

‘Oh, What a Lovely War’

...



Relevant plays and Genres during WW1

- what plays were produced in the war
- common objectives of these plays
- target audience
- impact on audience
- how did it influence *Oh, What a Lovely War!*

Reasons why theatre was struggling and closed

- Loss of Male Actors - Many fought in the war and were killed
- Black Outs and Zeppelin Raids - Big risk for the public, being bombed.
- Lack of Transportation - not reliable, only used for essential journeys
- Theatre prices - introduced in 1916, ticket prices raised

How theatre affected the public

- People felt comfortable in the theatre
- A great source of entertainment
- escape from war

Popular genres of theatre consisted of:

Comedy -

- helped boost people's spirits
- old fashion comedy
- physical comedy was popular
- Charlie Chaplin sketch in war
- The film Shoulder Arms - day-to-day life in the trench

Musicals -

- brought entertainment and joy to the audience
- Actors wore colourful and baggy clothing
- jokey and satirical comments on the war
- jokes on other countries
- Popular musical shell out!
- jokes on British life during the war
- positive audience response

Political -

- focused on the war and its themes
- very patriotic - defeating the enemy
- portrayed war as a necessary sacrifice

Propaganda in theatre

- A common theme in these plays is propaganda
- government took advantage
- focus more on glorifying soldiers instead of asking if war is morally right
- A notable play of the time "The Black Ell" produced in 1916
- Harold a soldier returning from war living with his parents
- trauma from war, haunted by killing a German soldier
- questions if it was justified
- the play covers themes such as the mental health of soldiers, and how it wasn't taken seriously
- family struggles, his family neglect his trauma, doesn't understand why he's upset
- despite it being a positive message on war, it was banned

Inspiration for Oh, What a Lovely War!

- Plays mentioned have inspired Oh, What a Lovely War!
- Using similar themes such as satirical comedy and loud musicals
- despite this, it addresses dark topics such as the murder of soldiers and traumatic war events
- Comedically portrayed
- Oh what a Lovely War is a parody of all war plays
- offering realistic and gruesome detail to the audience about war
- mentioning the long-lasting effects and should be taken more seriously

DEFINITION

Satire is a genre of literature and of arts that employs humour, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices, particularly in contemporary politics and other topical issues. Through its insightful and often biting commentary, satire aims to improve society by encouraging change or reform.



Wall-E is a prime example of childhood movie that use satire to criticize our waste management and highlight what will happen if we do not change our ways.

Satire

How they music video of rap battle and horrible history.



How this relates to “Oh What A Lovely War”

- Oh what a lovely war use satire to mock the first world war.
- To show how it used the soldier as pawns to be moved about and lost without thinking about the lives of the soldiers.
- Just to gain small amounts of land.
- How after the war many of these soldiers if they lived were just expected to go back to their normal lives as if the war had never happen.
- This play was meant to show people how the working class was treated in the war and cause social change.

Costume

Why is costume important?

- Costume design is an integral part of creating a world as it established the characters and communicates the context of what you are trying to produce and supports the overall tone as well as style of the performance.
- All the elements used within costume create the atmosphere which helps enhances the audience's understanding of the characters and themes in the production.



Element within costume

- Colour
- Condition
- Cut
- Fabric
- Fit
- Adornments (jewellery, hats, scarves)
- Hair
- Makeup
- texture

“Costumes convey information about this person at an exact moment in his or her life, even before one word of dialogue is spoken” an oscars instructions guide to costume design explains.

What were women's lives like before the war

A Quote from Mairi chisholm how was a ambulance driver in the IWW about what women were expected to be before the war.

“Oh a nice little girl was a very feminine little girl, you see it was a man’s world totally and completely women were not supposed to have much in the brain and of course we were not brought up to career at all, the one and only career was a good marriage.”

- Women had very few opportunity and few rights.
- Women employment was highly stratified by class, working class women were broadly accustomed to working long hours in areas such as domestic service and unequal pay was the norm.
- Women had no legal protection from domestic violence .
- Women were expected to married and look after the home



What women did within the first world war.

- At the outbreak of the war Emmeline Pankhurst suspended the activities of the women social and political union to concentrated her efforts in helping the government recruit women to do the work for the war that the men had done before they left for war. An estimated two million women replaced men in employment bring the total percentage of women in employment from 24% in 1914 to 37% in 1918.
- In total over one hundred thousand women joined the british army in world war one.
- In 1918 there were over 90,00 voluntary aid detachment nurse in the red cross
- Other jobs Farming, Delivery van drivers, Engineering workers, Railway workers, Ambulance drivers.

How this help the women's movement

- The work that women did during the war proved that they could carry out the work that was normally carried out by men.
- In the US the war brought social change for women as a significant number of women had entered the workforce to fill the jobs that men had left behind to fight. This contribution galvanized support for the women movement which end up leading to the nineteenth amendment in 1920.
- After the war many women stayed in the workforce this lead to young women in cities enjoying unprecedented economic independence.
- In Britain 1918 women over 30 were given the vote.



How the women's movement affected fashion trends

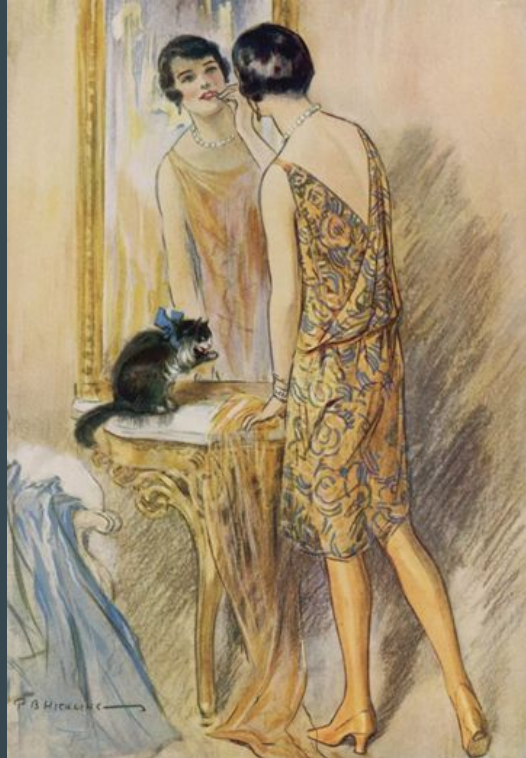
Throughout history there has been an undeniable link between feminism and fashion.

- Colour became symbols of the movement.
- As women sought liberation in their lives so did they begin to seek it in their dress.
- In 1910 trousers began to make their way into women's wardrobes but this was marked by the rise of the new woman that became popular in the 20s.
- Women cut their hair into short bobs.

As we moved out of the war there was a emergence of the “New Women”, stereotypes of flappers appeared.

- Young women who embraced the freedom from traditional societal constraints.
- They were interested in enjoying life with drinking and smoking.
- A typical flapper chose to dress in a way that would of been seen as shocking and scandalous.

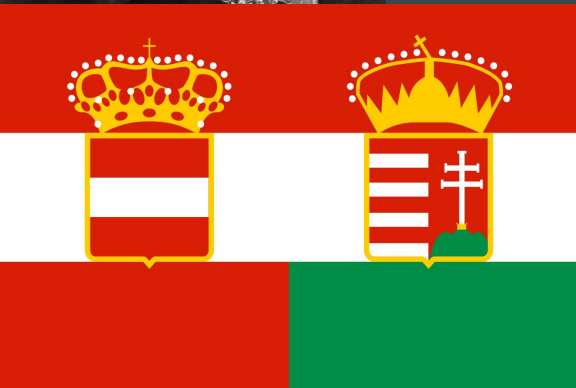
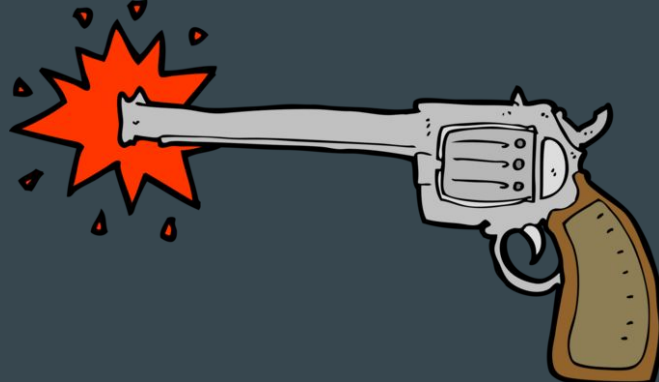
flappers

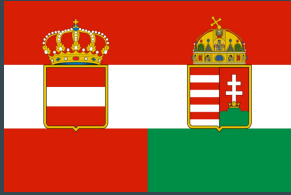


What they looked like

- Dresses were straight style, sleeveless and often low cut at about knee length.
- Stocking often just below the knee.
- Bobbed or chin-length hairstyle.
- Cosmetics used in a bold manner.
- Accessories included headbands, close fitting cloche hats, bangle bracelets and long strands of beads.



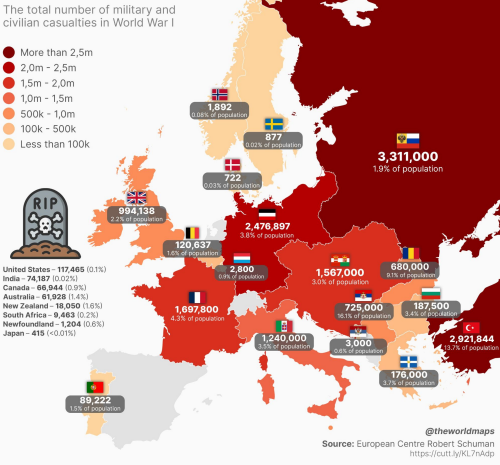




VS



WWI casualties



8-22 million dead (estimate)





Causes?



*Franco-British
Exhibition
Greetings for London*

Seeing the War through Poetry

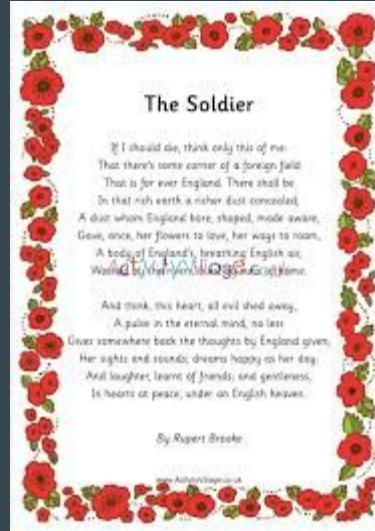


In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

John McCrae (1872-1918)



DULCE ET DECORUM EST **WILFRED OWEN (1917)**

Bent double, like old beggars under sacks,
Knock-kneed, coughing like hags, we cursed through sludge,
Till on the haunting flares we turned our backs,
And towards our distant rest began to trudge.
Men marched asleep. Many had lost their boots,
But limped on, blood-shod. All went lame, all blind;
Drunk with fatigue; deaf even to the hoots
Of gas-shells dropping softly behind.

Gas! GAS! Quick, boys!--An ecstasy of fumbling
Fitting the clumsy helmets just in time,
But someone still was yelling out and stumbling
And flound'ring like a man in fire or lime.--
Dim through the misty panes and thick green light,
As under a green sea, I saw him drowning.

In all my dreams before my helpless sight
He plunges at me, guttering, choking, drowning.

If in some smothering dreams, you too could pace
Behind the wagon that we flung him in,
And watch the white eyes writhing in his face,
His hanging face, like a devil's sick of sin,
If you could hear, at every jolt, the blood
Come gargling from the froth-corrupted lungs
Bitter as the cud
Of vile, incurable sores on innocent tongues,--
My friend, you would not tell with such high zest
To children ardent for some desperate glory,
The old Lie: Dulce et decorum est
Pro patria mori.

What the Poem means in English:

Bitter to live in times like these.
While God declines beyond the seas;
Instead, man, king or peasantry,
Raises his gross authority.

When he thinks God has gone away
Man takes up his sword to slay
His brother; we can hear death's roar.
It shadows the hovels of the poor.

Like the old songs they left behind,
We hung our harps in the willows again.
Ballads of boys blow on the wind,
Their blood is mingled with the rain.



An tionchar a bhí ag an teanga ar an mbealach

Táim chun plé a dhéanamh ar a theanga am chogaídh.

Mar is eol dúinn, bogadh saighdiúirí ó gach tír go tír agus throid siad i dtíortha nach raibh a gcuid féin.

Rinne séseo deacair do na saighduúirí orduithe a thuiscint.

How Language was Affected by WW1

Reading the script

Barriers to communication

Soldiers language and colloquial Terms



Common Terms used

Completely made up or bad pronunciations of words

- San fairy ann

- Plonker

- Skive off

Why did the soldiers use the made up language?



How language made itself into contemporary songs

‘ I Want to go home’

I want to go home, I want to go home.

I don't want to go to the trenches no more,

Where whizzbangs and shrapnel they whistle and roar.

Take me over the sea where the Alleyman can't get at me.

Oh my, I don't want to die, I want to go home.

Songs and words repeated in the play

'Sing me to sleep'

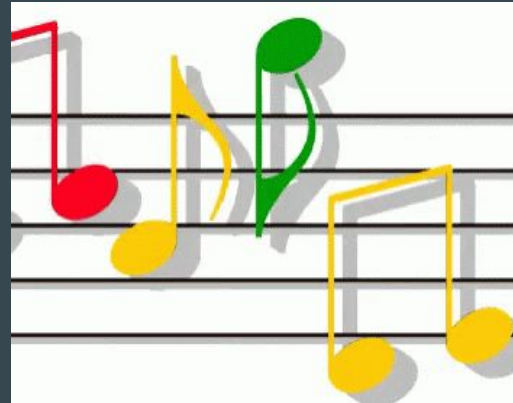
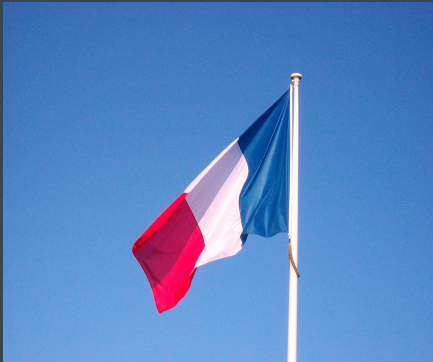
- Tommy
- Wipers

Far far from wipers I long to be.

Where german soldiers can't get at me,

Damp is my dugout, cold are my feet

Waiting for wizzbangs to put me to sleep.



A movie poster for the film "Oh! What a Lovely War". The central illustration depicts a woman in a blue dress and a large feathered headdress standing atop a large, dark red bomb. She holds a flag with the Union Jack and the American flag. Surrounding her are various war-related elements: soldiers in uniform, tanks, and caricatures of historical figures. The background is a light beige color with text in red and blue. The title "OH! WHAT A LOVELY WAR" is prominently displayed on the bomb. The poster also includes the names of the producers, director, and cast members.

The Songs in Oh! What A Lovely War

RADIO 4x Charles Chilton - The Long, Long Trail

Home



This programme is not currently available

Songs of the Kaiser's war, popular with troops on the Western Front.
Made by Charles Chilton for the BBC Home Service in 1961.

🕒 1 hour

[Show more](#)

Last on



Sun 9 Nov 2014

19:00

BBC RADIO 4 EXTRA

My grandmother seemed to think he was some kind of saint - 'cos he was her son."

"I think he was a normal London boy - I mean he was only 19 when he died, so he didn't really have much chance to prove himself anyway."

A quote from Charles Chilton



"Theres a Long, Long Trail" by James Reed and J.F Harrison (1915) which charted at 1# in december 1915 for 12 weeks

The Songs in Oh! What A Lovely War

TOMMY'S TUNES

A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION OF SOLDIERS' SONGS, MARCHING MELODIES, RUDE RHYMES, AND POPULAR PARODIES, COMPOSED, COLLECTED, AND ARRANGED ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE B.E.F., BY F. T. NETTLEINGHAM, 2nd LT. R.F.C.

New and Revised Edition.



ERSKINE MACDONALD, LTD.
LONDON, W.C. 1.

DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO SANG AND
FOUGHT AND DIED.

To

You that have sung,
You that have laughed,
You that were happy
Amateurs at warcraft,
Amateurs all.

To

You that have cursed,
You that have prayed,
You that have joked,
And joking—were laid
Side by side,
Britons all.

Your songs were ribald,
Your rhymes were rude,
Your ditties doubtful,
Your quips quite crude,
But you fought,
Heroes all.

1917.

F.T.N.

Tommy's Tunes

A comprehensive collection of soldiers' songs, marching melodies, rude rhymes, and popular parodies, composed, collected, and arranged on Active Service with the B.E.F., by F. T. Nettleingham, 2nd Lt. R.F.C., and published by Erskine Macdonald, Ltd., London :: :: W.C. 1.



The Songs in Oh! What A Lovely War

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The Long, Long Trail

Roy Hudd explores Charles Chilton's forgotten 1961 radio masterpiece which told the story of World War One through soldiers' songs and inspired the musical Oh What a Lovely War.

Available now

🕒 58 minutes

[Show more](#)



Parody Music during The War

PARODIES INCLUDED.

PARODY	SONG NO.
Auld Lang Syne....	9
Back Home in Tennessee	39, 40
Beautiful Baby Doll	72
Bugle Call	95
British Grenadiers	97
Come, My Lad, and be a Soldier	19
Church's One Foundation, The	24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
Dying Lancer, The	80, 81, 82
Excelsior	78
Fol-the-Rol-Lol	18
Holy, Holy, Holy	7
Here's to the Maiden of Sweet Seventeen	18
Hiawatha	36
Here We Are, Here We Are, Here We Are Again	46
Here we go Gathering Nuts and May	69
I Want to be in Dixie	48
I'm in Love	51
I Want to go Home	52
If It's a Lady—Thumbs Up!	55
I Want to be an Angel	68
John Peel	35
John Brown's Baby	41, 42, 43, 44
Kind Words Can Never Die	53
Keep the Home Fires Burning	75
Little Grey Home in the West	11
La-la, La-la, Sing this Chorus to me	14
Lowther Arcade, The	77
Married to a Mermaid	22
My Old Kentucky Home	37, 38
Michigan	47
Moonlight Bay	50
Marching through Georgia	57

PARODIES INCLUDED—continued.

PARODY	SONG NO.
Mountains of Morne	65
My Mother's Rosary	70
Never Mind	10
Old King Cole	15
Onward, Christian Soldiers	56
Oh, see me Dance the Polka	58
Oh! you Beautiful Doll	71
Psalm, Twenty-third	63
Red, White and Blue	13
Ragtime Cowboy Joe	21
Rule, Britannia	22
Rosary, The	62, 64
Sing Me to Sleep	5
Sweet Genevieve	8
Swanee River	16
Tipperary	3, 4
There is a Happy Land	31, 32
Ten Little Nigger Boys	73, 74
Tennessee	39, 40
We are but Little Children Weak	33
Who Killed Cock Robin?	61
Your King and Country Need You	20
Yankee Doodle	86, 87

Parody Music during The War: Oh! What A Lovely War



Parody Music during The War: The original song



Parody Music during The War: A Modern Cover



Theatre Set Variation

- Large open space
- Detail within simplicity
- Dark Lighting



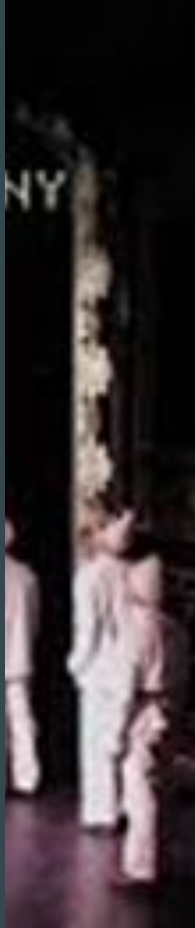
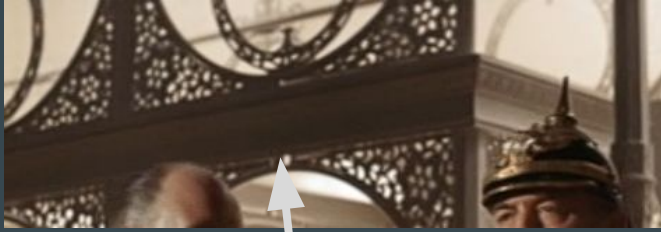
Oh! What a Lovely War! (1969)

-Hints of Circus tent throughout to make up for the lack of clowns.



Pontardawe Arts Centre

- Originally Built in 1908
- WW1 1914-1918
- Realistic to current links in the industry
- Actor entrances
- Detail within Simplicity



Dressing the Stage

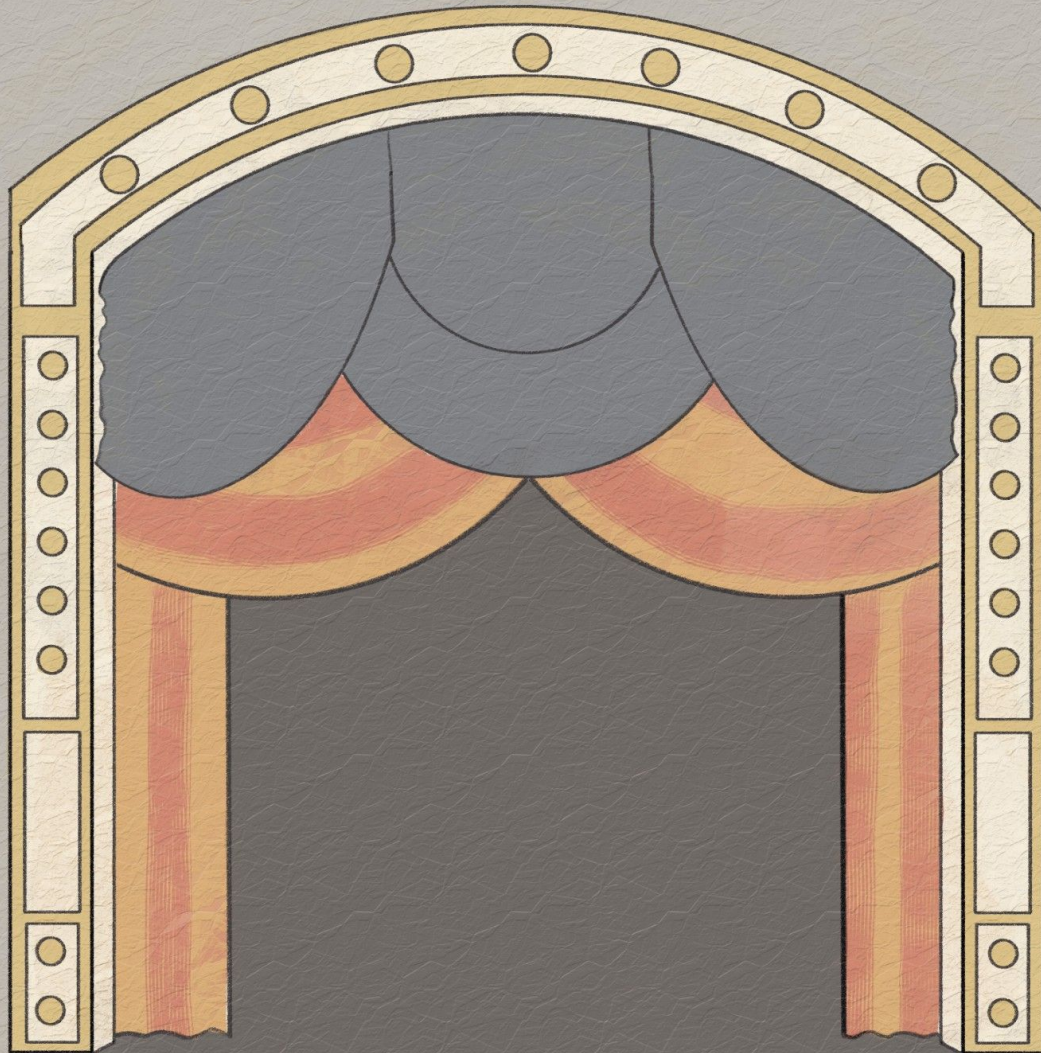


-Inverted
circus tent
shaped
drapery



The Little Good for
Nothing's Good for
Something After All

Harry Von Tilzer Music Publishing Co. |
1918



Original Ideas

Idea's

Womens roles

Industrialisation

Effects of War

Laura Kieler

The real dollshouse

- History
- Plays shes written

Men of Honour - Play

written by Laura

frames Ibsen as

a playwright who ~~re~~ mines

their relationship

- Burning down the house
a contemporary play
that "derails" the plot
by "nora" speaking the
truth

only have current WIP

Mens role in society

how men took on the
role of control on there
own then complained
about it. lasting impacts

would these gain the
same reaction now?

women behind back
cheating etc mental health



I wanted to look at "A Dolls House" by Henrik Ibsen. I felt we hadn't explored the real story it's based off of and there's a contemporary play in the works called "Burning Down The House" which is a version of the original play but changed to bring light to Laura Kieler and give a more modern feminist outlook on the story. But the group felt more connected to "Oh! What A Lovely War" by Joan Littlewood

- Post during after war

- Laura Keeler

- Angry young men

- Social class

During war
suffragette

1st World War

what a lovely war

1800

1950

look back

Dollshouse

- use of language, other countries

- find own play

Satirical periods in
history. Oh what a lovely
war, horrible history

War to Satire?
how war needed
humour.

Rigid humour

oh what a lovely war
Horrible Histories.

WW1 song - 2 mins.

Epic Rap Battles of History

Summary of how
WW1 Started

- How costume can be
used to define genre

- Satirical music

- Historical context

- How Satire appeals

- Satire and low budget
working class humour.

I explained I hadn't watched the play and I unfortunately didn't see the third years production (I was in hospital during this time) but I thought it would be good for me to come back to it and look at it with a fresh perspective. The biggest thing I felt left out about during class discussions regarding "Oh! What A Lovely War" is the music. So I volunteered to look into that. James and Leah wanted to make a parody style song and I felt I could research into that as a way to link the projects together

Unfortunately, there was a moment of miscommunication over the Christmas break. But I was happy to have the opportunity when we returned to try and begin connecting our work again to reform that collaborative element when we returned in person. I think it was dealt with well, both sides on the matter being mature enough to arrange a meeting with our lecturers and find a compromise, this is a important skill to learn in my opinion as it helps me feel more confident in future projects and prepares for future jobs where there might be small issues to work around.

Deciding on my Focus

03223
0300 323 0313 - Phone number

Music during the war
Comedy songs war
The musicals real songs
Why a mix of real + fake
Maybe make a playlist

Comfort relief

- Need to watch "Oh what a lovely war"
- Oh What a lovely War
Came from BBC Radio.
The long, long trail - Charles Chilton
- Unavailable bbc Archive
But a remade is available

HOWWI

First showing 1963. Movie 1967

Sentimentality

"Oh what a lovely war"
Part of music hall - british burlesque



Satirical song.

audience hooked on happy
then switch to dark
"gassed last night"

second act loses the
happy. Perspective switch

Nostalgia



The long long trail

- Radio programme from 1961 by Charles Chilton

- "I never knew Father"
Quote from BBC-link playlist.

Talking around 40 WW1 songs then stitching them together
Tipperary - familiar by 60s most forgotten until found book "Tommy's Tunes" published 1917

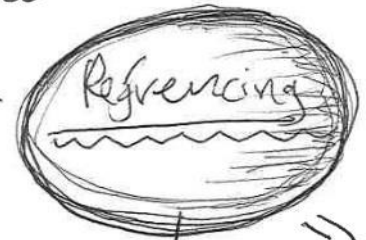
Two song "Hush Comes the dream man" parodied as "Hush comes a Whizz bang".

Page 77 278 making note.

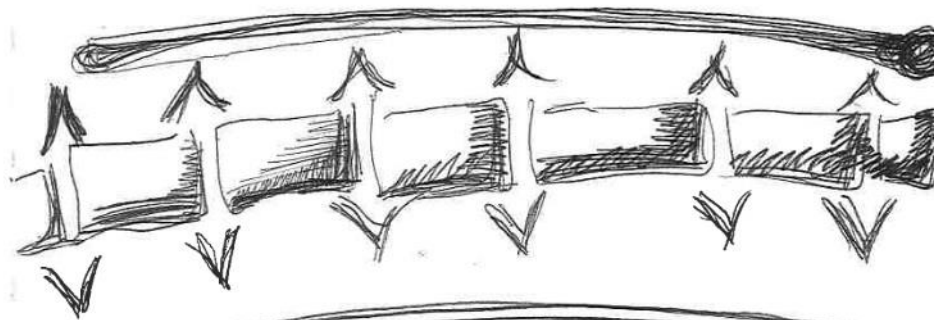
- Slide 1 On what a lovely war
- 2 The BBC longlong trail
- 3 Tommy's Tunes
- 4 Parody music. Whizzbang
- 5 I want to go home

When this Ruddy War is over
Scribble

Tipperary
The little bit of fluff



"I want to go home"
lead in to leads
language portion



Tomorrow half 1.

Do today.



Sorry for doodling

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b008hvwk>

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RADIO 4 Charles Chilton - The Long, Long Trail

Home



This programme is not currently available

Songs of the Kaiser's war, popular with troops on the Western Front. Made by Charles Chilton for the BBC Home Service in 1961.

1 hour

[Show more](#)

Last on

RADIO 4 Sun 9 Nov 2014 19:00 BBC RADIO 4 EXTRA

Charles Chilton the Music Origins and inspiration for "Oh! What A Lovely War" bbc radio programme the musical is based on was unavailable, so I listened to a tribute from Roy Hudd about the work instead

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b03nrn9m>

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The Long, Long Trail

Roy Hudd explores Charles Chilton's forgotten 1961 radio masterpiece which told the story of World War One through soldiers' songs and inspired the musical Oh What a Lovely War.

Available now 58 minutes

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Group Meeting Notes

Presentation order

Four songs?

~~Music~~ What

Plays + sets.

Why Oh what a lovely war
Songs in OWALW
Parody songs during war
Our song
Process filming today - war origins.

Make our own slides then
jigsaw together

link back to OWALW

Causes of

Plays + Sets War Pre war

Other ~~ph~~ OWALW

Songs in it

Parody music war

Modern music ERB etc

Music video — Move to front

Process behind - blooper reel at end cute

Modern look back on war

Email before 8th.

Research quote social com

Review

Actor interview

Alaya jobs.

- Personal journey important - look at design stuff.

Appendix

Appendix

Open Music video -

Plays, Set, Music pre war - everyone

OWALW

Parody music war

modern parody

booked saturday

Study room in award book that.

Watching the Play

Red eyed theatre

*The Black Eyed Theatre (forgive me I watched the production before bed lol)

Intresting Overture in opening

Costumed musicians

Marching noise

Upbeat

Changes rhythm alot

When singing stop the music
reflective of a lack of instrument

Wargame Clown Music

Page 38-39

Oh what a lovely war
happy but most obvious
with sarcasm.

The song fading into the acting

Row Row Upbeat and jazzy

They had some instruments.

← how silly war is.



Comparing the Songs

BBC Archive on 4
Forgotten - The long long trail
released 04 Jan 2014

~~At the~~ Charles Chilton - ~~grandfather~~
Aris memorial France Arras 1960.

Moved Charles to produce
father he never knew. ^{died} a 9 months

Broadcast 1962 unique in
using majority music

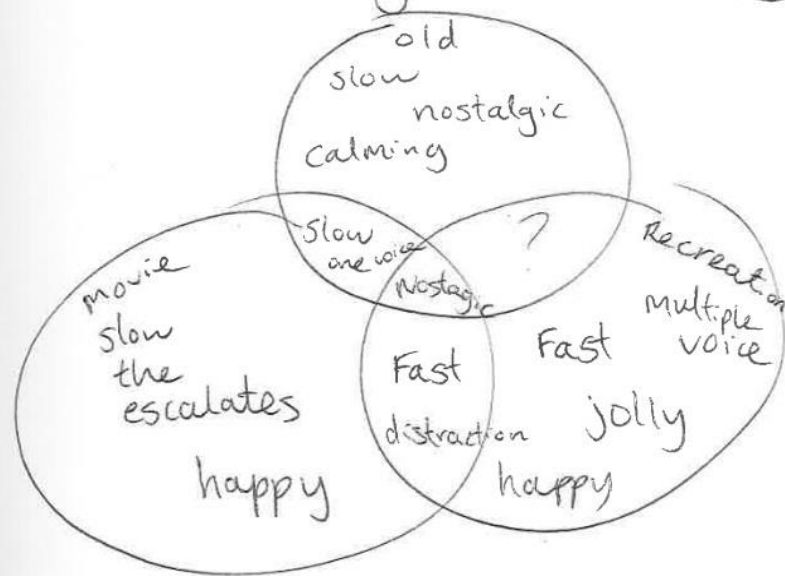
Adapted into musical with
Joan Littlewood.

But the original programme
disappeared ~~in~~ but before
he died 2013 he gave
a copy to the British
Library.

George Seawell - Field Marshal sir
Douglas Haig in OG stage production

Father was 19. shell exploded
above him

Mum died when 6. grandmother
raised him. Interviewed gran for
memovys. Regiment diaries



recalled veterans singing along
Affirming belief they weren't
forgotten

Comparing the Songs: Oh! What A Lovely War



Comparing the Songs: The Original Song



<https://youtu.be/BCFnSKhpdGs?si=eCBfzyQg4JC8tofk>

Comparing the Songs: A Modern Cover



<https://youtu.be/76SFfeW4N5w?si=ICOnQIPjcfD-DPHi>

Notes

The music in Oh What a lovely War is taken from real WW1. A collaboration with Joan Littlewood who brought it into theatre and Charles Chilton who created the original source.

The long long trail. A BBC Radio show featuring 40 songs taken from Tommy's Tunes. Dedicated to Charles' father, who died aged 19 when a shell exploded above him. Raised by his grandmother who ~~to~~ After mum died who told him stories and memories about his father Saint vs Ordinary

Parody Music. Been around a long time reuse well known melody to present new humorous mocking satire.

Accessibility. Unison. Comradery

My Presentation Plan

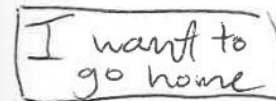
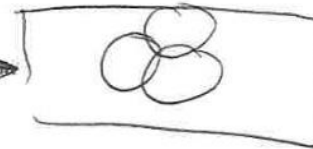
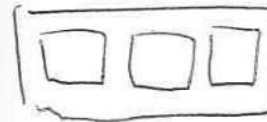
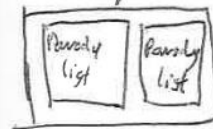
Slide 1. The music in OWALLW

- They originate from long long trail
- The BBC documentary about it
- interview facts

• Parody music. well known creates comradery

• Hush here comes a Whizzbang

Song prayer,
death,
Nurse, 



Segway.

The songs in Oh What A Lovely War



The songs in Oh What A Lovely War



Charles Chilton - The Long, Long Trail

Home



This programme is not currently available

Songs of the Kaiser's war, popular with troops on the Western Front.
Made by Charles Chilton for the BBC Home Service in 1961.

⌚ 1 hour

[Show more](#)

 **Last on**
Sun 9 Nov 2014
19:00
BBC RADIO 4 EXTRA

My grandmother seemed to think he was some kind of saint - 'cos he was her son."

"I think he was a normal London boy - I mean he was only 19 when he died, so he didn't really have much chance to prove himself anyway."

A quote from Charles Chilton



"Theres a Long, Long Trail" by James Reed and J.F Harrison (1915) which charted at 1# in december 1915 for 12 weeks

The songs in Oh What A Lovely War

TOMMY'S TUNES

A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION OF SOLDIERS' SONGS, MARCHING MELODIES, RUDE RHYMES, AND POPULAR PARODIES, COMPOSED, COLLECTED, AND ARRANGED ON ACTIVE SERVICE WITH THE B.E.F., BY F. T. NETTLEINGHAM, 2nd LT. R.F.C.

New and Revised Edition.



ERSKINE MACDONALD, LTD.
LONDON, W.C. 1.

DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO SANG AND
FOUGHT AND DIED.

To

You that have sung,
You that have laughed,
You that were happy
Amateurs at warcraft,
Amateurs all.

To

You that have cursed,
You that have prayed,
You that have joked,
And joking—were laid
Side by side,
Britons all.

Your songs were ribald,
Your rhymes were rude,
Your ditties doubtful,
Your quips quite crude,
But you fought,
Heroes all.

1917.

F.T.N.

Tommy's Tunes

A comprehensive collection of soldiers' songs, marching melodies, rude rhymes, and popular parodies, composed, collected, and arranged on Active Service with the B.E.F., by F. T. Nettleingham, 2nd Lt. R.F.C., and published by Erskine Macdonald, Ltd., London :: :: W.C. 1.



The songs in Oh What A Lovely War

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Listen now

The Long, Long Trail

Roy Hudd explores Charles Chilton's forgotten 1961 radio masterpiece which told the story of World War One through soldiers' songs and inspired the musical Oh what a lovely war.

[Show more](#)

Available now

🕒 58 minutes



Parody Music in the War

PARODIES INCLUDED.

PARODY	SONG NO.
Auld Lang Syne....	9
Back Home in Tennessee	39, 40
Beautiful Baby Doll	72
Bugle Call	95
British Grenadiers	97
Come, My Lad, and be a Soldier	19
Church's One Foundation, The	24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
Dying Lancer, The	80, 81, 82
Excelsior	78
Pol-the-Rol-Lol	18
Holy, Holy, Holy	7
Here's to the Maiden of Sweet Seventeen	18
Hiawatha	36
Here We Are, Here We Are, Here We Are Again	46
Here we go Gathering Nuts and May	69
I Want to be in Dixie	48
I'm in Love	51
I Want to go Home	52
If It's a Lady—Thumbs Up!	55
I Want to be an Angel	68
John Peel	35
John Brown's Baby	41, 42, 43, 44
Kind Words Can Never Die	53
Keep the Home Fires Burning....	75
Little Grey Home in the West....	11
La-la, La-la, Sing this Chorus to me	14
Lowther Arcade, The	77
Married to a Mermaid	22
My Old Kentucky Home	37, 38
Michigan	47
Moonlight Bay	50
Marching through Georgia	57

PARODIES INCLUDED—continued.

PARODY	SONG NO.
Mountains of Morne	65
My Mother's Rosary	70
Never Mind	10
Old King Cole	15
Onward, Christian Soldiers	56
Oh, see me Dance the Polka	58
Oh! you Beautiful Doll	71
Psalm, Twenty-third	63
Red, White and Blue	13
Ragtime Cowboy Joe	21
Rule, Britannia	22
Rosary, The	62, 64
Sing Me to Sleep	5
Sweet Genevieve....	8
Swanee River	16
Tipperary	3, 4
There is a Happy Land....	31, 32
Ten Little Nigger Boys....	73, 74
Tennessee	39, 40
We are but Little Children Weak	33
Who Killed Cock Robin?	61
Your King and Country Need You	20
Yankee Doodle	86, 87

INSERT MODERN
PARODIES AS A
CALL BACK TO
OTHER GROUP
MEMBERS

Parody Music in the War



Parody Music in the War



"Hush Here Comes The Dream Man" by Stanley Kirby 1880-1949

Parody Music in the War

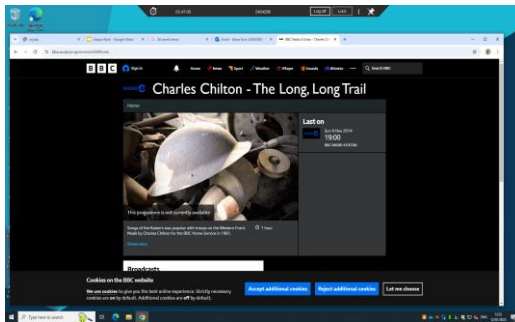


"Hush Here Comes a WhizzBang" by Fitzrovia chorus and John Mealing in 2014





I researched music from Oh What A Lovely War, its known that the musical uses real music from WW1 but this was sourced from Charles Chiltons BBC Radio Programme



The Long Long Trail was a bbc radio programme made in 1961 of 40 songs from WW1 stitched together along with memories and anecdotes of the war Charles Chilton made in dedication of his Father. Charles never met his Father, his father going to war before he was born then dying at age 19 when a shell exploded overhead. Raised by his grandmother after his Mother died when he was 6 he grew up listening to his Granmothers Memories of his father.

Tommy's Tunes

A comprehensive collection of soldiers' songs, marching melodies, rude rhymes, and popular parodies, composed, collected, and arranged on Active Service with the B.E.F., by F. T. Nettleingham, 2nd Lt. R.F.C., and published by Erskine Macdonald, Ltd., London :: :: W.C. 1.

By the 60s most WW1 songs were forgotten or not talked about, a few common ones such as "The Tipperary" were still known. Charles researched deeply into a book called "Tommys Tunes" published 1917 which cataloged music from the trenches. I was really lucky to be able to find a public archive of the full book and it was interesting seeing how many songs were in the index.

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Heroes all.

1917.

F.T.N.

The opening poem was really insightful to me too, the way that songs and humour were used to cope through the war in the first and last stanza as if to soften the blow of the centre, where you are reminded of the reality of death. Its similar to the way Oh What A Lovely War seems to cycle through joy and satire and moments of realityshocks to further emphasise the war.

I researched music from Oh What A Lovely War, its known that the musical uses real music from WW1 but this was sourced from Charles Chiltons BBC Radio Programme. Roy Hudd who knew him through working at the BBC interviews his family, children, and showcases segements of the clips

Parody Music has been around since the 16th century as a means of reusing a well known melody to create satire or mock something. This list is all the parody songs JUST in Tommys Tunes and we can imagine there would be way more recorded in other sources or maybe forgotten. By using parody this gave a accessibility to making music in the trenches, you didnt have to compose or be a lyrical genius just swap a few words for a laugh and these songs would spread quickly due to the familiarity of the songs giving soldiers something to do together, a sense of unison and camaraderie to distract from the situation or to find humour in ww1

In the movie there is a combination of spoken word and song, this makes sense considering the movies emphasis on semi realism where they want to lead into scenes without distracting from the reality of war.

The original song was intended as a way to make children want to go to sleep, its lyrics are an attempt to paint dreaming as a journey or continuation of playtime for children who may have opposed stopping what they were doing originally. I found a video on youtube of a archival hobbyist named Paul Harrison who collects vintage vinyls and records them in hopes of preserving them.

I wanted to include aswell a tribute choir edition because i liked the contrast between the original, this one has more speed and something jovial to it. That bright quality to the voice feels disconnected to me when i consider the songs original version was to lull children to sleep, it makes me wonder if this song was intended to be comforting? A reflection on childhood and a attempt to sleep despite enduring the war. This performance feels to me like its looking back on the time

Production Performance and Genre Evaluation

by Alaya Kow

I feel as if my presentation went well considering the issues my group faced in the beginning of research. There was a small miscommunication regarding the result, I had belief that the result would be a collaborative music video and based my research on parody music to support the idea. Despite this plan not going ahead and the music video being a separate piece I felt like my research could still be changed to apply to the topic and used to link our work. I feel proud of how professionally our group handled the situation after we had our meeting to discuss what happened.

I really enjoyed the opportunity to look at one of the plays we covered in class further. Looking at the text with more research and background behind it i feel definently improved my understanding of the play. Oh! What A Lovely War is probably one of the scripts I felt the least comfortable in talking about, I had not seen the production and sadly missed the third years performance, so my only context was reading the script. By the end of the project, I had listened to radio shows about WW1, watched a production online from the Red Eyed Theatre and felt much more interested in the plot than before. There is such a massive difference in reading a stimulus and fully taking it in

Working collaboratively was also a wonderful chance to get an actor's perspective on the scripts. As they have a different insight into performance and genre than Set Designers would have, considering how different the outcomes expected from each course are. I found the actors were really driven by the characters in the story and their themes. While Set design felt more drawn to the time and place of such themes which is why i felt more compelled to do historical research and contextual information about the inspiration behind the play.

I felt incredibly nervous performing in front a large group and tried to make a script to help me present, but I found it hard to both follow the words on the page and interact with the audience. I wish I had more time to practise so maybe I could try presenting without cue cards and give a more natural, confident performance. I was so nervous when the actors performed their scene at the very end as I had prepared enough audio to back the acting, but I was not prepared for the scene to be introduced on the same slide, so the song cut out halfway through. I also did not get a chance to explain the song was chosen because it dedicated to a nurse who died in a crossfire during WW1, this was fitting to the scene as it involved a nurse character along with a clergy man and a commanding general.









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by Alaya Kow

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