Scotch Snapshots

SSA a cappella (and, if possible, several noisy bottles or jugs and some water for No. 2)

Lyrics by Carolina Oliphant, Lady Nairne (1766 – 1845) and anon. (probably Robert Burns (1759 – 1796))

Music trad. arr. Sheena Phillips

1. Rowan Tree c. 3m

2. The Laird o' Cockpen c. 2m45s

3. The Land o' the Leal c. 3m30s

A Scotch snap is a short-long dotted rhythm found in numerous Scottish tunes – including all three of the tunes used here.

Carolina Oliphant (Lady Nairne) and Robert Burns were contemporaries. Burns was much the more famous and prolific but both gained names for collecting songs and tunes and adapting them with lyrics or music of their own.

The starting point with *Rowan Tree* is bagpipe music – and especially the way it is ornamented. There's a long tradition called *canntaireachd* (Gaelic for 'chanting'), which is a way of notating bagpipe tunes and their ornaments using vocables. The piece includes *canntaireachd*-inspired chanting as well as droning and lyrical song. The lyrics come from a poem that fondly remembers a particular rowan tree from Carolina's childhood home.

The Laird o' Cockpen portrays a bumptious gent and his unsuccessful quest to gain the hand of a local gentlewoman. There really was a Laird of Cockpen (near Edinburgh) who fought in the English civil war and supported the future King Charles II – and here Lady Nairne takes aim at his type.

The Land o' the Leal is a song about dying. A very similar song is widely attributed to Lady Nairne but the original source was probably written by Robert Burns, close to the end of his own life – and shortly after the death of his young daughter Elizabeth. In this piece, a beautiful tune is interrupted and undermined by sighs, spoken phrases and chromatic harmonies. As in the first piece, much of the accompaniment is sung to vocables.

Perusal score – not for rehearsal or performance

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Oh rowan tree, oh rowan tree! thou'lt aye be dear to me! How rich and gay thy autumn dress, wi' berries red and bright!

Carolina Oliphant, Lady Nairne

Extracts from the poem *The Rowan Tree* (full text at https://www.bartleby.com/41/334.html)

Notation and performance instructions

Canntaireachd (Gaelic for 'chanting') is a traditional method of notating, singing and learning *Piobaireachd* (bagpipe tunes – literally 'piping'). In this piece, the sections using made-up vocables are inspired by this tradition (without following it strictly) and should sound be sung liltingly, with lots of inflection.

In the lilted sections (vocables), breathe after syllables that are followed by a comma.

Throughout the piece, close all syllables ending in 'm' or 'n' (including the end of 'autumn') immediately to a (closed or open) hum.

Grace notes – sound before the note that they are attached to.

You can hear a short snatch of traditional *canntaireachd* at the start of the youtube clip https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eFJ42v_apyY

Pronunciation of the vocables

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a ~ as in IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet)

e ~ as in 'bed' (IPA: \epsilon) if followed by a consonant (e.g. 'en', 'em')

e ~ as in 'café' (IPA: e) if final

i ~ as in 'hip' (IPA: I) if followed by a consonant (e.g. 'hin')

i ~ as in 'see' (IPA: i:) if final

o ~ as in 'rose' (IPA: o) (but with a touch of IPA \epsilon: too – as in Scots)

ch (bar 41) ~ as in Scottish 'loch' (IPA: x)

r ~ always flipped at the front (alveolar flap)
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Pronunciation of the text (IPA)

o rauwen trī o rauwen trī ðault ei bi dir te mi hau rīt and ge ðai atem dres wi beriz rid and brait

NB in 'rowan', the first syllable rhymes with (Scottish) 'how' (not with 'glow')

Rowan Tree Scotch Snapshots No. 1

Lady Nairne (Carolina Oliphant)

trad. arr. Sheena Phillips









The Laird o' Cockpen

The laird o' Cockpen, he's proud an' he's great, His mind is ta'en up wi' the things o' the State; He wanted a wife... Tra la la, etc.

Down by the dyke-side a lady did dwell, At his table head he thocht she'd look well, Da da dum, etc.

His wig was weel pouther'd and as gude as new, His waistcoat was white, his coat it was blue; He put on a ring, a sword, and cock'd hat, And wha could refuse the laird wi' a' that?

[all]

[powdered]

He took the grey mare, and rade cannily, And rapp'd at the yett o' Clavers-ha' Lea; "Gae tell Mistress Jean to come speedily ben, She's wanted to speak to the laird o' Cockpen."

[skilfully] [gate of Clavers Hall Lea] [ben: into the parlour]

Mistress Jean she was makin' the elderflower wine; "An' what brings the laird at sic a like time?" She put aff her apron, and on her silk goun,

[such]

Her mutch wi' red ribbons, and gaed awa' doun.

[mutch: linen cap]

An' when she cam' ben, he bowed fu' low. An' what was his errand he soon let her know: Amazed was the laird when the lady said "Na", And wi' a laigh curtsie she turned awa'.

[low]

[often]

Dumfounder'd was he, nae sigh did he gie, He mounted his mare, he rade cannily;

An' aften he thought, as he gaed through the glen, She's daft to refuse the laird o' Cockpen.

Carolina Oliphant, Lady Nairne (adapted)

A few lines of the original have been omitted. You can read the poem in full at: http://www.scottishpoetrylibrary.org.uk/poetry/poems/laird-o-cockpen

Notation and performance instructions

In this piece, the Alto plays the role of the laird, the Soprano 2 that of the lady and the Soprano 1 that of the maid. They jointly and severally tell the story.

Alveolar clicks – the way kids make the sound of a horse trotting (but not the full 'clip clop' sound). See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alveolar_clicks and listen to 'plain alveolar click'. If you experiment, you'll find you can add pitch and vowel sound to an alveolar click.

It would be great if some real jugs or jars of water could be used, clankingly, to suggest the making of elderflower wine (bars 45 ff. and 75 ff.)

Box and line notation – repeat the material in the box for the duration of the line.

Wolf-whistles – two scoops up and one long glide down. Breathy rather than piercing.

X – cancels time signature and marks a *senza misura* section.

Dotted line – indicates alignment between parts.

Caesura – short break between phrases of an independent part.

Pronunciation guide (in IPA)

highlighting the sounds that are very different in Scots and English (chiefly the 'ai' sound of English, which becomes 'e', and the 'ow' sound of English, which becomes 'u' or 'a')

```
a' \sim \alpha
                                                     laird ~ lerd
aften ~ afən
                                                     mare ~ mer
amazed ~ amezd
                                                     mounted ~ mantad
apron ~ eprən
                                                     nae ~ ne
awa': əwa
                                                     pouther'd ~ puðərd
cam' ~ kem
                                                     proud ~ pru:d
coat ~ kot (but the o is more forward than
                                                     rade ~ red
                                                     refuse ~ refjøz
       English 'o')
daft ~ daft (not daft as in English)
                                                     lady ~ ledi
doun ~ dun
                                                     state ~ stet
dumfounder'd \sim d \land mfun(d) \Rightarrow rd
                                                     table ~ tebəl
elderflower ~ εldərflør
                                                     thocht, thought \sim \theta x (ch as in 'loch')
                                                     took ~ tøk (lips further forward than for
gae, gaed ~ ge, ged
                                                             English 'took')
gie ~ gi
goun ~ gun
                                                     waistcoat ~ westkot (but the o is more
                                                             forward than English 'o')
great ~ gret
                                                     weel ~ wil
grey ~ gre
ha' \sim ha
                                                     white ~ hwait
head ~ hid
                                                     wi ~ wi or wi
laigh \sim lex
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All 'r's should be flipped at the front

The Laird o' Cockpen

Scotch Snapshots No. 2

Lady Nairne (Carolina Oliphant)

trad. arr. Sheena Phillips

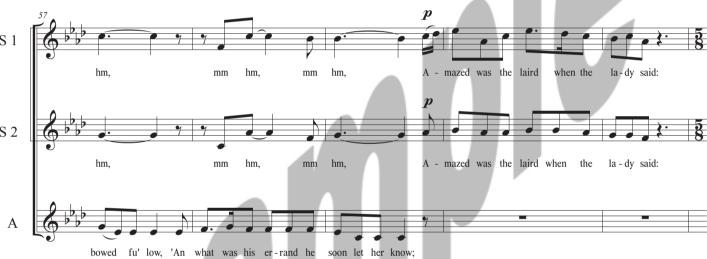
















The Land o' the Leal

I'm wearin' awa', John, [slipping away] Like snaw wreaths in thaw, John, [snowdrifts]

I'm wearin' awa',

To the Land o' the Leal. [faithful]

There's nae sorrow there, John,

There's neither cauld nor care, John,

The day's ay fair [always]

I' the land o' the leal.

Our bonny bairn's there, John, [lovely child]

She was baith gude and fair, John,

And we grudg'd her sair [sorely]

To the land o' the leal.

But sorrow's sell wears past, John, [sorrow itself]

And joy's comin' fast, John, The joy that's ay to last, I' the land o' the Leal

O dry your glist'ning e'e, John, [eye]

My soul langs to be free, John,

And angels beckon me
To the Land o' the Leal.

Then fare ye weel, my ain John, This warld's cares are vain, John,

We'll meet, and ay be fain, [affectionate, loving]

I' the land o' the Leal.

Robert Burns (?)

The lyrics above are drawn from the first published version of the song, printed in George Thomson's *Select Scottish Airs* (Volume 3, 1802) and described as anonymous.

There has been controversy about the authorship of The Land o' the Leal. For many years it was attributed to Lady Nairne but I'm persuaded that it's probably one of the last poems by Robert Burns, whose mental and physical health deteriorated rapidly after the death of his three-year-old daughter Elizabeth in 1795.

For the case for Burns' authorship, see https://archive.org/details/landolealirrefut00criciala.

The version attributed to Lady Nairne (who appears to have adapted one of the anonymous versions published before hers) is at https://www.bartleby.com/101/512.html

Notation and performance instructions

Triangle notehead (bar 3 and similar) – sharp exhalation (unvoiced sigh)

X – cancels time signature and marks a *senza misura* section

Caesura – pause of indeterminate length (time phrases to align with S2 where marked)

Pronunciation of the vocables:

```
a ~ as in IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) e ~ as in 'bed' (IPA: \epsilon) if followed by a consonant (e.g. 'en', 'em') e ~ as in 'café' (IPA: e) if final i ~ as in 'hip' (IPA: 1) if followed by a consonant (e.g. 'hin') i ~ as in 'see' (IPA: i:) if final o ~ as in 'rose' (IPA: o) (but with a touch of IPA \mathfrak{d}: too – as in Scots) u ~ as in 'rude' (IPA: u:)
```

Pronunciation of the lyrics (in IPA)

highlighting the sounds that are very different in Scots and English (chiefly the 'ay' sound of English, which becomes 'e', and the 'ow' sound of English, which becomes 'u' or ' Λ '). Note also that 'wearin' rhymes with 'peerin(g)', not 'starin(g)'.

```
ain ∼ ein
angels ~ end3əlz
awa' \sim əwa
aften ~ afən
av ∼ əi
baith \sim be\theta
cauld ~ kold
care ~ ker
dry ~ drəi
fain ~ fein
fare ~ fer
gude ~ gød
i' \sim I
I'll ~ ail
my ~ mai
nae ~ ne
neither ~ nεðər
o' \sim a or o
sair ~ ser
snaw \sim sno:
soul ~ sal
sorrow ~ sorə
thaw \sim \theta \mathfrak{I}:
to \sim tr or to (weak) or te (strong)
vain ∼ ven
warld \sim warld
wears, wearin' ~ wirz, wi:rın
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All 'r's should be flipped at the front.

The Land o' the Leal

Scotch Snapshots No. 3

Robert Burns?

trad. arr. Sheena Phillips









