

# Paddy Doyles 3

## Strike the Bell

### Side 1.

1. Farewell to Carlingford
2. The Jolly Roving Tar
3. Sandpiper's Song
4. The Black Rogue / The Scholar / Byrne's Hornpipe
5. The Lammas Tide
6. The Bottom of the Punch Bowl / The Flowers of Edinburg
7. Johnny Booker

Hitchhiking from Dublin to Belfast, you might find yourself on a deserted road outside Dundalk in Co. Louth, facing a sign saying Carlingford 5 miles, Greenore 7 miles. And even though the rain is pouring down, you can't help standing there singing *Farewell to Carlingford*, by Irish singer Tommy Makem.

After months at sea, we suppose you can't blame Jack the Tar for having a good time when he finally gets ashore. The source of *Jolly Roving Tar* is from an old friend of Tom's, Stu Jamieson.

Just before we made this album, Alex Campbell gave us his newly written words for the pipe-tune, "The Battle of the Somme". Unfortunately, we didn't have time to learn it properly, but on our list was another example, Gordon Smith's lyrics for a well-known pipe-tune, "Dark Island". The result of the match was this beautiful ballad - *The Sandpiper's Song*.

*The Black Rogue*: Learned from a friend, American fiddler Bill Jackson. If it sounds familiar to you, it might be because the Dubliners use a version of this tune for their fantastic "everybody plays half of his own instrument and half of somebody else's party piece" . . . "The Octopus Jig". We learned *The Scholar* from Barney McKenna and John Sheahan, while *Byrne's Hornpipe* is from the repertoire of the Chieftains.

Any boy knows that Sir Walter Scott is the author of such famous novels as "Ivanhoe", "The Talisman" and "Waverley". But, he was also a busy collector of folk-ballads. In 1833, he published a volume "The Minstrelstry of the Border", in which was included the account of the "Battle of Otterburn", fought on the 19th of August, 1388. *The Lammas Tide* consists of the first 8 stanzas. The other 27 stanzas can be found in Child's "The Popular English and Scottish Ballads", Vol. III, No. 161, version D.

*The Bottom of the Punchbowl* and *The Flowers of Edinburg* make another instrumental medley, and if you can wait a few seconds, while Tom puts down his fiddle and gets hold of the 5-string banjo, he'll sing you an American song about *Johnny Booker*, who can't make his mule move.

### Side 2.

1. Twa Recruitin' Sergeants
2. Rounding the Horn
3. Bill Harte's Favourite / Charlie Hunter / The Merry Blacksmith
4. The Bonnie Ship the Diamond
5. Jock o' Hazeldean
6. Strike the Bell

In the early days of Paddy Doyles, Scotsman Brian Clark was singing with us. From him, we learned the song about the *Twa Recruitin' Sergeants* of the Black Watch regiment, who are out to get fresh meat for the big European slaughterhouse, i.e., the wars in France and Spain. If one looks at the song as a warning against enlisting, it isn't at all out of date.

The folklorists, God bless them, have found out that there has been at least two English ships called the Amphitrite, one of which was actually engaged in the South American trade, which meant taking the long and dangerous trip around Cape Horn, *Rounding the Horn*. It's understandable that the sailors enjoyed the company of the beautiful girls waiting for them in "Valparaiso". Did you ever hear the short version of this song?

The gallant frigate Amphitrite  
she sank in Plymouth Sound.

The sources of the following medley are friends and their influences. *Bill Harte's Favourite* comes from Barney McKenna and John Sheahan, of the Dubliners. *Charlie Hunter* comes from the playing of the High Level Ranters, and *The Merry Blacksmith* is learned from Alistair Anderson. Tom plays a mandola, and Jørgen switches from mandolin to tenor banjo. Please notice Søren's fine bass-work on Bill Harte's! The drum heard at the end of the medley is an Irish goat-skin drum, a bodhran.

A.L. Lloyd writes about *The Bonnie Ship the Diamond*: "The lively song, the Diamond, probably dates from the late 1820's. In 1830, one of the worst disasters of British whaling occurred when a large part of the whaling fleet, including the Diamond, the Resolution and the Eliza Swan were locked in the ice of Melville Bay. Twenty fine ships were lost and scores of bold whalersmen. One wonders whether the maker of this fine song was among them".

And now, back to Sir Walter Scott, who wrote this beautiful little ballad, *Jock o' Hazeldean*. The idea wasn't quite his own, though. The song is built on a traditional ballad, No. 293 in Child's collection.

Henry Clay Work (1832-1884), a Chicago printer, wrote "Marching Through Georgia", "The Grandfather's Clock", and other immortal pieces, including "Ring the Bell, Watchman", one of the most parodied of all 19th century popular songs. Australian sheep-hands had their version, called "Click Go the Shears", and British sailors turned it into a work-weary appeal for the second mate to sound the signal for the end of the watch - *Strike the Bell*. We've tried to add our own sense of parody by doing it in an old Music-Hall style.

### Personnel:

Alan Klitgaard, Tom Luke, Jørgen Markmann Pedersen, Michael Moffett, Søren Engel.

### Instruments:

Whistle, harmonica, tenor banjo, 5-string banjo, guitar, dulcimer, hurdy-gurdy, concertina, fiddle, accordion, mandola, mandolin, bass and bodhran.



Production: Paul Bach

P 1975 Sonet / Dansk Grammofon A/S

Photography: Lotzbeck & Graae

SONET



SLPS 1702