AN OLD SCOTTISH VIOLIN TUTOR. BY HENRY GEORGE FARMER, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.Scot.

Once upon a time the harp was considered to be the most important instrument of music in Scotland. That was in the days of Auld Lang Syne.¹ About the close of the fifteenth century the lute began to oust the harp from its position of eminence, and quite a number of lute books, in manuscript, have come down to us from the seventeenth century.² The viol, too, was favoured, and some of its music has also been spared.³ Towards the close of the seventeenth century the violin attained such popularity in Scotland as to quite eclipse the lute and other stringed instruments. The instrument was by no means new to Scotland, as we read that among the minstrels of Perth who played before Edward I., in 1303-4, were "fiddlers, psalterists, and others."⁴

From the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century the music publishers of Scotland issued a considerable quantity of music for the violin, mostly of the dance type, and for many years it was my pleasure to collect specimens of this music, which I catalogued, not according to composers or arrangers, but under printers and publishers. This collection is now in the Library of the University of Glasgow. At present, however, we are concerned with the performers rather than with the printers of this type of music.

Names of famous Scottish fiddlers in the eighteenth century are

* Catalogue of Documents relating to Scotland, vol. i. p. 474.

¹ See Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. xiv. p. 123, and vol. xv. p. 10.

³ Rowallan MS. (c. 1612-28) and Guthrie MS. (c. 1675-80) in the Library of the University of Edinburgh, and the Skene MS. (c. 1615-35) and transcripts of the Straloch MS. (c. 1627-9) in the National Library of Scotland.

³ Transcripts of the Leyden MS. (c. 1639) and the Blaikie MS. (c. 1683-92) in the National Library and Wighton Library, Dundee, respectively.

plentiful, and among them William McGibbon (d. 1756), Daniel Dow (d. 1783), "King" McGlashan (d. 1797), "Red Bob" Mackintosh (d. 1807), and Neil Gow (d. 1807). Yet although we have quite a wealth of

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information about what was played by these virtuosi we know very little about how it was played. It is for this reason that I have considered it worth while calling your attention to an old manuscript Scottish violin tutor of the mid-eighteenth century in my possession. Above is the title page of the manuscript.

I acquired this manuscript in 1923 from Harold Reeves, the London bookseller, but I was unable to ascertain anything concerning previous ownership. Indeed, I have not been able to learn anything about James Gillespie, the compiler of the work. The title page shows us that he was a Freemason, and this might enable some record to be turned up in Perth, although there is no mention of him in D. C. Smith's History of the Ancient Masonic Lodge of Scone and Perth, No. 3. (Perth, 1898.)

So far as I am aware, this is the oldest violin tutor of Scottish provenance that has been preserved, and there is only one older manuscript of violin music recorded—the Cumming MS. (1723-24), formerly in the possession of the late Frank Kidson. The manuscript is well written, and the music is copied in an excellent hand, quite equal to that of a copperplate engraver. The work is divided into an Introduction and Four Parts. The Introduction contains the "Directions for Playing the Violin." Part I. is devoted to "Airs and Marches" (30); Part II. to "Scots Tunes" (61); Part III. to "Minuets" (57); and Part IV. to "Hornpipes, Jiggs, and Reels" (107).

The Introduction, or "Directions for Playing the Violin," is not original. It is based on a work entitled The Art of Playing the Violin, which appeared among a series of tutors issued in London in 1731 under the general title of The Music-Master, whose author was a certain Peter Prelleur, a Frenchman by birth. It was reissued in various forms, one under the title of The Complete Tutor for the Violin (1750), whilst another was printed by Thomson & Son about 1765.

From internal evidence it appears that Gillespie of Perth did not borrow from the original edition of 1731 nor from that of 1750. It must have been from a later issue, perhaps that of Thomson & Son about 1765. Indeed, Gillespie's spelling leads one to surmise that he may not have borrowed directly from a printed source, but at second hand, through a manuscript copy. On the other hand, his vagaries in spelling may have been due to the vernacular. At any rate, Gillespie's manuscript shows more correct grammar and punctuation.

As for the matter that is borrowed, Gillespie is by no means slavish. If he thinks that he can improve by omission or commission he does so. For instance, Prelieur, the author of the original, realises that one of the difficulties of beginners in violin-playing is to put their fingers in the proper places on the strings. His method of overcoming this difficulty was to mark the places on the fingerboard with ink or bits of paper. Gillespie has no use for it: In other cases, Gillespie corrects errors in the original, although they are palpable.

¹ There are, however, several Scottish printed works of violin music of an earlier date, such as those of Oswald (c. 1740), McGibbon (1742), Bremner (1759), Stewart (1761-62), and Peacock (1762).

Twelve lessons or exercises are given for the beginner to try his "prentice hand." These, if mastered, were evidently considered a sufficient training in those days. Here is the list:

> i. Lesson. Key C. A Minuet. Key A [Minor]. Britange. ii. Lesson. Key A Minor. iii. Lesson. Good Night &c. Key G. Miss Carnegies Minuet. iv. Lesson. Key D. Lord Howe's Minuet. v. Lesson. Key D. Lady Ann Erskine's Minuet. vi. Lesson. vii. Lesson. Key D. Feltons Minuet. Key D. viii. Lesson. Mr Dundass's Minuet. ix. Lesson. Key A. Minuet by McGibbon. Key A. Tweed Side. Key F. Corrente by Correllie. Key B [Flat]. Minuet by Giminani. x. Lesson. xi. Lesson. xii. Lesson.

Of these twelve items, five are Scots tunes, and three are by celebrated composers—Corelli (1653-1713), Geminiani (1680-1761), and Felton (1713-69). Strange to say, all of the lessons are minuets, no example of duple or quadruple being given so as to prepare beginners for a reel or strathspey.

Part I. comprises "Airs and Marches." They have little interest, since they are what we generally find in English collections of the period, although Gillespie borrowed some of them from Bremner's Collection of Airs and Marches (London, c. 1765), the melodies of which he did not scruple to alter. The fact that he spells the names of Corelli, Geminiani, and others incorrectly may lead us to suppose that he did not copy their compositions from printed sources. They had probably become part of the repertory of Scottish fiddlers by this time.

PART I. Airs and March's.1

- 1. Lord Lenox's March. 2. Duet by Mr Handel. 3. Gavot by Correllie. 4. Count Sax's March. 5. King George's March. 6. A March. 7. Belisle March. 8. Britons Strike Home. 9. Prince Eugene's March. 10. Count Brown's March. 11. A March in Solomon.
- 12. The Duke of Holstine's March.
- 13. Skelcher's March. 14. Granoe's March.
- 15. The Edinburgh Train Band's March.

- 16. Gavot by Mr Handle. 17. Dorchester March.
- 18. Hearts of Oak. A Song.
- 19. Charles the 12th King of Swedene's March.
- 20. Gilderoy.
- 21. Britania.
- 22. An Air.
- 23. Thro the Wood Ladie. A Song.
- 24. Air by Mr Handel.
- 25. The Grenadiers March. 26. Gavott by Chs. McLean.
- 27. Lord Loudans March.
- 28. Old Buffs March.
- 29. A March in Rinaldo.
- 30. Air by Handel.

¹ The spelling is given exactly as it appears in the MS. The Index, however, sometimes gives another spelling.

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Part II.—"Scots Tunes," has greater interest. The same may be said of Part III.—"Minuets," and Part IV.—"Hornpipes, Jiggs, and Reels." Although much of the material contained in these sections is to be found in the printed collections of Oswald, McGibbon, Bremner, Neil Stewart, and Peacock, by et there is additional interest for the following reasons:—

(1) Tunes are registered that do not occur elsewhere.

(2) Tunes are included here before they appear in print.

(3) Tunes are recorded in different versions from those in print.

PART II. Scots Tunes.

31. Gillicrankie. 60. Kathrine Ogie. 32. Up in the Morning Early.33. The Coalliers Daughter. 61. Eatrick Banks. 62. Saw ye my Love Peggie.63. I Wish my Love were in a Mire. 34. The Yellow Haird Ladie. 35. I'll Never Leve the. New Sett. 64. Moggie Lawther. 36. Pinkie House. 37. New Highland Ladie. 65. To Danton Me. 66. John Hays Boney Lassie. 38. The Bottom of the Punch Bowl. 67. The Lasse of Patie's Mill. 39. For Lake of Gold she's left me. 68. Over the Watter to Charlie. 40. Woes $\mathbf{m}\mathbf{y}$ Heart that 69. Johne Cope are you Wakeing Yet. Should Sunder. 70. The Ducks dang Over My Dadie. 41. Rossline Castle. 71. Joy to Great Ceaser.72. The Merry Wives of Carlile.73. The Noble Reace of Jenken. 42. Lo Down in the Broom. 43. The Isle of Sky. A Scots Measure. 44. The Lass of Livingstone. A 74. My Own kind Dearie. Scots Measure. 75. Where shall Our Goodman Lay. 76. Duncan Gray. 45. McLauchlen's Scots Measure. 77. Cock up your Bevar.78. Lumps of Pudens. 46. Balginie's Bowling Green. 47. My Apron Dearie. 48. Bonney Jean. 79. Whisle Ore the Leve Od. 49. The Charmes of Lovely Peggie. 80. The Flowres of the Forrest. 50. Peggie Grives Me. 81. Grigs Pipes. 51. Miss Hamelton's Delight.52. The Dutch Skiper. 82. Black Jock. 83. Jackie Latten. 84. Roring Willie. 85. Sandie Rea &c. 53. Logan Watter. 54. The Lilles of France. 55. Widow art thou Wakeing. 86. Comely Garden. A Reel. 56. Jack and his Trowsers On. 87. John Come Kiss me Now. 57. She Rose and let me in. 88. O'er the Moor to Maggie. 89. Carrick Fergues. New Set. 58. Saw ye na Eppie Mc Enab th' 90. Sours Plumbs of Gallowshilds. 59. Throw the Wood Ladie. 91. A Reel.

(3 bks., Edin., 1742, 1746, 1755).

¹ Oswald (James), A Curious Collection of Scots Tunes for a Violin, Bass Viol, or German Flute (Edin., c. 1740); A Collection of Curious Scots Tunes (Lond., c. 1742); The Caledonian Pocket Companion (12 bks., Lond., c. 1742–60); A Collection of 43 Scots Tunes (Lond., n.d.), etc.

² McGibbon (William), A Collection of Scots Tunes for a Violin, Hautboy, or German Flute,

Bremner (Robert), Thirty Scots Songs (2 bks., Edin. [1757], c. 1759); A Collection of Scots Reels and Country Dances (Edin. [1759]); A Curious Collection of Scots Tunes (Edin. [1759]). Stewart (Neil), A Collection of the Newest and Best Reels and Country Dances (Edin. [1761-62]).

⁵ Peacock (Francis), Fifty Favourite Scotch Airs for a Violin (Aberdeen [1762]).

PART III. Minuets.

- 92. The State Houlders Minuet. 93. The Duke of York's Minuet. 94. Lady Ann Dundass's Minuet. 95. Lady Belly Erskine's Minuet. 96. Miss Fletchers Minuet. 97. Lady Rothes or Lord Mark Kers Minuet. 98. Miss Lenoys Minuet. 99. Miss Bowls Minuet. 100. Lady Mary Powiss's Minuet. 101. Sir Charles Sedlys Minuet.102. Virjina Minuet. 103. Miss Carmichals Minuet. 104. Countess of Coventrie's Minuet. 105. Miss Caw's Minuet.
- 106. Signo Pissqualie's Minuet. 107. Miss Montgomrie's Minuet.
- 108. Miss Stewart's Minuet.
- 109. Miss Maley Edmonstons Minuet. 110. Lady Banff's Minuet.
- 111. Mr Pitt's Minuet.
- 112. French Minuet.113. Mrs Bouth's Minuet. 114. Lady Boyd's Minuet.115. The Neapoliton Minuet.
- 116. Marshal Sax Minuet.
- 117. A Minuet.
- 118. Major Erskine's Minuet.
- 119. Miss Mally Montgomrie's Minuet.

- 120. Miss Woffingtone's Minuet.
- 121. Prince Charles's Minuet.
- 122. Italian Minuet.
- 123. Princess Amelia's Minuet.
- 124. Miss Monro's Minuet.
- 125. Miss Pringle's Minuet.
- 126. Miss Porterfeeld's Minuet.
- 127. Prince Ch: New Minuet.
- 128. Lady Betty Cochrane's Minuet. 129. Countess of Weem's Minuet.
- 130. Jigge Minuet.131. Lady Peggie Stewart's Minuet.132. Lady Faney Erskine's Minuet.
- 133. Lord Crawford's Minuet.
- 134. Lady Dundass's Minuet.
- 135. Miss Mary Porterfieeld's Minuet.
- 136. She's Swetest when She's Naked or Miss Faw's Minuet.
- 137. A Minuet.
- 138. Oswalds Bass Minuet.
- 139. Mary Scott.
- 140. A New Minuet.
- 141. Lulleys Minuet.
- 142. Bellizie Minuet.
- 143. Cukoo Minuet.
- 144. Weidmans Minuet.
- 145. A New Minuet.
- 146. Scarabanda by Correllie.
- 147. Germain Minuet.
- 148. Italian Minuet.

PART IV. Hornpipes, Jiggs, and Reels.

- 149. The Flowers of the Forest. A Reel.
- 150. Make the Bed. A Reel.
- 151. Love's Reel.
- 152. Burford Races. A Reel.
- 153. New Hay.
- 154. Inch of Perth. A Reel.
- 155. Up the Moor Amongest the Heather. A Reel.
- 156. The Lads of Air. A Reel.
- 157. Green grow's the Rashes. A Reel.
- 158. Sweet Mally. A Reel.
- 159. Lady Sinclers Reel.
- 160. The Royal Exchange Reel.
- 161. Lady Fanie Montgomries Reel.

- 162. Lady Hariot Hope's Reel.
- 163. The Soldier Ladie. A Reel.
- 164. A Reel.
- 165. The Duke of Athol's Blew Britches.
- 166. The Duke of Perths Reel.
- 167. Miss Blairs Reel.
- 168. A Reel.
- 169. Sir Alexr Mc donald's Rant.
- 170. Lasses of Dunce. A Reel.
- 171. Suky Bids Me.
- 172. Shan Trowes.
- 173. For Lake of Gold Jige.
- 174. Linkem Dodie. A Reel.175. The Pretty She. A Strathspey.
- 176. Strathspey Reel.

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PART IV. Hornpipes, Jiggs, and Reels—continued.

177. Wanton Towdie. A Re

- 178. Prince Charlie's Delight.
- 179. Green Slives.
- 180. Jacks Alive.
- 181. Geld him Lasses. A Hornpipe.
- 182. I'll lay no more with my Mother.
- 183. Carouse and be Merry.
- 184. O If I had such a Lassie as this.
- 185. Daniel Couper.
- 186. Rigadown.
- 187. King Charles Jige.
- 188. Unfortunate Jock.
- 189. I'll Kick the World Before Me.
- 190. Boll of Bear.
- 191. Dustie Miller. A Hornpipe.
- 192. If the Kirk would lett me be.
- 193. The Birks of Abergeldie. A Reel.
- 194. Cammron's got his Wife Again. A Reel.
- 195. The Highland Hill's.
- 196. Keep the Country bonny Lassie.
 A Reel.
- 197. Peas Straw. A Reel.
- 198. The Ranting Highlandman. A Reel.
- 199. Hopeton House. A Reel.
- 200. Wellcome Home my Dearie.
- 201. Invercald Reel. A Strathspey.
- 202. Highland watchs farewell to Ireland.
- 203. Lick the Ladle Sandie. A Reel.
- 204. Struan Robertsons Rant.
- 205. Reel of Tulloch.
- 206. Will you go to Sheriff Moor.
- 207. Peggie's Wedding.
- 208. Kiss the Lass ye like best. A Reel.
- 209. Ye'll ay be Wellcome back again.
- 210. New Christmass.
- 211. Garick Reel.
- 212. Merry Dancers.
- 213. Merrly Dance the Quaker.
- 214. Bring hir ben and Bore hir beller.
- 215. Sing Tantarah Raragh Rouges all.
- 216. A Trumpet Jigge.

- 217. I wish you would marrey me now. A Reel.
- 218. Russans Rant. A Strathspey Reel.
- 219. Breas of Angus. A R[ee]l.
- 220. Lady Jean Hoom's Reel.
- 221. The Boney wi thing. A Reel.
- 222. I've got A Wife of [my] Own. A Reel.
- 223. The Free and Accepted Mason.
- 224. Lochyell's Rant. A Strathspey.
- 225. The Lass of Elgin. A Reel.
- 226. The Marques of Granby's Delight.
- 227. Hornpipe.
- 228. A Strathspey Reel.
- 229. My Wife's a Wanton wi thing.
- 230. My Minnie ['s] Ay Glowran O'er Me.
- 231. Carrick Fergues. An Irish Reel.
- 232. Love in a Vilage. A Reel.
- 233. Bernards Well. A Reel.
- 234. Hallow Fair. A Reel.
- 235. Lord Kellys Reel.
- 236. Lord Kinairds Reel.
- 237. Jannie dang the Weaver. A Reel.
- 238. I'll Make you be fain to follow me. A Reel.
- 239. O'er the Moor among the Hedder. A New Set. A Reel.
- 240. Cameronians Rant.
- 241. Campbells are Coming Oho.
- 242. Short Apron.
- 243. Blair Drummonds Reel.
- 244. The Parson and his Boots.
- 245. Tulloch Gorm. Reel.
- 246. Mary Gray. A Reel.
- 247. Mr Reidheads Reel.
- 248. Had the Lass till I winn at hir.
- 249. Miss Robertsons Reel.
- 250. Nancy Dawsons Hornpipe.
- 251. Miss Frassers Reel.
- 252. Irish Reel.
- 253. Kincathrins Reel.
- 254. Miss Frassers Reel. New Set.
- 255. Captain Brouns Reel.
- 256. Peas Straw. A New Set.

Those who know the famous picture of Neil Gow (d. 1807) will recall that he holds his violin with his chin on the right side of the tail-piece. We know from M. l'Abbé's Principes du violon pour apprendre le doigt de cet instrument (c. 1760) that the modern way of holding the instrument with the chin on the left side was already in vogue elsewhere. At the same time it has to be admitted that even in England the old method obtained as late as 1825, since Paine advocates it in his Treatise on the Violin.

Another feature of the old school of violin playing was that, instead of the instrument being held horizontally, the head was lowered so as to enable the elbow to rest on the hip.

The old method was not conducive to rapid cross fingering, whilst double fingering, i.e. placing one finger on two strings, was by no means easy. Those who are acquainted with Scottish dance music will know that many of the reels and strathspeys are extremely difficult to play, especially the former, if the proper tempi are adhered to. Since the ordinary eighteenth-century Scottish fiddler was neither a Paganini nor a Kreisler, one naturally wonders how he managed to play these reels and strathspeys when in addition to the technical difficulties of the music there was also a cumbrous method to contend with. This tutor reveals one of the tricks of the old fiddlers which enabled them to overcome certain difficulties in fingering and bowing. This was accomplished by the adoption of a "scordatura," as it was called, which was a variation from the ordinary tuning of the violin. Several examples of this are given in this tutor.

A reel called *Grigs Pipes* (second half) is conventionally noted as follows:—



To simplify the playing the four strings were tuned to A-E-a-c#, instead of the usual G-D-a-e. The result was that the performer actually

fingered the strings as follows, which considerably simplified both cross and double fingering:—



Similarly, a jig called *Black Jock* had a tuning A-E-a-e, instead of the conventional tuning. This was also used for another reel called *My Own Kind Dearie*. Here are two passages from *Black Jock* which will further illustrate how the fingering and bowing were simplified. The conventional way of noting the jig was thus:—



With the tuning A-E-a-e, the fingering was accomplished by this scheme:—



In the following passage the conventional performance necessitated that the first finger had to take extraordinary positions:—



Under the special tuning it was simplicity itself, since the two lower notes had become open strings:—



What is more, the resonant tone obtained by the use of open strings served very often to give the necessary emphasis to the accented beats of the bar, and even acted as a sort of pedal, whilst sometimes it enabled the performer to obtain the drone effect of the bagpipe.

Historians of Scottish music cannot afford to neglect this old manuscript Violin Tutor, not only because of the features just outlined, but also on account of the different versions of many of the national melodies.