

SONG:

Short Songs

Traditional

Woo'd an married an aa
Kissed an carried awa
An is no the bride weel aff
Bride that's woo'd an married

Listen to the full track. How many times do you sing each song?

X

Adam an Eve cam doon ma sleeve,
Tae fetch me in some gundy o
Wid ye believe that Adam an Eve
Said there's nane till Monday o?

X

Hielan man, hielan man
Whaur were ye born?
Up amang the Hielans, man?
Or doon amang the corn?

X

Whose yowes are these?
Whose yowes are these?
They're aa Jackie Corn's I can tell them by their horns
An I foond them in the meenisters gairden

X

TO DO:

1) Can you write the English Translations for the following words?

Weel aff _____ Yowe _____ Whaur _____

Gundy _____ Amang _____ Wid _____

Meenister _____ Doon _____ Nane _____

2) Can you write a brief description about each song?

Woo'd an Married _____

Adam an Eve _____

Hielan Man _____

Whose Yowes are These? _____

SONG:

Short Songs

Traditional

AGE GROUP:

Nursery +

(NB – sometimes Woo'd an married too tricky for pupils below P3 age)

TYPE:

Children's Songs & Rhymes

TRACK(S):

1. Whole song
2. Repeat of song lines

INFO:

- **Woo'd an Married** an aa is a song from Shetland and is about how happy and content a young girl is at getting married. This song can be sung as a round/cannon
- **Adam an Eve** is a finger or tickling nonsense song/game from Scotland.
- **Hielan Man Hielan Man** is a little scots street song, learned from the singing of Anne Neilson, a prolific Scots singer and teacher.
- **Whose Yowes are These** is the scots translation of an English traditional song about Tups.
- Together, these four songs work to make a little set of dance songs which can be sung together.

ANSWERS:

- 1) Well off Sheep Where
 Toffee Among Would
 Minister Down None

- 2) This song is from Shetland and is about a wedding and how happy the bride is

This song is about Adam and Eve coming down a sleeve to fetch some toffee/sweeties, but is then told there is none until Monday

This song is asking where a highland man was born, up in the highlands or in the lowlands where the corn grows

This song is about asking who the sheep belong to and someone saying they know they belong to Jackie Corns because of the way their horns look and they found them in the garden of the minister

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

- Make up actions for the songs to help with remembering the lyrics. This is especially useful for young children,
- Try singing the first song as a round either together (or can be done with the tracks). When one person finishes a line, the next person starts the song from the beginning.

SONG:

Tramps and Hawkers

Traditional

1) Oh come aa ye tramps an Hawkers an ye gaitherers o bla
That tramps the country roon an roon come listen yin an aa
I'll tell tae ye a rovin tale o sights that I hae seen
Far up intae the snowy north an sooth by Gretna Green

2) I hae seen the high Ben Nevis a-towerin tae the moon
I've been by Crieff an Callander an roon by bonnie Doune
An by the Nethy's Silvry tides an places ill tae ken
Far up intae the Snowy North lies Urquhart's bonnie glen

3) Aftimes I've launched intae mysel when I'm trugin on the road
Wi a bag o bla upon my back, my face as broon's a toad
Wi lumps o cakes an tattie scones an cheese an braxy ham
Nae thinkin whaur I'm coming frae or whaur I'm gaun tae gang

4) I'm happy in the Summer time beneath the bricht blue sky
Nae thinkin in the mornin, at nicht whaur I'm tae lie
Barns or byres or onywhere or oot amang the hay
An gin the Weather does permit I'm happy everyday

5) I've done my share o humphin wi my stuff along the wey
I've helped a buckie trawler pu the herrin ower the side
I've helped tae build the mighty brig that spans across the Forth
An wi mony the Angus fairmers rig I've plooded the Bonnie Earth

6) I'm often doon by Gallowa or doon about Stranraer
My business leads me onywhere I travel near an far
I've got a rovin notion there's nothin whit I loss
An aa my day's my daily fare an what'll pay my doss

7) Oh loch Katrine an Loch Lomond hae all been seen by me
The Dee, the Don, the Deveron that runs intae the Sea
Dunrobin Castle by the way I nearly hid forgot
An any rickles o cairn marks the hoose o John o' Groats

8) I think I'll gang tae Paddy's land I'm makin up my mind
Fer Scotland's greatly altered noo I canna raise the win
Bit I will trust in providence, if providence proves true
An I will sing o Erin's Isle when I get back tae you

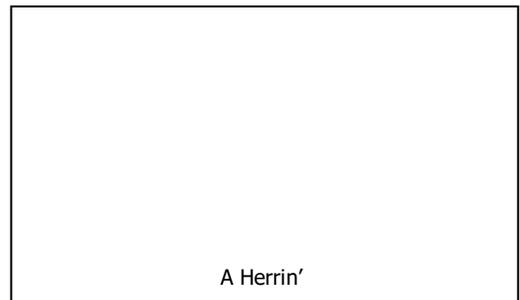
TO DO:

1) List all the towns and places named in this song

2) Name all the waters named in this song (rivers, lochs etc)

3) A herrin is _____ It looks like this:

Herrin were very popular as they were plentiful and
were very good for you. A nickname they had was



4) What is the most northerly place/town mentioned in this song? _____

5) What is the most southernly place/town mentioned in this song? _____

6) What country is he talking about in the last verse? _____

SONG: **Tramps an Hawkers**

Traditional

AGE GROUP: Primary 4/5+ **TYPE:** Traveller/ Bothy Ballad

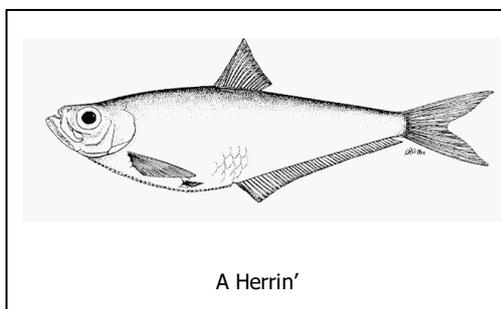
TRACK(S): 3. Whole song
4. Repeat of song lines

INFO:

- This song is about the freedom of being a traveller and the some places in Scotland that their lifestyle choice has taken them
- It comes from the singing of Jimmy McBeath (1894-1972) who was a singer from Aberdeenshire and who worked on a farm.
- This song celebrates Scotland and the traveller way of life and talks about the variety of culture throughout Scotland

ANSWERS:

- 1) Gretna Green, Crieff, Callander, Doune, Ben Nevis, Angus, Buckie, Gallowa, Stranraer John o' Groats, Paddys Land (Ireland)
- 2) Nethy, The Forth, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, the Dee, the Don, the Deveron
- 3) A Herring
A Silver Darling
- 4) John o' Groats
- 5) Stranraer
- 6) Ireland



SUGGESTED READING/LISTENING

- BOOK The Scottish Folk Singer (Buchan)
- CD Play Live (Old Blind Dogs)

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

- Complete Worksheet 1 and fill out the place names that are missing
- Research Jimmy McBeath and find out more about his life and songs

SONG:

Bonnie George Campbell

Traditional

Hie upon hielans an laigh upon Tay
Bonnie George Campbell rade oot on a day
Sadled an bridled sae gallant rade he
Hame cam his guid horse but niver cam he

Doon cam his mither dear greetin fu sair
An oot cam his bonnie wife rivin her hair
My meadows lie green an my corn is unshorn
My barn is tae bigg an my baby's unborn

Saddled an booted an bridled rade he
A plume in his helmet a sword at his knee
But toom cam the saddle aa bluidy tae see
Oh hame cam his guid horse but niver cam he

Repeat Verse 1

TO DO:

1) What type of Scots song is this? _____

2) Please can you write a definition of this type of song? _____

3) Please translate the following statements:

Doon cam his mither dear = _____

Greetin fu sair = _____

An oot cam his bonnie wife = _____

Rivin her hair = _____

My meadows lie green = _____

My corn is unshorn = _____

My barn is tae bigg = _____

3) Who do you think Bonnie George Campbell is? (Please circle the correct answer)

a Farmer

a Model

a Knight

a Footballer

a Jockey

SONG:

Bonnie George Campbell

Traditional

AGE GROUP:

Primary 4+

TYPE:

Ballad/ Historical

TRACK(S):

5. Whole song
6. Repeat of song lines

INFO:

- This song is the one of the shortest, if not the shortest of the Scottish Ballads
- Ballads are songs which tell stories, often coming from historic epic poems written to chronicle important events like battles and weddings, but often just as a way to preserve stories.
- This is said to be a lament for one of two cousins, Archibald or James Campbell who died at the battle of Glenlivet, October 3rd 1594.
- In this song, Bonnie George Campbell readies himself for battle and rides out ready to fight. His horse comes home without him, to the dismay and grief of his mother and pregnant wife who are now forlorn about how they will manage without him. The horses saddle is covered in blood and it is a mystery about how he died.

ANSWERS:

- 1) This song is a Ballad
- 2) A ballad is the name given to a song that tells a story
- 3) Down came his dear mother
Crying very Loudly
And out came his pretty wife
Pulling at her hair
My fields are un-ploughed
My corn has not been harvested
My barn has not yet been built
- 4) A Knight

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

- Can you write an extra verse or two, or write a story about this ballad to continue or add to the story?

SONG: **The Barnyards o Delgaty**

Traditional

1. As I cam in by Turra mairket,
Turra Mairket for tae fee
I fell in wi a wealthy fairmer,
O the Barnyards o Delgaty

cho. *Lintin addie toorin addie*
Lintin addie too rin ae
Lintin lowrin lowrin lowrin,
The barnyards o Delgaty

2. He promised me the ae best pair
That wis in the kintra roon
But fan I gaed hame tae the barnyards
There wis naethin there but skin and bone

3. Its lang Jean Scott she maks my bed
Ye can see the marks upons my shins
Fer she's the coorse ill-trickit jaud
That fills my bed wi prickly whins

4. Meg McPherson maks my brose
An her an me we canna gree
First a mote and syne a knot
An aye the ither jilp o' bree

5. Fan I gang tae the kirk on Sunday
Mony's the bonnie lass I see
Sittin by her Faithers side
An winkin ower the pews at me

6. Oh I can drink an no get drunk
An I can fecht an no be slain
An I can meet wi anither lad's lass
An aye be welcome tae my ain

7. My caunle noo it is brunt oot
Its lowe is fairly on the wane
Sae fare thee weel tae the barnyards
Ye'll niver catch me here again

TO DO:

1) This song is a bothy ballad and it is called this because

2) Please complete the following Sentences: (Circle the correct answer)

Turra is a nickname for the town of **Turradale** **Turriff** **Turnacre** **Turnaston**

It can be found in the **North West** **North East** **South East** **South West**

The Turra market it mentions is also known as a feein **Fair** **Festival** **Fandango** **Fiesta**

3) What is a pair (sometimes known as a pairie) and what were they used for?

4) Link the Scots word up with its correct English meaning

Kintra Coorse Naethin Brunt Lowe Niver Kirk

Never Church Flame Country Coarse Nothing Burnt

SONG: **The Barnyards o Delgaty**
Traditional

AGE GROUP: Primary 4+ **TYPE:** Bothy Ballad/ Broad Scots

TRACK(S): 7. Whole song
8. Repeat of song lines

INFO:

- Bothy ballads are songs sung by farm labourers in the North east of Scotland, especially around the turn of the 20th century.
- Bothys were stone houses on farms where unmarried men slept.
- Turra is the town of Turriff, a town in Aberdeenshire and Delgaty is the farm name.
- A fee is contract of work between farm workers and farmers, for a year or six months
- A feein fair is a festival where you would get work, they were usually held twice a year in some North East Scottish towns.

ANSWERS:

1) A ballad is a song that tells a story and a bothy is where these songs would be made up. A bothy is a a stone house on the farm where the unmarried male farm workers would live

2) Turra is a nickname for the town of **Turriff**

It can be found in the **North East**

The Turra market it mentions is also known as a feein **Fair**

3) A pairie is a pair of horses and they were used for pulling the plough to plough the fields

4) Kintra Coorse Naethin Brunt Lowe Niver Kirk

Never Church Flame Country Coarse Nothing Burnt

SUGGESTED READING/LISTENING

- BOOK Bothy Ballads Songs and Ballads (Ord)
- BOOK Songs of Scotland (Paterson)

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

- Using online Scots language dictionaries, research more of the words in the song.
- Listen to versions of this song on youtube

SONG:

Ae Fond Kiss

Robert Burns

1) Ae Fond Kiss an then we sever
Ae fareweel an then forever!
Deep in heart wrung tears I'll pledge thee
Warring sighs an groans I'll wage thee

4) Had we never loved sae kindly
Had we never loved sae blindly
Never met – or never parted
We had ne'er been broken haired

2) Who shall say that fortune grieves him
While the star o hope she leaves him?
Me nae cheerfu twinkle lights me
Dark despair around benights me

5) Fare-thee-weel thou first an fairest!
Fare-thee-weel thou best an dearest!
Thine be ilka joy an treasure
Peace, enjoyment love an pleasure!

3) I'll ne'er blame my partial fancy
Naethin could resist my Nancy!
But tae see her was tae love her
Love but her an love forever

6) Ae Fond Kiss an then we sever
Ae fareweel alas forever!
Deep in heart wrung tears I'll pledge thee
Warring sighs an groans I'll wage thee

1a) This song was written in a letter to and about whom? _____

1a) Can you write the nicknames Robert Burns used for them both in his letters?

_____ & _____

2) Can you match up the Scots Words with their English translation?

Naethin Ae Ilka Parted Ne'er Sae Thine Fareweel

Yours Nothing Farewell So Every One Never Parted

3) Can you the explain the following phrases? (Can you write what they mean)

- Ae Fond kiss an then we sever, Ae fareweel, alas forever!

- Who shall say that fortune grieves him while the star of hope she leaves him?

SONG:

Ae Fond Kiss

Robert Burns

AGE GROUP:

Primary 5 +

TYPE:

Burns

TRACK(S):

- 9. Whole Song
- 10. Repeat of Song Lines

INFO:

- This song was written by Robert Burns in a letter on 27th December 1791
- It was written for Mrs Agnes (Nancy) Maclehose with whom he had a platonic friendship, which in time grew to be a love affair. They got to know each other when she wrote to him expressing her admiration of his writing.
- The pair only met twice in the seven year period that they both lived in Edinburgh, and conducted their whole relationship through letter writing.
- Burn's gave Nancy the nickname *Clarinda* and himself *Sylvander*, which were the they used in their letters to each other.
- Burns promised to marry Nancy when her (horrid) husband died and she was free.
- However, in 1791, after seven years of knowing each other, the letter Burns wrote Nancy was his goodbye letter, as she had decided to return to her husband who lived in Jamaica.
- The tune he used for this song is an existing tune called *Rory Dall's Port*.
- The original letter is kept in the National Gallery of Scotland in the Watson Autograph collection.

ANSWERS:

1) Agnes Maclehose

2) Sylvander

Clarinda

3) Naethin Ae Ilka Ne'er Sae Thine Fareweel

Yours Nothing Farewell So Every One Never

4) One fond kiss and then we part, one farewell, unfortunately forever!

Who dares to (can) say that he is unlucky when he had been left with a little bit of hope from the one he loves?

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

- You can view the original letter on the National Library of Scotland website.
- Read more about Robert Burns on the NLS page <https://digital.nls.uk/robert-burns/> for further literary information about the bard.

SONG: **My Last Fareweel Tae Stirling**

Trad

1) Nae Lark in transport mounts the sky
Nor leaves with early plaintive cry
But I maun bid my last goodbye
My last fareweel tae Stirling, o

cho. *Though far awa my hairts wi you
Oor youthful oors upon wings they flew
But I will bid my last adieu
My last fareweel tae Stirling, o*

2) Nae mair I'll meet you in the dark
Nor gang wi you tae the Kings park
Nor raise the hare oot frae their flap
When I gang far frae Stirling, o

3) Nae mair I'll wander through the glen
Nor disturb the roost o the pheasant hen
Nor chase the coneys tae their den
When I gang far frae Stirling, o

cho. *Though far awa...*

4) Noo fare thee weel my Jeannie, dear
Fer you I'll shed a bitter tear
But I hope you'll find some ither, dear
When I am far frae Stirling, o

5) Then fare thee weel fer I am bound
Fer twenty years tae Van Dieman's Land
Bit speak o me an what I've done
When I gang far frae Stirling, o

cho. *Though far awa...*

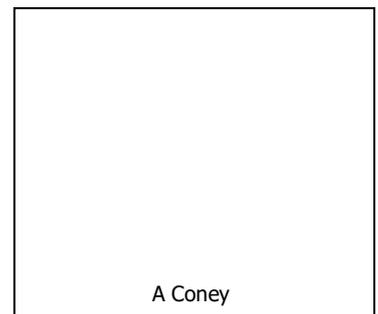
TO DO:

1) This song is traditional which means that _____

2) The man in this song is being _____ because he
was convicted for _____

3) A coney is the scots word for a _____

It looks like this:



4) Van Dieman's Land is the old name for _____

5) Who do you think Jeannie is and why? _____

6) How long is he being sent away for? _____

SONG: **My Last Fareweel Tae Stirling**

Trad

AGE GROUP: Primary 4+

TYPE: Local

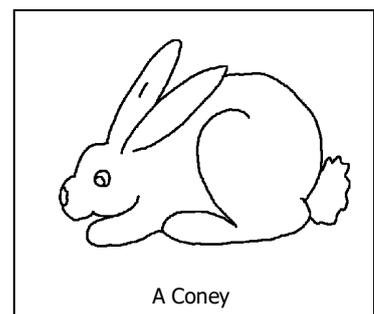
TRACK(S): 11. Whole song
12. Repeat of song lines

INFO:

- This is a song is a transportation ballad.
- Transportation is a punishment where people were sent to far away countries to carry out manual labour with no pay.
- This was a popular method of punishment as it was cheaper to pay the prisoners sea fayre and get rid of them than to keep them in the already over populated prisons and jails.
- Many songs were written about men and women who had to leave Scotland for breaking the law, and their heartbreak about it
- This man has been caught poaching and is being sent to Van Dieman's Land for twenty years (Van Dieman's land is the old name for the island of Tasmania off the South coast of Australia).
- Poaching is when people unlawfully hunt, catch and steal animals from land that does not belong to them.

ANSWERS:

- 1) It is an old song, and has been sung for a long time, but we do not know who has written it.
- 2) Transported Poaching (hunting and stealing animals)
- 3) A Rabbit
- 4) Tasmania, an Island off the Australian Coast
- 5) Jeannie is his girlfriend or fiancé*. Probably not his wife as otherwise he wouldn't be able to tell her to find another dear if they were married.
- 6) He is being sent away for twenty years



SUGGESTED READING/LISTENING

- BOOK Folk Songs and Ballads of Scotland (MacColl)
- BOOK Come Gie's A Sang (Douglas)

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

- Complete Worksheet 3 and complete the names of the animal translations from Scots to English

SONG:

Auld Lang Syne

Robert Burns

1) Should auld acquaintance be forgot
An never brought tae mind?
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
An days o lang syne?

cho. *Fer auld lang syne, my jo,
Fer auld lang syne
We'll tak a cup o kindness yet
Fer auld lang syne*

2) An surely you'll be your pint stoop!
An surely I'll be mine!
An we'll tak a cup o kindness yet
Fer auld lang syne

cho. *Fer auld lang...*

3) We twa hae rin about the braes
An pu'd the gowans fine

Bit we've wandered mony's a weary fit
Sin auld lang syne

cho. *Fer auld lang...*

4) We twa hae paidl'd in the burn
Frae mornin sun 'til dine
Bit seas between us braid hae roar'd
Sin auld lang syne

cho. *Fer auld lang...*

5) An here's a hand my trusty fiere!
An gie's a hand o thine!
An we'll tak a richt guid willie-waught
Fer auld lang syne

cho. *Fer auld lang...*

TO DO:

1a) What do the following words mean?

Auld = _____ Lang = _____ Syne = _____

1b) So all together 'Auld Lang Syne' means

2) What does "An here's a hand my trusty fiere, an gies a hand o thine" mean?

3) What does paidl'd mean? (circle the correct meaning)

To get burned by something To paddle in water To Pay for something

4) What in your own words is this song about? (You can write sentences or write bullet points)

SONG:

Auld Lang Syne

Robert Burns

AGE GROUP:

Primary 1+ (Though P1-3 chorus only)

TYPE: Robert Burns/ Broad Scots

TRACK(S):

13. Whole song
14. Repeat of song lines

INFO:

- This song was published in 1788. The first verse and chorus were part of another old song which Robert Burns wrote more verses for.
- When first written, Burns chose a tune for it (the one featured on the tracks, but it was changed over the years to a similar, livelier one – either by accident or on purpose.
- We sing it traditionally at Hogmanay (New Year) to celebrate the year that has passed, and remember friends and times past.
- Auld is pronounced either like “*all*” with a d, or “*owled*” rather than old. Watch also for z sound on syne. Encourage pupils to pronounce each word separately, paying particular attention to the “s” in syne, so that it doesn’t sound like “*old langs ine*” which can sometimes happen

ANSWERS:

1a) Auld = Old Lang = Long Syne = Ago

b) A long time ago or The days that have gone by

2) Here’s my hand, my trusted friend, and give me your hand too

3) To paddle in water

4) This song is about

- Friendship
- Remembering people and times past
- Being together and celebrating people and times past
- Making toasts

SUGGESTED READING/LISTENING

- BOOK Songs From the North East (Campbell)
- BOOK Songs of Scotland (Paterson)

FURTHER ACTIVITIES

- Complete Worksheet 2. Find the words in the wordsearch and write a translation for each.
- Research and listen to versions of the more well known tune for this song.