Liuing Folksongs
AND

DANCE-TUNES

FROM

THE NETHERLANDS

DOCUMENTED

AND SUNG BY

JAAP KUNST

acc. on the piano by ERNST WOLFF





LIVING FOLKSONGS AND DANCE-TUNES FROM THE NETHERLANDS documented and sung by JAAP KUNST

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   (Today Is The Greatest Of All Days)

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- Siemenmanj Oet Vrijen
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DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ARE INSIDE POCKET

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# LIVING FOLKSONGS AND DANCE-TUNES FROM THE NETHERLANDS



DOCUMENTED JAAP KUNST

acc. on the piano by ERNST WOLFF

FOLKWAYS RECORDS & SERVICE CORP. N. Y. U.S.A.



Dutch musicologist and ethnologist, Jaap Kunst was born in Groningen, Holland in 1891. His education included training in music (from his father, and lessons in violin-playing from Dene, Clemens Schroner and Zimmermann), and law. After taking his degree as Master of Law, he was for a time, a municipal official in Amsterdam, and in 1919 he began a tour of the Netherlands Indies as violinist and lecturer, where he made an intensive study of Indonesian music for several years while in Government service.

In the years 1915 through 1947 he visited and revisited the island Terschelling, in north Holland and during this time he published two important works on the folk music of the Netherlands: Terschellinger Volksleven, 1915, 1937, 1951) and Het Levende Lied van Nederland (1918, 1938, 1947). In 1948 the "Leeuwarder Courant" wrote about a concert he gave, "One could not imagine or wish for a better lecturer than this man, who for years has learned to know and understand the people in their most inviolate condition in many parts of the world and is (to use his own words) "at home" there. Then he comes straight from the island Terschelling, just as he was, in a rough jersey, a violin under his arm, full of music and poetry. The enthusiastic manner in which he 'lets go' and relates, sings and dances, is inimitable! As if he were still a young fellow he carries us along with him in a breathless adventure, an adventure that for many years has been the fulfillment of his life."

Other comments, from the "De Kroniek" in 1937, "....the song was not just a formula to be analysed but a living organism of word and melody........... he laid his notes aside, took up his violin and played the melodies, sang for us the songs he had noted down from the people themselves with such ardor that his audience could remain quiet no longer; they joined him spontaneously in his songs.....the liberating joy of the music that, especially in folksongs, so often has taken such an unspoiled and imperishable form."

"The Amersfoortse Dagblad" in 1940, "....a wonderful and most admirable many-sidedness, that has the love of the island of Terschelling and its inhabitants as 'Leitmotive'." "The Nieuws-blad van het Noorden" in 1941, "If there is one person who can prove to us that the Netherlands still possess fresh and merry folk songs, that are truly worth knowing, that person is most certainly Jaap Kunst." The "Morning - paper" the Hague, in 1941, "....Jaap Kunst is capable of awakening the interest of the most in-culture-stiffened people for the natural, healthy folk songs...."

In 1930, after years of study, traveling and lecturing, he was appointed Government musicologist for the Netherlands Indies Archipelago, and spent three years touring the Indian Archipelago collecting instruments, photographs, phonograph records and musicological information. He and his wife started Musicological Archives which were later transfered to the Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap. By 1936 when he became Curator for the Department of Anthropology of the Colonial Institute (now the Royal Tropical Institute) in Amsterdam, he had studied, lectured and toured on the Continent, in England and many parts of South and North America including the United States. By the time of the occupation, the scope of his research and publications in the field of ethno-musicology had established his reputation as one of the major authorities. In spite of his declaration, in 1942, against the Nazis, he was permitted to lecture at the University of Amsterdam.

As Curator, still, for the Department of Anthropology of the Royal Tropical Institute and author of innumerable solid works in music and ethnology, as intrepid lecturer and performer, he brings to life, with spirit and zest, the folk music of his people in these recordings that he made in the year 1955.

The latest publication by Jaap Kunst in 1955:
"Ethno-Musicology" A Study of its Nature, its
Problems, Methods and Representative Personalities, to which is added a Bibliography. (Martinus Nijhoff, the Hague).

# LIVING FOLKSONGS AND DANCE-TUNES FROM THE NETHERLANDS

Once there was a time that the Netherlands sung and played when happy and when sad; at the cradle and in the nursery; at wedding parties and harvest-"homes"; at fairs and on other festive days; when dancing or drinking; when sailing out to sea or walking at the capstan; at lace-making; when spinning or weaving; when working in the ropery; at home and in the garden; around the May-tree, the Easter- and Whitsun-bonfires; at Christmas and at Twelfth-night.

That merry old age is gone forever; the Netherlands folk-spirit has grown silent. The stern Calvinism of the 17th and 18th centuries, hostile to the natural joy of living; modern labour-methods ousting home-industry; the disintegration of the static village-communities; the deepening of social differences; the replacement of sailing-by steam - and motor-craft; the traffic that opened outlying rural districts; the petty norms of behavior - the "Victorianism" - of certain classes in the 19th century; gramophone and radio: they all caused folksinging to grow more and more impossible or, at least, unnecessary, undesirable, oldfashioned and dispensable. And so, about 1912, a professor of Dutch philology could tell me ex cathedra that, with the exception of two or three songs, Dutch folksong practically didn't exist any longer -- we had lost our rich heritage of traditional songs.

So you can imagine how I was thrilled when, in the summer of 1913, on the island of Terschelling, where for some years I had passed my holidays, I found out one day that this people knew literally hundreds of wonderful songs and dance-tunes, some of them very ancient.

Of course, I hastened to note them down, and afterwards studied the history of their melodies and texts. Many of them I harmonized, as I did later on with the folksongs and dance-melodies I collected in other parts of our country, where at least something of the flavor of olden times had survived. They were published in an album titled "Het Levende Lied van Nederland". It is from this collection that the songs and tunes recorded here have been taken.



# A. SONGS.

I. FIVELGOER KERSTLIED (Christmas song from the Fivelgo district, province of Groningen).

This beautiful sacred song was performed by an old man who went from house to house and was given some money for his singing. Text and melody are rather old, but slightly modernized. Yet some oldfashioned words, no longer in use, have been preserved, such as huisman instead of boer (farmer); doeken instead of luiers (swaddling-clothes).

The melody has alternating meters of 5/4 and 6/4.

- Wilt achten, waarde huisman schoon, Wat ik U zal verhalen; Hoe dat God ∠ijn eigen Zoon Voor ons deed nederdalen.
- The Bethlehem al in een stal, Daar lag het Kind in doeken, Een wonder voor ons mensen al; Och, mochten wij Hem zoeken.
- Nu wens 'k U, huisman schoon en vrouw, Dat God ook U mag zijn getrouw; Nu wens ik U tezamen Geluk en voorspoed. Amen.

# (Translation)

- Harken, ye dear and fair farmer, What I will tell you; How Our Lord caused His son To come to earth to save mankind.
- At Bethlehem, in a stable,
   The Child was lying wrapped in swaddling-clothes,
   A wonder for all of us, mortals;
   Oh, that we might follow Him!
- 3. Now, fair farmer, and also your wife, I wish that God may protect you; And that He will grant you Happiness and prosperity. Amen.
- II. HEDEN IS DE GROOTSTE DAG. (Today Is The Greatest Of All Days).

An Easter-song, sung all around the Easter bonfires in the Northeast part of the province of Overijsel, especially in and around the towns of Ootmarsum and Denekamp. It is also performed during the so-called "vloggelen", i.e., a procession, formed by all the inhabitants of Ootmarsum, who, on the morning of the first Easterday, join hands and so, in a long, long line, move through the town along a route hallowed by tradition. This song has many stanzas; the record gives only the first one. X)

The melody is old and in an ecclesiastical mode: (transposed) Aeolian.

Heden is de grootste dag
Dat Christus opstond uit het graf
's Morgensvroeg om deze tijd,
Tot heil der ganse Christenheid.
Daarom, kommet, daarom stervelingen
Halleluja, halleluja laat ons zingen.

# (Translation)

Today is the greatest of all days
That Christ arose from the grave
In the morning about this same time,
For the salvation of all Christianity.
Therefore, cometh, ye mortals all,
And let us sing hallelujah, hallelujah!

III. DAAR NU HET FEEST VAN PASEN IS... (Because It Is Now The Easter Festival...).

This hymn is sung in the same places and under the same circumstances as No. II. Every time I sing this beautiful melody, I am caught anew by the ecstasy of the last bars.

Only two stanzas have been recorded.

 Daar nu het feest van Pasen is, Halleluja!
 Wij zingen van Heer Jesu Christ, Halleluja! (3 x)

# (Translation)

- Because it is now the Easter Festival, Hallelujah!
   We sing of the Lord Jesus Christ, Hallelujah! (3 x)
- Halleluja, wij heffen 't aan, Halleluja!
   De Heer is waarlijk opgestaan, Halleluja! (3 x)

# (Translation)

- Hallelujah we intone, Hallelujah! The Lord has risen indeed, Hallelujah! (3 x)
- For stanzas not recorded I may refer to two of my books: a) Het Levende Lied van Nederland (5th ed., Paramaribo, 1956) and b) Terschellinger Volksleven, (3rd. ed., The Hague, 1951).

IV. VIER FRANSJES OP DE BAAN (Four Frenchmen on the Highway).

A song from Flanders, sung at fairs. It tells us the story of a noble lady who, returning with her servant from the town of Namen to her father's castle, is assaulted by four French highwaymen. At the crucial moment -- the scoundrels have already killed the servant and are now attacking the lady herself -- a Spanish knight appears on the scene and, in a fierce struggle, in which he is severely wounded, he succeeds in killing all four highwaymen. The lady brings him to her father's castle, nurses him till he has recovered, and the end, of course, is a wedding party. The fine archaic melody, in alternately 4/4 and 2/4, is pure Dorian. The record gives only the first two stanzas.

- Wel vrienden, blijft eens staan En hoort dit lied eens aan, 't Geen ik U zal verklaren, Hoe dat een schoon madam Buiten Namen is gevaren, Die om vermaak daar kwam.
- Met haren serviteur Dacht zij aan geen getreur, Maar raakte in groot lijden: Vier Fransjes op de baan Sprongen uit het bos bezijden, Vielen deez' jonkvrouw aan.

# (Translation)

- Friends, halt a moment
   And hear my song
   That tells you
   How a beautiful lady
   Came from the town of Namen
   That she visited on a pleasure trip.
- 2. Accompanied by her servant,
  She was quite unconcerned,
  But she got in a fearful predicament,
  For, at once, four French highwaymen
  Sprung out of the bush
  And assailed this young lady.

# V. DRIE SCHUINTAMBOERS (Three Naughty Drummers).

This song originated in Franche Comte and its title and first line ran then: "Trois jeunes tambours". From there it came to German speaking countries, and the initial words changed into "Drei schöne Tamburn". Then it came to the Netherlands, and again the text was translated. The original "jeunes" (young), that changed into the German "schön" (beautiful), became now "schuin" (equivocal, indecent, naughty).

There are some more stanzas than those recorded, in which the exalted position of the principal drummer's father, and the rather discreditable profession of his mother are unveiled; they have been omitted here for decency's sake.

The captivating melody dates from the 19th century and is in the major mode, as are the majority of the songs of this collection.

Text and tune were recorded at Midsland, Terschelling.

- Drie schuintamboers
   Die kwamen uit het Oosten;
   Zij kwamen aan de wal
   Om zich wat te vertroosten
   En rombom, wat maal ik erom,
   Om zich wat te vertroosten,
   Rombom.
- Een van die drie
  Zag daar een knappe deern:
  "Zeg, meisjelief,
  Mag ik met jou verkeren?
  En rombom, wat maal ik erom,
  Mag ik met jou verkeren,
  Rombom."
- 3. "Zeg, jongeman,
  Dat moet je mijn vader vragen.
  Als die zeit van ja,
  Dan kun je mij behagen
  En rombom, wat maal ik erom,
  Dan kun je mij behagen,
  Rombom."
- 4. "Zeg, oude heer,
  Mag ik jou dochter trouwen?
  Want z'is in mijn oog
  De schoonste aller vrouwen,
  En rombom, wat maal ik erom,
  De schoonste aller vrouwen,
  Rombom."
- 5. "Zeg, jonge man,
  Zeg, mij, wat is jou rijkdom,
  Zeg, jonge man,
  Zeg mij wat is jou rijkdom,
  En rombom, wat maal ik erom,
  Zeg mij wat is jou rijkdom,
  Rombom."
- 6. "Mijn rijkdom is, Daar wil ik niet om jokken, Mijn rijkdom is Een trommel en twee stokken, En rombom, wat maal ik erom, Een trommel en twee stokken, Rombom."

7. 'Zeg, jonge man, Dan mag je mijn dochter niet trouwen.' 'Zeg, oude heer, Dan mag je haar behouden, En rombom, wat maal ik erom, Dan mag je haar behouden, Rombom.'

# (Translation)

- Three naughty drummers
   Came from the East;
   They came ashore
   To have a jolly good time
   And rombom, I don't bother,
   To have a jolly good time,
   Rombom.
- 2. One of those three
  Saw there a nice girl:
  'Hey, dear lassie,
  May I be your lover?
  And rombom, I don't bother,
  May I be your lover,
  Rombom.'
- 3. 'That, young man, You should ask my father. If he agrees, Then I am willing to accept you And rombom, I don't bother, Then I am willing to accept you, Rombom.'
- 4. 'I say, Gov'ner,
  May I marry your daughter?
  For, in my eyes, she is
  The most charming of all women,
  And rombom, I don't bother,
  The most charming of all women,
  Rombom."
- 5. "Please, young man, Tell me first, what are your possessions, Please, young man, Tell me first, what are your possessions, And\*rombom, I don't bother, Tell me first, what are your possessions, Rombom."
- 6. "My possessions are I will not lie about this My possessions are
  A drum and two sticks,
  And rombom, I don't bother,
  A drum and two sticks,
  Rombom."
- "Well, young man, Then you may not marry my daughter."
   "Well, Gov'ner,

You can keep her, And rombom, I don't bother, You can keep her, Rombom,'

VI: DE WONNERLIEKE RAIZE (The Miraculous Voyage).

A so-called lying-song, in the dialect of the province of Groningen. It relates of impossible things and situations. Only three stanzas have been recorded.

The melody is one of the few I found in the minor mode; without doubt it is fairly old, which fact also accounts for the intermingling of 4/4 and 3/4 bars.

- Dou ik ainmoal in zeuv'n doag'n
  De haile wereld rond gong joag'n
  Al op ain ezel zunder steert, (2 x)
- Dou kwam ik doar in 't Land van Hoorn.
   Doar zat ain raiger op 'e toor'n
   Te visken met ain meulen-rou. (2 x)
- Ain ezel was zien polsstok-droager, Moar och, wat was dat baissien moager! Hai vrat ook niks as kikkerrit. (2 x)

# (Translation)

- Once, that I, in seven days, Went around the earth, Mounted on a tail-less donkey, (2 x)
- I came to the town of Hoorn.
   There I saw a heron on the steeple,
   Fishing with a mill-rod. (2 x)
- 3. A donkey was its jumpingpole-bearer But oh, how awfully thin it was!

  No wonder: it ate only frog-spawn. (2 x)

VII: WIE WIL ER MEE NAAR WIERINGEN VAREN? (Who Will Go With Me To (The Island Of) Wieringen?)

A nice, witty song of Wieringen. Its melody, in the major mode, is akin to the 18th Century French song, "Jean de Nivelle", that in the Seven Years' War played the role that in World War I was played by "Tipperary".

Wie wil er mee naar Wieringen varen,
's Morgensvroeg al in de dauw,
Met een mooi meisje van achttien jaren,
Dat zo graag naar Wieringen wou.

Schipper, ik hoor de hanen kraaien, Schipper, ik zie de vlaggetjes waaien, Stuurman, laat er je roer maar gaan, Dan zullen we weldra op Wieringen staan.



"Op'e rid", the famous Ternhelling traditional summer-festival.



Jan Bakker, the great Ternhelling "speelman" and Jaap Kunst in action.



Ternhelling women, guardians of the traditional songs. photo Jaap Kunst.

 Toen wij daar op Wieringen kwamen, Zagen wij zoveel boeren staan, Die hun spek met lepels aten: Daar zou je om naar Wieringen gaan.

Schipper, enz.

# (Translation)

 Who will go with me to Wieringen, Early in the morning when the dew lies on the fields,

Together with a young girl of eighteen years, That yearned to go to Wieringen.

Skipper, I hear the roosters crowing, Skipper, I see the flags flying in the wind, Helmsman, let go your wheel, Then we soon shall be standing on Wieringen.

When we arrived on Wieringen, We saw so many farmers Who ate their bacon with spoons: For that reason alone one should visit Wieringen.

Skipper, etc.

# VIII: KRELIS EN BETJE (Cornelius and Bess)

This song was so popular in 17th Century Holland, that it was generally called "La chanson hollandaise", the Dutch song. It tells of a young man, who wants to pass the night with the girl he is in love with. He goes to her house, knocks at the door, but is not admitted, because somebody else she prefers is already in.

The text has very ancient affinities, but was modernized in the beginning of the 19th Century. Only three stanzas have been recorded.

The enigmatic words, with which the song starts, "So often I have gone the greenland's roads to the very end", impart, in a cryptic way, that the singer often has made love, going pretty far; for "groen" (green) has, in the secret language of mediaeval folksongs, the hidden secondary meaning of: rousing passion.

The melody is, again, in the major mode.

Text and melody I recorded at Midsland, Terschelling.

Ik ben er de groeneland's straatjes
 Zo dikwijls ten einde gegaan.
 Daar heb ik mijn liefje verloren,
 Dat hebben mijn vrienden gedaan.) (2 x)

- Niet langer dan gisterenavond
   Stond ik voor mijn zoetelief's deur;
   Ik zeide: "Wel Betje, doe open,
   Doe open, want ik sta d'r veur." ) (2 x)
- 3. "En ik laat je, voorwaar, d'r niet binnen En ik laat je, voorwaar, d'r niet in; Ga naar d'r jou kuisje te slapen; Er is al een ander lief in."

### (Translation)

- Only yesterday night
   I was standing at the door of my sweetheart;
   I called her: "My love, show me in,
   Show me in; it is I who stand behind the door."
- 3. "I will not open the door,
  I will not let you in;
  Go to sleep in your own house:
  Somebody else has received my ) (2 x)
  favors."

IX. DAAR BOVEN UIT HET VENSTERKE... (Upstairs, Out Of The Window...).

This pretty song tells us of a young maiden, who is looking out of the window. All kinds of aspirant-lovers pass her house, and they are all asking the same: "Am I the chosen one?" First comes a black-smith, then, successively, a cobbler, a baker, a tailor, a carpenter, but she sends them all to the right-about. Finally, a fair and sturdy sailor appears, asking her the same question, and, with much gusto, she accepts him. Three stanzas only are recorded.

The melody is quite in harmony with the snappy text.

This song, again, hails from Midsland, Terschelling.

Daar boven uit het vensterke,
 Daar lag een mooi meisje fijn.
 Meteen kwam daar een smid voorbij,
 Sprak: "Meisje, meen je mijn?"
 "Neen", zeide zij, "lelijke zwarte smid,
 Mijn vel dat is voor jou te wit;
 Jij zult er mijn man niet zijn." (2 x)

- Daar boven uit het vensterke,
   Daar lag een mooi meisje fijn.
   Meteen kwam daar een snijder aan,
   Sprak: "Meisje, meen je mijn?"
   "Neen", zeide zij, "lelijke kamermuis,
   Jij zit mij veel te veel in huis;
   Jij zult er mijn man niet zijn." (2 x)
- 3. Daar boven uit het vensterke,
  Daar lag een mooi meisje fijn.
  Meteen kwam daar 'n matroos voorbij,
  Sprak: 'Meisje, meen je mijn?''
  ''Ja'', zeide zij, ''mooie blanke matroos,
  Ik wil je wel hebben voor nu en altoos;
  Ik wil er je vrouw wel zijn.'' (2 x)

# (Translation)

- Upstairs, out of the window,
   A pretty maid was looking.
   A blacksmith passed and asked her:
   "Dear girl, do you mean me?"
   "No", she said, "ugly blacksmith,
   My skin is too white for you;
   You shall not be my husband." (2 x)
- Upstairs, out of the window,
   A pretty maid was looking.
   A tailor passed and asked her:
   'Dear girl, do you mean me?"
   "No", she said, "ugly chambermouse,
   I can't bear you being always at home;
   You shall not be my husband." (2 x)
- 3. Upstairs, out of the window
  A pretty maid was looking.
  A sailor passed and asked her:
  "Dear girl, do you mean me?"
  "Yes", she said, "beautiful fair sailor,
  I love you now, and always will;
  I shall enjoy being your wife." (2 x)
- X. MIEN MOUDER DEI WOL MIE GEEV'N ... (My Mother Tried To Force Me...).

The content of this song is the same as that of the preceding one. A powerful melody with strong counter-accents enhances the pithiness of the text. Only two stanzas are recorded.

1. Mien mouder dei wol mie geev'n
Ain smid al met geweld,
Ain smid om met te leev'n
En dat allain om 't geld.
O nee, o nee, zo'n zwadde smid,
Dei is moar ainmoal in de weke wit,
En dan, en dan, en dan,
Wat dou ik met zo'n man!

2. Mien mouder dei wol mie geev'n Ain schipper al met geweld, Ain schipper om met te leev'n En dat allain om 't geld. Zo'n schippertje, zo'n wippertje, Dei heb ik al zo laif, zo laif; Ik heb veul laiver 'n schippertje, As zo ain börgerslaif.

# (Translation)

- My mother tried to force me Into marrying a blacksmith, A blacksmith to live with And that only because of his money. Oh no, oh no, such a blacksmith, Only once a week he is white, And, after all, What am I to do with such a creature?
- 2. My mother tried to force me Into marrying a skipper,
  A skipper to live with
  And that only because of his money.
  But such a nice skipper
  I am quite willing to accept;
  I, by far, prefer a skipper,
  To such a middle-class fellow.

# XI. SIEMENMANJ OET VRIJEN (Manikin Simeon Goes Courting).

The story of a boy who is very timid and is afraid of love making. His father encourages him to meet a girl and, at the end, he gives in. The girl, however, is rather inviting and full of initiative. The boy soon gets confused, doesn't quite understand what she is expecting from him. Finally he feels himself in such a scrape that he takes to flight: "as a cow in a vernal fit of madness" says the poem, given here in its Groningen dialect version.

The melody, remarkable for the fact that no two consecutive bars are in the same meter, reminds one of the well-known German student song "Gaudeamus Igitur". Only two of the 28 stanzas are recorded here.

- Mien voader zee lest teeg'n mie:
   "Ik wait ain guie vrouw veur die,
   Mien jong, dou most goan trauwen." (2 x)
- ''Och, voader'', zee ik teeg'n hom,
   ''Ik ben zo dom, zo aibels dom
   In al dei vroulu zoaken.'' (2 x)

# (Translation)

My father told me the other day:
 "I know a good wife for thee;
 My boy, you should be married." (2 x)

'Oh, father", I said to him,
 'I am so stupid, so utterly ignorant
 In all matters concerning women and love. '(2 x)

# XII. HET MATROZENMEISJE (The Sailor-Girl).

A well-known 18th century shanty, relating an historical fact. An enterprising and love-sick Dutch girl - whose name has been handed down to us: Grietje van Dijk x) - follows her sweetheart, who happens to be a captain, aboard his ship, unknown to him, and disguised as a sailor. She is ordered to fasten some sails, but being only a frail woman, she does it not all too solidly. So, when the ship meets with foul weather, the sails come down and she is strapped to the mast to be given a thrashing. She cries and tells the men, that she is a girl. The captain recognizes his sweetheart, immediately orders her to be released and, as the text very modestly informs us, "gently touched her with a kiss."

Some few stanzas which are not essential have been left out. The melody given is the most popular Terschelling version; on the "continent" one hears usually another melody, which, to my ears, is inferior to the insular one.

- x) One of the yards (Dutch: <u>ra</u>) of a sailing vessel is said to be called after her the 'Grietjes-ra'.
- Daar was eens een meisje loos, Dat wou gaan varen, (2 x)
   Daar was eens een meisje loos, Dat wou gaan varen als matroos.
- Zij moest klimmen in de mast, Maken de zeilem, (2 x)
   Zij moest klimmen in de mast, Maken de zeilen met touwentjes vast.
- Maar bij storm en lelijk weer, Sloegen de zeilen, (2 x)
   Maar bij storm en lelijk weer, Sloegen de zeilen van boven neer.
- Ze werd gebonden aan de mast Met hare handen, \*(2 x)
   Zij werd gebonden aan de mast Met hare handen en voeten vast.
- 5. "Kapiteintje, sla mij niet: Ik ben je liefje, (2 x) Kapiteintje, sla mij niet: Ik ben je liefje, zoals je ziet."
- 6. En daad'lijk werd zij losgemaakt En met een zoentje, (2 x) En daad'lijk werd zij losgemaakt En met een zoentje aangeraakt.

# (Translation)

- Once there was a clever young girl, That liked to be a sailor, (2 x)
   Once there was a clever young girl, That liked to be a sailor.
- She was ordered to climb the mast, And fasten the sails, (2 x)
   She was ordered to climb the mast, And fasten the sails with ropes.
- But, when storm and foul weather assailed the ship, The sails fell down, (2 x)
   But, when storm and foul weather assailed the ship, The sails fell down from above.
- She was strapped to the mast With her hands, (2 x)
   She was strapped to the mast With her hands and feet strongly tied.
- 5. "Captain, dear captain, don't beat me:
  I am your sweetheart, (2 x)
  Captain, dear captain, don't beat me:
  I am your sweetheart, as you see."
- 6. And directly he ordered her to be released And gently he touched her, (2 x) And directly he ordered her to be released And gently he touched her with a kiss.

XIII. HOE LAAT IS 'T? - TWAALF UUR (What Time Is It? - Midnight).

XIV. 'S MORGENS IS DEN RIEP SO KOLD ... (At Dawn The Hoarfrost Is So Cold...).

Two beautiful cradle-songs, the first one from Surhuisterveensterheide in the mid-eastern part of the province of Friesland; the second one from Enschede, a town in the east of the province of Overijsel.

- Hoe laat is 't? Twaalf uur. Wie is bij de meid?
   Waar is zij? In de keuken. Wat doet zij? Zij breit. Voor wie, voor wie? Voor de kleine poppedijne
   En de grote bimbam.
- (a) 's Morgens is den riep so kold, riep so kold, Joagden, hopsasa, fivela, falderaldera, Reden dreej ruterkes vuur mien duur.

(b) Doar zoaten dreej zoete - liefkes veur, liefkes veur . . .

# (Translation)

- 1. What time is it? -Midnight. -Who is with the servant? Where is she? -In the kitchen. -What is she doing? -She is knitting. -For whom? For whom? -For the little popsy-wopsy And her big brother.
- 2.
- (a) At dawn the hoarfrost is so cold, so cold; There rode, hopsasa, fivela, falderaldera, Three horsemen in front of my door.
- (b) There were seated three sweet young girls, sweet young girls...

Because of the fact that the second stanza is defective, this cradle-song is played on the violin.

# XV. PINKSTERLIEDJE (Song of the Whitsun-Flower).

A Whitsun-song from the island of Terschelling. On the first Whitsun-day in the village of Westerschelling, a little girl was dressed in her most beautiful white clothes and then decorated with all the silvery things the family possessed: spoons, forks, medals, rings, brooches, etc. Then she was covered with a shawl and put under a canopy, made of a hoop decked out with branches of fir, flowers and Christmas-roses, that was held and carried by her companions. The group went round through the village, dancing, and singing this song, and everybody who gave some money was allowed to see the beautiful silvery things under the shawl. For the money received the children bought sweets.

Hier is onze fiere Pinksterblom
En ik zou hem zo graag eens wezen,
Met zijn mooie kransen om het hoofd
En met zijn klinkende bellen.
Recht is recht,
Krom is krom,
Gelief j'ook wat te geven
Voor de fiere Pinksterblom,
Want de fiere Pinksterblom moet voort.

# (Translation)

Here is our proud Whitsun-flower; How I wish I could be her, With her beautiful garlands around the head And her tinkling bells!

Straight is straight,	)
Bent is bent,	)
Are you disposed to give	)
Something to the proud Whitsun-flower?	)
For she must go on now.	) (2 x)

# XVI. TOEN IK JONG WAS ... (When I Was Young ...)

This little song, that I got from a skippers-daughter in Ten Boer, in the province of Groningen, pictures in a few words the state of things before and after marriage.

- Toen ik jong was en nog niet 'trouwd was, Och, wat meisje was ik toen! 'k Liep met ringetjes om mijn vingertjes En met strikjes op de schoen.
- Nou ik oud ben en getrouwd ben, Och, wat wichtje ben ik nou!
   'k Loop met gaten in m'n kousen En met elboog door de mouw.

# (Translation)

- When I was young and not yet married, Oh, what a pretty girl I was then! I wore rings on my fingers And pompons on my shoes.
- Now that I am old and married,
   Oh, what a poor woman I am!
   I wear holes in my stockings
   And my elbow peeps through my sleeve.

XVII. AIN BOER WOL NOAR ZIEN NOABER TOU... (A Farmer Wanted To Go To His Neighbor...).

One of the most popular dialect-songs in the rural districts of the province of Groningen. The text speaks for itself.

The pithy melody is extremely well fitted to the drastic words and the hammering refrains.

- 1. Ain boer wol noar zien noaber tou, ) (2 x)
  Hai boer hai!
  Zien wief dat wol met hom goan,
  Dom dom dom dai!
  )(2 x)
- 2. "Nee wief, dou most toes bliev'n, )(2 x)
  Hai boer hai!

  Most spinnen en naaien van
  Dom dom dom dai!"
  )(2 x)
- 3. Dou boer weer in hoes kwam, ) (2 x)
  Hai boer hai!
  Zee 'e: "Wief, wat hestou wel doan? )
  Dom dom dom dai!" ) (2 x)

- 4. Moar 't wief kreeg tou berestok, )
  Hai boer hai!
  En sloug hom dou op zien kop,
  Dom dom dom dai!
  ) (2 x)
- 5. En boer gong noar zien noaber kloag'n, )

  Hai boer hai!

  "Mien wief het mie op kop sloag'n,

  Dom dom dom dai!"

  (2 x)
- 6. En noaber zee: "Net ziezo, ) (2 x)
  Hai boer hai!
  Mien wief dai dut krek ziezo, ) (2 x)
  Dom dom dom dai!

# (Translation)

- 1. A farmer wanted to go to his neighbor, Hey, farmer, hey!
  His wife asked him to take her with him, Dom dom dom dey!

  (2 x)
- 2. "No, wife, you must stay at home,)
  Hey, farmer, hey!
  You must spin and sew,
  Dom dom dom dey!"
  )(2 x)
- 3. When the farmer came home ) (2 x)
  Hey, farmer, hey!
  He asked his wife: "What have you been doing?)
  Dom dom dom dey!"
- 4. But his wife took to the bedstick, (2 x)
  Hey, farmer, hey!
  And beat him on his head,
  Dom dom dom dey!

  (2 x)
- 5. And the farmer went back to his neighbor Hey, farmer, hey!

  "My wife has beaten me on the head, Dom dom dom dey!"

  (2 x)
- 6. And the neighbor said: "Just so, Hey, farmer, hey!

  My wife does the same thing to me, Dom dom dom dey!"

  (2 x)
- x) i.e., the stick with which one tucks up the blankets at the backside of the deep and high rural cupboardbeds, too far off to be reached by bare hands.

XVIII. TE LAREN, TE LAREN, TE LAREN OP DE DOM... (At Laren, At Laren, At Laren, On The Dam...).

A naughty little song (dance-melody?) from the village of Laren in the "Gooi", the eastern part of the province of North-Holland.

Te Laren, te Laren op de dom,
Daar waren drie studentjes:
"Zeg meisjes, keer j'eens om!"
De eerste was een officier,
De tweede was een grenadier,
De derde was een jonker, jonker;
Driemaal in de maneschijn
En zesmaal in het donker!

## (Translation)

At Laren, at Laren, at Laren on the dam,
There were three little students:
"Hey girls, why not look at them!"
The first one was an officer,
The second one was a grenadier,
The third one was a squire, a squire;
Three times in the moonshine
And six times in the dark!

XIX. DE KLEREN VAN DE BOER (The Clothes of The Peasant).

A mocking-song, recorded at Hogeveen in the province of Drente, criticizing in a mildly ironical way the wardrobe of a peasant. It is of Low-German origin, but in the German version the mockery is much more cruel, culminating in the refrain: "Ein Bur ist ein Bur, Ist ein Biest von Natur" (A peasant is a peasant, Is by nature an animal).

Three stanzas are recorded.

- De boer had maar eenen schoen, Weinig genoeg, genoeg, genoeg, De boer had maar eenen schoen, Weinig genoeg! Een schoen zonder hak d'r an; ) De boer is een edel man!
- De boer had maar eenen jas,
   Weinig genoeg, genoeg, genoeg,
   De boer had maar eenen jas,
   Weinig genoeg!
   Een jas zonder knoop d'r an: )
   De boer is een edel man! ) (2 x)
- De boer had maar eenen hemd, Weinig genoeg, genoeg, genoeg, De boer had maar eenen hemd, Weinig genoeg!
   Een hemd zonder slip d'r an:) De boer is een edel man!

# (Translation)

1. The peasant had only one single shoe,
Really not too many, many, many,
The peasant had only one single shoe,
Really not too many!
A shoe without heel:
The peasant is indeed a noble man.)

- 2. The peasant had only one single coat,
  Really not too many, many, many,
  The peasant had only one single coat,
  Really not too many!
  A coat without a single button:
  The peasant is indeed a noble man!)
- 3. The peasant had only one single shirt, Really not too many, many, many, The peasant had only one single shirt, Really not too many! A shirt without a tail:

  The peasant is indeed a noble man!)

XX. EEN PATERTJE ZOU NAAR FRANKRIJK GAAN...(A pilgrim set out for France...).

A naughty, rather drastic song that makes fun of pilgrims and nuns. Although the rest of the text had to be omitted, I couldn't refrain from inserting at least the first three, less naughty stanzas for the sake of their pithiness and vitality.

Melody and text are from a native of Zeeuws-Vlaanderen, the southernmost part of the province of Zeeland.

- Een patertje zou naar Frankrijk gaan, Ho ho ho!
   Hij moest voorbij een klooster gaan, Falderalderiere, falderaldera, Hij moest voorbij een klooster gaan, Ho, ho, ho!
- 2. En uit dat klooster hing een nonnetj' uit het raam, Ho ho ho! Dat riep dat patertje bij zijn naam, Falderalderiere, falderaldera, Dat riep dat patertje bij zijn naam, Ho ho ho!
- 3. "Zeg, patertje, kom eens even hier! Ho ho ho! We hebben in dit klooster geen plezier, Falderalderiere, falderaldera, We hebben in dit klooster geen plezier, Ho ho ho!"

# (Translation)

- A pilgrim set out for France, Ho ho ho! He had to pass a convent, Falderalderiere, falderaldera, He had to pass a convent, Ho ho ho!
- 2. And out of one of the windows of that convent looked a little nun Ho ho ho!

She called this pilgrim by his name, Falderalderiere, falderaldera, She called this pilgrim by his name, Ho ho ho!

3. "Oh, pilgrim, please do come one moment to me! Ho ho ho! We have not any fun in this convent, Falderalderiere, falderaldera, We have not any fun in this convent, Ho ho ho!

# B. DANCE TUNES

XXI. FLIP (Philip).

The melody of a so-called "Double German Polka", noted down, like most of the following tunes, at Midsland, Terschelling. The second half is closely related to a passage of Edvard Grieg's "Norwegian Wedding-Procession".

XXII. E LE SIGNON.

The totally ununderstandable text has a pseudo-French character. I got the charming melody from a native of Maastricht, the capital of the province of Limburg.

The text runs as follows:

E le signon
Selewie, selewie, selewon,
E le signon
Selewie Marie.
E le rétiendie
Valérie,
E le rétienda
Valéra.
E le signon etc.

XXIII. TRIJ 'RIS TRAPJE (Stamp three times).

The melody was noted down at Midsland, Terschelling.

XXIV. JENNEKE (Jeanny).

A captivating little dance-song from Twente (the East part of the province of Overijsel).

XXV. WAAROM KOKEN DE BOEREN DE PAP ZO DUN.. (Why Do The Peasants Make Their Porridge So Watery....).

XXVI. DE MARSCH VAN BONAPARTE (The March of Bonaparte).

The melodies XXV and XXVI both are from Midsland, Terschelling, and are used for the "national" dance of these islanders, the "Skotse fjour" (Scottish Four).

Nobody could tell me why XXVI bears its strange title. This tune was the speciality of the last of the insular fiddlers, the old "Kleine Sip" (Little Sybrand), whose family-name was Cupido, and who died in the early twenties.

XXVII. BOERENPLOF (The Farmer's Bump).

This beautiful melody, with pronounced affinities to some Norwegian dance tunes, I acquired from a drunken fiddler I met in 1917, when going by train from Amsterdam to Alkmaar.

XXVIII. POLKA.

This tune, of which many variations are known, belongs, as does also No. XXVII, to the repertoire of some fiddlers in the Westerkwartier in the north of North-Holland.

XXIX. BOER, WAT ZEG JE VAN MIJN KIPPEN? (Farmer, Do You Like My Chickens?).

This melody originated in Austria, where it was used about 1780 (or, perhaps, was composed) by the then famous composer Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf (1739-1799). He played it at the Viennese Imperial Court as a "Kehraus" (i.e., "drive out" - or final melody) under the title "La Redoute". It is, therefore, a classic example of "gesunkenes Kulturgut" (i.e., a socially sunken cultural element), and, what is more, it has retained its original character of "drive out" - tune as well, for the people of Terschelling, too, use it only at the very end of their dance-parties.

Photographs courtesy Jaap Kunst. Production Director Moses Asch.



Jaap Kunst and Ernst Wolff on board ship on their way to the United States for concert and lecture tours, October 1955. XXX. SKOTSE TRIJE (Scottish Three).

The national dance of the continental Frisians, a stately dance of Minuet-character. I noted the melody, of which different versions do exist, at Leeuwarden, the provincial capital.

XXXI. SWART LAAT HEM SCHEREN...(Mr. Swart Allowed Himself To Be Shaved...).

The text, sung to the first part of this tune - the principal tune for the Terschelling "Skotse fjour" - runs as follows:

Swart laat hem scheren (2 x)
Trijntje zal 't hem leren met de bezemstok.

(Translation)

Mr. Swart allowed himself to be shaved (2 x)
Katy takes care of that by means of the broomstick.

The second part of the melody, with its regression of the accentuated notes from dominant to tonic, reminds one strongly of a well known Swedish "Hambo" - tune and, perhaps, yet more convincingly, of an old-French "Noël" (Christmas song).

Jaap Kunst

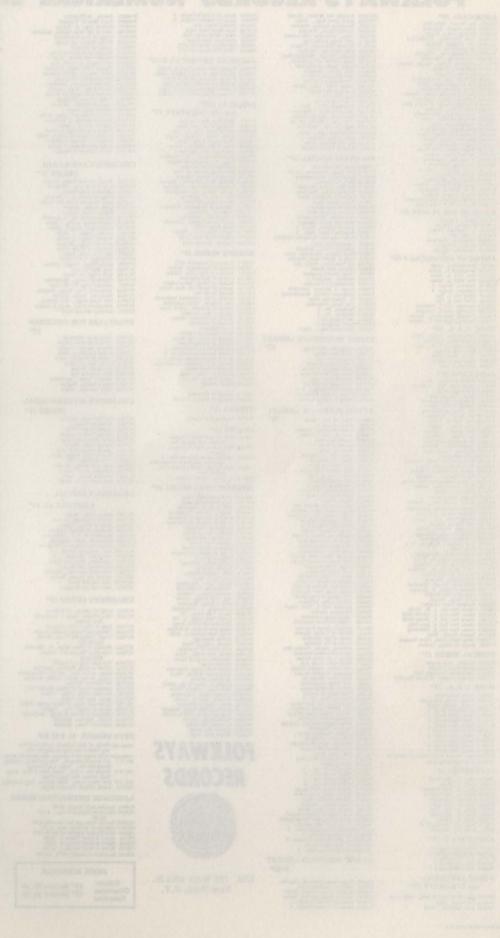
Ernst Wolff was born in Baden-Baden, Germany. He started his music edication at an early age in Frankfort on Main at Dr. Hoch's Conservatory where he completed his music course on a scholarship and was appointed opera and concert coach with the rank of professor at the Conservatory.

With the advent of 1933 Hitler Germany, he bade farewell to his homeland and on his arrival in England began his career as Lieder recitalist accompanying himself at the piano with outstanding success.

Max Reinhardt and Kurt Weill who had heard him in a Lieder recital engaged him as a singer and musical assistant for the New York production of Franz Werfel's "The Eternal Road" and Dr. Wolff has lived in the United States since then.

Returning to Europe on frequent concert tours, it was natural that Ernst Wolff and Jaap Kunst should meet and become friends. In interpreting the songs of their people they had common ground for mutual understanding and so it was that with the musicianship of an artist he was able to transpose to the piano and accompany Dr. Kunst in complete harmony with the spirit of these Dutch folk songs.

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FW6865 Steel Band of Trinidad
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FW6911 Song of Four Continents
FW6912 Samuel Great old Songs
FW6912 Bantu Cheral old Songs
FW6915 Cally Munic of Middle East
FW6915 Cally Munic of Middle East
FW6916 Cally Cally Cally Cally
FW6916 Cally Cally Cally
FW6916 Cally Cally
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FW6918 Cally Middle Ballade, McMan
FW6919 Carchin Ballade, McMan
FW6919 Fench-Canadian Song, Milli
FW690 Sorgith Ballade, McMan
FW690 Sorgith Ballade, McMan
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FC7009 More Songs to Grow On, 0, 0, Guthrie
FC7010 Songs to Grow On, 0, 0, Guthrie
FC7010 Songs to Grow On, 0, 0, Guthrie
FC7020 Schooldays, Seeger, others
FC7020 Schooldays, Seeger, others
FC7020 American Songs, 1, Mills
FC7020 American Songs, 1, Mills
FC7020 American Songs, 1, Mills
FC7020 American Songs, 1, Seeger, Others
FC7020 School Seeger
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