

Dixie Land Songster

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INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from
DUKE UNIVERSITY

Dixie Land Songster. T. R.

Dixie's Land.

THE ORIGINAL WORDS.

I wish I was in the land ob cotton,
Old times dar am not forgotten;
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie Land.
In Dixie Land whar I war born in,
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie Land.
Den I wish I was in Dixie,
Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie's Land I'll took my stand,
To lib an' die in Dixie.
Away, away, away down South in Dixie.
Away, away, away down South in Dixie.
Old missus marry "Will-de-weaber,"
William was a gay deceaber;
Look away, &c.
But when he put his arms around 'er,
He smiled as fierce as a forty-pounder,
Look away, &c.
Den I wish I was in Dixie, &c.
His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaber,
But dat did not seem to greab 'er;
Look away, &c.
Old missus acted the foolish part,
And died for a man that broke her heart,
Look away, &c.
Den I wish I was in Dixie, &c.

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THE ORIGINAL WORDS.

I wish I was in the land ob cotton,
Old times dar am not forgotten;
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie Land.
In Dixie Land whar I war born in,
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away—look away—look away—Dixie Land.
Den I wish I was in Dixie,
Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie's Land I'll took my stand,
To lib an' die in Dixie.
Away, away, away down South in Dixie.
Away, away, away down South in Dixie.
Old missus marry "Will-de-weaber,"
William was a gay deceaber;
Look away, &c.
But when he put his arms around 'er,
He smiled as fierce as a forty-pounder,
Look away, &c.
Den I wish I was in Dixie, &c.
His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaber,
But dat did not seem to greab 'er;
Look away, &c.
Old missus acted the foolish part,
And died for a man that broke her heart,
Look away, &c.
Den I wish I was in Dixie, &c.

Dixie Land Songster.

Dixie's Land

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THE ORIGINAL WORKS

THE ORIGINAL VERSION

With I wish I was in Dixie,
Ole times dar am not forgotten;
 Look away—look away—look away—Dixie Land
in Dixie Land where I was born in,
Early on coming to Dixie Land,
 Look away—look away—look away—Dixie Land
Dix I wish I was in Dixie,
 Honey! Honey!
In Dixie's Land I'll look my stand,
To Dixie dar die to Dixie,
 Away, away, away down South in Dixie,
 Away, away, away down South in Dixie,
Ole sweet music—'Tis de-sweet-ter,"
William was a good fiddler—
 Look away, do,
 Then when he got his arms around 'er,
He smiled so funny, she a forty-pounder,
 Look away, do,
Dix I wish I was in Dixie, do,
This fave was sharp as a butcher's cleaver,
But did not need no cooking 'er;
 Look away, do,
Olest salutes said the friendly part,
And died for a man that broke her heart,
 Look away,
Dix I wish I was in Dixie, do,

[illegible]

Dixie Land Songster.

Dixie's Land

[illegible]

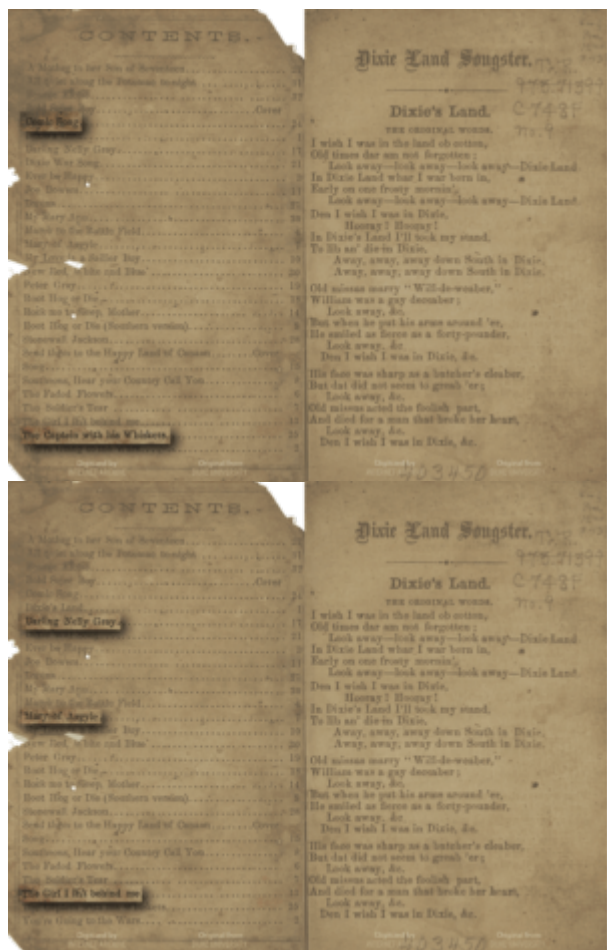
Dixie Land Songster.

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Dixie Land Songster.

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As the preceding slides suggests, Confederate songsters did not shy away from “foreign” material. For instance, “[Mary of Argyle](#)” is a much-loved, centuries-old Scottish folk song. Similarly, “[The Girl I Left Behind Me](#)” can be traced to eighteenth-century Dublin. Yet both songs emphasize indeterminate longing and a deep desire for a far-away lover. As a result, these are perfect love songs for the Confederate national moment—no matter where they came from.

“[Darling Nelly Gray](#)” is also a song of longing, but its inclusion in a Confederate songster is surprising given that it was written by Benjamin Russell Hanby, an ardent abolitionist. The song tells the woeful tale of an unnamed Kentucky slave whose lover, Nelly Gray, has been sold further south. Even in *The Dixie Land Songster* version, the lyrics are in the first person, meaning that a Confederate reader might find him- or herself singing, “Oh! my poor Nelly Gray, they have taken you away / And I’ll never see my darling any more. / I’m sitting by the river and I’m weeping all the day / For you’re gone from the old Kentucky shore.” Would Confederates have missed the irony of such a performance? (After all, southerners would have been the “they” who took Darling Nelly Gray away.) Perhaps. Or perhaps not. It is possible that Confederates simply ignored the political message of the song and enjoyed its lilting melody and somewhat vague, Christian lyrics.

Blackface minstrel airs, British folk tunes, and patently abolitionist songs:

such is the stuff of Confederate songsters, which provide a heterogeneous record of literary and musical nationalism in the making. As Confederates struggled to imagine a new political community, popular song had a particular purchase on the hearts, minds, lips, and ears of new southern nationals.

But these songsters also embody a paradox. Though partisans of a white-supremacist, pro-slavery, and anti-democratic republic, Confederates seem to have been more or less comfortable with an admixture of diverse genres, traditions, and sources—especially if that admixture could be used for Confederate nationalist ends.

Such irony wasn't lost on one pro-Union reader. The Boston Athenaeum's copy of the *Third Edition of the Bonnie Blue Flag Song Book*—another Blackmar and Brother publication—includes a particularly agitated piece of marginalia. Next to the lyrics for "Annie Laurie," another Scottish folk song, someone has written "stolen—how mean to try to palm this off as Southern Literature!" It may have been mean but it was also wholly commensurate with the rather messy musical, popular, and print cultures of the American Civil War.

Further Reading

Much of the best work on songsters has emerged from bibliography and folklore. Irving Lowens' *Bibliography of Songsters Printed in America Before 1821* (Worcester, Mass., 1976) is an excellent starting point, despite its tight historical frame. Foundational pieces of folklore include Alfred M. Williams's "Folk-Songs of the Civil War," *The Journal of American Folklore* 5:19 (1892): 265-283, and Cecil L. Patterson's "A Different Drum: The Image of the Negro in the Nineteenth-Century Songster," *CLA Journal* 8 (1964): 44-50.

Christian McWhirter's recent *Battle Hymns: The Power and Popularity of Music in the Civil War* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 2012) is the best single-volume study of the "Singing Sixties." Kirsten M. Schultz's essay "The Production and Consumption of Confederate Songsters" in Mark A. Snell and Bruce C. Kelley, eds., *Bugle Resounding: Music and Musicians of the Civil War Era* (Columbia, Mo., 2004): 133-168 usefully distills her excellent and exhaustive doctoral dissertation. I have also written at length about Confederate literary nationalism in general and "Dixie" in particular: *Apples and Ashes: Literature, Nationalism, and the Confederate States of America* (Athens, Ga., 2012).

On the relationship between popular poetry and song, see Ray B. Browne's early study "American Poets in the Nineteenth-Century 'Popular' Songbooks," *American Literature* 30:4 (1959): 503-522 and Michael C. Cohen's engaging essay "Contraband Singing: Poems and Songs in Circulation during the Civil War," *American Literature* 82:2 (2010): 271-304. And Faith Barrett's *To Fight Aloud Is Very Brave: American Poetry and the Civil War* (Amherst, Mass., 2012) shouldn't be missed.

Finally, there are important collections of songsters at the American Antiquarian Society, the Boston Athenaeum, the Huntington Library, and the University of Texas at Austin, among many other archives.

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