Instruction Manual for
The Traditional Ballad Index

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Introduction to the Traditional Ballad Index

Welcome fellow traditional music fan!

If you're reading this, chances are that you are trying to use the Traditional Ballad Index to help you research folk songs. This manual will try to help you understand how to get the most out of the Traditional Ballad Index.

The Traditional Ballad Index is a catalog of information about traditional folk songs, including descriptions, bibliographic data, and historical and geographical background. It is designed to facilitate searching, including complex searches based on multiple criteria. A button-driven interface allows you to quickly switch between modes; you should not need to use the menus in any way.

Before you start, be sure you have the Ballad Index correctly installed on your computer — Windows PC, Macintosh, or iPad. See the Installation Instructions for information on how to install the software on a particular platform and launch the Index on that platform.

The Ballad Index will behave in almost exactly the same way on PC, Macintosh, or iPad, but the appearance of the screens will be slightly different. Most of the screen shots in this document are from the Macintosh version, so don't be too worried if things look a little different.

We have tried to make the Ballad Index as easy to use as possible. If you're the sort of person who likes to know what is going on "inside" the Index, it is a FileMaker database with four parts: the Traditional Ballad Index itself (song background and bibliography), the Supplemental Tradition (a selection of song texts keyed to the Traditional Ballad Index), a runtime version of Steve Roud's Folk Song Index (linked to the Ballad Index by Roud's song numbers), and a bibliography of books used in the Roud Index. In the Ballad Index, the basic unit of a record is the *song;* in the Roud Index, the basic unit is a particular *version* or *collection.*

If that's too technical, think of the Ballad Index as a book with a "page" for each song, giving a description of the song, information about where it has been collected, and so forth. Each "page" of the Roud Index is a description of a particular song version.

Think of the Index as having three "modes": There is the search mode (there are several of these, but the main point is that you're looking for something). There is the list mode, which shows you many songs at once — either to pick one out for more detailed examination or to get a general overview of the songs you have searched out. And there is the detailed mode, which lets you see all, or almost all, the information about a particular song. Buttons allow you to switch between modes.

The next section tells you how to use the Index once you have started it.

Running the Traditional Ballad Index

Logging in to the Index

When you start the Index, you will be shown a login screen, the appearance of which varies from version to version:

If you just want to use the Index, you should log in with the guest account. This will let you search and see all data in the Index; it merely prevents you from *changing* the data. You don't need a password for guest access.

If for some reason you are determined to try to fiddle with the data in the Index, you can log in as "admin" using the password "TdBdx." But, really, we mean it, it's better to log in as a guest; if you log in as admin, you just might damage the database. *We cannot fix bugs on a modified database. Once you start changing it, you are stuck with that version.*

Once you have started the Index, you will see an overview screen, explaining a little about the Index:

The Traditional Ballad Index version 3.2   build 12.27.2013
and The Folk Song Index by Steve Roud version 102 (2013)
The Traditional Ballad Index copyright ©2013 by Robert B. Waltz and David G. Engle.
Steve Roud's Folk Song Index Copyright ©2013 by Steve Roud. All rights reserved.

The Traditional Ballad Index is a database of folk songs of the English-speaking world. This program allows you to search for, display, and print information about these songs.

The Ballad Index is primarily a bibliography, consisting of a list of references containing copies of songs. But it also contains some information about the songs — a brief description of the plot, information about the author, historical background information (we believe that, overall, this is the best historical reference in existence for English-language folksongs), and other material.

Some of the more important "fields" of the Ballad Index database include the following:
Ballad Title: The standard title we use for the ballad. This is the official designation of the song.
Description: A brief description of the "plot" of the song.
Author (if known to us; most songs in the Index are listed as having an "unknown" author)
Earliest date: The earliest date at which we could guarantee that the ballad was in circulation
Keywords: A list of code words designed to facilitate searching.
Historical References: This lists the dates on which events in the song took place.
Found In: Areas where the song has been collected, broken down by region.
References: The list of books containing the song.
Recordings: A list of recordings containing the song.
Cross References: Songs which bear some limited relationship to the song.
Same Tune: A list of songs, parodies, broadsides which use the same melody as current song.
Alternate Titles: Other titles used for the song , should these not be found in the References.
Notes: Anything not covered under the previous categories.
Roud Number: The number assigned to this song in Steve Roud's folk song index.
For more information, see the fuller descriptions in the HTML documentation or the Ballad Index installation manual..

Click on one of the buttons for more help: | Ballad Index Bibliography | Ballad Index Discography | About | Keyword List | | Search Tips

Find by Field | Help | Quit | Rescue Me! | | Go to Index

At the bottom is a row of buttons. Four of these use purple text — Find by Field, Quit, Help, and Rescue Me! These are the "Standard Buttons," which should be on every screen you encounter in the Ballad Index, laid out in either a row or a rectangular array. (The Roud Index is a little different; we'll get to that.)

The Standard Buttons appear on almost every page of the Index. "Find by Field" lets you search the Ballad Index (see the next section). "Quit" gets you out of the Index (exception: on the iPad, "Quit" will close the Index but leave you still in FileMaker Go). "Help" Gets you to the "Help" screen. And "Rescue Me!" will take you to the main Ballad Index display page (more on this below also).

Finding Things in the Index

On the main page, you also see an "About" button (for the terms and conditions of using the Index), some other informational buttons, "Search Tips" (help with searching), and "Go to Index." The latter button will take you to the first song in the Index (which happens to be "Brave Wolfe") and give you a lot more choices for searching. That screen looks like this:

Suppose you want to find a song. Let's say "Where the Gadie Rins." Click the "Find by Field" button. This will take you to the "Find by Field" page:

Find by Field

To search, type the (first letters of) words into the appropriate field(s). Press ENTER when done.

Ballad Name

Author   Earliest Date

Description

Keywords   [Keyword List]

Historical References

Found In

References

Searches on fields with **BLUE BACKGROUNDS** are fastest

[Abort Find]

Recordings

[Quick Find]

Alternate Titles

[Find by Field]

SameTune

[Quit] [Help]

[Rescue Me!]

Notes

[(Slow!) Find Anywhere]

[Search]

Reference #   Roud #

Click in the blue area labelled "Ballad Name" and type "Gadie Rins" — (if you're on an iPad or other machine that makes spelling suggestions, be sure *not* to let the iPad change that to "Gadie Runs" or "Gradient Runs" or whatever it suggests). This will find at least three records. A list will appear showing these records:

The list is alphabetical (you can use the "Sort by Roud #" and "Sort by Popularity" buttons to bring all versions of the same Roud number together, or to look at which of these songs are most and least popular). Note that the song titles appear in two different formats. The first song, "I Wish I Were Where the Gadie Rins," is in *Magenta Italic.* That means that it is a cross-reference. It even tells you what it is a cross-reference *to:* in this case, *Where the Gadie Rins (I)* and *(II).*

The other two entries, "**Where the Gadie Rins (I)**" and "**Where the Gadie Rins (II)**," are actual songs with entries in the Ballad Index. You know this because the names are in **bold red type**. Also, the list tells you how many bibliographic references we have for each song — three for "Where the Gadie Rins (I)," just one for "Where the Gadie Rins (II)."

Suppose you want to see a song in more detail. To do so, you select it by clicking or tapping on it. The black bar at the left edge tells you that you have it selected (in this case, the selected song is "Where the Gadie Rins (I)").

Having selected the song, click the "Show Details" button to "zoom in":

Where the Gadie Rins (I)

NAME: Where the Gadie Rins (I)
DESCRIPTION: The singer wishes she were "Where the Gadie rins." She recalls her (ane/twa) richt love(s). "The ane he
was killed at the Lowrin fair, and t'ither wis drowned in Dee." She has twice been a bride but never a wife. She recalls
her mourning
AUTHOR: unknown
EARLIEST DATE: 1908 (Greig)
KEYWORDS: love marriage death wife mourning
FOUND IN: Britain(Scotland(Aber))
REFERENCES (4 citations):
Greig #10, pp. 1-2, "Where Gadie Rins" (3 texts plus 2 fragments)
GreigDuncan6 1223, "Gin I Were Where the Gadie Rins" (6 texts, 1 tune)
Ord, pp. 347-348, "Oh! Gin I Were Where Gaudie Rins" (1 text, 1 tune)
ADDITIONAL: Kenneth Norman MacDonald, "The Gesto Collection of Highland Music," 1895 (reprinted 1997 by Llanerch
Publishers), p. 125, "The Back of Bennichie" (1 tune, presumably this since it is footnoted as "Where Gaudie runs")
ST Ord347 (Full)
Roud #(5404)
CROSS-REFERENCES:
cf. "Where the Gadie Rins" (II), etc. (tune, chorus)
ALTERNATE TITLES:
Where the Gaudie Rins
NOTES: The melody "Where (the) Gadie Rins" is said to be a common pipe tune in Scotland. (MacColl and Seeger date it
to 1815; Ord suspects the eighteenth century.) Like some other pipe tunes (e.g. "The Flowers of the Forest), it seems to
have picked up various texts.
One may suspect that, like some fiddle tunes, it had a mnemonic verse or two. All the texts seem to have a lyric similar to:
Oh, gin I were whaur the Gadie rins,
The Gadie rins, the Gadie rins,
Oh, gin I were whaur the Gadie rins
At the back o Bennachie
or
But there's meal and there's ale whaur the Gadie rins,
The Gadie rins, the Gadie rins,
But there's meal and there's ale whaur the Gadie rins
At the back o Bennachie.
Ord calls the air "one of the best-known songs in the North of Scotland," but says that most people know only fragments of
verses. This text gets pride of place as the only one I've heard recorded.
The "Lowrin fair" or "Lowren'-fair" is described by Kinloch as "a market held at Lawrence-kirk, in Mearnshire."
This has one of the saddest themes I can think of for a woman prior to the twentieth century, when it was hard to
accomplish anything when unmarried:
Noo it's twice I hae been a bride,
Hae been a bride, hae been a bride,
Noo it's twice I hae been a bride,
But a wife I'll never be.
I cannot help but note the similarity of this to a couplet composed by Margaret of Austria to lament her fate:
Ci gist Margot la gentille demoiselle
Mariee deux fois,et si mourut pucelle.
("Here lies Margot, the willing bride, Twice married, but a virgin when she died." See Garrett Mattingly, Catherine of
Aragon , 1941 [I use the 1990 Book-of-the-Month club edition], p. 17). - RBW
Of the five Greig #10 texts he considers only a fragment and one long text known to the traditional singer, "perhaps
assigned to about the middle of the eighteenth century ... may be earlier." The others are literary texts. An attribution of
one to Dr Arthur Johnston in the earlier part of the seventeenth century "must surely be a mistake." Another "was
written by Dr John Park about 1826...." "John Imlah, a song-writer of considerable repute who was born in Aberdeen in
1799 and died in 1846 ... wrote two versions, " the second of which Greig reprints. As for the origin of the fragment --
the usual first verse -- "our theory is this. Some native of the Garioch serving in some of the continental wars -- say
under Marlborough, had heard the regimental march, and ever thinking of his far-off home, had shaped its phrases into
-- Oh gin I were where Gadie rins... At the back of Benachie."

Quick Find

Find by Field

Find Anywhere (slow)

Search Songs

Print

Copy

This song has
associated text(s)

Show Song Text

Show Master Entry

Show Song List

Show Roud List

Find by Field

Quit   Help

Rescue Me!

Ballad Index
Bibliography

Observe that some entries are longer than one screen. You'll know you're at the end if you see a "File Number" item, as in this screen for "Flodden Field":

Flodden Field [Child 168]

NAME: Flodden Field [Child 168]
DESCRIPTION: King James vows to fight his way to London. Queen Margaret tries to prevent him, and Lord Thomas Howard supports her. James vows to punish them when he returns -- but he never returns; the English slay him and twelve thousand men at Flodden
AUTHOR: unknown
EARLIEST DATE: c. 1597 (see NOTES)
KEYWORDS: war royalty family promise death
FOUND IN: Britain
HISTORICAL REFERENCES:
Sep 9, 1513 - Battle of Flodden. James IV and the pride of Scotland's chivalry die in battle with the Earl of Surrey's English army
REFERENCES (2 citations):
Child 168, "Flodden Field" (1 text plus long appendix)
ADDITIONAL: Michael Brander, Scottish and Border Battles and Ballads , 1975 (page references to the 1993 Barnes & Noble edition), pp. 67-68, "Flodden Field" (1 text)
Roud #2862
CROSS-REFERENCES:
cf. "The Flowers o' the Forest" (subject)
NOTES: Child's only text of this is from Deloney's Pleasant History of John Winchcomb . E. K. Chambers, English Literature at the Close of the Middle Ages , Oxford, 1945, 1947, observes that Thomas Deloney (1543?-1600?) may well have printed the text with some "improvements." It would be very interesting to know what was Deloney's source -- it might well have been nearly contemporary with the actual battle of Flodden.
King James IV was unusually long-lived for a Stewart king; he lived all the way to forty (1473-1513). But it wasn't for lack of trying; he twice went to war with England. The first attempt, in support of Perkin Warbeck, was in 1502, and accomplished nothing.
To cement the post-1502 peace, James IV married Margaret Tudor, the elder daughter of England's King Henry VII. (This was the marriage that eventually brought the Stewarts to the throne of England.) But that didn't prevent his warmongering. In 1513, the new English king Henry VIII was away in a sort of a mock campaign against France. James decided to go to war.
Unfortunately for James, the defense of the border was in the hands of Thomas Howard, then Earl of Surrey (1443-1524). Surrey was the son of John Howard, Richard III's Duke of Norfolk, and had fought for Richard III at Bosworth. But with Richard dead, Howard was given a partial pardon (being given the Surrey earldom though not the Norfolk dukedom). This may have been because, with Richard and the elder Howard dead, Surrey was the best soldier in England.
Surrey wanted to go to France with Henry (according to Garrett Mattingly, Catherine of Aragon , 1941 (I use the 1990 Book-of-the-Month club edition), p. 155, he was "choking with rage and grief" at not being allowed to join the invasion). But he ended up getting his chance to fight.... It was Surrey who led the army which intercepted the invading Scots.
The English and Scottish forces are believed to have been about equal in size, but Surrey outmaneuvered the Scots and inflicted a crushing defeat, killing James, the cream of his army, and about a third of his troops -- a defeat which came to be commemorated in the popular lament "The Flowers o' the forest.". Surrey lost perhaps 5%-10% of his own men.
Scotland -- as always when a new monarch came to the throne -- was plunged into chaos. The border was safe for many years. Surrey received the Norfolk dukedon, which has remained in the Howard family ever since. - RBW
Last updated in version 3.0
File: C168 < The File Number indicates the end of the entry

Quick Find

Find by Field

Find Anywhere (slow)

Search Songs

Print

Copy

Show Song Text

Show Master Entry

Show Song List

Show Roud List

Find by Field

Quit   Help

Rescue Me!

Ballad Index Bibliography

If an entry is too long to fit on a screen, tap or click in the text of the entry. A scrollbar will appear on the right to let you scroll through the entry. To learn about the various fields found in the song entries, see the section Information Found in the Ballad Index.

Let's talk about all the commands on the Find page. If you are just starting up, you can click either the "Go to Index" or the "Rescue Me" button to get to the main search page (only part of which is shown here):

The left-hand side of the page shows the information on "Brave Wolfe." On the right are the buttons you can use to find songs. You'll note that there are three "Find" commands, "Quick Find," "Find by Field" and "Find Anywhere." (The "Search Songs" button is something else, which we'll talk about when we get to the Supplemental Tradition.)

 "Quick Find" is the fastest because it lets you search only three parts of the Index — the song title, the description, and the keywords. These are all what are called "Indexed Fields," which means that they can be searched very quickly. "Find by Field" is also fairly fast; it's just a little harder to know where to search. "Find Anywhere" is much, *much* slower — it takes several seconds on a Mac or PC (more, if the computer is slow), and a minute or more on an iPad. The only advantage of "Find Anywhere" is that it searches *everything*. Unfortunately, because the Ballad Index is big, searching everything takes a long time. But let's try it so that you can see how it works. If you press the "Find Anywhere" button, you get the "Find Anywhere" screen:

The "Find Anywhere" Command

Search All Text

Enter words to look for. You may use partial words, e.g. "jailh" for "jailhouse."

Type words here:

[Find by Field]

[Quit] [Help]

NOTE: All-text searches can be very slow!

[Search] [Cancel]

[Rescue Me!]

Let's say you want to look up songs about President James A. Garfield. You could type in "Garfield," then press return, or tap the "Search" button, or press "Go" on the iPad keyboard. Any of those will start the search. Then you wait, and wait, and wait, while the Index searches for all songs with the word "Garfield" somewhere in the text. It should find nine or more records:

Babies on Our Block	2 ref(s)	Roud 9572	Dean091
Charles Guiteau [Laws E11]	24 ref(s)	Roud 444	LE11
Garfield	1 ref(s)	Roud 9138	Rose081
Humphrey Marshall	1 ref(s)		ThBa055
James A. Garfield (version of **Charles Guiteau [Laws E11]***)*			LE11
Lincoln and Liberty	8 ref(s)	Roud 6602	San167
Mister Garfield	3 ref(s)	Roud 9138	RcMrGar
Murder of James A. Garfield, The (version of **Charles Guiteau [Laws E11]***)*			LE11
Presidents, The (The Presidents in Rhyme)	2 ref(s)	Roud 7542	R877

To look at a song, tap it then tap the **Show Details** button >

[Show Details] [Sort by Name] [Sort by Roud #] [Sort by Popularity] [Quick Find] [Find by Field] [Quit] [Help] [Rescue Me!]

As we saw above, there are two sorts of entries here: Main entries, in **bold red** type, and cross-references, in *magenta italic*.

If you click on one of the main entries, such as "**Babies on our Block**" or "**Charles Guiteau**," and then "Show Details," you'll get a detail screen. But if you select the fifth entry, "*James A. Garfield*," you'll find something different, because it isn't really a song. It says itself that it's a cross-reference:

Murder of James A. Garfield, The

CROSS-REFERENCE:
Murder of James A. Garfield, The: see Charles Guiteau [Laws E11] (File: LE11)

Use the
"Show Master Entry"
button to see the main
song this entry
cross-references

Quick Find

Find by Field

Find Anywhere (slow)

Search Songs

Print

Copy

Show Song Text

Show Master Entry

Show Song List

Show Roud List

Find by Field

Quit   Help

Rescue Me!

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Ordinarily, of course, you won't care much about cross-references. But this can be useful if you find *only* the cross-references and not the main entry. This lets you get around that problem.

The "Find by Field" Command

The "Find Anywhere" command found us what we wanted. But you don't want to use the "Find Anywhere" command if at all possible. It's just too slow! If you want to find a song quickly, you want to use the "Find by Field" command. This will let you search for a song by title, or by our special list of keywords, or even by the books which contain it. If you tap the "Find by Field" button (which should show up almost anywhere), you'll see this screen:

Find by Field

To search, type the (first letters of) words into the appropriate field(s). Press ENTER when done.

Ballad Name

Author

Earliest Date

Description

Keywords

Keyword List

Historical References

Found In

References

Searches on fields with **BLUE BACKGROUNDS** are fastest

Abort Find

Quick Find

Find by Field

Recordings

Alternate Titles

SameTune

Quit   Help

Rescue Me!

Notes

(Slow!) Find Anywhere

Search

Reference #   Roud #

This form lets you search on any field in the Ballad Index. For example, if you wanted to find all the recordings of old-time singers Grayson & Whitter, you could tap on the recording field and type "Grayson Whitter" (the search function searches word by word, unless you put the text in quotes to say "use this whole phrase"). Or you could type "Grays Whitt," because the search function looks at the *beginnings* of words (so "Grays Whitt" works, but "ayson hitter" won't get you anything).

If you're looking for a particular song, though, the place to start is the "Ballad Name" field. Select/tap that box (if it isn't already active) and type in a name to search. Say you want to find "The Golden Vanity." So you would tap on the Ballad Name field and type "Gold Vani" (or whatever), then hit "Go" or the "Enter" key or click the "Search" button. Up will pop "The Golden Vanity" (plus the cross-reference entry "The Golden Vanitee"):

Golden Vanity, The [Child 286]

NAME: Golden Vanity, The [Child 286]
DESCRIPTION: A ship is threatened by a foreign galley. The ship's cabin boy, promised gold and the captain's daughter as wife, sinks the galley. He comes back to his ship; the captain will not take him from the water. (The ending is variable)
AUTHOR: unknown
EARLIEST DATE: c. 1685 (broadside)
KEYWORDS: sea battle death promise lie abandonment
FOUND IN: Britain(England(All),Scotland(Aber,Bord)) Ireland US(All) Canada(Mar,Newf,Ont)
HISTORICAL REFERENCES:
c. 1552-1618 - Life of Sir Walter Raleigh (one of whose ships was named "The Sweet Trinity")
REFERENCES (75 citations):
Child 286, "The Sweet Trinity (The Golden Vanity)" (3 texts, 2 tunes) {Bronson's #52, #55}
Bronson 286, "The Sweet Trinity (The Golden Vanity)" (111 versions+1 in addenda)
Greig #116, p. 1, "The Lowlands O"; Greig #119, p. 2, "The Lowlands Low" (2 texts)
GreigDuncan1 37, "The Golden Vanity" (5 texts, 4 tunes) {D=Bronson's #13}
Ord, pp. 450-451, "The Lowlands Low" (1 text)
Broadwood/Maitland, pp. 182-183, "The Golden Vanity" (1 text, 1 tune)
Williams-Thames, pp. 199-200, "The Golden Vanitee" (1 text) (also Wiltshire-WSRO Wt 444)
Reeves-Circle 51, "The Golden Vanity" (1 text)
OShaughnessy-Lincolnshire 7, "The Golden Vanity" (1 text, 1 tune)
BarryEckstormSmyth pp. 339-347, "The Golden Vanity" (4 texts plus 2 fragments, 2 tunes) {Bronson's #108, #66}
Flanders-Ancient4, pp. ,188-263 "The Sweet Trinity or the Golden Vanity" (39 texts plus 11 fragments, 18 tunes) {E=Bronson's #71, HH=#64}
Ford-Vagabond, pp. 103-106, "The Goulden Vanitee" (1 text, 1 tune) {Bronson's #53}
Belden, pp. 97-100, "The Golden Vanity" (3 texts)
Randolph 38, "The Lowlands Low" (4 texts plus a fragment, 3 tunes) {A=Bronson's #69, D=#48, E=#51}
Randolph/Cohen, pp. 56-59, "The Lowlands Low" (1 text, 1 tune -- Randolph's 38A) {Bronson's #69}
Davis-Ballads 47, "The Sweet Trinity (The Golden Vanity)" (4 texts plus 2 fragments, 1 tune entitled "The Turkish-Rogherlee and the Yellow Golden Tree, or Lowlands Low") {Bronson's #109}
Davis-More 43, pp. 339-343, "The Sweet Trinity (The Golden Vanity)" (1 text, 1 tune)
BrownII 47, "The Sweet Trinity (The Golden Vanity)" (3 texts plus mention of 2 more)
BrownSchinhanIV 47, "The Sweet Trinity (The Golden Vanity)" (6 excerpts, 6 tunes)
Chappell-FSRA 21, "The Green Willow Tree" (2 texts, 1 tune) {Bronson's #50}
Hudson 25, pp. 125-127, "The Sweet Trinity (The Golden Vanity)" (1 text)
Boswell/Wolfe 20, pp. 37-39, "There Was a Ship Sailing" (1 text, 1 tune)
Scarborough-SongCatcher, pp. 184-189, "The Sweet Trinity; The Golden Vanity" (2 texts; the first, with no title, is from Randolph; the second has local title "The Golden Willow Tree"; 1 tune on pp. 406-407) {Bronson's #107}
Shellans, pp. 62-63, "The Lonesome Sea Ballad" (1 text, 1 tune)
Rosenbaum, p. 10, "The Little Shipi" (1 text, 1 tune)
Brewster 25, "The Sweet Trinity (The Golden Vanity)" (3 texts, 1 tune) {Bronson's #68}
Gardner/Chickering 82, "The Lowlands Low" (1 text, 1 tune) {Bronson's #110, related to "The Arkansas Traveller"}
Flanders/Brown, pp. 230-231, "The Green Willow Trees" (1 text)
Linscott, pp. 136-137, "The Gallant Victory or Lowlands Low" (1 short text, with no hint of the Captain's refusal to save the boy; he is hauled aboard and dies, 1 tune)
Creighton/Senior, pp. 101-106, "The Sweet Trinity, or The Golden Vanity" (3 texts plus 2 fragments, 4 tunes) {Bronson's #44, #17, #19, #18}
Creighton-NovaScotia 10, "Sweet Trinity; or The Golden Vanity" (1 text, called "Golden Vallady" by the singer, 1 tune) {Bronson's #21}
Creighton-SNewBrunswick 6, "The Golden Vanity" (2 texts, 2 tunes)
Greenleaf/Mansfield 19, "The Golden Vanitie" (2 fragments)
Colcord, pp. 154-156, "The Golden Vanity" (1 text, 1 tune) {Bronson's #45}
Harlow, pp. 35-36, "Golden Vanitee" (1 text, 1 tune)
Hugill, pp. 62-64, "Lowlands Low" (3 texts, 3 tunes) [AbEd, pp. 58-60)

Quick Find

Find by Field

Find Anywhere (slow)

Search Songs

Print

Copy

This song has
associated text(s)

Show Song Text

Show Master Entry

Show Song List

Show Roud List

Find by Field

Quit   Help

Rescue Me!

Ballad Index
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Searching by title is the best thing to do if you know the exact name of your song and it's a unique name. But what if the name is "The *Titanic*"? There are more than a dozen *Titanic* songs in the Index. Or what if all you remember is that the song's name includes the word "Sailor"? There are almost two hundred titles in the Index which include the word "sailor."

For this, you want to use a more elaborate find. Let's say you want a song about a sailor whose girlfriend goes into disguise to follow him to battle where she dies. For this, you can use what is called a "complex search," using multiple criteria. For instance, the search below will find all songs which has "sailor" in the title and which use the keywords "love" and "death":

Find by Field

To search, type the (first letters of) words into the appropriate field(s). Press ENTER when done.

Ballad Name: sailor

Author: 🔍

Earliest Date: 🔍

Description: 🔍

Keywords love death

[Keyword List]

Historical References: 🔍

Found In: 🔍

References: 🔍

Searches on fields with **BLUE BACKGROUNDS** are fastest

Recordings: 🔍

[Abort Find]

[Quick Find]

Alternate Titles: 🔍

[Find by Field]

SameTune: 🔍

[Quit] [Help]

Notes: 🔍

[Rescue Me!]

[(Slow!) Find Anywhere]

[Search]

Reference #: 🔍

Roud #: 🔍

Performing this search reduces your list to just four, which you can more easily search through: "The Sailor Boy (I)," "The Young Sailor Bold (I)," "Polly on the Shore (The Valiant Sailor)," and "Female Rambling Sailor." You can read the descriptions to see which one you want.

If you don't know the keywords, just use "Find by Field" and click the "Keyword List" button to see the list:

KEYWORD LIST

| Quick Find | Find by Field | Quit | Help | Rescue Me! | | About | Go to Index |

Conditions
age captivity cowardice disability disease greed grief hardheartedness hate homesickness jealousy loneliness madness poverty pride shrewishness vanity virtue
Love, Sex, and Marriage
adultery courting dowry elopement homosexuality incest infidelity love marriage rape ring seduction sex virginity wedding
Talk
accusation bargaining bequest bragging curse lie promise questions request rejection riddle wager warning
Strife
army battle Civilwar contest desertion feud fight marines mutiny navy rebellion recruiting strike violence war
Travelling
emigration exile exploration farewell home parting rambling return reunion separation shanghaiing train travel
Crime and Punishment
abandonment abduction abuse betrayal crime deportation execution homicide law manhunt poaching prison punishment revenge robbery sabotage sin theft transportation trial
Deliverance
escape freedom help mercy pardon reprieve resurrection rescue
Appearances
beauty clothes colors cross-dressing disguise hiding hair shape-changing trick
Birth and Death
burial childbirth corpse death drowning dying funeral lastwill mourning pregnancy suicide
Work and Play
canal commerce factory farming fishing flying gambling gardening game gift gold harvest hunting labor-movement lumbering mining money racing railroading river sea ship shore sports tasks technology unemployment weaving work
Magic
dream Easter healing herbs magic medicine poison prophecy ritual
Good Times
cards dancing drink drugs fiddle flowers food harp music party wine
Bad Times
begging cannibalism crash disaster discrimination dustbowl fire flood hardtimes injury ordeal slavery starvation storm wreck
Placenames
Africa America Australia Canada Caribbean China England France Germany Hawaii Hell India Ireland Mexico New Zealand Quebec Russia Scotland Spain Vietnam
Song Types
bawdy Bible borderballad brokentoken carol chaingang Christmas cumulative derivative dialog feminist floatingverses foc's'le foreignlanguage gallows-confessions humorous lament lullaby lyric memorial moniker nightvisit nonballad nonsense paradox parody patriotic playparty political recitation religious scatological shanty supernatural talltale wassail wordplay worksong
Cast of Characters
Animals -- animal bird bug chickens dog horse monster selkie sheep whale wren
Family and Lovers -- baby bachelor bastard brother children family father friend husband lover mistress mother oldmaid orphan rake sister stepmother twins whore wife youth
Employed -- apprentice boss clergy cook cowboy doctor judge knight landlord lawyer logger miller minstrel nobility pilot police royalty sailor scab servant shepherd slave soldier tinker whaler worker
Legal -- outlaw pirate pressgang prisoner thief
Supernatural -- Devil ghost gods Jesus mermaid/man witch
Ethnic and National -- Black(s) Eskimo foreigner Gypsy Indians(Am.) IRA IWW Jacobites Jew Napoleon Robinhood
Wanderers or Travellers -- hobo migrant pioneer settler
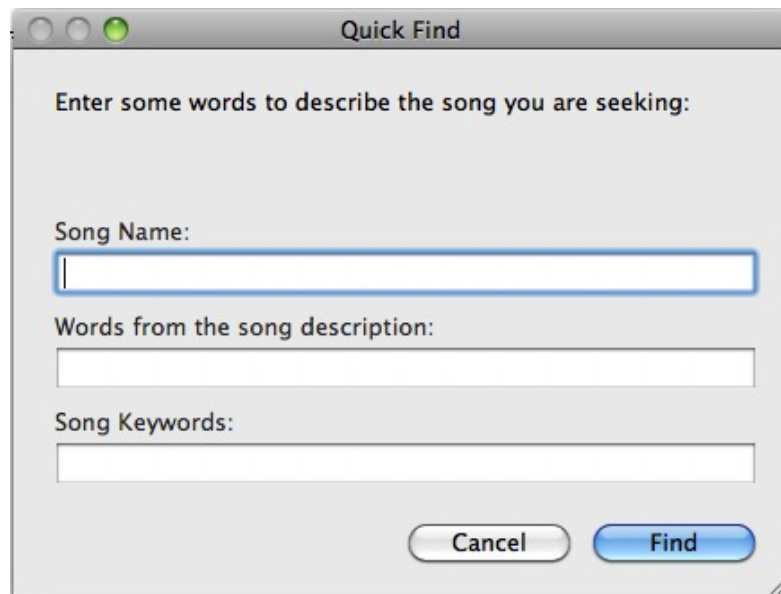
You can use these keywords to construct quite complex searches.

You'll notice that some of the fields in the "Find by Field" search form are shown in `cyan`. These are what are called "indexed fields." This means that they are particularly suited for searches. A search for something in one of these fields will be almost instantaneous.

Indexed fields are so useful, in fact, that we constructed the "Quick Find" form to use them more efficiently.

Quick Find

If you click the "Quick Find" button, you will see a search form with just three fields, all indexed:

This form looks somewhat different on the different platforms, but the point is to allow you to enter data in one, two, or all three of the most important indexed fields. It's not very different from "Find by Field," but it's a little faster if you don't want to go hunting through all the fields.

And that's it! That's how you search for songs in the Ballad Index. Again, to learn about the various fields found in the song entries, see the section Information Found in the Ballad Index.

Of course, just because you've found your song doesn't mean that you can't learn more about it. The Ballad Index also gives you access to the information compiled in Steve Roud's Folk Song Index....

The Roud Folk Song Index

The Traditional Ballad Index, as we said above, is an index of songs. It includes bibliographic information, but it is primarily a description of song families — where and when they are found, often with historical and literary background

This isn't the only way to look at songs. Another "viewpoint" is to look at all the individual collections of songs. For this, Steve Roud's *Folk Song Index* is invaluable.

Look again at the main Ballad Index page. Among all the buttons shown on the right-hand side is one labelled "Show Roud List."

Using the "Show Roud List" button will display all the versions of this song found in the attached version of Steve Roud's Folk Song Index. For "Brave Wolfe," that's quite a list — there are at least fifty of them! So if you click the "Show Roud List" button, a new window will appear (or come to the front) which looks something like this:

	Quick Search Roud Index	Find by Field	Find Anywhere (slow!)	Sort by Name	Sort by Roud #	Find this Roud #	Show Song Details	Quit About

Name:	**BALLAD OF MONTCALM AND WOLFE, THE**	Warner, Traditional American Folk Songs (1980) pp.87	X6132	Roud # 961
1st Line:	*Bad news has come to town, bad news is carried*			Laws A1
From:	Galusha, John	USA : New York : Minerva		Text / Music
Name:	**BALLAD OF MONTCALM AND WOLFE, THE**	Folktrax 921-90 ('Yankee John Galusha')		Roud # 961
1st Line:	*Bad news has come to town, bad news is carried*			Laws A1
From:	Galusha, John	USA : New York : Minerva		Audio
Name:	**BOLD WOLFE**	Peacock, Songs of the Newfoundland Outports 3 (1965)	X5472	Roud # 961
1st Line:	*Come all you young men all, let nothing fright you*			Laws A1
From:	Bennett, Freeman	Canada : Newfoundland : St. Paul's		Text / Music
Name:	**BOLD WOLFE**	Fowke, Penguin Book of Canadian Folk Songs (1973)	X5452	Roud # 961
1st Line:	*Come all ye young men all*			Laws A1
From:		Canada : Newfoundland		Text / Music
Name:	**BOLD WOLFE**	Greenleaf & Mansfield, Ballads & Sea Songs of	X5981	Roud # 961
1st Line:	*Come all ye young men all*			Laws A1
From:	Payne / Daniel Endacott<William	Canada : Newfoundland : Sally's Cove		Text / Music
Name:	**BRAVE WOLFE**	Thompson, Pioneer Songster (1958) pp.98-101	X6171	Roud # 961
1st Line:	*Cheer up my young men all*			Laws A1
From:		USA : New York		Text only
Name:	**BRAVE WOLFE**	Gardner & Chickering, Ballads & Songs of Southern	X6622	Roud # 961
1st Line:				Laws A1
From:		USA : Michigan		Reference only
Name:	**BRAVE WOLFE**	Combs, Folk-Songs of the Southern United States	X6776	Roud # 961
1st Line:	*Cheer up, my young men all*			Laws A1
From:		USA : West Virginia : Bear Fork		Text only
Name:	**BRAVE WOLFE**	Leach, The Ballad Book pp.716-719 (version a)	X4920	Roud # 961
1st Line:	*Cheer up, ye young men all, let nothing fright you*			Laws A1

This display shows the fundamental difference between the Roud Index and the Ballad Index: there is *one* entry for "Brave Wolfe" in the Ballad Index. There are fifty-odd entries for item #961 in the Roud Index, and it has no collective name.

The differences bring advantages and disadvantages. In the Ballad Index, you can tell at once when the song first appeared (Earliest Date: 1759), where is is found (most of the eastern U. S. and Canada, plus southern England), and you can read the extensive historical notes on the song — fuller than in any published folk song collection. But all you can know about the entry in Peacock, for instance, is that it's called "Bold Wolfe," that it's on pp. 986-987, and that it is a single text with a tune. This is the meaning of the Ballad Index entry "Peacock, pp. 986-987, "Bold Wolfe" (1 text, 1 tune)."

Even the above summary view of the Roud Index tells you something more. Look down to the third item in the list above. It's "Bold Wolfe," from Peacock. This display gives you the first line, the person who performed it, and the place where it was collected. But in fact the Roud Index tells you more. If you select the Peacock item (by clicking or tapping on it), then hitting the "Show Song Details" button, you will see this:

TITLE1	**BOLD WOLFE**
TITLE2	
TUNE	
FIRST	**Come all you young men all, let nothing fright you**
TYPE	Book
SOURCE	**Peacock, Songs of the Newfoundland Outports 3 (1965) pp.986-987**
PREV	PEA 80 No.693
PERF	**Bennett, Freeman**
PLACE	**Canada : Newfoundland : St. Paul's**
DATE	1958 (Jul)
COLL	**Peacock, Kenneth**
CONTENT	Text / Music
DATEADD	941104
ROUD	**961**
OTHER	**Laws A1**
SUBJECTS	
BS PRINT	
BS LOC	
NOTES1	
NOTES2	
ROUDID	**S138781**
BIBLIOGRAPHY REF(S)	X5472

Show Ballad Index Entry

Find this Roud #

Fields with cyan background search the fastest.

Peacock, Kenneth, *Songs of the Newfoundland Outports* (Ottowa: Nat. Museum of Canada, 1965; 3vols)

SCANNED

Quick Search Roud Index

Find By Field

Find Anywhere **(slow!)**

Show Song List

Cancel Find

First Record

Previous Record

Next Record

Last Record

Quit

About

This gives you all the information you've already seen: The local title, the first line, the person and place where the version was collected. It also gives you the date of the collection, more information on the publication, and the collector.
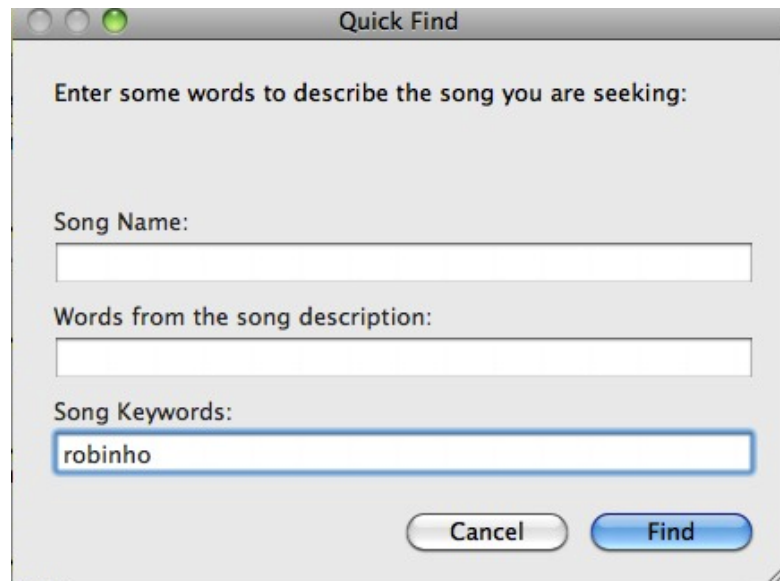
This simple example will show the differences between the Roud and Ballad Indices. You search the Ballad Index primarily for information about songs; the Roud Index gives much fuller information about versions.

For more details on the fields shown here, see the section called Information Found in Steve Roud's Folk Song Index

Using the Roud Index with the Ballad Index

We've already shown how to get from the Ballad Index to the Roud Index. But you don't have to search that way. For any particular song, you can start in either place. Which one you start with may depend on what you remember. For example, suppose that you remember that there is a Robin Hood ballad beginning with something about "shaws" in summer.

The first thing you might try is looking for the keyword "Robinhood" in the Ballad Index. So you go to Quick Find and try it:
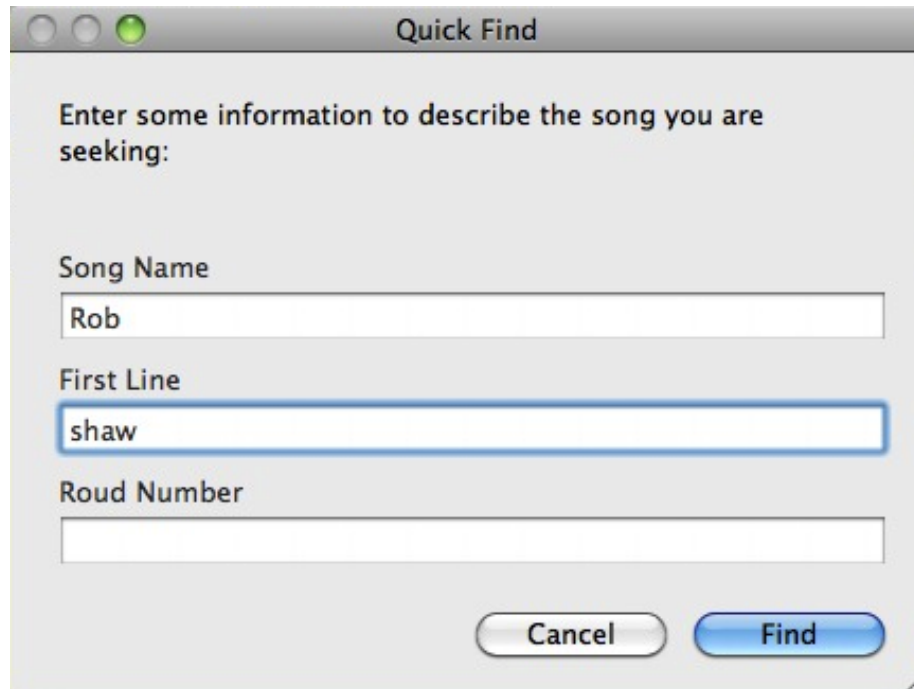
Problem is, you'll find that there is an overabundance of Robin Hood ballads out there (and most of them, it turns out, not worth the cheap paper they were printed on):

Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood, The [Child 132]	19 ref(s) Roud 333	C132
Gest of Robyn Hode, A [Child 117] --- Part 01	9 ref(s) Roud 70	C117
Hal-an-Tow	5 ref(s) Roud 1520	K092
Jolly Pinder of Wakefield, The [Child 124]	10 ref(s) Roud 3981	C124
King's Disguise, and Friendship with Robin Hood, The [Child 151]	2 ref(s) Roud 3993	C151
Little John a Begging [Child 142]	6 ref(s) Roud 3988	C142
Noble Fisherman, The, or, Robin Hood's Preferment [Child 148]	7 ref(s) Roud 3958	C148
Robin Hood and Allen a Dale [Child 138]	14 ref(s) Roud 3298	C138
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne [Child 118]	11 ref(s) Roud 3977	C118
Robin Hood and Little John [Child 125]	15 ref(s) Roud 1322	C125
Robin Hood and Maid Marian [Child 150]	6 ref(s) Roud 3992	C150
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine [Child 145]	6 ref(s) Roud 72	C145
Robin Hood and the Beggar (I) [Child 133]	4 ref(s) Roud 3391	C133
Robin Hood and the Beggar (II) [Child 134]	4 ref(s) Roud 3392	C134
Robin Hood and the Bishop [Child 143]	8 ref(s) Roud 3955	C143
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford [Child 144]	8 ref(s) Roud 2338	C144
Robin Hood and the Bride	1 ref(s) Roud 3298	ForMS00
Robin Hood and the Butcher [Child 122]	7 ref(s) Roud 3980	C122
Robin Hood and the Curtal Friar [Child 123]	9 ref(s) Roud 1621	C123
Robin Hood and the Duke of Lancaster	1 ref(s)	DTRoDL
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow [Child 152]	3 ref(s) Roud 3994	C152
Robin Hood and the Monk [Child 119]	17 ref(s) Roud 3978	C119

To look at a song, tap it then tap the **Show Details** button >	Show Details	Sort by Name	Sort by Roud #	Sort by Popularity	Quick Find	Find by Field	Quit	Help	Rescue Me!

You could try going through all these ballads (there are, as of this writing, 43 of them) — but it's a lot easier to shift to the Roud Index and try a different sort of Quick Find:

That will get you a dozen or so hits, but they turn out to be just two songs, "Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne" (Roud #3977) and "Robin Hood and the Monk" (Roud #3978). Since the first line of "Robin Hood and the Monk" is "In somer, when the shawes be sheyne," that seems likely to be the right one. How to check? Find it in the Ballad Index! Show one of the Roud Index records, say the one from Dobson & Taylor:

Steve Roud's Folk Song Index Copyright © by Steve Roud. All rights reserved.

TITLE1	**ROBIN HOOD AND THE MONK**
TITLE2	
TUNE	
FIRST	**In somer, when the shawes be sheyne**
TYPE	Book
SOURCE	**Dobson & Taylor, Rymes of Robin Hood (1976) pp.113-122**
PREV	Cambridge Univ. Lib. MS Ff.5.48, fos.128v-135v
PERF	
PLACE	
DATE	
COLL	
CONTENT	Text / Historical analysis
DATEADD	970316
ROUD	**3978**
OTHER	**Child 119**
SUBJECTS	
BS PRINT	
BS LOC	
NOTES1	
NOTES2	
ROUDID	**S188765**
BIBLIOGRAPHY REF(S)	X4740

Show Ballad Index Entry

Find this Roud #

Fields with cyan background search the fastest.

Dobson, R.b. & J. Taylor, *Rymes of Robin Hood: An Introduction to the English Outlaw* (London: Heinemann, 1976)

SCANNED

Quick Search Roud Index

Find By Field

Find Anywhere (slow!)

Show Song List

Cancel Find

First Record

Previous Record

Next Record

Last Record

Quit

About

Note the button that says "Show Ballad Index Entry." This will take you from the Roud Index to the Ballad Index:

Robin Hood and the Monk [Child 119]

NAME: Robin Hood and the Monk [Child 119]
DESCRIPTION: Robin Hood decides to take mass in Nottingham. He quarrels with Little John after a shooting match, and proceeds alone. A monk betrays him to the sheriff. John and Much trick the king into giving them his seal; they go to the sheriff and rescue Robin
AUTHOR: unknown
EARLIEST DATE: c. 1475 (paleographic dating of ms. Cambridge Ff. 5.48)
KEYWORDS: Robinhood clergy captivity rescue
FOUND IN:
REFERENCES (17 citations):
Child 119, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text)
Bronson 119, comments only; cf. Chappell/Wooldridge II, pp. 53-54, "Oh, How They Frisk It, or, Leather Apron, or Under the Greenwood Tree"
Leach, pp. 340-349, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text, probably a slightly modernized version based on Child)
Leach-Heritage, pp. 96-108, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text)
Friedman, p. 327, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text, based on Skeat's transcript with some modernization and emendations from Child)
Bell-Combined, pp. 52-65, "A Tale of Robin Hood" (1 text)
OBB 117, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text, source not states; the spelling is modernized and some of the missing lines conjectured)
Niles 42, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text, 1 tune -- another questionable JJN collection; it appears to be a modern version created from whole cloth based on a summary of the plot in Child and with a few names distorted in an attempt at disguise)
Gummere, pp. 77-89+321-322, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text. Source not stated, but probably Skeat, with some modernization)
TBB 27, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text, Child's text, modernized)
Hodgart, p. 81, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text)
Wells, pp. 25-34, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text)
ADDITIONAL: R. B. Dobson and J. Taylor, Rymes of Robyn Hood: An Introduction to the English Outlaw, University of Pittsburg Press, 1976, pp. 115-122, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text, newly edited from the manuscript)
Stephen Knight and Thomas Ohlgren, editors, Robin Hood and Other Oudlaw Tales, TEAMS (Consortium for the Teaching of the Middle Ages), Medieval Institute Publications, Western Michigan University, 2000, pp. 31-56, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text, newly edited from the manuscript)
DIgital Index of Middle English Verse #2586
Iona & Peter Opie, The Oxford Book of Narrative Verse, pp. 22-32, "Robin Hood and the Monk" (1 text. modernized from Dobson & Taylor)
Walter de la Mare, Come Hither, revised edition, 1928; #148, "In Summer" (1 fragment, consisting of the first five verses)
Roud #3978
ALTERNATE TITLES:
Robin Hood and the Twenty Pounds of Gold (title used by Niles)
NOTES: This is considered by J. C. Holt (following Child and others), to be one of the five "basic" Robin Hood ballads. (For more details on the history of the legend see the notes on "A Gest of Robyn Hode" [Child 117]). It is also, in terms of the date of the manuscript, widely regarded as the oldest surviving Robin Hood piece (though in fact, except for John Jacob Niles's probable fake, it does not seem to survive outside the one manuscript). This point we will have cause to reconsider below.
Chambers, p. 153, makes another claim -- that this is, along with "Riddles Wisely Expounded" [Child 1] the oldest true popular ballad in the Child collection (both are found in manuscripts which have been dated c. 1450). All earlier ballad-like pieces he discounts as not truly folk. Since I suspect his citation of "Riddles" is actually of "I Gave My Love a Cherry," that would make this the oldest popular ballad in the Child collection.
Bronson observes that Chappell associated a tune with this piece, but that the association was Chappell's own, on weak grounds, and therefore does not cite the melody. The Opies, pp. 386-387, quote Dobson/Taylor, p. 113, to the effect that this was more likely recited than sung. This is clearly possible, and certainly the length of the piece makes it nearly sure that it is a minstrel piece rather than a true ballad.
It has several times been noted (e.g. by Ohlgren/Matheson, p. 52) that this is much the most violent of the early Robin Hood tales, with no fewer than 15 people being killed, several of them, such as the Monk's page, being apparently innocent.

Quick Find	
Find by Field	
Find Anywhere (slow)	
Search Songs	
Print	
Copy	
Show Song Text	
Show Master Entry	
Show Song List	
Show Roud List	
Find by Field	
Quit	Help
Rescue Me!	
Ballad Index Bibliography	

The information here will let you verify that this is indeed the ballad. It also gives you several citations not found in the Roud Index — and extensive notes about the ballad, such as the manuscript containing it and its dating.

Thus intelligent use of the Ballad and Roud Indices together gives you more information than you can hope to derive from either one alone.

Please Note: The Roud Folk Song Index and the Traditional Ballad Index are edited separately, and new releases come out separately. The editorial philosophies are different. Sometimes one Index will combine songs which the other splits. The Ballad Index includes non-English material if found in English-speaking countries; the Roud Index does not. The two have indexed different sources. So, sometimes, they don't "align" perfectly. We still think the combination more useful than either alone.

The Bibliography

You'll note that there is one more button on the screen. That's the Ballad Index Bibliography button. What this does depends on whether you have installed the Ballad Index Bibliography file. (This is installed automatically with the PC and Mac versions of the Index, but it's optional with the iPad version.) If you haven't installed the Bibliography, you will probably be taken to the online Bibliography. But if you *have* installed the Bibliography, you will be taken to the Bibliography database, which will let you search for references:

Abrahams/Foss: Roger D. Abrahams & George Foss, *Anglo-American Folksong Style* (Prentice-Hall, 1968). Referenced by Page. Fully indexed.

Allen/Ware/Garrison: William Francis Allen, Charles Pickard Ware, and Lucy McKim Garrison, *Slave Songs of the United States* (Applewood

Arnett: Hazel Arnett, *I Hear America Singing! Great Folk Songs from the Revolution to Rock* (1975). Referenced by Page. Partially indexed.

Asch/Dunson/Raim: Edited by Josh Dunson and Ethel Raim, Musical Transcriptions by Ethel Raim (including interviews with Moses Asch and

Ashton-Sailor: John Ashton, *Real Sailor-Songs* (Original edition by The Leadenhall Press, 1891; references are to the oversize D. N. Goodchild

Baring-Gould-MotherGoose: William S. Baring-Gould and Ceil Baring-Gould, *The Annotated Mother Goose* (Meridian, 1962). Referenced by

BarryEckstormSmyth: Phillips Barry, Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, and Mary Winslow Smyth, *British Ballads from Maine* (1929). Referenced by Page.

BBI: W. Bruce Olson, *Broadside Ballad Index: Incomplete Contents Listing of 17th Century Broadside Ballad Collections, With a Few Ballads and*

Beck: Earl Clifton Beck, *Songs of the Michigan Lumberjacks* (1941). Referenced by Number. Fully indexed. Indexed by Paul J. Stamler.

Beck-Maine: Horace P. Beck, *The Folklore of Maine* (Lippincott, 1957). Referenced by Page. Fully indexed. Indexed by Robert B. Waltz. Added in

Behan: Dominic Behan, *Ireland Sings* (Music Sales, 1973). Referenced by Number. Partially indexed. Indexed by Robert B. Waltz. Added in

Belden: H. M. Belden, *Ballads and Songs Collected by the Missouri Folk-Lore Society* (University of Missouri Studies, 1955). Referenced by Page.

Bell-Combined: Robert Bell, editor, *Early Ballads Illustrative of History, Traditions, and Customs and Ballads and Songs of the Peasantry of*

BerryVin: Cecilia Ray Berry. French Texts collected by Anna C. O'Flynn and Joseph Medard Carrière. English Versions by Frederic Burget and

Blondahl: Omar Blondahl, *Newfoundlanders, Sing!* (1964). Referenced by Page. Fully indexed. Indexed by Ben Schwartz. Added in Version 2.0.

Bone: David Bone, *Capstan Bars* (1932). Referenced by Page. Fully indexed. Indexed by Robert Waltz. Added in Version 2.1.

Boswell/Wolfe: Charles K. Wolfe, *Folk Songs of Middle Tennessee: The George Boswell Collection* (University of Tennessee Press, 1977).

Botkin-AmFolklr: B. A. Botkin, *A Treasury of American Folklore* (Crown Press, 1944). Referenced by Page. Partially indexed. Indexed by Robert

Botkin-MRFolklr: B. A. Botkin, *A Treasury of Mississippi River Folklore* (American Legacy Press, 1955). Referenced by Page. Partially indexed.

Botkin-NEFolklr: B. A. Botkin, *A Treasury of New England Folklore* (American Legacy Press, 1965). Referenced by Page. Partially indexed.

To look at a book, tap it then tap the **Show Details** button >	**Show Details**	**Sort by Book Abbreviation**	**Sort by Author**	**Quick Find**	**Find Anywhere**	**Go To Ballad Index**	**Quit**

When you open the Bibliography, you will see an alphabetical list of all the books we have indexed. The idea is to find out just which book it is that we're citing. Take one of the citations under "Robin Hood and the Monk" above:

Bell-Combined, pp. 52-65, "A Tale of Robin Hood" (1 text)

But what book is meant by "Bell-Combined"? You'll notice that it is visible in the part of the bibliography list above. If you select it, by tapping or clicking,, you will see the following:

Abrahams/Foss: Roger D. Abrahams & George Foss, *Anglo-American Folksong Style* (Prentice-Hall, 1968). Referenced by Page. Fully indexed.

Allen/Ware/Garrison: William Francis Allen, Charles Pickard Ware, and Lucy McKim Garrison, *Slave Songs of the United States* (Applewood

Arnett: Hazel Arnett, *I Hear America Singing! Great Folk Songs from the Revolution to Rock* (1975). Referenced by Page. Partially indexed.

Asch/Dunson/Raim: Edited by Josh Dunson and Ethel Raim, Musical Transcriptions by Ethel Raim (including interviews with Moses Asch and

Ashton-Sailor: John Ashton, *Real Sailor-Songs* (Original edition by The Leadenhall Press, 1891; references are to the oversize D. N. Goodchild

Baring-Gould-MotherGoose: William S. Baring-Gould and Ceil Baring-Gould, *The Annotated Mother Goose* (Meridian, 1962). Referenced by

BarryEckstormSmyth: Phillips Barry, Fannie Hardy Eckstorm, and Mary Winslow Smyth, *British Ballads from Maine* (1929). Referenced by Page.

BBI: W. Bruce Olson, *Broadside Ballad Index: Incomplete Contents Listing of 17th Century Broadside Ballad Collections, With a Few Ballads and*

Beck: Earl Clifton Beck, *Songs of the Michigan Lumberjacks* (1941). Referenced by Number. Fully indexed. Indexed by Paul J. Stamler.

Beck-Maine: Horace P. Beck, *The Folklore of Maine* (Lippincott, 1957). Referenced by Page. Fully indexed. Indexed by Robert B. Waltz. Added in

Behan: Dominic Behan, *Ireland Sings* (Music Sales, 1973). Referenced by Number. Partially indexed. Indexed by Robert B. Waltz. Added in

Belden: H. M. Belden, *Ballads and Songs Collected by the Missouri Folk-Lore Society* (University of Missouri Studies, 1955). Referenced by Page.

Bell-Combined: Robert Bell, editor, *Early Ballads Illustrative of History, Traditions, and Customs and Ballads and Songs of the Peasantry of England, single volume combined edition* (Singing Tree, 1877, reissued by Singing Bell Press, 1968.). Referenced by Page. Fully indexed. Indexed by Robert Waltz. Added in Version 2.8.
Note: A very large fraction of the material in Bell is derived from the works of Dixon. Bell has rearranged, changed the notes, and added and dropped some items, but where Dixon and Bell are both cited, Dixon is generally the source for Bell and presumably should be examined first. A few non-traditional pieces have been omitted.

Bone: David Bone, *Capstan Bars* (1932). Referenced by Page. Fully indexed. Indexed by Robert Waltz. Added in Version 2.1.

Boswell/Wolfe: Charles K. Wolfe, *Folk Songs of Middle Tennessee: The George Boswell Collection* (University of Tennessee Press, 1977).

Botkin-AmFolklr: B. A. Botkin, *A Treasury of American Folklore* (Crown Press, 1944). Referenced by Page. Partially indexed. Indexed by Robert

Botkin-MRFolklr: B. A. Botkin, *A Treasury of Mississippi River Folklore* (American Legacy Press, 1955). Referenced by Page. Partially indexed.

Botkin-NEFolklr: B. A. Botkin, *A Treasury of New England Folklore* (American Legacy Press, 1965). Referenced by Page. Partially indexed.

To look at a book, tap it then tap the **Show Details** button >	**Show Details**	**Sort by Book Abbreviation**	**Sort by Author**	**Quick Find**	**Find Anywhere**	**Go To Ballad Index**	**Quit**

This may give you the information you need. But you can gain even more by using the "Show Details" button to view the full bibliographic data for Bell-Combined:

Abbreviation	Bell-Combined			
Author(s)	Robert Bell, editor			
Book Name	Early Ballads Illustrative of History, Traditions, and Customs and Ballads and Songs of the Peasantry of England,			
Publisher	Singing Tree			
Publication Year	1877,	Short Author	Bell	Roud ID

Indexing Information: Indexed by Page or by Number: by Page

Indexer	Robert Waltz
Fully Or Partially Indexed:	Fully	Added In Version	2.8
Notes	A very large fraction of the material in Bell is derived from the works of Dixon. Bell has rearranged, changed the

Bell-Combined: Robert Bell, editor, *Early Ballads Illustrative of History, Traditions, and Customs and Ballads and Songs of the Peasantry of England, single volume combined edition* (Singing Tree, 1877, reissued by Singing Bell Press, 1968.). Referenced by Page. Fully indexed. Indexed by Robert Waltz. Added in Version 2.8.
Note: A very large fraction of the material in Bell is derived from the works of Dixon. Bell has rearranged, changed the notes, and added and dropped some items, but where Dixon and Bell are both cited, Dixon is generally the source for Bell and presumably should be examined first. A few non-traditional pieces have been omitted.

| Quick Find | Find Anywhere | Show All Selected Books | | Go To Ballad Index |

You can use the "Show All Selected Books" button to return to the book list, or the "Go To Ballad Index" button to return to the Index itself. If all you want to do is look up Ballad Index citations, this is everything you need. But you can do more. Suppose you want to look up all books by John A. or Alan Lomax. From either Bibliography screen, you can use the "Quick Find" button to search for an author or book abbreviation or book title. Let's try a "Quick Find" for author Lomax:

That will get you a list of results similar to this:

Lomax-ABFS: John A. Lomax and Alan Lomax, *American Ballads and Folk Songs* (Dover, 1934). Referenced by Page. Fully indexed. Indexed by

Lomax-FSNA: Alan Lomax, *The Folk Songs of North America* (Doubleday, 1960). Referenced by Number. Fully indexed. Indexed by Robert Waltz.

Lomax-FSUSA: John A. Lomax and Alan Lomax with music arrangements by Charles and Ruth Seeger, *Folk Song U.S.A.* (Signet, 1947).

Lomax-Singing: John A. Lomax and Alan Lomax, *Our Singing Country: Folk Songs and Ballads* (Dover, 1941). Referenced by Page. Fully indexed.

To look at a book, tap it then tap the **Show Details** button > | **Show Details** | **Sort by Book Abbreviation** | **Sort by Author** | **Quick Find** | **Find Anywhere** | **Go To Ballad Index** | **Quit**

So you can look up details on any of the four Lomax books shown. And if that doesn't locate what you want, you can always use the "Find Anywhere" button. This searches everything, just as in the Ballad Index proper. So this should allow you to locate any and all books in the Bibliography.

Search All Text

Enter words to look for. You may use partial words, e.g. "jailh" for "jailhouse."

Type words here:

| **Search** | **Cancel** |

The Supplemental Tradition

Sometimes, not even the Ballad Index or the Roud Index will give you all the information you need to find a song, or to verify that this is what you want. This is where the Supplemental Tradition, or SuppTrad, comes in. The SuppTrad gives sample texts for certain of the songs in the Ballad Index.

You can always tell if a song has a SuppTrad entry by looking at the buttons to the right in detail view. "Brave Wolfe," for instance, shows you the message "This song has associated texts."

Brave Wolfe [Laws A1]

NAME: Brave Wolfe [Laws A1]
DESCRIPTION: Disappointed in love, Wolfe gives his beloved a ring and leaves her. He lands at Quebec to battle the French. Wolfe is mortally wounded, but when he learns that a British victory is assured, he says, "I die with pleasure."
AUTHOR: unknown
EARLIEST DATE: 1759 (broadside)
KEYWORDS: death war courting battle separation Canada
FOUND IN: US(Ap,MA,NE,SE,So) Canada(Newf,Mar) Britain(England(South))
HISTORICAL REFERENCES:
1727-1759 - Life of General James Wolfe, British commander at the Battle of Quebec
1754-1763 - French and Indian War (in Europe, the Seven Years' War, fought 1756-1763)
Sept 13, 1759 - Battle of Quebec. Wolfe and Montcalm killed.
REFERENCES (22 citations):
Laws A1, "Brave Wolfe"
Randolph 664, "Brave Wolfe" (1 text, 1 tune)
Flanders/Olney, pp. 120-122, "Brave Wolfe" (1 text, 1 tune)
Flanders/Brown, pp. 55-57, "Brave Wolfe/General Wolfe" (2 texts, 1 tune; the first text is in half-stanzas and does not use the "Blacksmith" tune; the second is the Green Mountain Songster version)
Thompson-Pioneer 43, "Brave Wolfe" (1 text)
Leach, pp. 716-719, "Brave Wolfe" (2 texts)
Friedman, p. 288, "Brave Wolfe" (1 text)
Greenleaf/Mansfield 44, "Bold Wolfe" (1 text, 1 tune)
Peacock, pp. 986-987, "Bold Wolfe" (1 text, 1 tune)
Fowke/Johnston, pp. 21-23, "Brave Wolfe" (1 text, 1 tune)
Fowke/MacMillan 2, "Bold Wolfe" (1 text, 1 tune)
Fowke/Mills/Blume, pp. 46-49, "Brave Wolfe" (1 text, 1 tune)
Mackenzie 75, "Quebec" (1 text)
Warner 21, "The Ballad of Montcalm and Wolfe" (1 text, 1 tune)
Scott-BoA, pp. 36-38, "The Death of General Wolfe" (1 text, 1 tune)
Combs/Wilgus 43, pp. 153-155, "Brave Wolfe" (1 text)
Lomax-FSUSA 36, "Brave Wolfe" (1 text, 1 tune)
Lomax-FSNA 16, "Brave Wolfe" (1 text, 1 tune)
Leach-Heritage, pp. 136-137, "Brave Wolfe" (1 text)
Darling-NAS, pp. 156-157, "Brave Wolfe" (1 text)
cf. Gardner/Chickering, p. 478, "Brave Wolfe" (source notes only)
DT 358, BRAVWOLF* BRVEWLF2*
ST LA01 (Full)
Roud #961
RECORDINGS (Total of 1):
Freeman Bennett, "Bold Wolfe" (on PeacockCDROM) [one verse only]
BROADSIDES:
LOCSinging, as111310, "General Wolfe" ("Cheer up your hearts, young men, let nothing fright you"), Leonard Deming (Boston), 19C; also as102840, "The Death of General Wolf"
CROSS-REFERENCES:
cf. "The Blacksmith" (tune & meter)
cf. "The Dark-Eyed Sailor (Fair Phoebe and her Dark-Eyed Sailor)" [Laws N35] (tune)
cf. "General Wolfe" (subject)
SAME TUNE:
The Blacksmith (File: K146)
NOTES: When William Pitt the Elder came became Britain's Prime Minister in 1757 (the first man ever to hold that title, which was coined because there was no real cabinet role for him otherwise), he decided that the army -- newly involved in the Seven Years' War (known in the American colonies as the French and Indian War) -- needed a good dose of youthful energy. In 1755-1756, British results had been disastrous (see, e.g., the notes to "Braddock's Defeat"; also McNaught, pp. 40-41). The American colonies were in danger of being boxed in by the French, and the British were suffering losses -- mostly pinpricks, but losses -- all over Europe.

Buttons: Quick Find; Find by Field; (Slow!) Find Anywhere; Search Songs; Print; Copy; This song has associated text(s); Show Song Text; Show Master Entry; Show Song List; Show Roud List; Find by Field; Quit; Help; Rescue Me!

If there is a text, the button "Show Song Text" will also be activated (it will be dimmed out if there is no SuppTrad text). If you click the "Show Song Text" button, the song text will appear:

LA01   **Brave Wolfe [Laws A1]**

        *** A ***

From Helen Hartness Flanders and Marguerite Olney, Ballads
Migrant in New England, pp. 120-122. "Copied from the written
back pages of an old receipt book belonging to Mrs. Charles
L. Olney, Springfield, Vermont." Known to have been in existence
by 1939.

Cheer up your hearts, young men, let nothing fright you,
Let not your courage fail, till after trial,
Nor let your fancy move, at the first denial.

I went to see my love only to woo her,
I went to gain her love, not to undo her,
Whene'er I spoke a word, my tongue did quiver,
I could not speak my mind, while I was with her.

Love, here's a diamond ring, long time I've kept it,
'Tis for your sake alone, that I have kept it,
When you the posy read, think on the giver,
Madam, remember me, or I'm undone forever.

Brave Wolfe then took his leave of his dear jewel
Most surely did she grieve, saying don't be cruel;
Said he, 'tis for a space that I must leave you,
Yet love, where'er I go, I'll not forget you.

So then this gallant lad did cross the ocean,
To free America from her invasion,
He landed at Quebec with all his party,
The city to attack, both brave and hearty.

Brave Wolfe drew up his men in form so pretty,
On the plains of Abraham, before the city,
There, just before the town, the French did meet them,
With double numbers, they resolved to beat them.

When drawn up in a line, for death prepared,
While in each others' face their armies stare,
So pleasantly brave Wolfe and Montcalm talked,
So martially between their armies walked.

Each man then took his post at their retire,
So then these numerous hosts began to fire,
The cannon on each side did roar like thunder,
And youth in all their pride was torn asunder.

The drums did loudly beat, colors were flying
Brave Wolfe began to wake as he lay dying,
He lifted up his head while guns did rattle
And to his army said, how goes the battle?

His aide-de-camp replied, "Tis in our favor,
Quebec with all her pride, we soon shall have her,
She'll fall into our hands with all her treasure;"
"Oh then," brave Wolfe replies, "I die with pleasure."

        *** B ***

The Battle of Montcalm and Wolfe

From Anne Warner, Traditional American Folk Songs from the Anne &

Continue

Quick Find

Find by Field

Quit **Help**

Rescue Me!

If the text is long, you can click in its window and scroll through the text.

    Nor are you limited to viewing texts. You can also search them (keeping in mind that not all songs in either the Ballad Index or the Roud Index have SuppTrad entries; most do not). To search the SuppTrad, click on the button on the detail page that says "Search Songs." Let's say you remember a song about "keys," but have no idea what it was. So try searching for "keys." Clicking the "Search Songs" button will give you this data entry form:

Clicking the "Search" button will do the search and locate the following:

As usual, you can select a song by clicking on it. Then tap the "Show Text" button to see it. Let's say you picked "London Bridge is Falling Down":

You can use the "Continue" button to go back to wherever you were (usually the song list), or you can use "Show BI Entry" to see the Ballad Index entry for this song.

Advanced Searching

Searching by title, or description, or keywords is all well and good when you know how everything is spelled — but what about all those Scots songs where you don't know whether "love" will be spelled "love" or "lo'e" or "loe"? Or whether it's "woe" or "wae"? Or if you can't remember whether someone will "run" or "ran"? There is a trick to deal with even this problem. It's called "wildcard searching," and FileMaker has an advanced set of wildcards.

If you've ever used wildcards at all, the one you've probably used is "*" — which means "anything." That is, if you type in some text, and then a *, FileMaker will find anything that starts with those letters. You can also use * in the middle of a word. So "w*e*" would find you "woe" (which is a w followed by anything followed by an e). It will also find you "wae," and "wipe," and "white," and "wise" — *anything* that starts with w and ends with e.

OK, so maybe you don't want that. You only want words that start with w and have *one* letter after that and then an e — in other words, "woe" and "wae" and "wee." To get that, you use the @ symbol. @ means any *single* character. So "w@e" will find, as we said, "wae," "wee," "woe," and other things such as "wue" (if that shows up somewhere).

Normally, when you type in some search words, the search finds anything that uses all those words *anywhere in the field*. For example, if you typed in "Abraham Lincoln" (or "Lincoln Abraham" or for that matter "Abr Linc," since FileMaker searches for the *beginnings* of words), FileMaker would find all references to "Abraham Lincoln," but it would also find "Abraham Jones lived near Lincoln, Nebraska." If you want to find the exact words "Abraham Lincoln," in that order, put them in (straight) quotes, i.e. "Abraham Lincoln" — with exactly one space. This will find only that exact phrase.

The table on the next page shows the primary wildcards used in FileMaker databases, and some examples of how they can be used.

FileMaker Wildcard Examples

Symbol	Meaning	Sample use	Finds
*	Any text (zero or more characters)	g*d	God, Gid, good, guard, gored, gold
		go*d	God, goad, good, gored, gold
		h*l*	hall, hill, hell, help, hello, Hilo, hollow, heels, health
		6*	60, 61, 62, 63, *but also* 6A, 6B, 6$, 666, 6gh6
		6*6	66, 606, 616, 6006, 6A6, 6AA6
@	A single character	g@d	God, Gid
		g@@d	gaed, good, gold
		h@l@	hall, hill, hell, help, hello, Hilo, hollow, *but not* heels, health
		6@	60, 61, 62, 63, *but also* 6A, 6B, 6$
		6@6	606, 616, 626, *but also* 6A6, 6$6, *but not* 66 or 6116
#	A digit	6#	60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 *but not* 6A, 6$
		##	any number from 11 to 99 but nothing else
		6#6	606, 616, 626, *but not* 66, 6A6, 6116
"[text]"	the exact text between ""	"marched t"	"Sherman's March to the Sea" *but not* "Marching Through Georgia"; had you entered "march t" *without* the quote marks, you would have found both.
==	exact match	==543 in the Roud # field	entry with the Roud number 543; anything else would find 543, 5431, 5432, etc.
<	value less than	<act	aardvark, absolute, academy, ace, but not acts, ads, balls, etc.
		<40	in a numeric field, numbers less than 40
>	greater than	(compare use of < above)	
.. *or* ...	range: values between	40...50	41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 56, 47, 48, 49
		ca..ce	cart, cat, CD, but not cot, cut, etc.

The most useful of the wildcards, at least for use with the Ballad Index, are probably * and @. Note that you can use these in combination. Using "@" can be helpful for dealing, for instance, with verbs with various forms. For example, you can find both "run" and "ran" by using "r@n." "*" can be more useful if you have to deal with verb endings. For example, "tak*" would find "take" and "takes" and "taking" — and "tak'," if you're dealing with a Scottish text.

And you can combine the forms. For example, "g@ld*" will find not only "gold" but also "golden" (since FileMaker searches for the beginnings of words) — and "gild" and "gilded" and "gilding." To be sure, it will also find "geld" and "gelding," which perhaps aren't as useful....

Observe that all Ballad Index searches are "and" searches. So if you search (say) titles for "G*l V*n," you will get "Golden Vanity," and also "Gilbert Pulls the Vine" (or you would, if there were such a song). You will not get "The Smashing of the Van" (because it contains a word which conforms to "V*n" but not a word which conforms to "G*l"); similarly, you will not get "The Golden Ball" (because it contains a word which conforms to "G*l" but not one which conforms to "V*n").

Be very careful, if you want an exact match, to use the == form. If you were to type, say, "Walk with me," you would get "Walk with me," "Walking with me," and "Walking without me,"; typing "==Walk with me" will spare you all the "Walking."

Information Found in the Ballad Index

This section describes the information found in the entries in the Ballad Index. Much of this information is also found in the online documentation. You should consult the web site for lists of book and recording abbreviations, which change over time; the information here refers primarily to "fixed" parts of the Index.

- **NAME**: The standard title by which we refer to the ballad. As far as we are concerned, this is *the* official designation of the song. All cross-references point to a title.
- **DESCRIPTION**: A brief description — no more than 255 characters — of the "plot" of the song. This will often quote lyrics, especially first lines, but this depends on the complexity of the plot. The purpose is to help you identify the song
- **LONG DESCRIPTION:** A fuller characterization of the song than is found in the Description. Only a few ballads have Long Descriptions.
- **AUTHOR:** The writer or composer (if known to us; most songs in the Index are listed as having an "unknown" author)
- **EARLIEST DATE:** The earliest date at which we could verify, from print or manuscript, that the ballad was in circulation; obviously this is subject to correction. With some exceptions, we also try to list *what* the source is that gives rise to this date. Some dates are approximate, and sometimes text and tune may have separate dates; there may be multiple entries in this field.
- **KEYWORDS**: A list of code words designed to facilitate searching; a list of keywords is found in the search forms. A screen shot of the current keywords list is found here.
- **HISTORICAL REFERENCES:** If a song has historical roots, this lists the dates on which events in the song took place. Observe that additional historical information may be found in the Notes; the HISTORICAL REFERENCES are intended primarily for items with precise dates.
- **FOUND IN:** Areas where the song has been collected, broken down by region. Locations have been abbreviated; a list of Place Abbreviations is found in the online notes.
- **REFERENCES**: The list of books containing the song (along with a count of how many books we have catalogued which have the song). This will include the number or page on which the song is found in the book, the title which this editor uses for it, and the number of texts and tunes included. In general we use numbers (e.g. Child 1, Laws A1, Randolph 663) if they are available; page numbers are offered if the book does not number its songs. Book titles are abbreviated; the abbreviations are explained in the Bibliography.

  At the end of the references field, you may find as many as three special references. The most common is the Roud #, which links to Steve Roud's Folk Song Index. For songs which have such a reference, find out more in the section on the Roud Folk Song Index.

  Also common are DT references. These are items in the Digital Tradition, an online database of song texts. The items in the Digital Tradition are often not attributed, or attributed wrongly, and many have been messed with, but it's still a great song reference.

  The third item applies mostly to songs not found in the Digital Tradition. This is the Supplemental Tradition, which gives we-hope-representative samples (usually a verse or two, but sometimes full texts or even critical collations) of songs. If a song is found in the Supplemental Tradition, it will have a line at the end of the references starting with the abbreviation ST. This is followed by a song code (the same code as the file number), and then an indication of whether the text is "(full)," meaning that the ST entry contains at least one complete text of the song, or "(partial)," indicating

that the entry contains only sample stanzas. Note that you can use the "Show Song Text" button to view the SuppTrad text, and that there will be a message informing you that the song has "associated text(s)." For additional information about the SuppTrad, see the section in this manual regarding the Supplemental Tradition.

- **ADDITIONAL:** Most important song collections receive an abbreviation, but books which contain only a few folk songs are cited as ADDITIONAL entries to save the work of looking them up in the Bibliography. ADDITIONAL entries give the same text-and-tune information as main entries, but spell out the author and book title.
- **RECORDINGS**: A list of recordings containing the song. 78s are listed by catalog number; LPs are listed by abbreviation. For details on the abbreviations, see the discography.
- **BROADSIDES**: Broadside (early single-sheet publications) of the song. There are thousands of these things; we don't try to list them all. Rather, we list broadsides located in sundry online catalogs, and hence viewable by all. For the addresses of the online catalogs, see the online documentation.
- **CROSS REFERENCES**: Songs which bear some limited relationship to the song. Not all songs mentioned in the cross-references are found in the Ballad Index (yet). We may try to explain the nature of the common feature — e.g. "tune," "floating lyrics" — but then again, we may not.
- **SAME TUNE**: A list of songs, parodies, broadsides which use the same melody as the song being discussed. Such songs may or may not be included in the Index. A very brief bibliographic note is given for each piece mentioned here — e.g. the numbers in the Broadside Ballad Index are given for broadsides.
- **ALTERNATE TITLES**: Other titles by which the song is known. Note: Additional titles will be found in the References field; this field includes only titles not found elsewhere in the entry.
- **NOTES**: Anything not covered under the previous categories. The notes, unlike other Index items, are signed by the contributors, as they may in some instances be subjective. The initials of the contributors are listed in the Bibliography. The notes may be very extensive.
- **BIBLIOGRAPHY:** For songs with extensive NOTES or HISTORICAL REFERENCES, we may include a Bibliography to simplify citations. Normally a Bibliographic entry will have a short name which is used in the body of the notes.
- **LAST UPDATED** citation: Entries are updated over time; this information gives you a rough hint about how long it has been since the last update. If the Last Updated field is missing, it means that the entry has not been updated in the years since we implemented this system.
- The **FILE** reference: An internal cross-reference system. Although all songs have a unique FILE reference, they also have unique titles; we strongly urge that it should not be used as a "song number" of any sort.

Information Found in Steve Roud's Folk Song Index

This section describes the information found in the entries in the Folk Song Index. Fuller documentation is found at the VWL Library site; there is a link in the Index software itself. The list below is just a brief summary. If we examine a typical entry, it looks like this:

TITLE1	BALLAD OF MONTCALM AND WOLFE, THE
TITLE2	
TUNE	
FIRST	Bad news has come to town, bad news is carried
TYPE	Book
SOURCE	Warner, Traditional American Folk Songs (1980) pp.87-89
PREV	
PERF	Galusha, John
PLACE	USA : New York : Minerva
DATE	1940 / 1941 / 1946
COLL	Warner, Anne & Frank
CONTENT	Text / Music
DATEADD	931101
ROUD	961
OTHER	Laws A1
SUBJECTS	
BS PRINT	
BS LOC	
NOTES1	
NOTES2	
ROUDID	S136400
BIBLIOGRAPHY REF(S)	X6132

Show Ballad Index Entry

Find this Roud #

Fields with cyan background search the fastest.

Warner, Anne, *Traditional American Folk Songs from the Anne and Frank Warner Collection* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse Univ. Pr., 1984)

SCANNED

Quick Search Roud Index

Find By Field | Find Anywhere (slow!)

Show Song List

Cancel Find

First Record | Previous Record

Next Record | Last Record

Quit | About

The fields on this form are:
- **TITLE1:** The primary name by which the song is known. Observe that this generally will *not* be the same as the Ballad Index Name; this is the name of this particular *version,* which rarely corresponds to the Ballad Index title.
- **TITLE2:** More title information, but rarely used.
- **TUNE:** The name assigned to the tune. This is most likely to be found in chapbooks and the like that have tune references but no actual music notation.
- **FIRST:** The first line of the song (usually listed for printed books, not for recordings)
- **TYPE:** The format of the source, e.g. Book, Recording
- **SOURCE:** A short description of the source in which the version is found, along with the pages or other information — the equivalent of a Ballad Index "Reference." Fuller bibliographic data can be found in the "BIBLIOGRAPHY REF(s)" below
- **PREV:** If this is filled in, it means that the version being cited was copied from some other source. So, for instance, if the citation is from Child's *English and Scottish Popular Ballads,* and Child's version comes from Herd, the SOURCE field will list Child, and the PREV field will list Herd.
- **PERF:** i.e. "performer," the person from whom this version was collected.
- **PLACE:** The place where the collection was made.

- **DATE:** The date on which the song was collected.
- **COLL:** The collectors, i.e. those who located or recorded the song.
- **CONTENT:** Information about what material is included in the collection. The basic parts are "Text" and "Music." If the text is incomplete (excerpted), this will be noted.
- **DATEADD:** Date on which the version was incorporated into the Roud Index. Note that these appear in the form YYMMDD.
- **ROUD:** One of the key features of the Roud database: The number Steve Roud assigns to keep versions of a song together. For example, Roud #961 is the song called "Brave Wolfe" in the Ballad Index; Roud #1 is "The Gypsy Laddie" [Child #200]. Roud numbers are also the "glue" that hold the Ballad Index and Roud Index together; the two do not always agree on song "boundaries," but the Roud Number lets us move from one database to the other.
- **OTHER:** Other common notations for this song, such as Child or Laws number.
- **SUBJECTS:** A finding aid. As you can see, the older records generally do not have these.
- **BS PRINT:** Broadside Print. Applies only to broadsides.
- **BS LOC:** Where the broadside is locared.
- **NOTES1, NOTES2:** Just what they sound like. Observe that Roud notes, unlike Ballad Index notes, are short (and relatively rare).
- **ROUDID:** A catalog number for this individual collection (book, recording, whatever).
- **BIBLIOGRAPHY REFS:** The special code used to identify sources in the Roud bibliography. These are arbitrary numbers, but they lead to the bibliographic information which follows.

Appendix: Installation Instructions

The Traditional Ballad Index software is available for PC/Windows, Macintosh, and iPad. The software is almost the same in all three cases, but the appearance is slightly different on each platform (with the Macintosh and iPad versions being relatively alike and the PC version slightly different). In addition, the method of installation differs on each machine. Consult the instructions below to learn how to install on a particular platform.

Installing the Traditional Ballad Index on the iPad

To run the Ballad Index on your iPad, you will need to have FileMaker Go installed from the App Store. It's free; just go to the App Store, search for FileMaker Go, and install it.

Please note: the Ballad Index can theoretically be installed on other iOS devices such as the iPhone, but the small screen size will make it effectively useless.

Note also: FileMaker Go ships with an assortment of sample databases. These aren't particularly useful, and may slow you down when you launch the Ballad Index. You can't do much with them anyway, since FileMaker Go isn't programmable. So you might want to delete them. It's your choice.

In addition to FileMaker Go, you will need the actual Ballad Index data files. These are combined in an archive called iPadBalladIndex.zip. Download this onto a computer (Mac or PC) and unZIP it (by double-clicking). This will will reveal four database files with the extension .fmp12. You need to install these Ballad Index files into FileMaker on your iPad. The most usual way to do this is to use iTunes.

To use the Ballad Index at all, you *must* install the file
      BalladIndex.fmp12
You may also install the files
      SONGINDEX.fmp12 (Steve Roud's catalog of song versions)
      RoudBiblio.fmp12 (Steve Roud's bibliographic list)
   SuppTrad.fmp12 (the supplemental song texts included in the Ballad Index)
      Bibliography.fmp12 (the bibliography of works indexed)

The file BalladIndex.fmp12 is the actual Ballad Index, with the songs, bibliographies, notes, etc. The file SuppTrad.fmp12 contains texts of some of the songs in the Ballad Index; you can either search it for texts or use it to see texts of a particular song.   SONGINDEX.fmp12 is a very large file (over 100 MB) containing many tens of thousands of instances of songs collected and cataloged by Steve Roud; it is not properly a part of the Ballad Index, but can be used to look up information about song texts. RoudBiblio.fmp12 gives detailed bibliographic information about the sources Steve Roud cites. Bibliography.fmp12 is our own bibliography of books in the Ballad Index.

To install the files, launch iTunes and connect your iPad.

What comes next seems utterly non-intuitive to me. I had to stumble into it, frankly. There is a lot of odd clicking involved (on your computer, not the iPad). Over the next several pages, the places where you click are highlighted in **lavender**.

When you first launch iTunes and plug in your iPad, you will see a screen something like the one below. On the right-hand side of the screen, once your iPad is connected and synced, is a button that will say "iPad" or your iPad's name.
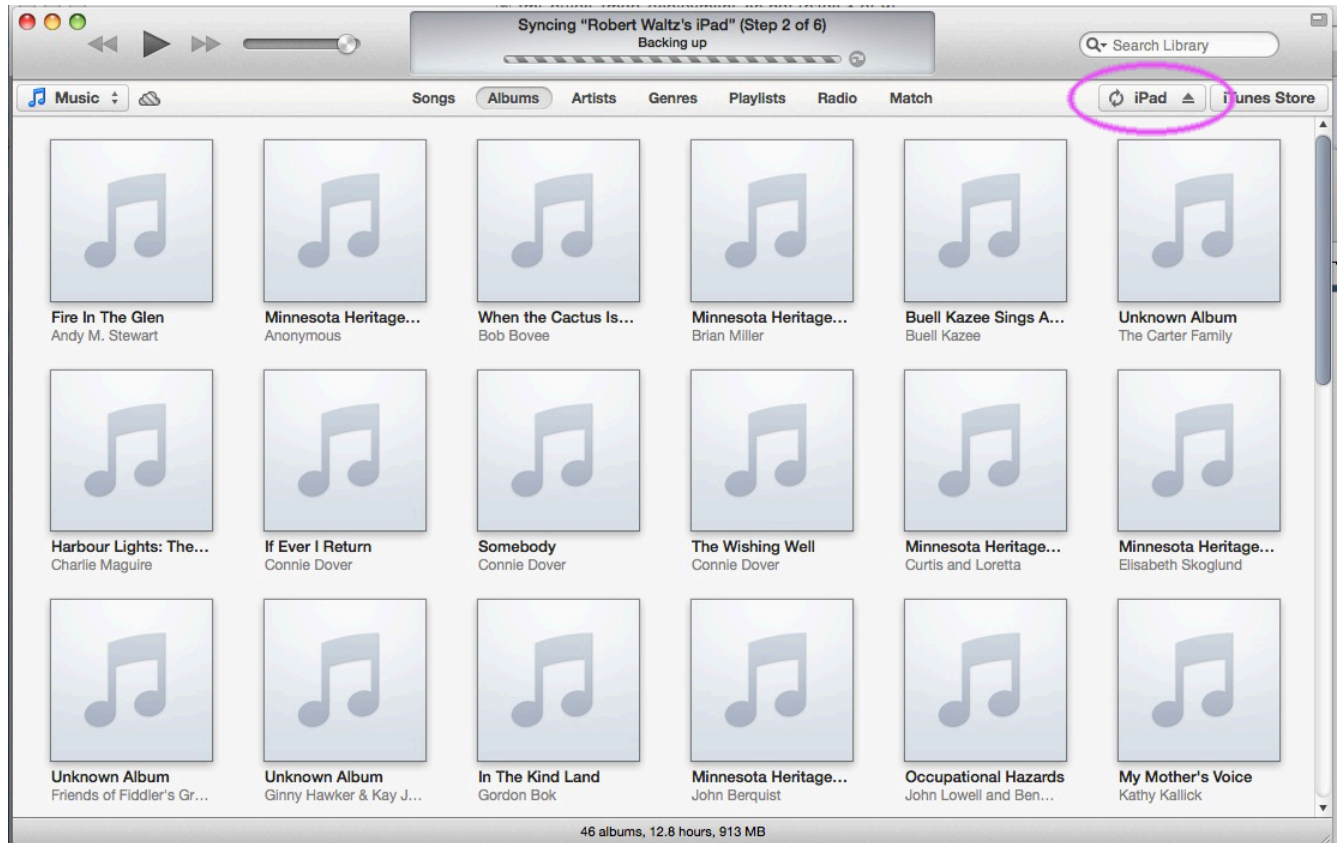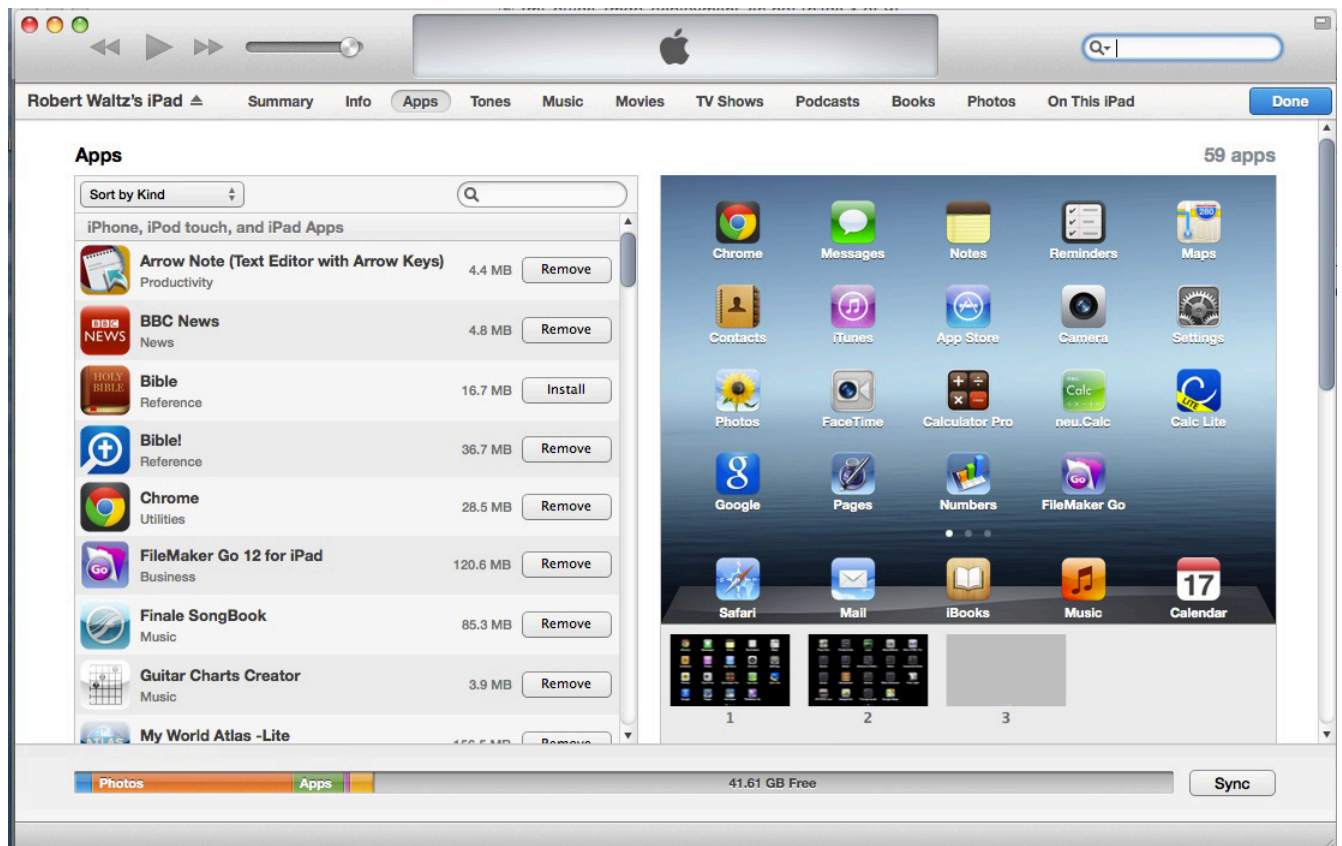

From the screen above, click on the on the iPad button to see the "Summary" of your iPad:
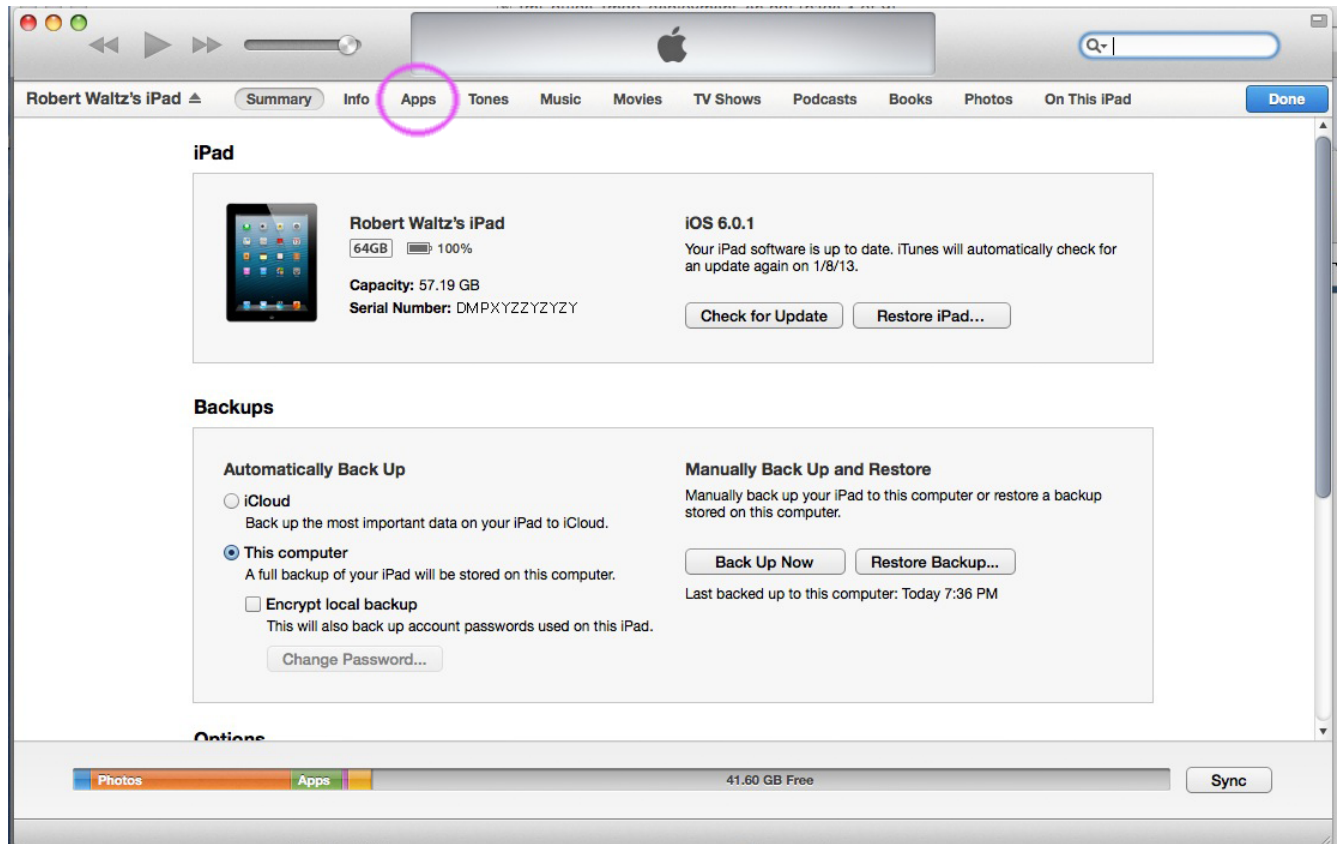
From this screen, click the Apps panel. This shows you the apps on your iPad:

Scroll down until you find the FileSharing pane:
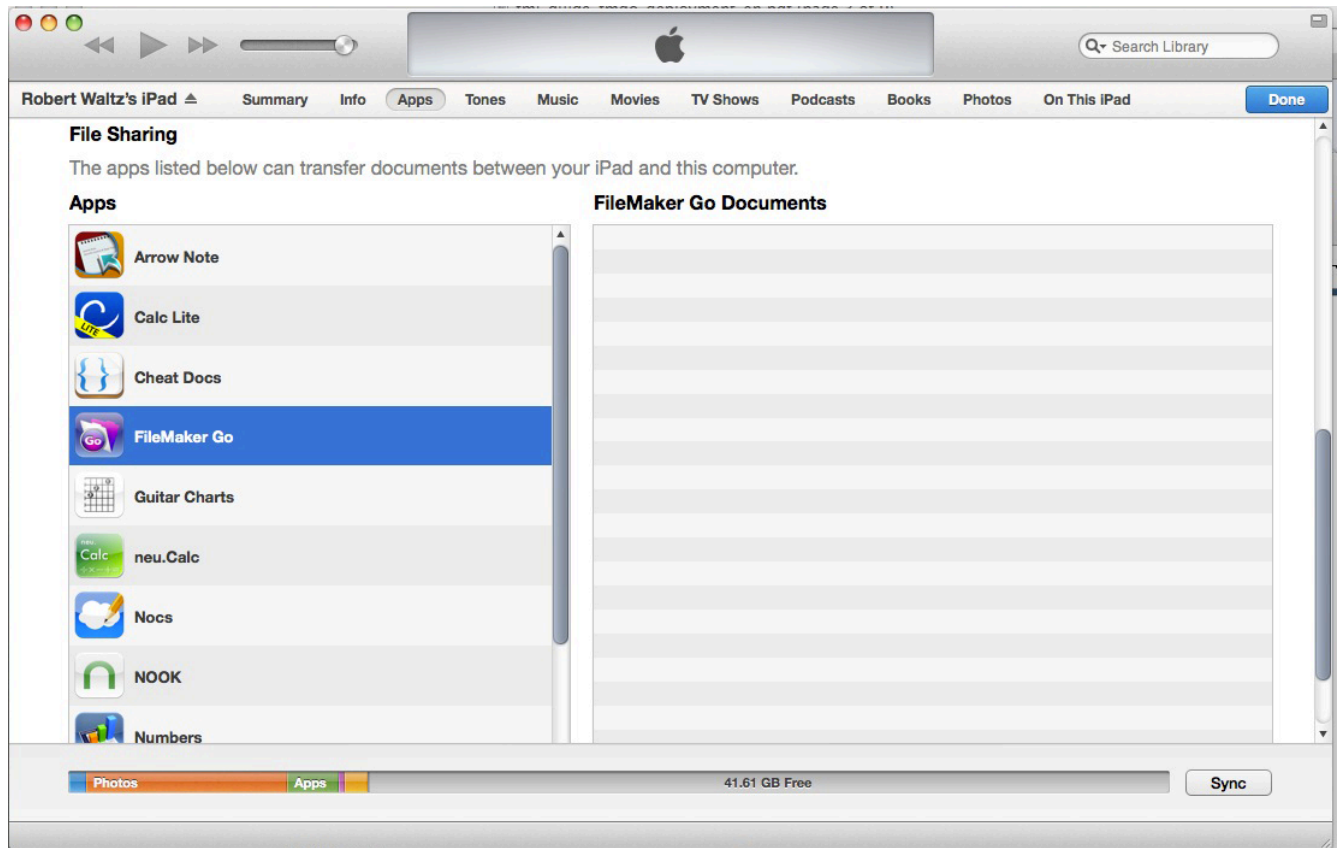
Click on FileMaker Go to say that you wish to add FileMaker files. Then go to the bottom of the pane, where there is an Add… button:
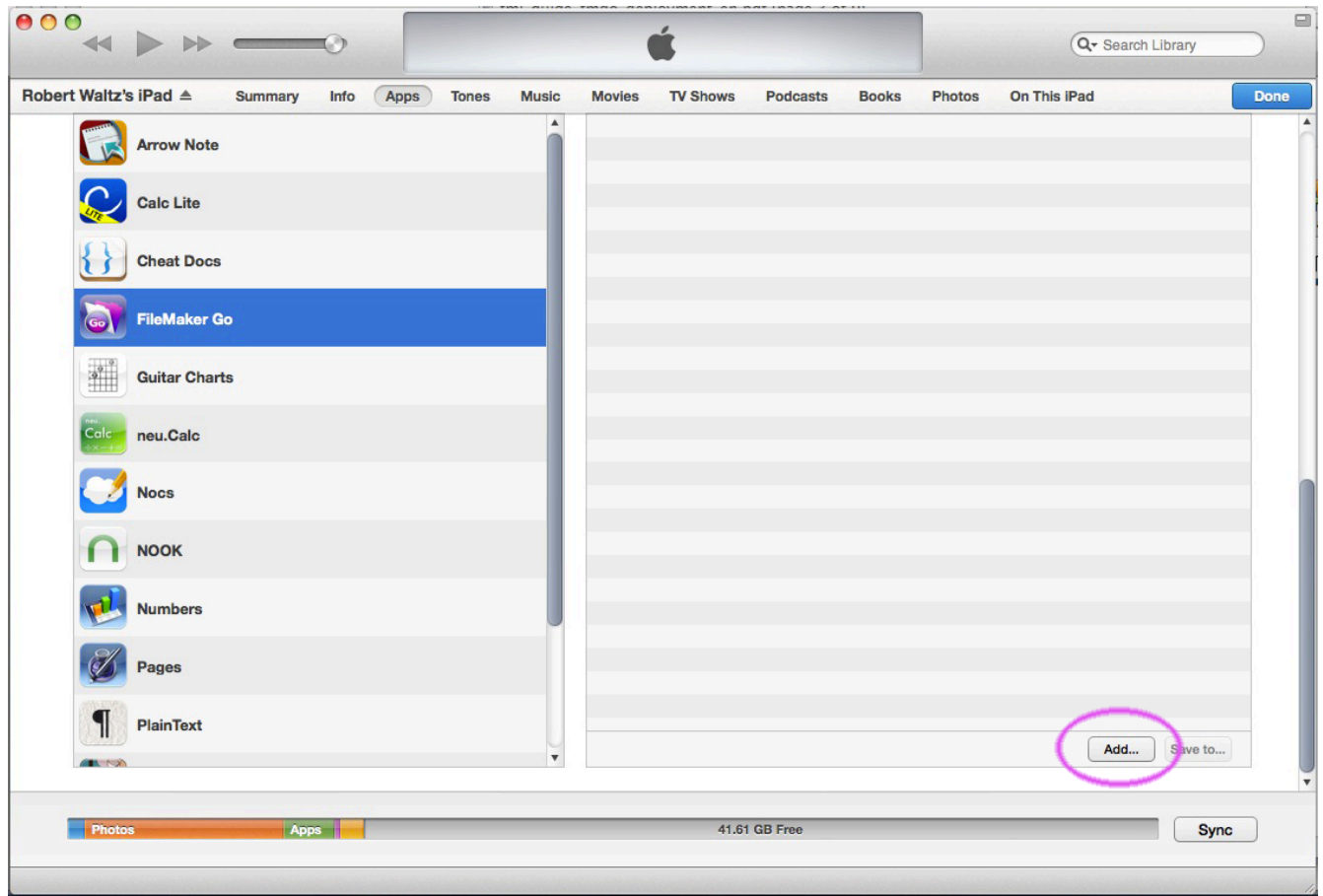
Use the Add… button to upload the files you want, i.e. "BalladIndex.fmp12," etc. Loading the files to your iPad will take a minute or so. If everything went correctly, and you chose to install all five files, the File Sharing screen should now look like this:
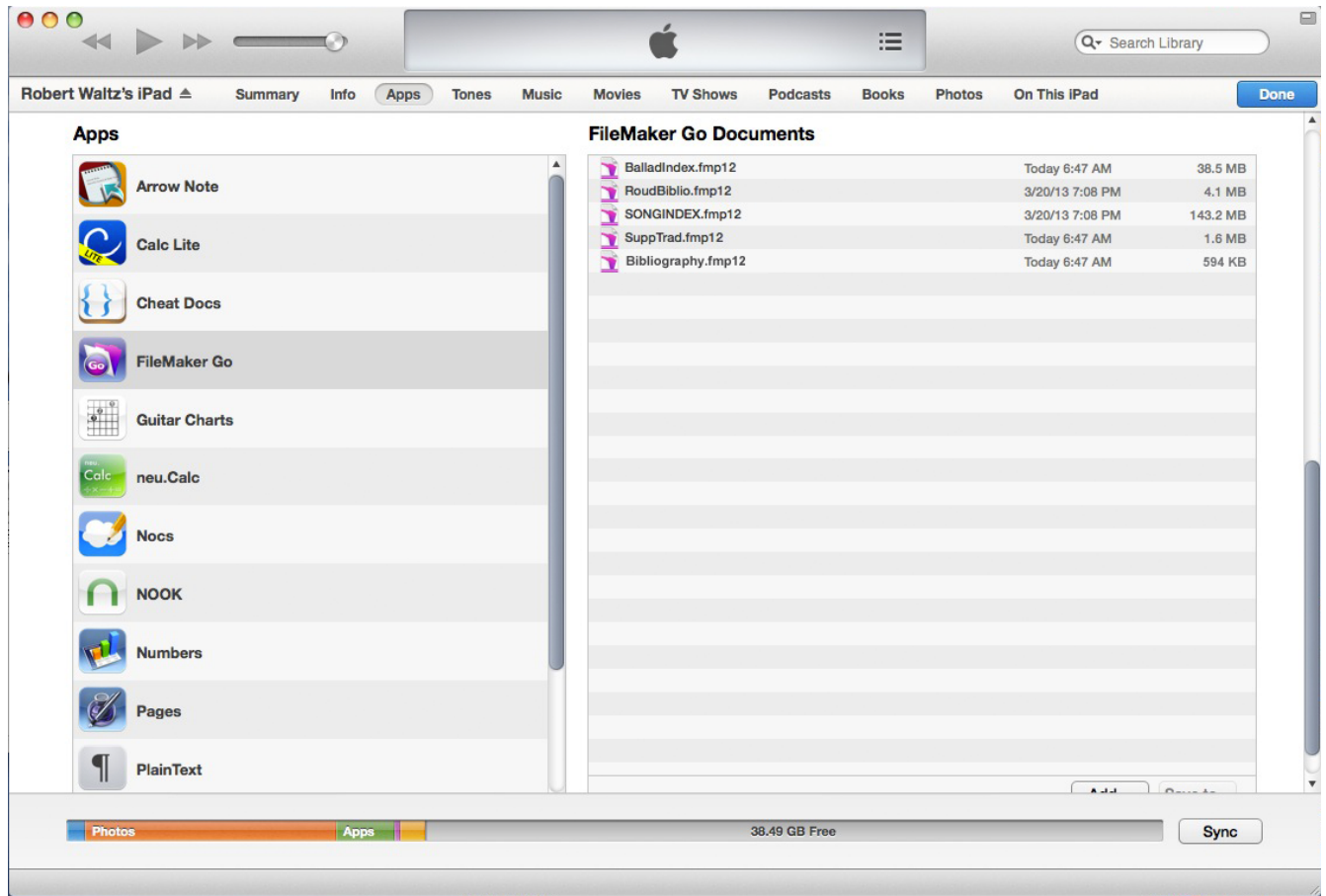
Click the "Done" button to finish. You have installed the Ballad Index on your iPad, and may unmount it or set it up for other tasks.

Running the Index on the iPad

If you now start FileMaker Go on your iPad, it will show that it has the files "BalladIndex," "SuppTrad," "SONGINDEX," and "RoudBiblio" installed. Tap "BalladIndex" to start the Ballad Index. You should never tap on the other files; they are data files, and the Index won't work as well if you launch them first.

    Note that the Ballad Index will display several screens flashing on and off as it initializes parts of the Index. Don't worry about this unless it gives you an error message.

Installing the Traditional Ballad Index on the Macintosh

The system requirements for the Macintosh Ballad Index are as follows: An Intel Macintosh running OS X 10.6.8 or higher. OS X 10.7 and OS X 10.8 are supported.

To run the Ballad Index on your Macintosh, you need to download the Macintosh Ballad Index file from the Fresno web site (or some other source). The file is called MacBalladIndex.zip, and is a standard ZIP file. Download the file, move it to wherever you would like to install the Index, and double-click on the file. It will create a folder called "BalladIndex" and install the required files in that folder. Once that is done, you can throw away MacBalladIndex.zip.

The resulting folder should have contents something like this:
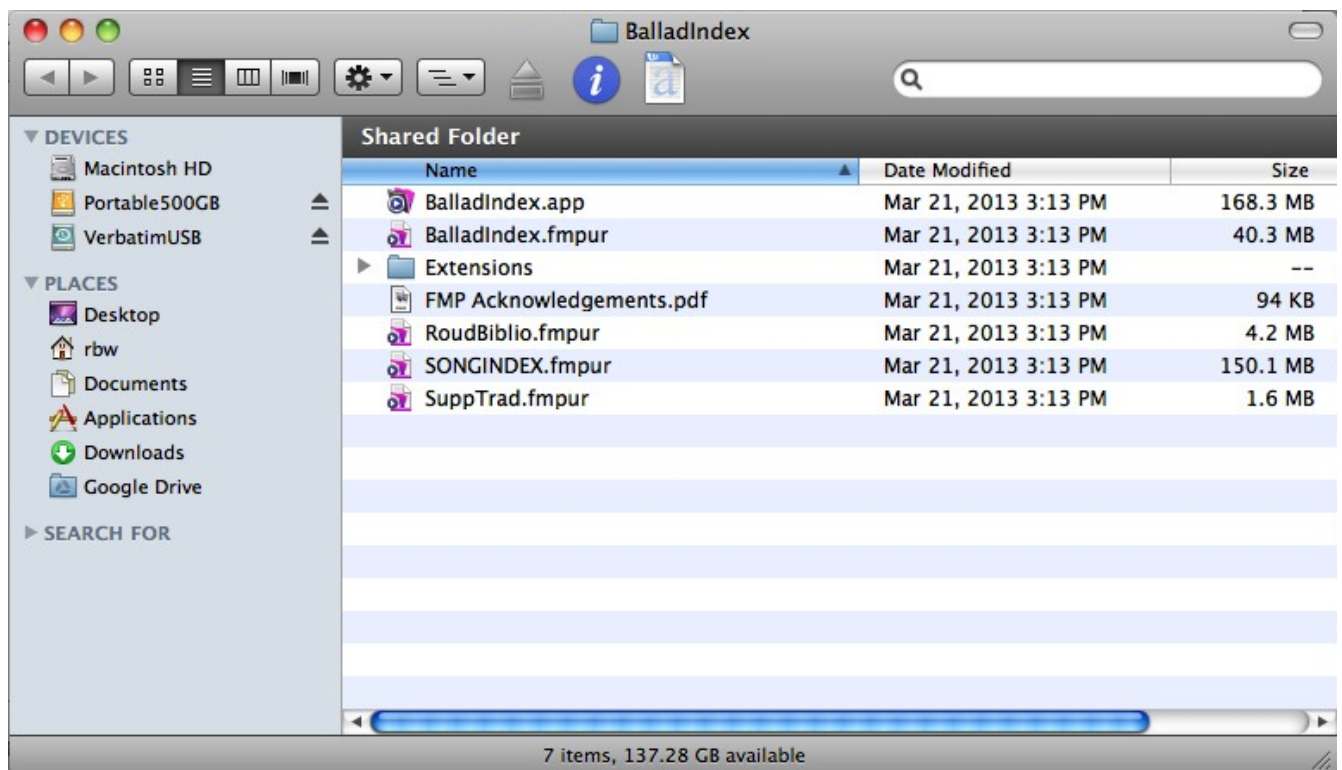
Running the Index on the Macintosh
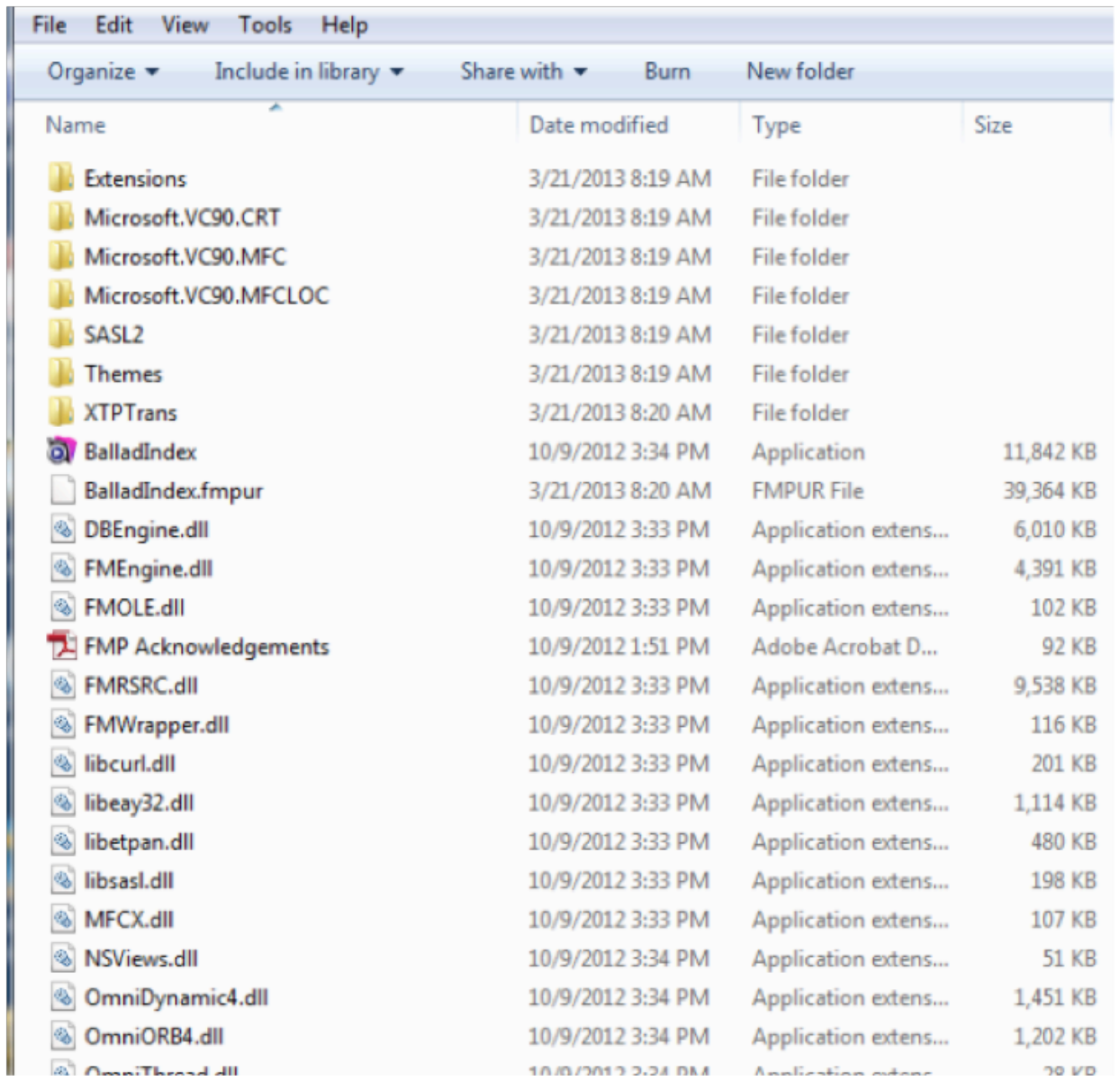
To launch the Index, simply double-click on the file "BalladIndex.app."

Installing the Traditional Ballad Index on Windows Computers

The system requirements for the PC Ballad Index are as follows: 32-bit or 64-bit processor running Windows 7.0 or higher.

To run the Ballad Index on your PC, you need to download the Ballad Index file from the Fresno web site (or some other source). The file is called PCBalladIndex.zip, and is a standard ZIP file. Download the file, move it to wherever you would like to install the Index, and double-click on the file. It will create a folder called "BalladIndex" and install the required files in that folder. Once that is done, you can throw away PCBalladIndex.zip.

The resulting folder should have contents something like this:

Running the Index on the PC

To launch the Index, simply double-click on the file "BalladIndex" ("BalladIndex.exe").

Appendix: Known Bugs

- The "Print" button on the "Find by Field" page attempts to print *all* selected records, not the current record
- Note that, while the Ballad Index software accesses Steve Roud's Folk Song Index, it does *not* access his Broadside Index at this time.

Corrected bugs:

To report a bug, contact the Ballad Index editor, waltzmn@yahoo.com.