life and Work", Journal of the Folk Song Society 27 (December 1923): 76-82.

Notes for Singers and Accompanyists

The first 4 verses of all songs have been aligned under the music, and any further verses have been placed as text after it. The melody line relates to the words of the first verse, and minor alterations may be needed to make the music fit the words of subsequent verses. For example, it may be necessary on occasions to replace a minim by two crotchets at the same pitch. Such adjustments will be easier to make if the tune is learnt thoroughly before the song is sung. Where space allowed in verses 2, 3 and 4 we have recommended, by the use of dots in the text lines, how syllables that stretch over more than one note might be sung. Where there was enough room, we have inserted similar dots in the text lines of the first verses to support the musical ties in the melody lines above them. We have also indicated how the songs might be performed ("Steadily", "Joyfully", "Boldly", etc.), but these recommendations may be ignored by those with different preferences.

Over the years various opinions have been expressed on whether and how folk songs should be accompanied. In the Preface to English County Songs (1893) Lucy Broadwood and JA Fuller Maitland argued that the presentation of unaccompanied tunes was "the most scientific method." However, since this idea was "practically useless to educated singers", they gave piano settings. These were supposedly kept "as simple as possible", but, for two of the songs, they thought it appropriate to adopt the styles of Schubert and Chopin.

In <u>One Hundred English Folk Songs</u> (1916) Cecil Sharp came down against the "purist." He advocated accompaniments since "we live in a harmonic age." The style was "a matter of individual taste", but he personally disliked the use of modern harmonies and of modulation.

R Vaughan Williams and AL Lloyd in <u>The Penguin Book of</u> <u>English Folk Song</u> (1959) held a different view: "The ideal way to sing an English folk song is unaccompanied." There was, however, "no harm in adding a few supporting chords" provided that they were in the same mode as the melody.

Frank Pursloe, in <u>Marrow Bones</u> (1965), thought that folk songs should be accompanied "as simply as possible, or not at all" and that "in every case `fancy' chords should be avoided." Finally, by 1975, Pat Shaw, in <u>The Crystal Spring</u>, was passing no opinion at all. He merely suggested chords "for those who want to accompany the songs."

That is the approach adopted here. The majority of the chords are based on Reynardson's piano accompaniments of 1889. They sound good to us, but they are only suggestions and you

X

are, of course, free to alter them. In a number of songs you may feel that an overgenerous number of chords has been inserted. Please omit any of these that you do not like, or find cumbersome. Several songs are not well suited to harmonisation, for example `Lord Bateman'(number 16) and `Drink Old England Dry' (number 25).

Since the guitar is now the most common accompanying instrument the original piano settings have been omitted. For some of the tunes in remote keys alternative chords with capo positions have been provided for those who prefer simpler or more familiar fingerings.

PART ONE

JOHN BROADWOOD

No. 1.



- 5. The life of man, it is but a span, His beauty is like any flower; To-day he is strong, and to-morrow he is gone, For he fadeth in less than an hour. To-day, etc.
- Repent, repent, good people all, Repent, while yet you may, For it is too late for to repent When dead and turned to clay. For it is, etc.

7.

Now my song it is done, and I must be gone, No longer can I tarry here;-So God bless you all, both great and small, And send you a happy new year. So God, etc.



A Wassail, A Wassail.







5. Good master and good mistress, if you will so incline, come, send us out your roast beef, likewise your Christmas chine;-With a wassail, etc.

- 6. If you've any maids within your house, as I suppose you've none, They'd not let us stand a wassailing so long on this cold stone;-With a wassail, etc.
 - For we've wassailed all this day long, and nothing could we find, But an owl in an ivy-bush, and her we left behind;-With a wassail, etc.

7.

- 8. We'll cut a toast all round the loaf, and set it by the fire, We'll wassail bees, and apple_trees, unto your heart's desire;-With a wassail, etc.
- Our purses they are empty, our purses they are thin, They lack a little silver to line them well within;-With a wassail, etc.
- 10. Hang out your silver tankard² upon your golden spear, We'll come no more a wassailing, until another year;-With a wassail, etc.

1. Note (1843): Alluding to the custom of repeating certain rhymes to the bees and apple trees.

2. Note (1843): Or 'silken handkerchief', as some sing.

3. Note (1889): For other versions of the tune see Gilbert's <u>Carols</u>, and Chappell's <u>Popular Music of the Olden Time</u>, vol. 2, p. 752.







- The judge he says "Fair Lady, your love's condemned to die." She wrung her hands, and tore her hair, and bitterly
- did cry, Saying "If one of us must die, pray let it
- fall on me, I will give my life to save him, and set his Lordship free!"
- The judge, he says "Fair Lady, we'll pardon him for your sake."

 - She took him by the lily-white hand, a journey for to make, And as they walked together across the pleasant plain,
 - Says he, "Dear honoured Lady, pray tell to me your name!"
 - "Indeed, I am no Lady, these clothes
 - they are not mine, They are my mistress' daughter's,
 - the truth you soon shall find, They are my mistress' daughter's, and that you soon shall know,
 - Which I borrowed to prevent them from proving your overthrow."

- "O, if you are no Lady, ten thousand pounds I'll give, Or you shall be my wedded wife, as long as
 - I do live,

We'll live and love together, and you shall be my bride,

For I've more right to love you, than all the world beside!"

- This fair maid soon consented to be his lawful bride,
 - And then they go unto the church, and there the knot is tied. So now they live in pleasure, for they have gold in

store:

This young Lord and his Lady each other do adore.

1. Note (1889): A version of this ballad is found amongst the Roxburgh Ballads. It is entitled "A most sweet song of an English merchant born at Chichester" sung "to an excellent new tune." The merchant kills a "man of Emden town," a German, and is saved by a young woman who offers to die for him.

8.

9.



7

5.

7.

6.

Rosebuds in June.

No. 4.



A Sweet Country Life.

No. 5.



'Twas down in the meadows, beneath the high mountain, Where she sat a-milking by the side of the fountain, The flocks they did graze in the dew of the morning, Bright Phoebus did shine the hills all adorning. The flocks they did, etc.

5.

6. So now to conclude, and to end my ditty, To all you country lasses, that are so neat and pretty: Oh never do forsake your own country employment, No cities can afford half so sweet an enjoyment. Oh never do, etc.



The Plough Boy.

No. 6.



5.

Now the corn it is a-growing, and seed time it is o'er, Our master he does welcome us and opes the cellar door, With cake and ale we have our fill, because we've done our work so well: There's none here can excel the skill of the brave ploughing boy. Now the corn it is a-growing, the fields look fresh and gay, The cheerful lads come in to mow, whilst damsels make the hay, The ears of corn, they now appear, and peace and plenty crown the year: So we'll be merry, and drink, whilst here, to the brave ploughing boy.



6.

The Privateer.

No. 7.



5.

"The prizes we have taken are from France and from Spain, And my true love at home shall have part of them the same. When the wars they are all over, I will turn unto my dear, And then I'll bid adieu to this bold privateer."





The Fourteenth of July.

No. 8.



Now, my brave boys, one and all, since we are safe ashore, We'll make the lofty ale houses and taverns for to roar: Here's a health to King George, and to all his Royal fleet! We will smother all those Frenchmen, wherever we do meet. So cheer up, etc.

5.



Gipsy Song.

No. 9.



- 5. 'Tis of a young squire that lov-ed her so, Many years to a schoolhouse they together did go; No rest could he find, or by night or by day, In search of his lady he wander'd away.
- 6. He travelled thro' Scotland, thro' France and thro' Spain,
 He ventured his life o'er the watery main,
 He went to an ale-house, for to pass there the night,
 And in that same house was his joy and delight!
- 7. "How came you in Flanders, in Flanders?" says he, "How came you in Flanders? Pray tell unto me." "Oh, as I was a-walking in the meadows so gay, Three gipsies betrayed me, and stole me away."
- 8. "Your uncle's in prison, in prison doth lie, And for thy sweet sake is condem-ned to die!" "Carry me to my uncle, my uncle!" she cried, I'll give you ten thousand, or I'll be your bride!"

 Says he "My dear jewel, we'll order it so, Since love it brings danger, to the church let us go, To the church let us go, love, and be married indeed,

Then home to old England we'll hie with all speed!"

- 10. And when that old England they came for to see, The cart was under the high gallows tree. She down on her knees, and for pardon did crave: "You see, I'm alive, sir, my uncle to save."
- 11. "My father he left me fifteen thousand pounds; Two trustees and my uncle to pay me my bounds,-To pay me my bounds, sir; and all that I have I'll enjoy with my squire so young and so brave!"



The Husbandman.



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Q_b_b_		ЕЬ(D)	Fm(Em)		Fm(Em)	<u></u>			I				
Dop_			•	•		0			- <u>o</u>				
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	Fm(Em)	Bbm(An	n) Eb(1	D)Fm(Em)Bbm(Am)	Fm(Em)	Eb(D)		Fm(Em)		• and our become		
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- But, sir, 'tis a fine thing To ride out with the king, 5. S. Or any other noble man; Then hear the horn to blow, To see the hounds to go:-That's pleasure for the serving man.
 - н. My pleasure's more than that 'Tis to see my oxen fat With a good rick of hay by them stan', (The ploughing and the sowing, (The reaping and the mowing, (Are the pleasures of the husbandman.
- Repeat
- Kind sir, it would be sad If none were to be had 6. S. The table to wait upon: Nor any one that's higher, Could live without the serving man.
- Fine sir, it would be worse If there were none of us To tend to the tilling of the land: н. (There's not Lord, Duke, nor Squire, (Nor any one that's higher, (Could live without the husbandman. Repeat

- Oh, sir, I must confess And grant you your request 7. S. And give you the uppermost han'; Although your labour's painful, Methinks it must be gainful:-I wish I were a husbandman.
- H. & S. Then come, let us all, Both little, big, and small Drink to the King of this lan'; (And let us all together Repeat (Do our best endeavour

(For to maintain the husbandman.



The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington.

No. 11.



 She stepped up to his horse's head, Took hold of his bridle rein;
 And she said "Kind sir, will you let me ride a mile Just to ease my weary, weary pain?"

- 6. He said "Fair maid, where came you from? Oh where were you bred and born?" "In fair Islington, kind sir," said she, "Where I have had many a scorn."
- 7. "Pray did you know the bailiff's daughter dear, That lived in fair Islington?" "Yes, kind sir, I knew her very well, but she hath been dead so long agone."

8. "Then I'll saddle up my milk white steed, And take my arrow and bow; And I'll go down to some foreign country Where no one doth me know!"

9. "Oh no! Kind sir, {she is not dead! {do not do so! For she is by your side! And here she doth stand at your fair horse's head All ready to be your bride!"

10. "Oh farewell to father, farewell to mother! Farewell to friend and foe! For now I'll enjoy my own true love, Who I thought was dead so long ago!"¹

1. Note (1889): This tune, which is quite different both from the traditional one to which the ballad is commonly sung and from the other tune given in Chappell's <u>Popular Music of the Olden</u> <u>Time</u>, bears some likeness to the tune of 'Little Musgrave and the Lady Barnard' given in that work.

The Poacher's Song.



 When I had rang-ed all that night, Right fol lol, etc.
 Until the next morning it was daylight, Fol de rol, etc.
 When I had rang-ed all that night, until the next morning it was daylight, I thought it high time to take my flight, Fol de rol, etc.
 Then I went home, and went to bed.

- Then I went home, and went to bed, Right fol lol, etc. And limping Jack went in my stead, Fol de rol, etc. In Parkmoor fields, oh! There he found A brave fat buck running over the ground, And my two dogs soon pulled him down, Fol de rol, etc.
- I listened a while to hear their note, Right fol lol, etc. Jack drew a quivy, and cut his throat, Fol de rol, etc. How you'd have laughed to see limping Jack

7.

Come hopping along with a buck at his back, And hide it under the miller's haystack, Fol de rol, etc. 8. We sent for a butcher to dress up our game, Right fol lol, etc.
And likewise another to sell the same, Fol de rol, etc.
A very fine haunch we offered for sale, 'Twas to an old woman that sold bad ale,

And, hang her! She brought us all to jail, Fol de rol, etc.

9. Now sessions are over, assizes are near, Right fol lol, etc. Now Jack and I we must appear, Fol de rol, etc. Your bucks and does may range so free, but hares and rabbits they are for me; A poacher's life is the life for me, Fol de rol, etc.

In Lancashire.

No. 13.





No. 14.







1. Note (1889): This is a version, in the Major instead of the Minor, of the tune known as 'The Miller of the Dee', of which, however, an earlier name is, according to Mr. Chappell: 'The budgeon it is a delicate trade.' The Harvest Supper song, sung to the tune in a Major Key, is, or was, known in Kent, Suffolk and Wiltshire, and probably in other Counties, as well as in Sussex and Surrey.

Lord Bateman.





- 5. "I have got houses, I have got lands, And half Northumberland belongs to me. I'll give it all to the fair young lady, That out of prison would set me free."
- 0 then she took him to her father's hall, And gave to him the best of wine, And every health she drank unto him, "I wish Lord Bateman that you were mine.
- 7. Now in seven years I'll make a vow, And seven years I'll keep it strong, If you'll wed with no other woman, I will wed with no other man."
- 8. O then she took him to her father's harbour And gave to him a ship of fame, "Farewell, farewell to you Lord Bateman, I'm afraid I ne'er shall see you again."
- 9. Now seven long years are gone and past, And fourteen days well known to thee, She packed up all her gay clothing, And swore Lord Bateman she would go see.
- 10. But when she came to Lord Bateman's castle, So boldly she rang the bell, "Who's there, who's there?" cried the proud porter, "Who's there? Come tell unto me."
- "O is this Lord Bateman's castle, Or is his Lordship here within?"
 "O yes, O yes," cried the young porter.
 "He's just now taken his new bride in."
- 12. "O tell him to send me a slice of bread, And a bottle of the best wine, And not forgetting the fair young lady, Who did release him when close confined."

- 13. Away, away went this young proud porter, Away, away, and away went he, Until he came to Lord Bateman's chamber, Down on his bended knees fell he.
- "What news, what news, my proud young porter, What news hast thou brought unto me?"
 "There is the fairest of all young creatures That e'er my two eyes did see.
- 15. She has got rings on every finger, And round one of them she has got three, And as much gay clothing round her middle As would buy all Northumberland.
- 16. She bids you send her a slice of bread, And a bottle of the best wine, And not forgetting the fair young lady, Who did release you when close confined."
- 17. Lord Bateman he then in a passion flew, And broke his sword in splinters three, Saying "I will give all my father's riches, That if Sophia has crossed the sea."
- 18. Then up spoke the young bride's mother, Who never was heard to speak so free, "You'll not forget my only daughter, That if Sophia has crossed the sea?"
- 19. "I own I made a bride of your daughter, She's neither the better nor worse for me. She came to me with her horse and saddle, She may go back in her coach and three."
- 20. Lord Bateman prepared another marriage, With both their hearts so full of glee. "I'll range no more in foreign countries, Now since Sophia has crossed the sea."

1. The 1843 and the 1889 versions contain only the first verse. The other verses are taken from a text "printed and sold by J. Catnach" to be found on page 199 of the Cecil Sharp Broadside Collection (2061) in the Vaughan Williams Memorial Library at Cecil Sharp House. The words in the last line of verse 2 have been slightly altered to make them fit the music better.



1889

LUCY BROADWOOD

PART TWO



Each mortal man remembers well How Christ died on the rood, 'Twas for our sins and wicked ways Christ shed his precious blood, Christ shed his precious blood. God bless your house, your children too, Your cattle and your store; The Lord increase you day by day, And give you more and more, And give you more and more.

 Each mortal man remembers well, When Christ was wrapped in clay, He was taken to a sepulchre Where never man did lay, Where never man did lay.

5.

1. Note (1889): Sung by Mummers, called in Sussex 'Tipteerers', after their play of 'St. George, the Turk and the Seven Champions of Christendom.' Words put into shape from two very illiterate versions written down from memory by two of the actors.

7.



The Nobleman and the Thresherman.

No. 18.





"My wife she is willing to join me in the yoke; We live like unto turtle-doves, and ne'er a one provoke.

These times are very bad, and we are very poor, But still we get our living, and we keep cold from the door."

- of your wife;
 - last part of your life: Here's forty acres of good land I'll freely give to
 - For to maintain your wife and self, and your sweet family!"

Note (1889): Probably the original ran more as 1. follows:

- 7. God bless all such good farmers as live in our dear land,
 - I wish of them with all my heart their souls in heav'n may stand;

And may the rich a pattern take from this good nobleman, That they may follow after him as quickly as the can.

7.

A version is in the Roxburgh Ballads, also in Bell's Songs of the Peasantry.

> [Harvest Supper Song.] Bango.

Cheerfully. (Capo 3.) Gm(Em) Eb(C) F(D) D(B) Gm(Em) Eb(C) F(D) Mil-ler's old dog lies 1. The on the mill floor, and Banqo is his ohname. Gm(Em) D(B) Gm(Em) D(B) Gm(Em) F(D) Gm(Em) B(D) Gm(Em) Β,.... Α, and N, G, 0, And Banis QO his name oh. F(D) Gm(Em) F(D) Gm(Em) F(D) Gm(Em) F(D)ъ Siold wal-2. Have you seen mon's let Hanging on the wall. oh? 3. Have you seen the beggar's wallet Hanging on the nail. oh? Gm(Em) F(D) Gm(Em) D(B) Gm(Em) F(D)Gm(Em) F(D) Gm(Em) tle, wal-Budget. botlet. chel. wall,.... sat-Hang- ing on the oh! beef Mutton. bacon. and Dudden. Hanging on the nail,.... oh!

6. "You are an honest fellow, you speak well

And you shall both live happy all the

- thee

God bless all the farmers that take pity on poor men, I wish of them with all my heart their souls in heav'n may stand;

And may those that are left behind, a better pattern take,

No. 19.

That they may follow after as quick as they can.¹

5.

No. 20.



Fm(Em)



'Twas in Stoney Fields that they kill'd me Where the blood thirsty hounds they did follow; They tore my old jacket to pieces,-Good Lord how the huntsman did hollo. And now that poor Reynard is ended, We'll down to the Dragon and dine; We'll dip his fore-pad in a bumper, And we'll drink my Lord's health in good wine.

5.



No. 21.



1. In verses 3 and 4 substitute "Huzza!" for "Who says" in the last line of the Chorus.



The Sweet Rosy Morning. [Hunting Song.]





Bowl! Bowl! [Drinking Song.]

No. 23.



No. 24.



1. Note (1889): In an interesting Lecture on "Sussex Songs and Music" delivered before the British Archaeological Association (Brighton, 1885) Mr. F.E. Sawyer gives the following account of the singing of another version of this song:- "The Chairman stands behind the pail of beer with a tall horn Cup in his hand and fills it from the pail. The man next to him stands up and holding a hat with both hands by the brim, crown upwards, receives the Cup from the Chairman on the crown of the hat, not touching it with either hand. He then lifts the Cup to his lips by raising the hat, and slowly drinks the contents. As soon as he begins to drink the chorus strike up this chant:-

I've bin to Plymouth, and I've bin to Do-over, I've bin ramblin', boys, all de wurld o-over, Over and over, and over, and o-over, Drink up yur liquor and turn yur cup over. Over and over, and over, and o-over, De liquor's drink't up, and de cup is turned o-over.

The man drinking is expected to empty his glass by the end of the fourth line and then to return the hat to the perpendicular, still holding it by the brim, and to toss the cup into the air and, reversing the hat, to catch the cup in it as it falls. If he fails, the chorus say:-

De liquor's drink't up, but de cup ain't turned over.

And the unhappy (?) man has to go through the ceremony again."

He Swore He'd Drink Old England Dry.



1. A note of 1889 tells us that the "He" referred to in the title is Napoleon Bonaparte. We are further informed: "This tune is one of those collected by Miss L.E. Broadwood, who has not been able to obtain the words of the whole song, but only of the chorus, as here given."



The Shepherd Boy.¹

No. 26.



1. Note (1889): There seem to be no words known as belonging to this tune; it was probably a dance tune.





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