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# folk news & listings

folk clubs, sessions, venues
performers
services
festivals

Wales
England West Country
West Midlands

and now a little news from **South-East / London,** and from **other UK**and from the **USA** 



### FW'S FOLKLIFE TRADITIONS PAGES

Our aims include stimulating a wider interest in folk studies & folk culture: the FT pages

# **'Early, early in the Spring',** sung by **Norman Perks.** *By* **Gwilym Davies**



# #FutureOfFolk: Lynn Noel of Digital Heritage Consulting Looks Ahead





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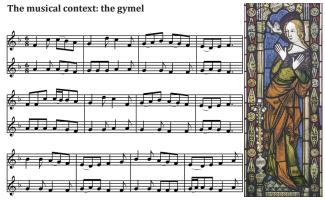


**OO** 8

# 'Mwynen Meirionydd / The Pleasing Melody of Meirionydd', Welsh traditional tune, Arr. Helen Adam



# Edi beo þu heuene quene: a love song by any name by Ian Pittaway



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#### FW's FOLKLIFE TRADITIONS PAGES

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#### ONLINE DIRECTORY www.folklife-traditions.uk

- mostly by Doc Rowe ...... online & p60
- ® symbol denotes Folklife Members ~ regular FT contributors receive free Folklife Membership; do join us!
- www.folklife-traditions.uk ~ FT, these Folklife Traditions pages online FT Directory: lists 7,8,9 ~ detailed listings online
- individual FT issues, index, links to articles & most of FT

We are regularly indebted to regular contributors Doc Rowe for his list & pictures; to Roy & Lesley Adkins, Brian Bull, Charles Menteith, Gwilym Davies, Meurig Williams, Ian Pittaway, Chris Stewart, and Helen Adam, for songs, tunes, articles, & notes; and to others, from time to time, as listed in FT. And we remember the late Roy Palmer, a generous contributor for over 30 years, from August 1983 in FW's predecessor, the Somers' Broadsheet. FT header artwork: © our logo, Chris Beaumont; and morris dancers © Annie Jones; from The Roots Of Welsh Border Morris (Dave Jones)

#### Folklife news: societies & organisations



trac, Music Traditions Wales ®

The folk development organisation for Wales, which works to promote our traditional music, dance and song at home and beyond. It is funded by the Arts Council of Wales and the Welsh Government, www.trac.wales and www.trac.cymru Free online resources:

- Traditions: Articles on Wales' iconic instruments & song traditions according to the experts. https://resources.trac.wales/traditions
- A Collection of Welsh Folk Songs with the help of Arfon Gwilym, one of our major tradition bearers: videos, soundfiles, dots, and words. https://songs.trac.wales
- Tunes: get playing videos, soundfiles, and dots. https://resources.trac.wales/tunes

trac organises Gwerin Gwallgo, a residential Folk Weekend for 11-18s.

See trac website, https://trac.wales, for news, directory, listings, resources, and on Facebook, at facebook.com/traccymruwales, where you will find videos, details of online gigs, etc. PO Box 205, Barry CF63 1FF, 01446 748556

**The Traditional Song Forum (TSF)** A national organisation dedicated to the promotion, performance and publication of traditional folk song in the UK. The Traditional Song Forum has organised successful talks on Zoom, more are planned. These talks are very popular, now attracting international visitors, currently limited to 100 places; so if interested, see www.tradsong.org sooner rather than later. This website is a gateway to a number of useful resources for those interested in researching or performing traditional folk songs. There is a newsletter to sign up

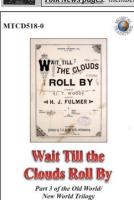
to. Latest details on www.tradsong.org

All enquiries to ® Martin Graebe (TSF Secretary), martin.graebe@btinternet.com



# books & recordings announced

 Publicity for appropriate books and for CDs of collected songs:  $please\ see\ \underline{www.folklife-traditions.uk} \Rightarrow "\underline{Contributions}"\ page$ These FT pages: we don't review 'Folk' CDs, so please don't send them. Folk News pages: members, please do send in news about your own folk CDs



#### **MUSICAL TRADITIONS** ®

Wait Till the Clouds Roll By Part 3 of the Old World / New World Trilogy MTCD518-0. 3-CD Set + 52 page integral booklet in DVD case. 79 tracks, 222 minutes.

MT Records' website, £20

Commercial recordings of American songs that have made it back to the Old World via 78rpm discs and/or printed music, together with how they sounded when taken up by the British oral tradition. There are quite a few songs here that you probably never knew were American, nor can imagine what the 'original' sounded like.

Now available from MT Records' website, just £20. Rod Stradling ®

- Musical Traditions Records, with on-line credit/debit card purchasing at: www.mtrecords.co.uk
- Musical Traditions Records is on Facebook.
- 1 Castle Street, Stroud, Glos GL5 2HP, 01453 759475, mobile 0793 099 1641, rod@mustrad.org.uk.
- ★ Musical Traditions Internet Magazine at: www.mustrad.org.uk



**☼** The Folklore Society ®, www.folklore-society.com has moved its office: new address is The Folklore Society, 50 Fitzroy Street, London W1T 5BT, 0203 915 3034. Our Folklore Society Library and Archives are still at University

College London Library and Special Collections, and publicly available for consultation. Many of our books can be loaned by Folklore Society members. Contact us: the folkloresociety@gmail.com, 0203 915 3034.

#### Saydisc ®

Saydisc continue their re-issue programme of themed compilation double CDs with a single CD price tag. Following "Traditional Dances of Britain and Ireland" (Saydisc CDSDL449, see January FW), now out is a double album "Traditional Songs of Britain and Ireland' (Saydisc CDSDL450) again featuring a wealth of top performers, this time including The McPeake Family Trio, Ray Fisher, Margaret Barry, Siwsann



George, Jo Freya, Bob Roberts, Julie Murphy and many more. Earlier folk-oriented releases were "The Funny Side of Saydisc" (Saydisc CDSDL444), "Harps, Dulcimers & Hurdy Gurdies" (Saydisc CDSDL446), "Awake & Join the Cheerful Choir" (Saydisc CDSDL442) and "World's Away" (Saydisc CDSDL440).

See www.saydisc.com for full details. Gef Lucena ®

Workshops



# Edi beo þu heuene quene: a love song by any name by Ian Pittaway



FW 65. S∈PT 2020 € P4



The Virgin of Toulouse, Notre Dame de Grasse (Our Lady of Grace), 1451-1500, now in the Musée des Augustins, Toulouse, France.

 $\it Edi\,beo\,bu\,heuene\,quene-Blessed\,are\,you,\,queen\,of\,heaven-$  is a  $13^{th}$  century English song in praise of the Virgin Mary, written in Middle English. It expresses familiarity in relationship with Mary and even romantic attachment; and the two part harmony sounds remarkably sweet and modern. This article explores why this is so, placing this beautiful song in its three contexts-lyrical, musical and historical.

#### The secular singing the religious

I have no religious conviction, and would describe myself as indefatigably atheist. The vast majority of surviving medieval music, though, is religious, so at some point a decision possibly has to be made about repertoire: to include or avoid the devotional. The appropriate fit of singer and song is always a complex and mysterious affair. Personally, I don't feel I always have to share the experiences within a song lyric or necessarily agree with its point of view. To do so would be to severely limit what I can perform, since there are plenty of early music and traditional songs involving murder, loss at sea, miraculous events and so on, none of which I am personally familiar with, and none of which I have any wish to experience. The same must be true for the majority of singers of medieval repertoire.

This being so, there can sometimes be something odd about singing religious songs for a non-religious audience that is different to any other song type. My most powerful confirmation of this was when performing the beautiful and traditional *Down In Yon Forest* in a folk club. The song has been collected

in several variant versions, from the early 18<sup>th</sup> to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it is a variant of the carol called *Corpus Christi*, first attested in the handwritten commonplace book of Richard Hill of London, dated to the first third of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. By the time of the *Down In Yon Forest* variant, collected from Mr. Hall of Castleton by Ralph Vaughan Williams in 1908, its arresting imagery included the bells of paradise; a hall covered in purple coffin cloth; a bed covered with red (cloth, presumably); the Virgin Mary kneeling on a stone; a flood of water and blood underneath a bed; and a thorn bush that blossomed white on the day the knight was born. All of this the folk club audience took in their stride as I sang it. The whole room of people had joined in loudly and lustily on choruses about halyards they had never pulled on ships they had never seen, bellowed about battles they had never fought in, and sung tenderly for the love of women they had never met. Yet their joining in with the *Down In Yon Forest* refrain, "And I love my Lord Jesus above any thing", was a collective whimper of embarrassment. Somehow, the sung declaration of love for Jesus felt like a qualitatively different leap compared to being the imaginary crew on board ship, or fighting fantasy wars, or loving make-believe women. I still wonder about that experience. I personally have no compunction in being an atheist singing a devotional song. To sing it or join in, I no more have to believe in God or the Virgin Mary than I have to be sea-worthy to sing a shanty or carry a knife to sing a murder ballad. But it is only with religion, it seems, that the problem may arise for a singing audience.

# The lyrical context: love poetry

#### The Annunciation of Mary in a window of 1340 in Ely Cathedral, Cambridgeshire.

*Edi beo þu heuene quene* (hereafter rendered in modern characters as *Edi beo thu*) is found in its entirety in a single source, a manuscript found in Llanthony Secunda Priory in Gloucestershire, now classified as Corpus Christi College Oxford 59, dated between 1265 and the late 13<sup>th</sup> century.

There are 8 verses, divided stylistically into the first 5 and last 3. In the first 5 verses, the anonymous writer uses the metrical form and numerous phrases from Latin hymns, translated into Middle English. The first-person narrator of the song declares his love for Mary, praising her in standard religious ways: she is blessed, a comfort, unblemished, pure, etc. The song also shows the unmistakeable influence of the troubadours, whose influence on worship of Mary was mainstream Catholicism by the  $13^{th}$  century. In Edi, Mary is praised in just the same way troubadours praised the object of their affection: for her complexion, for her fair beauty, for her noble virtue, and the love bond with her is affirmed as for a courtly lady and a knight. The final 3 verses are more overtly doctrinal, the personal gives way to the impersonal, and troubadour poetic conventions disappear. It is therefore highly likely that these final 3 verses are a later addition.

 $The first 5 \ verses \ are \ as follows, translated \ from \ Middle \ to \ modern \ English \ with \ an \ attempt \ to \ retain \ the \ metre:$ 

Blessed are you, queen of heaven, people's comfort and angels' bliss, Mother unblemished, maiden pure, such in this world none other is. It is clear for all to see, of all women, you have the prize. My sweetest lady, hear my prayer, have pity on me if your will it is.

You ascend as the ray of dawn which rises out of the darkest night. From you springs new illumination, bathing the whole creation in light. There is no maid of your complexion, fair and beautiful, fresh and bright. Sweet lady, on me have compassion and have mercy on me, your knight.

Blossom sprung from a single root, the Holy Ghost made you heavenly queen. That was for the good of all people, for our eternal souls to redeem. Lady, mild, soft and sweet, I cry for mercy, I am your man, Both hand and foot and all completely, serving you in all ways that I can.





You are earth's goodly seed, on you falls the heavenly dew. From you springs the blessed fruit the Holy Ghost has sown in you. You bring us out of care and dread that Eve so bitterly for us brewed. You shall us into heaven lead, so well sweet is that heavenly dew.

Mother, full of noble virtue, maiden so patient, lady so wise. I am in your love now bonded, and for you is all my desire. Shield me from the fiend of hell, as you are noble, and may and will Help me till my life is ended, reconcile me to your son, his will.

The last 3 verses that follow are impersonal and doctrinal, lacking the striking imagery and poetry of the previous verses, expressing such theological ideas as: You have a great lineage from David the powerful king ... Marvellously, the Lord arranged that you were a maid without husband ... Bring us to your abode and shield us from hell's wrath.



Medieval and renaissance art consistently links veneration of the Virgin with music. The Assumption of The Virgin, for example, painted between 1448 and 1452 by Italian artist, Sano di Pietro, has Mary accompanied by angels playing psaltery, vielle, lute and shawms.

#### The musical context: the gymel



The gymel melody of Edi beo thu, ending cadences with unisons but otherwise employing harmonising thirds almost exclusively.

Medieval music worked very differently to modern music's use of largely major and minor chords to create harmonies as a bed on which to place the melody. In the 13th century, at the time of Edi, a musical phrase started and ended with a perfectly consonant or stable interval, being a unison, an octave or a fifth. Within a phrase, intervals could be dissonant or unstable, seconds, fourths and sevenths, working their way back step-wise to perfect consonance again by the last note of a finishing cadence. Outside England and Scotland, thirds and sixths were considered an imperfect consonance, more stable than dissonance, but not stable enough for resolution: in England and Scotland only, thirds were stable and perfectly consonant.

The polyphony of Edi is not typical of medieval music, for one technical reason: this is a gymel, from the Latin, cantus gemellus, twin song, two part polyphony in which the usual fixtures of medieval music are largely laid aside in favour of accompanying almost entirely in thirds and sixths, often moving in parallel. This definition of gymel as marked by thirds and sixths is from the 15th century music theorist Guilielmus Monachus (about whom nothing is known, not even his nationality - English or Italian?), though the practice is evident in England from the beginning of the 13th century.

FOLKLIFE TRADITIONS



# Edi beo bu heuene quene: a love song by any name by Ian Pittaway



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A statue of Richeldis de Faverches at Walsingham.

# The historical context: Marian devotion in medieval England

Edi takes us to a time when England had its own site of Marian pilgrimage, established by Rychold or Richeldis de Faverches, a devout English noblewoman, in Walsingham. Her encounter with heavenly visions is told in The Foundation of the Chapel of Walsingham, a ballad of c. 1485 published by Richard Pynson, and therefore known as The Pynson Ballad.

The verses tell the story that, in 1061, Richeldis de Faverches, widow and Lady of the Manor, had 3 visions or dreams in which the Virgin Mary showed her the house in Nazareth where the annunciation took place. The exact dimensions of the house were dictated to Richeldis in her dreams, and she was instructed to build it in the village of Walsingham. Richeldis immediately set her builders and carpenters to work on the special task but, after the first day of work, they returned looking pessimistic. That night, unable to sleep, she heard singing coming from the barely started structure. She ran outside to look and was amazed to see angels departing and that the building had moved 200 feet or more. In the morning the builders agreed that the house had been completed properly, beyond their capabilities, and that it stood solid on its new foundations.

Richeldis' son, Geoffrey, became Lord of the Manor and Earl of the Marches. On Richeldis' death, Geoffrey took responsibility for Mary's holy house and it thrived as a centre of pilgrimage. Geoffrey left to go to the holy land to fight in a crusade, but pilgrims unable to make devotional journeys abroad could now go to their own holy land in Norfolk: Walsingham became known as 'Little Nazareth'.

In the middle of the 12th century, Augustinian Canons established The Augustinian Priory to the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary next to the Virgin Mary's house; and, by the 13th century, Walsingham's importance as a pilgrimage site was comparable in England to Rome, Jerusalem and Santiago de Compostela, travel to which was impossible for nearly all English Christians. With rapidly increasing numbers of pilgrims, the village grew to cater for them. By 1252, a charter had been granted to hold a weekly market and an annual fair. Such was its growth and importance that pilgrims travelled from all over Britain and Europe, including the monarchs of England. Before Edi was written down, Henry III had visited Walsingham in 1241; at about the time it was written, Edward I visited in 1280 and 1296. By the 14th century, pilgrims were visiting in such numbers that the priory was extended and the small wooden holy house had a stone chapel built around it to encase and protect it. After Edi was penned, the royal pilgrims were Edward II in 1315; Henry VI in 1455; Henry VII in 1487; and Henry VIII in 1513, before his conflict with the Catholic Church.

# Climbing inside a song: the performance of medieval music

For any song to be performed well, a singer has to connect with it in some way, either with its broad theme or with some content in the lyric which resonates personally. In this sense, a singer is like an actor: a song, like the script of a drama, needs to be inhabited to give it meaning. Perhaps that is where my folk club audience came unstuck joining in with Down In Yon Forest: in these modern times many find religious expression logically problematic.

Logical analysis is important, of course, but if that is all we do I fear we are missing something. In the middle ages people could not 'turn off' their religious sentiment, as for them it was a worldview, a universe of meaning. The complete division between the secular and the sacred is a modern idea, only possible in a context where atheism is thinkable and religion is a matter of personal belief rather than the culturally enforced public policy of church, state and society. If we are to understand history, to get inside the heads and under the skin of the people of the past, we have first to understand their collective conceptual framework and its impact or influence upon an individual. For singers of early music who wish to climb inside a song and understand it from the inside, this will often include an understanding of loving "Lord Jesus above any thing" and the motivation for composing a love song for the "queen of heaven" who is "full of noble virtue".

This may be problematic. As a modern atheist, I can appreciate the charm of this song's melody and the beauty of its lyrics, but I am necessarily unable to fully appreciate the sentiments of religious devotion which inspired the anonymous writer to compose it; and, as a modern person living in a largely secular society, I cannot make the imaginative leap to mentally recapture a Europe in which being Catholic is normative. Perhaps this is similar to the line my folk club audience couldn't cross, wordlessly saying, 'In song, I can work on an imaginary ship, fight an imaginary battle, love an imaginary woman, but I just can't imagine loving Jesus'.

I can't imagine loving Jesus, either, at least not in the literal, devotional, religious sense, but I can imagine loving. Whatever else it is, Edi beo thu is a love song by any name. I am not a 13th century Catholic, and I am not medieval. My modern man's point of access to this song is the beauty of its language which could stand for praise of any true love, as indeed was its intent in its original troubadour context: "such in this world none other is ... of all women, you have the prize ... My sweetest lady ... There is no maid of your complexion, fair and beautiful, fresh and bright ... Lady, mild, soft and sweet ... full of noble virtue ... lady so wise ... I am in your love now bonded, and for you is all my desire."

 $A fuller \ version \ of this \ article, with \ accompanying \ performance \ video, can \ be \ found \ at \ \underline{https://earlymusicmuse.com/edi-beo-thu-hevene-quene/edi-beo-$ 

#### Ian Pittaway © 2020

Early Music Muse: musings on medieval, renaissance and traditional music, https://earlymusicmuse.com, is a site is written by Ian Pittaway, singer and player of medieval, renaissance and early baroque music on period instruments - harp, lute, bray harp, cittern, gittern, citole, etc. - and traditional/folk music on modern guitars in various tunings.

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### **#FutureOfFolk:**

### Lynn Noel of Digital Heritage Consulting Looks Ahead

Lynn runs The Mermaid's Tavern Online Folk Club, with ballad sings, chantey sings, houseconcerts, and special events. She also offers DIY Digital coaching for artists and venues pivoting online.

Lynn performs solo, duo, trio, and in ensembles from colonial and Celtic to music hall and mumming. She is a heritage interpreter, independent scholar, and career IT professional and consultant.

So, we thought, the ideal person to ask: Where we go from here?

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We're very grateful for her timely response. - Sam & Eleanor Simmons, Editors, Folklife West

#### Q: Lynn, what has been your involvement in traditional music and song, prior to the pandemic?

I've been a singer all my life. The Mermaid's Tayern grew out of local sessions I founded 15 years ago, so its roots are deep in pre-pandemic folk. I'm best known as an a cappella and close harmony singer with a taste for multilingual song. I do write and compose in the tradition, and take delight in those of my songs that have escaped into the wild. I've released four albums, one available on Bandcamp [https://crosscurrentsmusic.bandcamp. com/releases], and have another one in progress. The Mermaid's Tavern began as a home recording studio. I'm surprised and delighted to see it take shape as a digital community space.

I did spend ten years or more on the road, and had many international musical adventures. I'm drawn to grassroots music, cultural heritage communities, and the people who make music happen wherever they are. These days, that's online, and there's more of them than ever.

#### Q: On the day Massachusetts declared an emergency, while many of us in the UK were wondering what this "Zoom" thing was, you launched The Mermaid's Tavern Online Folk Club. How was that possible?

On March 10, I was in the car with a load of sound gear when the Board of Health cancelled our band's St. Pat's gig. Matthew Byrne was in town from Newfoundland to play the Folk Song Society of Greater Boston the following night. None of the local hosts was willing to risk a large gathering. Driving sadly home, I got a call from FSSGB President Lynn Feingold asking if I could livestream Matthew from my new digital studio. Insanely, I said "Sure!" At 6:45pm, we didn't have sound in, but Matthew is unflappable, and we went live at 7:30 to an audience of over 300. A week later we hosted Alex Cumming live in the studio, but the following week we were in full lockdown. We hosted Debra Cowan over Zoom on April 2. By then it was clear that live-streaming folk music was A Thing.

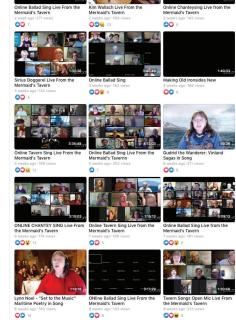
On April 4 we hosted Elizabeth LaPrelle for a ballad workshop and session. That went so well that we decided to try a full-on ballad sing. By July, we were running two ballad sings a month plus a chantey sing, a tavern sing, and a Thursday concert series. Our song circles draw 35-40 singers from five time zones. We have gone four and a half hours to make sure everyone gets a chance to sing.

Here's the most important thing about session-leading during the pandemic. It's critical to get a whole community of singers over the first hurdle of computer, network, microphone, camera, and lighting setup. Everyone needs time to get comfortable with basic use of the app platform. When you're stuck on the tech, it's easy to think it's all about the tech. Once the group, as a whole, is communicating comfortably on a common platform, you can begin the real work. The promise of remote sessions is building participatory community that has real-world impact.

#### Q: During this pandemic, what resources are available on your website to help venues/clubs and paid performers?

- My website www.lynnoel.com is an example digital business for one solopreneur.
- My blog\* includes a Mermaid's Tavern How-To series highlighted on the Tavern home page.
- I've led one masterclass and one panel discussion on The Future of Folk: Making the Pivot to Digital. Both are available on video from the DHC Facebook Videos page\*.
- The Mermaid's Tavern now has its own website, new in July.

There is an explosion of new resources coming out of lockdown creativity. I collaborate with keepers of the Virtual Sessions calendar\* and the CDSS Resource Portal\*, especially the Resources for Organizers: Engaging Participants from a Distance\*



IGITAL HERITAGE CONSULTING

RESOURCES - Editor's note: if you have downloaded this as a PDF, but the PDF's links aren't responding, copy and paste these into your browser:

Lvnn's website: www.lvnnoel.com

Lynn's blog: https://crosscurrentsmusic.blogspot.com

DHC Facebook Videos page: www.facebook.com/pg/digitalheritageconsulting/videos/?ref=page\_internal

Mermaid's Tavern website: https://sites.google.com/view/lynnoel/music/mermaidstavern

Virtual Sessions calendar: www.bostonsongsessions.org/virtual-sessions CDSS Resource Portal: www.cdss.org/resources/resource-portal

Resources for Organizers: Engaging Participants from a Distance: www.cdss.org/resources/resource-portal/covid-19-resources-for-organizers-freelancers#resources-for-organizers

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WORKSHOPS



# **Tunelines**

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West Wales fiddler and composer Helen Adam is sending in Welsh tunes for FW, based on her latest project, www.tunelines.com

This is an **interactive site**, in which you click on a map, and it shows you the tune or tunes that is named after the place you've clicked on. And you can hear or download the tune as dots. Take a look! Helen will be featuring a different Welsh place each time, with the tune, and countermelody and harmony, and talking about it a little.



# Mwynen Meirionydd / The Pleasing Melody of Meirionydd Welsh Traditional Tune, Arr. Helen Adam

Meirionydd is a coastal and mountainous region in North Wales which has been at different times a Kingdom, a cantref, district, and now, as Meirionshire, an administrative county. The county town is Dolgellau.

This is indeed a 'pleasing melody' with a lot of lyrical charm. It is surprising that it is not more often played and deserves to be better known. It is featured in Cambrian Minstrelsie which is 'A National Collection of Welsh Songs'. Now out of print, the 6 volume Cambrian Minstrelsie was first published in 1893 and is dedicated 'by Gracious Permission to her Majesty Queen Victoria'. The collection was compiled and the music arranged by Joseph Parry. The words for the songs were collected and translated by David Rowlands, also known by his bardic name Dewi Mon. The volumes also include a few examples of their own work of which the words of this are an example as David Rowlands used this tune as a setting for selfpenned lyrics. Titled 'Atgofion' or 'Memories' the song describes the nostalgic emotions of an adult looking back longingly to their childhood home.

In my arrangement of this tune I have kept it in the key chosen by Parry of C minor which fits the range of a fiddle or voice very well. I have used some of his chosen chords but have diverged on occasion and the second part is quite a pleasant melody itself when played with a chordal accompaniment.

There seem to be an above average number of beautiful and toponymic tunes that come from Meirionydd which is perhaps indicative of it being an area of thriving culture and also perhaps of it being a region with a strong sense of its own identity.

#### Helen Adam © July 2020

helenadamfiddle@gmail.com

Helen Adam is a freelance fiddle/violin player, singer, performer and composer living in beautiful West Wales. A prolific composer and songwriter, whose current project is a collection of duets to introduce more of the lesser known Welsh dance tunes to a wider audience. Also performing with George Whitfield as the Fiddlebox duo (George, accordion and vocals, and Helen, violin and vocals), a unique sound blending our varying influences and styles, including Klezmer, Rock, Classical, Celtic folk, Welsh dance music and song, Blues, Bluegrass, www.fiddlebox.net



• See also Wales News pages this issue, and our online Wales Directory, www.folklife/Cymru

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FOLKLIFE TRADITIONS PrutureOfFolk: Lynn Noel of Digital Heritage Consulting Looks Ahead

continued from previous page



# #FutureOfFolk: Lynn Noel of Digital Heritage Consulting Looks Ahead

Q: What's the digital future, for performers and venues, when we can safely sing together again as a community? Will we need to continue digitally?

We are singing together today more than ever before. Mermaid's Tavern audiences adore mingling with fellow ballad geeks from Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, New York, Newfoundland, Devon, Cornwall, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Brittany in the same session. Once you've tasted that richness, you come back for more.

Smaller clubs and artists face the same challenges in growing and keeping an audience that we've always faced. One age-old question is "how welcoming are you to new members?"

We are seeing more online venues, and artists mounting their own digital studios and productions.

Performers and audiences can come together at lower travel cost and carbon footprint in virtual venues. I did my first virtual festival in June. There's enormous opportunity for increasing the range and diversity of programming and the reach of indie artists without a tour.

Nothing can or will replace live music as participatory community. This brief pause in life-as-usual has given us the chance to reaffirm the essential importance of making music together live. Harmony is not a metaphor. It is a tangible and essential element of peace in a just world where everyone's voice is heard. We will sing together again. We will value our time together, in place and in person, more than ever before.

It's that quality of connection and that love of the music that binds us around the world. When singers meet, even for the first time, we will hug for certain. Between hugs, we stay connected in digital community. We even have a hashtag for it: #futureoffolk.

> Lvnn Noel © 2020 info@lynnoel.com http://www.lynnoel.com







Kim Wallach Live From the Mermaid's Tavern





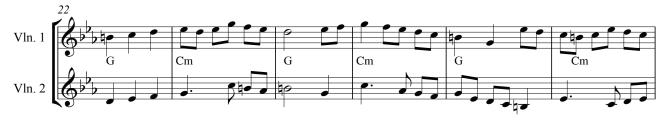


# Mwynen Meirionydd / The Pleasing Melody of Meirionydd, Welsh Trad., Arr. Helen Adam; Second part, Helen Adam







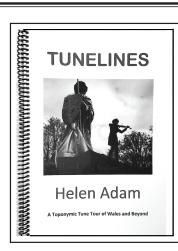






The Roots of Welsh Border Morris by the late Dave Jones, 1988, revised 1995; ISBN No. 0 9526285 0 3.

£5 by post from: Mrs. A. J. Jones, Millfield, Golden Valley, Bishops Frome, Worcs WR6 5BN 01885 490323; email chatter@anniej.me



# **TUNELINES:** A Toponymic Tour of **Wales And Beyond**

by Helen Adam

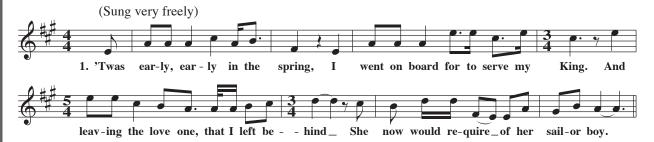
Spiral bound, 65 pages. £12 plus P&P from the website www.tunelines.com, there is a buy now button on the homepage.

"We have played lots of the music; they are indeed gorgeous arrangements" - Rob Bradshaw, Llantwit Major Tune Club / Clwb Alawon Llanilltud Fawr



FW 65. S∈PT 2020 № P10

### "Early, early in the Spring", sung by Norman Perks by Gwilym Davies



- 1. 'Twas early, early in the spring I went on board for to serve my King And leaving the love one, that I left behind She now would require of her sailor boy.
- 2. I built my nest on a (little?) wee boat And on the windy ocean I learnt to float And every big steamer, that came passing by She now would require of her sailor boy.
- 3. She went straight out and she went on board Crying "Captain, captain is my Willie here?" (next line sung to same tune as first) "What colour is your Willie's clothes?" "His trousers white, and his jacket blue His curly locks fill my heart with you (?)"
- 4. "Oh no, my darling he is not here.

  He's dead and drownded I do declare

  For in yonder sea, where the wind blows high

  That's where I left your young sailor boy."
- 5. She went straight home and she went upstairs And not a word to her mother said Her mother followed her behind And asked what was the matter with her daughter Pride.
- 6. "Oh fetch me a chair and a pen and ink A pen and ink and I'll write it down And every line I'll shed a tear And every verse farewell, Willie my dear
- 7. Her father came home and he went in search He went in search for his daughter Pride He went upstairs and behind the door He saw his daughter hanging by a cord.
- 8. He got his knife and he cut her down
  And in her pocket this note he found
  (Tune as per verse 1)
  "Dear father, dear father dig me a grave
  And line it out with lilies brave
  And for my tombstone, place a turtle dove
  To show the world wide I died for love"

Source: Sung by Norman Perks, Hawkesbury Upton. Recorded by Mike Yates 1977 © Gloucestershire Traditions



#### Notes from Gwilym Davies.

This is **"Early, early in the Spring"**, sung by **Norman Perks** in Hawkesbury Upton and recorded in the 1970s by Mike Yates.

The song is well enough known in many versions, usually with the line "My father made/bought me a little boat".

This is the only song recorded from Mr Perks, who sings it with great conviction and style, and it is a pity that we do not have any other recordings of him. Hear this song here:

http://glostrad.com/early-early-in-the-spring-2/?post=19038&action=edit

#### Gwilym Davies © 2020

Gwilym is a collector, singer, dancer, and musician, and helped set up GlosTrad, http://glostrad.com

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PEARLY KINGS & QUEENS - HARVEST FESTIVAL 2012 © Carole Jolly (Pearly Queen of Crystal Palace), & Secretary of the LPKQ Society [‡]

Oxford

Staffs

Staffs

Devon

London

Glos

# List 9: Seasonal Local Celebrations, a list by Doc Rowe

#### Listings © Doc Rowe except any in italics. Photos © Doc Rowe unless otherwise credited. SEPTEMBER

Oxford

Lichfield

Tavistock

Antrobus

Clifton, York Bampton

Hinton St George

Widecombe

Abbots Bromley

TAR BARREL ROLLING ⇒ 5 Nov

St Giles Fair Abbots Bromley Horn Dance Sheriff's Ride Widecombe Fair Church Clipping

Nottingham Goose Fair

Bellringers' Feast

Bampton Pony Fair

**Quit Rents Ceremony** 

Antrobus Soulcakers

Goozey Vair

Court Leet

Punkie Night

Billingsgate Harvest Festival

Pearlies Harvest Festival [§]

Pearlies Harvest Festival [‡]

Painswick City of London Bluecoat March Pearly Kings & Queens Society Costermongers Harvest Festival Parade Service London Last Sun in Sept **OCTOBER** 

LISTINGS UNDERLINED = see photos Nottingham Notts Billingsgate

London St Martins in the Field London Twyford (nr Winchester) Hants St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, London

Last 3 days of 1st week in Oct 1st Sunday in October 1st Sunday in October 7th October

Mon+Tue of 1st full week in Sept

Mon after 1st Sun after 4th Sept Saturday nr 8th Sept.

2nd Tuesday in September

Sunday nearest 19th Sept

21st September or near

2nd Sun in Oct [LPKG] [§] Original Pearly Kings & Queens Association [‡] LPKQ London Pearly Kings & Queens Society

1st November or near

Up to & inc. 5th Nov

5th November

2nd Wednesday in Oct Devon N. York October Exmoor Last Thursday in October Last Thursday in October Somerset Royal Courts of Justice London Late October

Cheshire 31st October and on UK 31st October



MARI LWYD ⇒ Before Xmas to New Year

Trick Or Treat various <u>NOVEMBER</u> Kaking Neet **Guy Fawkes** Lewes Bonfire Hatherleigh Fire Carnival \*\* Bridgwater Carnival \* Tar Barrel Rolling Wroth Silver Ceremony Firing The Fenny Poppers Armistice Day

Yorkshire Carols The Lords Mayor's Show Laxton Jury Day Wall Game Court Leet

\*\* date changes as advised by ® Sidmouth Info. Centre, www.visitsidmouth.co.uk South and West of Sheffield various UK Lewes Sussex Hatherleigh Devon Bridgwater Ottery St Mary Devon **Knightlow Cross** Warks Fenny Stratford **Bucks** various UK various Yorks City of London Laxton Notts Eton **Berks Fylingthorpe** N. Yorks

2nd Saturday of November \* Somerset 1st Saturday in November 5th Nov [left; background; p.1] 11th November 11th November 11th November From 11th November 2nd Saturday in November London Late November Late November

December DECEMBER including CHRISTMAS, BOXING DAY, NEW Y **EAR'S EVE** 



Sunday after 12th Dec Mostly pre-Christmas [Eds] Tin Can Band Broughton Northants Montgomeryshire & nearby; now also elsewhere Sheffield and Chesterfield area Plygain singing Tup Plays Christmas Burning Ashen Faggot Dunster Somerset **Christmas Eve** Tolling The Devils Knell Dewsbury W Yorks Christmas Eve Bampton Oxon Christmas Eve Feather Guisers Christmas Eve and Day Uttoxeter Staffs Crookham Mummers Crookham Hants **Boxing Day** Flamborough Sword Dance Flamborough Yorkshire **Boxing Day Greatham Sword Dance Play** Greatham Co. Durham Boxing Day Straw Boys/ Mummers Fermanagh Ireland Christmas Barrel Rolling competition Denbigh Denbs Boxing Day [Eds] Wren Boys Dingle Ireland **Boxing Day** Mummer's Day Boxing Day & New Year's Day **Padstow** Cornwall Handsworth Sword Dancers Handsworth S. Yorkshire Boxing Day **Grenoside Sword Dancers** Grenoside S. Yorkshire Boxing Day **Monkseaton Dancers** Monkseaton Tyne-Tees **Boxing Day** Marshfield Mummers Marshfield Glos **Boxing Day Ripon Sword Dancers Boxing Day** Ripon N. Yorks Annual Dip Whitby N. Yorks **Boxing Day** Tewkesbury Medieval Play (Mummers) Tewkesbury Glos Boxing Day [Simon Hopkins] Symondsbury Mummers Symondsbury Dorset Christmas Fylingdale Guisers **Fylingthorpe** N. Yorks Christmas Flambeaux Procession Comrie Tayside New Year's Eve Swinging The Fireballs Stonehaven Grampian New Year's Eve Mari Lwyd different places - different days S.E. Wales Before Christmas to New Year's Day

> The Doc Rowe Collection Support Group has been set up to support the Archive of Doc's unique collection. See: www.docrowe.org.uk