

Bonnie Jeanie Cameron

The musical notation consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth and quarter notes. Chords F, C7, and F are indicated above the first three measures. The second staff continues the melody with chords C7, F, C7, and B-flat. The third staff has chords F, B-flat, F, C7, and F. The fourth staff concludes with chords B-flat and F.

1. Ye've a' hae heard tell o' bonnie Jean Cameron?
How she fell sick and was like tae dee?
But a' that they could recommend her
Aye was a'e blythe blink o' the Young Pretender.

Chorus:

Rare, O rare, bonnie Jean Cameron.
Rare, O rare, bonnie Jean-O.

2. And the doctor was sent for tae see in he could cure her.
Quickly he cam, he made no delay.
But a' that he could recommend her
Aye was a'e blythe blink o' the Young Pretender.
Chorus

3. Tae Charlie she wrote a very long letter,
Who were his freens and who were his foes
And a' the words were sweet and tender
Tae win the heart o' the Young Pretender.
Chorus

4. And scarcely had she sealed the letter
When up flew the door and in cam her King.
She cried to God, bade angels defend her
Then she fell in the arms o' the Young Pretender.
Chorus

"Bonnie Jean Cameron" is a Scottish song.

Jean Cameron of Glendessary (c. 1698 - 1772) was a member of the Scottish gentry and a Jacobite. She may have been briefly involved in the Jacobite rising of 1745, during which the Stuart heir Charles Edward attempted to reclaim the British throne for his father.

As "Jenny Cameron", she became well-known after a number of sensationalized accounts of her life and deeds during the rising were published. The majority were almost entirely fictional and some were intended as anti-Stuart propaganda. Considering that Jean Cameron was rather older than Charlie's mother at the time of the uprising, one doubts any romantic connection.

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