Instruction Manual for
The Traditional Ballad Index
and the Roud Song and Broadside Indices

Version 5.0

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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, iPhone, 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 (on the iPhone, you can use either a limited mode with easier-to-read text or a more powerful mode with very small text). 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 six 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), a runtime of the Roud Broadside Index (also linked via Roud Numbers), and bibliographies of books used in the Roud Index and the Ballad Index. To understand how these parts inter-relate, keep in mind that, in the Ballad Index, the basic unit of a record is the song; in the Roud Indices, 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 PC version is below:
On the Mac, this becomes:
The iPad is mostly similar except for the borders of the screen.

We’ll be using mostly Macintosh screen shots from now on, but we’ll leave off the frame of the screen — you won’t ever need to use the menus. Everything you need to do in the Index is driven by buttons:
The array of buttons at the bottom allow you to operate the Index. Note in particular the four highlighted buttons with purple text — Find by Field, Quit, Help, and Rescue Me! These are the “Standard Buttons,” which will usually be 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 iPhone and 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).

On this startup screen, in addition to the Standard Buttons (again, the ones with the purple text), you also see an “About” button (for the terms and conditions of using the Index), some other informational buttons, “Search Tips” (help with searching), buttons to open the two Roud Indices, and “Go to Index.” The latter
The Traditional Ballad Index Instruction Manual

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. On a Macintosh, that screen looks like this:

![Image of the first screen of the Traditional Ballad Index]

Finding Things in the Index

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:

![Image of the “Find by Field” page of the Traditional Ballad Index]

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 coupling battle separation Canada
FOUND IN: US (Ap, MA, ME, SE, So) Canada (Newf, Men, Briton (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)
Skt: 1759: Battle of Quebec: Wolfe and Montcalm killed.
REFERENCES (25 citations):
Laws A1, “Brave Wolfe”
Randolph 464, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text, 1 tune)
Flanders/Oxmy, pp. 120-122, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text, 1 tune)
Flanders/Brown, pp. 25-27, “Brave Wolfe/General Wolfe” (2 texts, 1 tune, the first text is in half-standas and does not use the “Backsmith” tune; the second is the Green Mountain Songster version)
Thompson-Pioneer 43, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text)
Thompson/New York, pp. 323-324, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text)
Leach, pp. 716-719, “Brave Wolfe” (2 texts)
Friedman, p. 268, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text)
Queens/Mansfield 44, “Bold Wolfe” (1 text, 1 tune)
Peacock, pp. 330-337, “Bold Wolfe” (1 text, 1 tune)
Fowler/Johnson, pp. 21-23, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text, 1 tune)
Fowler/McCullar 2, “Bold Wolfe” (1 text, 1 tune)
Fowler/Mills/Blume, pp. 49-49, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text, 1 tune)
Mackenzie 73, “Quebec” (1 text)
Warner 21, “The Ballad of Montcalm and Wolfe” (1 text, 1 tune)
Warner-Eastern, pp. 65-66, “The Ballad of Montcalm and Wolfe” (1 text)
Scott-Bailey, pp. 98-103, “The Death of General Wolfe” (1 text, 1 tune)
Lomax/Wilson 42, pp. 103-129, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text)
Lomax/FSUSA 36, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text, 1 tune)
Lomax/FSNA 16, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text, 1 tune)
Dallachy, pp. 125-126, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text, 1 tune)
Leach/Horace, pp. 139-139, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text)
Darling-NA, pp. 195-197, “Brave Wolfe” (1 text)
cf. Gardner/Chickering, p. 476, “Brave Wolfe” (source notes only)
DT 359, BRAVWOLF/ BRAVWLF2*
BT LAC1 (Full)
Fluid stash (56 Fluid entries)
RECORDINGS (Total of 1):
French Songs, “Brave Wolfe” (on Peacock CD-ROM) (one verse only)
BROADSIDES:
LOCSinging, e111310, “General Wolfe” (“Cheer up your hearts, young men, let nothing fright you”), Leonard Deming (Boston), 19C; also a1122040, “The Death of General Wolfe”
CROSS-REFERENCES:
cf. “The Backsmith” (tune & meter)
cf. “General Wolfe” (subject)
cf. “How Stands the Glass Around (General Wolfe’s Song)” (attributed to Wolfe)
SAME TUNE:
The Backsmith (File: K146)
NOTES: 5429 words: When William Pitt the Elder became Britain’s Prime Minister in 1757 (the first man ever to hold that title, which was a new position for him), he decided that the army—now involved in the Seven Years’ War (Europe in the American colonies) vs. the French and Indians—needed a good dose of fruitful

Quick Find
Find by Field
Show Song Text
Show Song List
Show Roud Folk Song List
Show Roud Broadside List
Find by Field
Quit
Help
Rescue Me!
Ballad Index Bibliography
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, as far as it fits; in this case, Where the Gadie [Rins (I)].

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 — four for “Where the Gadie Rins (I),” just one for “Where the Gadie Rins (II).”

If all you want to do is check the song’s description to see if it’s the right one, you can click on the “Descrip” button. This will pop up a description of the song and some other details:
Similarly, you can click the button that lists the number of references to see the first few references for the song, the Roud # button to see Roud references, and the Notes to see the first part of the notes:
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”: 12
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 (see NOTES)

EARLIEST DATE: c. 1597 (see NOTES)

KEYWORDS: war royalty family promise death

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)
Atkinson-Ancient, pp. 209-212, "Flodden Field" (1 text)

ADDITIONAL:
Michael Bander: Scottish and Border Battles and Ballads, 1975 (page references to the 1993 Barnes & Noble edition), pp. 67-68, "Flodden Field" (1 text)

PROD #2000: 4 Troubad entries

Cross-References:
"The Flowers of the Forest" (subject)

NOTES: (410 words) Child's only text of this is from Thomas Deloney's "Pleasant History of John Winchcomb". Atkinson credits the piece to Deloney (15437-1600?). E. K. Chambers, "English Literature at the Close of the Middle Ages", Oxford, 1948, 1947, observes that Deloney 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 eldest 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 Garnett Mattingly, "Catherine of Aragon", 1941). But the king refused.

In the end, the English and Scottish forces were 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 of 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 dukedom, which has remained in the Howard family ever since. -- RDW

The file number indicates the end of the entry.

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:

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

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/iPhone 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:
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 fourth entry, “Death of Garfield (version of Charles Guiteau [Laws E11])” you’ll find something different, because it isn’t really a song. It says itself that it’s a cross-reference:
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:
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 go into “Recordings” 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”):
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”:
Performing this search reduces your list to just four, which you can more easily search through: “Female Rambling Sailor,” “Polly on the Shore (The Valiant Sailor),” “The Sailor Boy (I),” and “The Young Sailor Bold (I).” You can read the descriptions to see which one you want.

If you don’t know the keywords, you can go to the Help and look up keywords:
Or, from the Find by Field page, you can just click the “Keyword List” button to see the list:
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 than is found in the Ballad Index alone. The Ballad Index also gives you access to the information compiled in Steve Roud’s 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 versions of songs, rather than the song as a whole. 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 are two labelled “Show Roud Folk Song List” and “Show Roud Broadside List”.

Using the “Show Roud Folk Song 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 Folk Song List” button, a new window will appear (or come to the front) which looks something like this:
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 tell 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 about that particular version. 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. And in fact the Roud Index has even more detail on that particular version of the song. If you select the Peacock item (by clicking or tapping on it), then hitting the “Show Song Details” button, you will see this:
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 again shows 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.

Some, not all, records have a URL associated with them. This is a location where you can find a copy of the item online. For example, if you used the “Next Record” button to scroll through the Roud song list, you would eventually reach this item:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE1</th>
<th>BOLD WOLFE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLE2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUNE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRST</td>
<td>Come all you young men all, let nothing fright you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>Printed : Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>Peacock, Songs of the Newfoundland Outports 3 (1965) pp.986-987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRED</td>
<td>PEA 80 No.693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERF</td>
<td>Bonnett, Freeman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLACE</td>
<td>Canada : Newfoundland : St. Paul’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>1968 (Jul)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLL</td>
<td>Peacock, Kenneth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTENT</td>
<td>Text, Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DateAdd</td>
<td>19941104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROUD #</td>
<td>961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td>Laws A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBJECTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS PRINT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BS LOC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTES1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTES2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROUDD</td>
<td>5138781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY REF(S)</td>
<td>Peacock, Kenneth, Songs of the Newfoundland Outports (Ottawa: Nat. Museum of Canada, 1965; 3vols)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fields with cyan background search the fastest.
At the bottom of the page, you see the URL for this item, and the “Show URL” button. You can click the button to show the actual web site in a browser.

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

The Roud Broadside Index is very similar to the Folk Song Index. If you choose “Show Roud Broadside List” instead of “Show Roud Folk Song Index” for “Brave Wolfe,” you'll get a screen with a very similar set of buttons but a different color scheme:
And if you “Show Song Details,” you will again see details much like those in the Folk Song Index:
Using the Roud Broadside and Folk Song Indices together

The Roud Folk Song and Broadside indices are separate databases, but they are closely linked by the Roud Numbers — the numbers Steve Roud assigns to different versions of the same song. So Roud #1 is “The Gypsy Laddie” [Child #200]; in the above example, “Brave Wolfe” is Roud #961. It is because all versions of a song have the same Roud number that you can use the “Find this Roud #” button to get a list of all the versions of a song; what the database does is simply look up all instances of Roud #1 (or whatever).

But what if you’re in the Broadside Index and wants to get all versions of “Brave Wolfe” in the Folk Song Index, or vice versa? There is a command for that. If you’re in the Broadside Index summary view, for instance, you can use the “Show Roud FS Index” button:
This will bring up the Folk Song index and take you to the list of records for “Brave Wolfe.” If you’re looking at a detail page, you’ll see a similar button, “Show Roud Folk Songs”: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: BRAVE WOLFE</th>
<th>Printed: Book Songster</th>
<th>Roud #: 961</th>
<th>From: Forget-Me-Not Songster (Locke &amp; Bucier, Boston, c1850?) pp.45-47</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Line: Cheer up your young men all</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laws A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From: Jackson, Early Songs of Uncle Sam pp.174-176</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Line: Cheer up your young men all</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laws A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Line: Cheer up your young men all</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laws A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: BRAVE WOLFE</th>
<th>Printed: Book Songster</th>
<th>Roud #: 961</th>
<th>From: Forget-Me-Not Songster (J.S. Locke &amp; Co., Boston, c1850?) pp.45-47</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Line: Cheer up your young men all</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laws A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: BRAVE WOLFE</th>
<th>Printed: Book Songster</th>
<th>Roud #: 961</th>
<th>From: American Songster (Fisher &amp; Brother, Philadelphia, c1855?) pp.209-212</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Line: Cheer up your young men all</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Laws A1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Similarly if you’re in the Folk Song Index; there, the buttons are labelled “Show Broadsides” or “Show Roud Broadsides.”
| TITLE1 | BALLAD OF MONTCALM AND WOLFE, THE |
| TITLE2 | |
| TUNE | |
| FIRST | Bad news has come to town, bad news is carried |
| TYPE | Printed : Book |
| SOURCE | Warner, Traditional American Folk Songs (1980) pp.87-89 |
| PREV | |
| PERFORMER | Galusha, John |
| PLACE | USA : New York : Minerva |
| DATE | 1940 / 1941 / 1946 |
| COLLECTOR | Warner, Anne & Frank |
| CONTENT | Text, Music |
| DATEADDED | 19931101 |
| ROUD # | 961 |
| OTHER | Laws A1 |
| SUBJECTS | |
| IS PRINTED | |
| IS LOCATED | |
| NOTES | |
| ROUD ID | S136400 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY REF(S) | X5132 |

Warnor, Anne, Traditional American Folk Songs from the Anne and Frank Warner Collection (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse Univ. Pr., 1984)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: BALLAD OF MONTCALM AND WOLFE, THE</th>
<th>Warner, Traditional American Folk Songs</th>
<th>X5132</th>
<th>Roud # 961</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Line: Bad news has come to town, bad news is carried</td>
<td>From: Galusha, John</td>
<td>USA : New York : Minerva</td>
<td>Text; Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name: BALLAD OF MONTCALM AND WOLFE, THE</td>
<td>Folktrax 921-90 (“Yankee John Galusha”)</td>
<td>X0664</td>
<td>Roud # 961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Line: Bad news has come to town, bad news is carried</td>
<td>From: Galusha, John</td>
<td>USA : New York : Minerva</td>
<td>Audio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name: BOLD WOLFE</td>
<td>Peacock, Songs of the Newfoundland</td>
<td>X5472</td>
<td>Roud # 961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Line: Come all ye young men all</td>
<td>From: Bennett, Freeman</td>
<td>Canada : Newfoundland : St. Paul's</td>
<td>Text; Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name: BOLD WOLFE</td>
<td>Fowke, Penguin Book of Canadian Folk</td>
<td>X5452</td>
<td>Roud # 961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Line: Come all ye young men all</td>
<td>From:</td>
<td>Canada : Newfoundland</td>
<td>Text; Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name: BOLD WOLFE</td>
<td>Groenewalt &amp; Maisefield, Ballads &amp; Sea</td>
<td>X5681</td>
<td>Roud # 961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Line: Come all ye young men all</td>
<td>From: Payne, William / Daniel Endacott</td>
<td>Canada : Newfoundland : Sally’s Cove</td>
<td>Text; Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name: BOLD WOLFE</td>
<td>Kenneth Peacock Collection (Canadian)</td>
<td>X5648</td>
<td>Roud # 961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Line: Come all you young men all, let nothing fright ye</td>
<td>From: Bennett, Freeman</td>
<td>Canada : Newfoundland : St. Paul's</td>
<td>Text; Music; Audio</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that, if you’re in the Broadside Index and you are looking at a broadside with no Roud number, it won’t allow you to look things up — there isn’t anything to look up.
Also, not all Roud numbers have associated broadsides, so trying the “Show ” may get you an error message, “No broadsides match the current Roud number. Please try again.” This will take you to the Broadside index and let you choose a find command, but won’t show you any songs.
Using the Roud Index with the Ballad Index

We’ve already shown how to get from the Ballad Index to the Roud Indices. 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:

![Quick Find interface](image)

Problem is, you’ll find that there is an overabundance of Robin Hood ballads out there (and most of them, to be honest, not worth the cheap paper they were printed on):
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 Folk Song Index and try a different sort of Quick Find:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Song Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Roud #</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood, The [Child 132]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gest of Robyn Hode, A [Child 117] --- Part 01</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal-an-Tow</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jolly Finder of Wakefield, The [Child 124]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>3981</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King’s Disguise, and Friendship with Robin Hood, The [Child 142]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>3993</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little John a Begging [Child 142]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>3988</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noble Fisherman, The, or, Robin Hood’s Preferment [Child 138]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>3958</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Hood and Allen a Dale [Child 138]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>3998</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne [Child 118]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>3977</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Hood and Little John [Child 125]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>1322</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Hood and Maid Marian [Child 150]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>3992</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Hood and Queen Katherine [Child 145]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Hood and the Beggar (I) [Child 133]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>3991</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Hood and the Beggar (II) [Child 134]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>3932</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Hood and the Bishop [Child 143]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>3955</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford [Child 144]</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>3338</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robin Hood and the Bride</td>
<td>Descri</td>
<td>3298</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
That will get you thirteen 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:

Note the button that says “Show Ballad Index Entry.” (This button will only be active if you have the Ballad Index open.) This will take you from the Roud Index to the Ballad Index:
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 and Broadside Indices 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 Supplemental Tradition

Sometimes, not even 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.”

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:
The Traditional Ballad Index Instruction Manual

LA01 Brave Wolfe [Laws A1]

*** A ***

From Helen Hartness Flanders and Margarette Olney, Ballads Migrant in New England, pp. 120-121. "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 1899.

Cheer up your hearts, young man, let nothing fright you,
Let not your courage fall, 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,
When 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 poor read, think on the giver,
Nadan, 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, wherever 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 number, they resolved to beat them.

When drawn up in a line, for death prepared,
While in their faces their armies stared,
So pleasantly brave Wolfe and Montcalm talked,
So mutually 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.

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 SuppT rad entries; most do not). To search the SuppT rad, 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:

**Search the Supplemental Tradition**

Enter words or phrases to seek:

| keys |

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.
The Ballad Index Bibliography

If you've looked at the song lists in the Ballad Index enough, you'll have noticed a lot of short abbreviations for books. If you know your folk music collections well enough, most of these will probably be familiar. But if some are not, you can always consult the Ballad Index Bibliography. You can access it from either the opening screen or from the detail page by clicking the “Ballad Index Bibliography” button:

The Ballad Index Bibliography 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.

Please note: You should not need to use the menus in this program. Use the buttons to navigate the Index.
Clicking either button opens the Bibliography file:
This shows the abbreviation of the song in **bold**, then the list of authors, title, publisher, etc. Selecting a book (e.g., Allen/Ware/Garrison) and clicking “Show Details” will give you a full description of the book:

**Book Information:**

- **Abbreviation:** Allen/Ware/Garrison
- **Author(s):** William Francis Allen, Charles Pickard Ware, and Lucy McKim Garrison
- **Book Name:** Slave Songs of the United States
- **Publisher:** Applewood Books
- **Publication Year:** 1867
- **Short Author:** Allen
- **Roud ID:** X8898

**Indexing Information:**

- **Pages:** 115
- **Indexed by Page or Number:** by Page
- **Indexer:** Robert Waltz
- **Fully or Partially Indexed:** Fully
- **Added in Version:** 2.4

**Notes:**


In addition to letting you peruse the list of books in the Index, there are two useful buttons here, “Find Ballad Index Records for Book” and “Find Roud Index Songs.” Clicking the first of these will show you all the song in the Ballad Index found in this book (with some minor glitches involving books with almost the same name); clicking the “Find Roud Index Songs” button will show you all the songs in the Roud Index found in this book.

You can also find the songs in the Ballad Index which are in this book by clicking the “Show Songs” button on the list of books.
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

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

This section describes the information found in the entries in the two Roud Indices. 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 in one of the Roud indices, it looks like this:

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, but not for recordings unless it is listed in the liner notes)
- **TYPE**: The format of the source, e.g. Book, Recording

The fields with cyan background search the fastest.
• **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 located.

• **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.

• **URL:** The web site where a copy of the item can be found. Not all records have URLs. They are probably more common for items in the Broadside Index. If there is a URL, the “Show URL” button will open a browser window to that site.
Appendix: Installation Instructions

The Traditional Ballad Index software is available for PC/Windows, Macintosh, iPhone, 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 more divergent). 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 iPhone and iPad

To run the Ballad Index on your iPhone and iPad, you will need to have FileMaker Go (version 14.0 or higher) installed. It’s free; just go to the App Store, search for FileMaker Go, and install it.

Note: 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 reveal six 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

Although you don’t absolutely have to, it is beneficial to install these five files as well:

SONGINDEX.fmp12 (Steve Roud’s catalog of song versions)
BROADSIDEINDEX.fmp12 (Steve Roud’s catalog of broadsides)
Bibliography.fmp12 (the Ballad Index bibliography database)
RoudBiblio.fmp12 (Steve Roud’s bibliographic list)
SuppTrad.fmp12 (the supplemental song texts included in the Ballad Index)

(If you wish to run the Roud indices without the Ballad Index, you can in fact do that, and start by launching the Roud indices rather than the Ballad Index; in that case, you need to install SONGINDEX, BROADSIDEINDEX, and RoudBiblio. But we’re hoping you’ll want the Ballad Index as well.)

The file BalladIndex.fmp12 is the actual Ballad Index, with the songs, references, 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 and BROADSIDEINDEX.fmp12 are very large files (over 100 MB) containing many tens of thousands of instances of songs collected and cataloged by Steve Roud; they are 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.
NOTE: The way to install files into an iOS device has changed several times, most recently with Mac OS X Catalina. We have not had time to test how this is done using the Files app. The following instructions are based on older versions of OS X and iTunes. Most of the details will be the same in Catalina, but you will need to use Files instead of iTunes. And we can only show the instructions for one version of iTunes. (The sheer awfulness of what follows is why Apple eventually replaced iTunes with Files!)

To install the files, launch iTunes and connect your iPhone or 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 iOS device). Over the next several pages, the places where you click are highlighted in lavender.

When you first launch iTunes and plug in your device, you will see a screen something like the one below. On the right-hand side of the screen, once your device is connected and synced, is a button that will say “iPad” or “iPhone” 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:
The list you see on the left will vary, since it depends on the apps you have. It doesn't matter; you won't do anything with this list. Scroll down (using the scroll bar on the right) until you find the File Sharing pane:
Once again there is a list of apps on the left, but this time, the list includes only those for which you can supply files. You'll notice the FileMakerGo icon selected. You should 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:
(You may or may not see the “Inbox” file. That seems to depend on the way iOS is set up.) Use the Add… button to upload the files you want, e.g., “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 six files, the File Sharing screen should now look like this:
(There may be other databases on the list as well, but the six listed above are the ones belonging to the Ballad Index.) Click the “Done” button to finish. You have installed the Ballad Index on your iPad, and may unmount the tablet or set it up for other tasks.
Running the Index on the iPad

You’re now ready to run FileMaker Go on your iPad:

Once you start FileMaker Go, it will show that it has the files “BalladIndex,” “SuppTrad,” “SONGINDEX,” “BROADSIDES,” “Bibliography,” and “RoudBiblio” installed (again, you may have others, but the six listed below are those which belong with the Ballad Index):
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.

Remember to log in as Guest when asked to sign in:
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.
Running the Index on the iPhone

When you launch the Ballad Index on the iPhone, you get a special startup screen designed for small screens:

![The Traditional Ballad Index for iPhone 5.0](image)

If you choose “Large Screen Mode,” you’ll get a display essentially the same as that on iPad, PC, or Mac, but the text will be very small. If you want to see more text, and are willing to give up user control, you can tap “Small Screen Mode.” This takes you directly to a search screen:
This only allows you to search four fields: Ballad name, description, keywords, or Roud number. Tap in one of the four boxes and type your search criteria, then press “Search.” Suppose you search for “Johnson.” You will see a list of songs, and can use the “Details” or “Show Song Details” button to see the song itself.
### Billy Johnson's Ball

**NAME:** Billy Johnson's Ball  
**DESCRIPTION:** On his first wedding anniversary Johnson throws a party to celebrate it (and the arrival of a baby six months earlier). Johnson dances with all the girls; Mrs. Johnson gets jealous; the singer can't tell how it ended; he woke next morning under the table  
**LONG DESCRIPTION:** On his first wedding anniversary Billy Johnson throws a party to celebrate the occasion (and the arrival of a baby six months earlier). The baby is introduced, Mrs. Johnson faints, someone gives her a drop to drink, and the dancing begins. Families are introduced; the party moves to a pub; Johnson dances with all the girls, and Mrs. Johnson gets jealous; the singer can't tell how it all ended, only that he woke the next morning underneath the table  
**AUTHOR:** unknown  
**EARLIEST DATE:** 1962 (recorded from Peter Reilly by Kennedy)  
**KEYWORDS:** jealousy pride marriage dancing drink party baby family wife humorous  
**FOUND IN:** Ireland  
**REFERENCES (1 citation):**  
Kennedy 266, "Billy Johnson's Ball" (1 text, 1 tune)  
Roud #2139 (11 Roud entries)  
**NOTES:** [23 words] Kennedy, in his usual inexplicable way, compares this to Percy French's "Phil the Flut(h)er's Ball." The only connection I can see is that they're both about Irish parties.

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To see a song entry, select (tap) it, then tap the "Song Details" button.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Billie Johnson of Lundy's Lane (version of Billy Johnson's Ball)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Dixon and Johnson (version of The Three Down at Widow Johnson's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>General Scott and Corporal Johnson (version of Johnnie Johnson's Ta'en a Notion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Johnson (version of The Three Butchers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Johnson Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Johnson Boys (II)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Johnson Had an Old Gray Mule (version of Johnson's Ale)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Johnson's Ale (version of When Jones's Johnson's Motor Car)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Johnson's Mule (version of The Old Gray Johnson's Had a Baby, The)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Julie Ann Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details</td>
<td>July Ann Johnson (version of Julie Ann Old Gray Mule, The (Johnson's Mule))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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File: K266

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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, OS X 10.8, and OS X 10.9 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 website (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”).
Accessibility Issues

FileMaker Pro, the software used to build the Ballad Index, is designed with accessibility in mind, and we have tried to support this by producing an interface driven primarily by buttons, and by putting tips on as many parts of the interface as possible.

Unfortunately, we do not have the equipment to test the accessibility features “in-house,” and the FileMaker documentation is not much help. We have been told that the result is not very useful. You have our sincere apologies, but since this software is free, there isn't much we can do to improve things. Proper installation may help a little. You can find out more about how to set up FileMaker databases for accessibility at

http://help.filemaker.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/6196/~/accessibility-of-filemaker-products

If you use the Index with the JAWS screen-reading technology, you will need to download a small JAWS patch and configure it. The page with instructions for this is at

http://help.filemaker.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/10897
Appendix: Known Bugs

• The “Print” button on the “Find by Field” page prints only the first page of the selected record. As a workaround, you can copy the entire record and paste it into a word processor.
• The “Copy” button will only copy a text selection, but will show as active even when no text is selected.
• There is a problem in running the Index in FileMaker Go 18 on both the iPhone and iPad. This isn’t something we can fix; it is a known bug in FileMaker Go 18. You can either use FileMaker Go 17 or wait for FileMaker Go 19, which we would expect would cure the problem.
• On the iPad and iPhone, there is a quirk involved in exact text searching (that is, searching for text in quotes). The iOS keyboard insists on converting straight quotes (’) into curled quotes/apostrophes (‘), but when you search for “a text with with ‘some’ apostrophes,” it won’t find the correct text. This is a bug in FileMaker Go; the only cure is to correct the curled apostrophes ’ to straight apostrophes ‘ -- or not to search for text in quotes, because there is no problem unless you enclose your text in quotes.

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