

CLEAR- Cahoots-Like Event at Rutgers

American Folk and Roots Music

Packet by Jeremy Hixson

1. One person with this last name published a collection of western folk songs in 1910, *Cowboy Songs and Other Frontier Ballads*, which first provided influential versions of songs like “Home on the Range”. Another person with this last name headed a team which developed the technique of Cantometrics to classify and study folk songs and notably recorded a sped-up version of “Bonaparte’s Retreat” by William Stepp in 1937, which became the basis for the “Hoedown” theme in *Rodeo*. Together, those two men “discovered” Huddie “Lead Belly” Ledbetter at an Angola Prison in Louisiana, while working a project for the Library of Congress, which involved converting their car into a mobile recording studio as they drove across the South. FTP, give this surname shared by father John and son Alan, who pioneered the study of American folk music with their first recording journey in 1933.

ANSWER: John and Alan Lomax

2. A Communist-inspired version of this song changed the title character to Karl Marx, declaring that he’s “writing a manifesto/and signed it with a Communist seal”. Some versions of this song borrow the line “Go tell my disciples to meet me in Galilee” from the hymn “Oh Mary, Oh Martha”. A version of this song recorded by Blind Willie Johnson calls the title figure “a great advocate” and asks the question “Lord, don’t you love some I”. Both the first and the second verses of this song end with a line about “a book of seven seals”, while the name of title character of this song answers the oft-repeated question, “Who’s that writin’?” in, FTP, what blues and gospel song, named for a Biblical writer from Patmos?

ANSWER: “John the Revelator”

3. One “school” associated with this genre of music is centered in Bentonia and associated with a unique D-minor or E-minor tuning and falsetto vocals. Many musicians in this genre were incarcerated at Parchman Farms, including “Bukka” White, who produced a song with that name; Dockery Plantation was home to a number of other musicians of this genre, including the creator of the “Pony Blues”, Charley Patton. Another musician of this genre wrote of having the “blues so bad, until it hurt my tongue to talk” in his “Walkin’ Blues”. In addition to Son House, this blues genre exported musicians like Muddy Waters and B.B. King to Chicago and Memphis. Based in an area stretching from Memphis to Vicksburg between the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers, this is, FTP, what regional genre of blues?

ANSWER: Delta Blues [accept “Mississippi Blues” until “Vicksburg”; prompt on “Blues”]

4. One folk song about this kind of event prompted a vaudeville parody by Siebert and Newton, which ends with a stanza discussing adultery by the title character’s wife. Another song about this kind of event took the tune of “The Ship That Never Return’d” and tells the story of Steve Broady “scalded to death” after he promised to “sink ‘er in the bottom pits of hell”. The copyright case *George v. Victor Talking Machine Co.* was prompted by that song about this kind of event, which occurred near Danville, Virginia, in 1903; in another song about this kind of event, the title character tells a fireman to jump because of a coming “bump”, after the title character, known for his unique whistle, tried to reach Canton on time “on a farewell trip to the promised land”. FTP, name this kind of event, the subject of songs about the “Old ‘97” and the death of engineer Casey Jones.

ANSWER: Train Wrecks [accept obvious equivalents; prompt on “wreck” or equivalents and on “train ride” or equivalents]

5. In one song recorded for this album, the singer observes that some “will rob you with a six-gun” and some with a “fountain pen”, then declares that “you won’t never see an outlaw/drive a family from their home”. That song, “Pretty Boy Floyd” is missing from early pressings of this album, but all versions include a track in which the singer warns the audience that they “won’t find [California] so hot” if they don’t have the “Do Re Mi”. Other tracks from this album include one in which a man throws a bucket of dirt on a woman to revive her, another which laments that the title event has made him a refugee, and a third which recounts the plot of John Steinbeck’s *Grapes of Wrath*, “Tom Joad”. FTP, name this seminal album of Woody Guthrie, written largely about the experiences of the Okies.

ANSWER: Dust Bowl Ballads

6. Gus Cannon and Papa Charlie Jackson were among the few artists to use this instrument in early blues recordings, the former having made his first version from a frying pan and a raccoon. One major development in the crafting of this instrument was the “tone ring” added in the late 19th century. In songs like “Sugar Baby” and “Country Blues”, Dock Boggs played this instrument while synthesizing blues traditions in his native Virginia with other musical styles. This instrument was first popularized in the US by blackface minstrelsy, as it was widely associated with African Americans through the 19th century. In old-time music, this instrument is traditionally played with the clawhammer fingering technique, though a three-finger style was popularized by Earl Scruggs. FTP, name this stringed instrument.

ANSWER: Banjo

7. One common thematic verse in this song cluster involves a head “caught in the driver wheel” and a “body I never could find”. Another common element in versions of this song are references to a coal mine, which has been identified with one in Dade County, Georgia, owned by former governor Joseph Emerson Brown. The title location of this song is identified with a place where “I shivered when the cold wind blow”. Lead Belly recorded several influential versions of this song, usually under the titles “Black

Girl” or “Where Did You Sleep Last Night”, the latter question being a frequent line from the song answered with the title location. FTP, identify this song, named for a place “where the sun never shines”.

ANSWER: “In the Pines” [or “The Longest Train”; accept “Where Did You Sleep Last Night” or “Black Girl” before they are mentioned]

8. El Watson was the only African-American musician at this event, play on four songs with the Johnson Brothers and two songs of his own. This event was the result of a suggestion by Ernest Stoneman, and songs performed at this event include the first recorded version of “Pretty Polly” performed by B.F. Shelton. “Sleep, Baby, Sleep” and “Bury Me Under the Weeping Willow Tree” and all of the tracks recorded at this event for the Victor Talking Machine Company can be found on a collection subtitled “The Big Bang of Country Music”. FTP, name this influential collection of recording sessions in the namesake Tennessee city on the Virginia border, which introduced Jimmie Rodgers and the Carter Family.

ANSWER: Bristol Sessions

9. In one song about this subject, the incarcerated singer complains that he will “be here for the rest of my life” even though “all [he] done” was this action. In another song about this subject, John Lewis meets the title character at Adam’s Spring, but leaves that character behind “below yon mill dam”; that song is based on an actual instance of this action in North Carolina in 1808 involving Jonathan Lewis and Naomi Wise. In addition to “Bad Lee Brown” and “Little Omie”, another song about this action tells the title character to bow is head for committing this crime; that song is “Tom Dooley”. FTP, identify this action, which the singer of “Banks of the Ohio” admits to doing “because she would not marry me”.

ANSWER: Femicide [or Murder of a Woman; accept logical equivalents; accept “Murder of a Wife” or “Murder of a Girlfriend”; prompt on partial answers like “Murder”]

10. Walter “Pat” Rhodes and Blind Jesse Harris are two early Mississippi blues singers who used this instrument. According to Jared Snyder, this instrument was part of a rural African American musical tradition associated with set dances called “sukey jumps”; a remnant of that tradition is found in the recordings of three songs, “Corn Bread Rough”, “Laura”, and “Sukey Jump” made by Lead Belly with this instrument. Prior to this instrument’s adoption, possibly from Creole musicians, twin fiddle arrangements were standard in Cajun music. The diatonic, four-stop variety of this instrument is popular with zydeco musicians. FTP, name this instrument, also called a “windjammer”.

ANSWER: Diatonic Accordion [or Squeezebox; accept “Concertina”; accept “Windjammer” before it is said]

11. In one song by this artist, the singer promises that if he cannot find a lover in the Philippines, then “she must be in Ethiopia somewhere”; earlier in that song by this artist, he declares that a woman who “wants every down town man she meet” should not be allowed on the street. In addition to “I Believe I’ll Dust My Broom”, this artist wrote a song in which he describes the “blues fallin’ down like hail” and “the leaves tremblin’ on the tree” as the title entity drives him “to keep movin’”. In another song by this artist, the singer tells a woman to bury him by the highway, so that his soul “can catch a Greyhound bus and ride”, after describing himself as “walkin’ side by side” with Satan. Songs like “Hellhound on my Trail” and “The Devil and Me Blues” are sometimes cited as evidence of a deal with the devil made by, FTP, what Delta blues musician?

ANSWER: Robert Leroy Johnson [prompt on partial answers; do not accept “Tommy Johnson”, as he never recorded any of the songs in question]

12. The singer of one version of this song identifies a reference to abortion in a line about returning to look for a baby beneath the title location, while in another version, the singer warns that the women in the title location will “lead you on/to hell’s eternal brink”. A bawdy version of this song identifies the title location as “the place to get it done” when “you want your pecker spoilt”; but many versions are from a woman’s perspective, wherein the singer was brought there by a drunkard. The discovery of cosmetics containers have led many to conclude that the title location was based on a hotel on Conti Street in the French Quarter. The singer requests that their siblings be warned “not to do what I have done” at the title locale in, FTP, what song, often identified as a brothel in New Orleans?

ANSWER: “The House of the Rising Sun”

13. One tradition in this region’s music is the “Grayson County” or “Galax Sound”, which was influenced by the distinct style of music played by Greenberry Leonard. During investigations in the 1910s, Maud Karpeles and Cecil Sharp “discovered” the preservation of English and Scottish ballads in this region, including songs like “The Elfin Knight”. This region lends its name to a fretted dulcimer, which is plucked like a zither, rather than hammered, and other popular instruments include the fiddle and the banjo. The traditional string bands of this region influenced the development of bluegrass, and early recordings of the music of this region were categorized as “hillbilly” and “old-time” music. FTP, name this region of the eastern United States named for a certain mountain range.

ANSWER: Appalachia [or Appalachian Mountains]

14. In one verse of this song, the singers promise to “feed him sour apples ‘til he has the di-ar-rhee”, but in later versions, this verse became a vow to “hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree”. Some historians have traced this song to a joke about the name of a sergeant in the 2nd Massachusetts Infantry “Tiger” Battalion, explaining the third verse as a joke about that man’s height; in that third verse, the title character has “strapped his knapsack to his back”. Based on the tune for “Say Brothers, Will You Meet Us”, the title

character of this song has “joined the army of the Lord”. Serving as the basis for Julia Ward Howe’s “The Battle Hymn of the Republic”, this is, FTP, what song, the title character of which “lies a-mouldering in his grave”, though “his soul is marching on”?
ANSWER: “**John Brown’s Body**”

15. A folksong which claims that “there’s plenty of gold, I’ve been told on the banks of the Sacramento” was set to a tune written by this composer, as was another folksong about a “brakeman on the Erie Canal” who “to the workhouse I must go, a poor old bum”. Songs actually written by this composer include one about the title woman “with the day-dawn smile” “borne, like a vapor on the summer air” and another in which the singer says counts only “a few more days till we totter on the road” as “the head must bow, and the back will have to bend” where the singer must go. “Gwine to run all night/gwine to run all day” is a refrain from one song by, FTP, what composer of “I Dream of Jeanie of the Light Brown Hair”, “My Old Kentucky Home”, and “Camptown Races”?
ANSWER: Stephen **Foster**

16. A version of this song by Big Bill Broonzy describes the title character as providing food and other goods to the victims of a flood in 1892, secretly while everyone was gone. A version of this song by W.C. Handy turns the title character into a scorned lover about to leave. More common versions of this song describe the title character as having “come with forty lengths of chain”. The title character of this song is referenced in a play, wherein he is responsible for Herald Loomis losing his wife and daughter. The real subject of this song was the brother of the governor of Tennessee, who arrested black men for minor offenses to put them to work on his chain gang. FTP, name this figure, the subject of an early blues song, who has “Come and Gone”, according to the title of an August Wilson play.
ANSWER: “**Joe Turner**” [or “**Joe Turner’s Blues**”]

17. One song on this album avers that “like Pharaoh’s tribe/they’ll be drowned in the tide” after the title event causes the fish to laugh and the seagulls to smile. The judge “handed out strongly, for penalty and repentance” a “six-month sentence” to a man “with a cane that he twirled around his diamond ring finger” in another song on this album. The title character of another song on this album lives “outside of town” in a cabin that is “fallin’ down” and because the rats ate his flour and bad blood his mare, that man kills “seven people dead/on a South Dakota farm”. Tracks like “The Lonesome Death of Hattie Carroll” and “The Ballad of Hollis Brown” appear on an album named for a song in which senators and congressmen are warned that “there’s a battle outside and it’s ragin’”. “You better start swimmin’ or you’ll sink like a stone” according to the title track of, FTP, what album by Bob Dylan?
ANSWER: *The **Times They Are a-Changing***

18. One technique for playing this instrument, “bending” was heard in the first folk recording of this instrument, a 1904 recording by Pete Hampton. Other special techniques for playing this instrument include the use of “cross”, or second position, and “slant”, or third position to produce mixolydian or dorian modes; the technique of overbending allows the diatonic version of this instrument to play the full chromatic scale. This instrument was featured on the original recording of the blues standard “Good Morning, School Girl” and is associated with two different blues musicians known as Sonny Boy Williamson. Virtuosity on this instrument is often demonstrated through imitative pieces, representing talking, like in “Mamma’s Blues”, a fox chase, or a train. FTP, name this instrument, sometimes referred to as a “mouth harp”.
ANSWER: **Harmonica** [or **Blues Harp**; accept “**Mouth Harp**” before it is said]

19. One apocryphal version of this song, attributed to an unnamed private from North Carolina, wherein the general “played hell in Tennessee”, disparages John Bell Hood for his failures at Nashville and Franklin. In bragging of the beauty of the title character, the singer declares that she “beats the belles of Tennessee”. Many modern versions excise the explicit references to the races of the characters, particularly the term “darky” which the singer uses to identify himself, though the title refers to a mixed-race or light-skinned African-American. Traditionally, Emily D. West has been identified as the title character of this song, earning the sobriquet for her supposed role in distracting Santa Ana just before his capture at San Jacinto. FTP, name this song about the title “flower” from a certain state.
ANSWER: “The **Yellow Rose of Texas**”

20. One song about this kind of person describes a man born “from a solitary race” in “County Clay” who “went to rest with his hand on his breast” and of whom “there are many who never saw his face”. In another song told from the perspective of this kind of person, the narrator sings of “a-drinking of good whiskey to pass the time away” after meeting with men on “Nebraska’s prairies” and “with knives and guns and pistols we all sat down to play”. Another song about this kind of person features a chorus which states that the title character’s wife “will mourn all her life” because “Bob Ford, the coward” “shot Mr. Howard”. FTP, name this kind of person, celebrated in songs like “Cole Younger” and “The Ballad of Jesse James”.
ANSWER: **Bandits** [or **Outlaws** or **Criminals** or **Desperados** or **Bank Robbers** or **Train Robbers**; accept obvious equivalents]

1. Answer the following about songs recorded by Huddie “Lead Belly” Ledbetter, F10PE.

[10] Lead Belly recorded a version of “Take a Whiff on Me”, a song about using this drug, which titles a novel attributed to M. Ageyev and which is associated with the Colombian Medellin Cartel and Pablo Escobar.

ANSWER: **Cocaine**

[10] This song, which Lead Belly claimed to have learned from an uncle, finds the singer, who sometimes has “a great notion” to drown himself, promise to “take morphine and die” if the title woman “turns her back on” him.

ANSWER: “**Goodnight, Irene**”

[10] Lead Belly recorded this song several times, including one in which he described a 1923 prison break by bank robber Jack Smith. Alan Lomax argued that the title train was real and shined its light on a prison in Sugar Land.

ANSWER: “The **Midnight Special**”

2. Answer the following about some murder ballads, F10PE.

[10] The line “He was her man, but he done her wrong” is repeated after each verse in several versions of this song named for two lovers; the title woman shoots the title man for cheating on her, often with a woman named Alice.

ANSWER: “**Frankie and Johnnie**” [or “**Frankie and Albert**” or “**Frankie**”]

[10] The murder ballad “Duncan and Brady” relate the murder of the policeman Brady by Duncan, a man usually credited with this profession, which he shares with Harry Hope from *The Iceman Cometh*.

ANSWER: **Bartender** [accept obvious equivalents]

[10] In several different versions of “Stagolee”, the title character kills Billy Lyons after Lyons takes this item from him in a gambling game. In ancient Greek art, Hermes is often depicted with a *petasos*, an example of this item.

ANSWER: Stetson **Hat**

3. Answer the following about styles of guitar playing in American traditional music, F10PE.

[10] Two guitar-playing styles developed in this state after introduction of the guitar by paniolos are steel guitar, in which the guitar is played on the lap with a slide, and the open-tuned slack-key.

ANSWER: **Hawaii**

[10] This was the type of guitar preferred by Lead Belly and some other early blues musicians like the Hicks Brothers. The strings are arranged in six courses, with each pair tuned an octave apart.

ANSWER: **Twelve-String** Guitar

[10] This member of the Carter Family popularized a namesake guitar fingering often used in bluegrass, in which the melody is played on the bass strings and the rhythm on the treble, though she learned it from Lesley Riddle.

ANSWER: “Mother” **Maybelle** Carter

4. This style of music was first “recovered” by Alan Lomax in 1942 in northern Mississippi, when he recorded Sid Hemphill and his band. Othar Turner led a band playing this musical style until his death in 2003 at 94. F10PE:

[10] Name this musical style, characterized by its two namesake instruments, though others are sometimes used, such as the panpipes-like quills. In Mississippi, this style was played outside and particularly associated with picnics.

ANSWER: **Fife and Drum** Blues

[10] Ed and Lonnie Young’s fife and drum band were recorded as part of Alan Lomax’s series of recordings in a simulated juke joint at this influential Rhode Island folk music festival in 1966.

ANSWER: **Newport Folk Festival**

[10] George Mitchell discovered a fife and drum tradition north of Columbus in this state. This state is also home to an active Gullah folk tradition from the Sea Islands it shares with South Carolina.

ANSWER: **Georgia**

5. Versions of this upbeat folk song with the names “McKinley” and “Czolgosz” have been discovered, and it contains such accurate historical tidbits as “you shot my husband with an Ivor Johnson gun”. F10PE:

[10] Name this song, first recorded by Charlie Poole and the North Carolina Ramblers, about the assassination of William McKinley and which shares a tune and some lyrics with “Cannonball Blues”.

ANSWER: “**Whitehouse Blues**”

[10] The earliest references to “Whitehouse Blues” or a similar folksong about McKinley’s death find it shared with friends by this author of *Lady Chatterley’s Lover* and *Aaron’s Rod* and are recorded from 1915.

ANSWER: David Herbert **Lawrence**

[10] In another song, this assassin “should go to the scaffold/ to meet [his] fatal doom” “for the murder of James A Garfield”. Some have attributed the song to him, in part, because of his poem “I Am Going to the Lordy”.

ANSWER: “The Ballad of **Charles Guiteau**”

6. Identify the following early female blues singers, F10PE.

[10] Beginning in 1923, this woman recorded “Downhearted Blues” “T’ain’t nobody’s business if I do”, as well as her own songs, like “Back Water Blues”, “Preachin’ the Blues”, and “Rocking Chair Blues”.

ANSWER: **Bessie Smith**

[10] This woman, often called “the mother of the blues”, was the first to record “See See Rider” and her first record was “Moonshine Blues”. August Wilson fictionalized an account of her recording of “Black Bottom” in a 1982 play.

ANSWER: Gertrude “Ma” **Rainey**

[10] This woman recorded “Crazy Blues”, which, due to its high sales, is often called the first blues record. Her later career included tours with Her Jazz Hounds, but like Rainey, she began as a vaudeville singer.

ANSWER: Mamie Smith

7. Woody Guthrie parodied this song twice for his political song “The Farm-Labour Train” and for his celebration of the Columbia River “Grand Coulee Dam”. F10PE:

[10] Name this song about a fictional super-fast train which runs through “Chicago and St. Louis, Rock Island, so they say; Springfield and Decatur, Peoria and them all”. It takes its name from a real railroad and a river in Indiana.

ANSWER: “The Wabash Cannonball”

[10] “The Wabash Cannonball” is originally associated with this kind of person. Nels Anderson wrote a namesake sociological study of them and George Milburn published a collection of 86 songs in their namesake *Hornbook*.

ANSWER: Hobo [accept Itinerant Worker; do not accept “Tramp” or “Vagrant” or “Bum”]

[10] In *The Hobo Hornbook*, Milburn compares the Wabash Cannonball, which magically travels everywhere, to this legendary ghost ship, which is doomed to wander the oceans forever, the namesake of a Richard Wagner opera.

ANSWER: Flying Dutchman

8. In one song about this ship, which is named for her “Crew”, includes the boast “‘We’ll die by our guns!’” and describes how “cannon never could decide” so the enemy’s “iron prow pierced our noble ship through”. F10PE

[10] Name this ship, another song about which describes the ship that sank her as “something like a housetop” and “like a turtle’s back” “the cursed rebel steamer they call the Merrimac”. This was the only ship sunk by the *Virginia*.

ANSWER: USS Cumberland

[10] The subject of multiple songs as well, including one about her fight with the *Hatteras* outside Galveston, one based on the shanty “Roll the Cotton Down”, and another which describes her sinking by the *Kearsarge*.

ANSWER: CSS Alabama

[10] The “Cruise” of this Confederate raider, named for a state, was the subject of another song, attributed to her foretopman. It describes her daring escape from Mobile Bay and a series of ships that she captured or sunk.

ANSWER: CSS Florida

9. Answer the following about the American folk revival, F10PE.

[10] In 1952 this Harry Smith-edited collection of folk and blues songs exposed new audiences to older musicians, such as Delta bluesman Mississippi John Hurt, banjoist Dock Boggs, and folklorist Bascom Lamar Lunsford.

ANSWER: Anthology of American Folk Music

[10] Mance Lipscomb of Navasota, a performer of this state’s blues style, along with T-Bone Walker and Lightnin’ Hopkins, was one of the traditional artists missed in the race and hillbilly records days and “discovered” during the revival.

ANSWER: Texas

[10] In 1967, this “Institution” hosted the first Festival of American Folklife on the National Mall, celebrating arts and crafts, and musicians like Almeda Riddle, the Sea Island Singers, and Ed and Lonnie Young’s Fife and Drum Band.

ANSWER: Smithsonian Institution

10. Answer the following related to cowboy songs, F10PE.

[10] This song, sharing its tune with “Canaday I-O” and “The Crooked Trail to Holbrook”, tells of the murder of Crego by the title group, after he lured them out to work, promising good wages, then saying they owed him instead.

ANSWER: “The Buffalo Skinners”

[10] The singer of this work song gives the title command to a herd of calves “for [they] know Wyoming will be [their] new home”. The title command, and usually the beginning of the song, opens with “Whoopee Ti Yi Yo”.

ANSWER: “Whoopee Ti Yi Yo, Git Along Little Dogies”

[10] This song, which often equates having the title action done in the title location with coyotes howling “o’er my grave”, whether the singer wants that or not. In some versions the dying cowboy is a killer fleeing justice.

ANSWER: “Bury Me Not on the Lone Prairie” [or “Bury Me Out on the Lone Prairie”; prompt on “The Cowboy’s Lament” or “The Dying Cowboy”]

11. In one song about this insect, which is “jes a-lookin’ for a home”, a farmer says that the first time he saw it, it “was sittin’ on de square”, but that the next time, it “had all [its] family dere”. F10PE:

[10] Name this insect, which, along with songs about it, spread east from Texas beginning in the 1890s, destroying the cotton crop. In that song recorded by Tex Ritter, Lead Belly, and others, a farmer converses with this insect.

ANSWER: “Boll Weevil Blues” [or “Mississippi Bo Weevil Blues” or “The Boll Weevil Song”]

[10] This “Mean Old” insect is the subject of a song sung by Bessie Smith, Lonnie Johnson, and others, in which the singer declares that one as big as a jackass “will bite you and stand and grin”.

ANSWER: Bedbugs [or Cimicids or Cimicidae or Cimex lectularius]

[10] This blind bluesman, “father of the Texas blues” wrote such insect songs as “Mosquito Moan” and “Chinch Bug Blues”. His other songs include the oft-covered “Matchbox Blues” and “See That My Grave Is Kept Clean”.

ANSWER: Blind Lemon Jefferson

12. In 1923, Gibson introduced a flat-backed model and Lloyd Loar developed the F5 variety of this instrument, which in the US is usually derived from the Neapolitan variety with four double courses of strings. F10PE:

[10] Name this string instrument, which is about the size of a violin and notable players of which include Jesse McReynolds, credited with developing a crosspicking-style of play, Frank Wakefield, and David Grisman.

ANSWER: **Mandolin**

[10] This mandolinist is credited with inventing bluegrass with his stringband the Bluegrass Boys. His own compositions include “Kentucky Waltz”, “I Hear a Sweet Voice Calling”, and “Blue Moon of Kentucky”.

ANSWER: Bill **Monroe**

[10] Monroe pioneered this style of mandolin playing characteristic of bluegrass, in which the strings are muted on upbeats immediately after being struck, creating a staccato, percussive quality.

ANSWER: **Chop** Chord [or **Chunking**]

13. Identify the following about songs related to alcohol, F10PE.

[10] This alcoholic Delta bluesman wrote the song “Canned Heat Blues”, about drinking Sterno. This singer of the “Maggie Campbell Blues” is also said to have made a deal with the devil at a crossroads for his talent.

ANSWER: **Tommy Johnson**

[10] “Heave ‘im by the leg in a runnin’ bowlin’”, “Put ‘im in the bilge and make him drink it”, and “Keelhaul ‘im ‘til he gets sober” are all answers given to the title question of this walkaway shanty.

ANSWER: “**What Do You Do with a Drunken Sailor**”

[10] This song is a dream-vision had by a drunkard “on a barroom floor/[who] had drunk so much he could hold no more”, who travels aboard the title vehicle “filled full of lager beer/and the devil himself was engineer”.

ANSWER: “The **Hell-Bound Train**” [or “The **Texas Cowboy’s Dream**” or “The **Drunkard’s Dream**” or “**Tom Gray’s Dream**”]

14. One of the key features of the traditional music of this ethnic group is the often-improvised polyrhythmic percussion seen in the gospel *jeues*, which has evolved into use of *frottoirs* and washboards today. F10PE:

[10] Name this mixed-race ethnic group of Louisiana descended from French-speaking whites and African slaves, whose traditional music has among its modern descendants zydeco.

ANSWER: **Creoles**

[10] This New Orleans-born 19th-century Creole composer and pianist quoted such Creole tunes as “Quan’ patate la cuite” and “Lolotte pav’piti Lolotte” for his *Bamboula* and *La Savane*.

ANSWER: Louis Moreau **Gottschalk**

[10] The earliest recordings of Creole or Cajun music date from 1928, when this Creole accordionist teamed with the Cajun fiddler Dennis McGee. He is sometimes described as the “father” of modern Creole music.

ANSWER: Amede **Ardoin**

15. The singer of this song requests of the audience to “beat the drums slowly and play the fife lowly” and to “get six jolly cowboys to carry my coffin” despite being “a young cowboy” who knows he did wrong. F10PE:

[10] Name this song, in which a young gambler is carried “wrapped up in white linen as cold as the clay” through the title Texas location.

ANSWER: “**Streets of Laredo**” [or “The **Cowboy’s Lament**”]

[10] “Streets of Laredo” is in part derived from the much older “The Unfortunate Rake”, which tells of a man dying of this disease, which was infamously studied using unwilling human subjects at Tuskegee from 1932 to 1972.

ANSWER: **Syphilis**

[10] “Streets of Laredo” was one of the folksongs collected by this poet for his *American Songbag*. This poet wrote the introduction to the photography book *The Family of Man* and the collections *Corn Huskers* and *The People, Yes*.

ANSWER: Carl **Sandburg**

16. Identify the following about examples of folksongs from the Northeastern US, F10PE.

[10] This song, the most commonly collected ballad in the Northeast, tells of the real-life death of Timothy Myrick in 1761. It tells of a youth bit by a rattlesnake while mowing whose cries are mistaken for a worksong by his father.

ANSWER: “On **Springfield Mountain**” [prompt on “Rattlesnake Mountain” or “The Black Serpent”]

[10] “The Jam on Gerry’s Rocks” tells of the death of Monroe, a man in this profession, when he chose to clear the title jam on a Sunday. Other figures of American folklore in this profession include Tony Beaver.

ANSWER: **Lumberjack** [or **Logger**]

[10] Calling doffers and “dress-room girls” to join in and vowing not to “lay my bobbins up” or “oil my picker rods”, the singer of “A Factory Girl” protests work in this industry in New England cities like Manchester and Lowell.

ANSWER: **Textile**

17. Many of the songs about this figure start with him having a premonition of his own death while still a small child sitting on his mother’s knee: “Lord, a hammer’ll be the death of me”. F10PE:

[10] Name this “steel-drivin’ man”, traditionally associated with the construction of the Big Bend Tunnel on the C&O line in West Virginia, where songs suggest he died after he “whup[ped] a steam drill down”.

ANSWER: "**John Henry**"

[10] MacEdward Leach has connected the origin of the John Henry legend with that of a construction worker also celebrated in worksongs from this Caribbean nation.

ANSWER: **Jamaica**

[10] John Henry's story and songs have often been conflated with those of this similarly named gambler-turned-murderer, noted for having a wife, "the dress she wore was blue", and sometimes another woman dressed in red.

ANSWER: "**John Hardy**"

18. Answer the following about the work of folk musician Pete Seeger, F10PE.

[10] In 1940, Seeger founded this musical group along with Woody Guthrie, Lee Hays, and Millard Lampell. Their albums included the anti-war *Songs for John Doe*, pro-union *Talking Union*, and pro-war *Dear Mr. President*.

ANSWER: The **Almanac Singers**

[10] Seeger's civil rights work included performing "We Shall Overcome" and other songs while participating in the march organized by Martin Luther King between these two Alabama cities in 1965.

ANSWER: **Selma**, Alabama and **Montgomery**, Alabama

[10] In 1968, Seeger sang this anti-war song on *The Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour*. It tells of a captain who drowns leading a platoon across a river, with lines like "we were neck-deep" "when the big fool says push on".

ANSWER: "**Waist Deep in the Big Muddy**"

19. This blues style is characterized, in part, by Travis picking, in which the index finger up-picks the melody in alternation with the thumb of that hand down-picking the rhythm, as heard in the playing of Blind Blake. F10PE:

[10] Name this style, other performers of which were Blind Willie McTell, Blind Boy Fuller, Pink Anderson, and Barbecue Bob and which was originally found in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia.

ANSWER: **Piedmont** Blues [accept **East Coast** Blues]

[10] The syncopated melody of Travis picking style and Piedmont blues in general show a great deal of influence from this musical genre associated with Scott Joplin, James Scott, and Jelly Roll Morton.

ANSWER: **Ragtime**

[10] Most recordings of this Piedmont bluesman are unique for the appearance of Eddie Anthony's accompaniment on fiddle. His songs with Anthony included "Skin Game Blues", "Tishamingo Blues", and "New Prison Blues".

ANSWER: Joshua Barnes "Peg Leg" **Howell**

20. Reportedly during this event, Pete Seeger declared he wanted an axe to cut the cables, though some have insisted that his anger, as well as the crowds boos were the result of poor sound quality and bad equipment. F10PE:

[10] Name this event, which saw a certain folk musician perform songs like "Like a Rolling Stone" and "Phantom Engineer" backed by the Paul Butterfield Blues Band at the 1965 Newport Folk Festival.

ANSWER: **Electric Dylan** [accept any answer about "Bob **Dylan**" playing with or backed by "**Electric** Guitar"]

[10] This was the first song of Dylan's electric set. This song, which first appeared on the album *Bring It All Back Home*, the singer declares that he "ain't gonna work" at the title location "no more".

ANSWER: "**Maggie's Farm**"

[10] Seeger cites this musician's electrical performance the day before as evidence that he did not oppose electricity overall. This Chicago blues musician is best known for songs like "Smokestack Lightning" and "Spoonful".

ANSWER: **Howlin' Wolf** [or Chester Arthur **Burnett**]