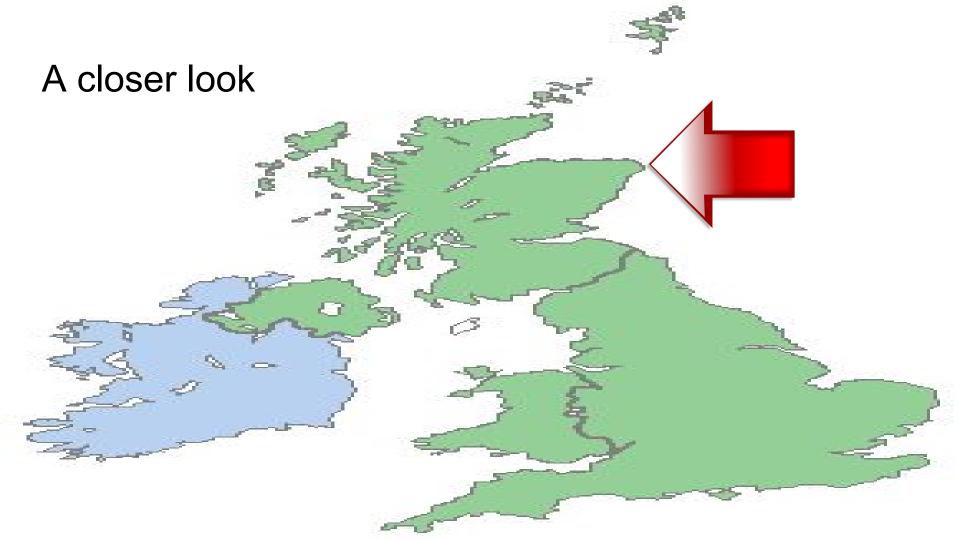
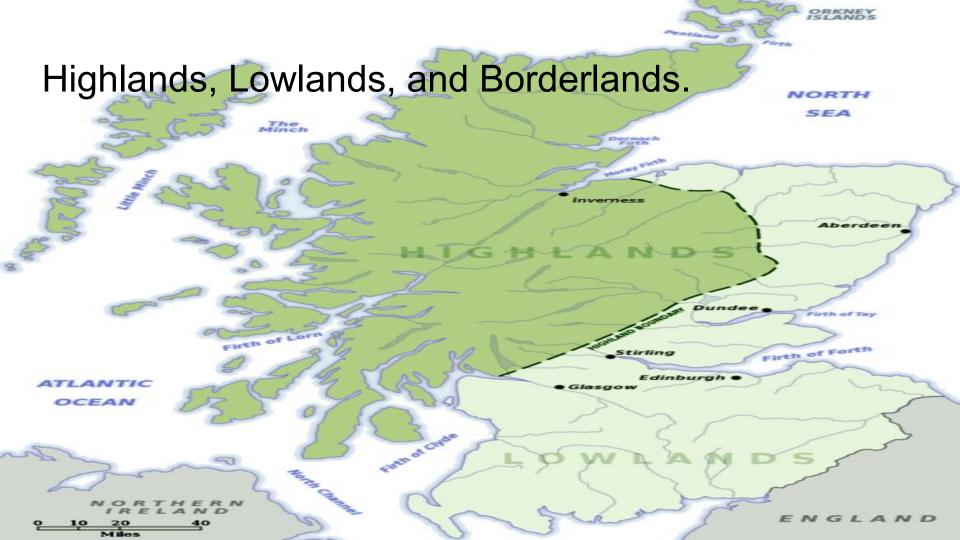
Links Between Malcolm Arnold's, "Allegretto,"
from "Four Scottish Dances"
to Traditional Hebridean "Waulking" Folksongs

Personal Code: gcb228





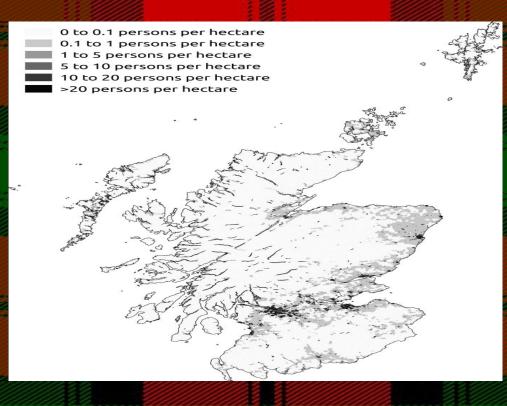


Population

Scotland has a population of about 5,373,000. That is about the population of Minnesota

96% of the population is White, 2.7% is Asian, .6% African, .7% other/mixed.

The population is most dense in the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Stirling, all located in the midlowlands.



Geography of Scotland

Scotland is 78,772 sq km (30,414 sq. miles); about the size of South Carolina.

Its highest point is the mountain Ben Nevis: 1344 m (4,409.5 ft).

Its largest Loch (lake), is Loch Lomond; 56 sq km (22 miles)

Its longest river is the River Tay; 193 km (120 miles)

It has 800 islands off the coast; 120 of which are inhabited.



Natural Features

The Scottish Landscape

The typical Scottish setting: rolling grass hills. In the Highlands there are minimal trees, but as you go farther south into the lowlands more forests are common.

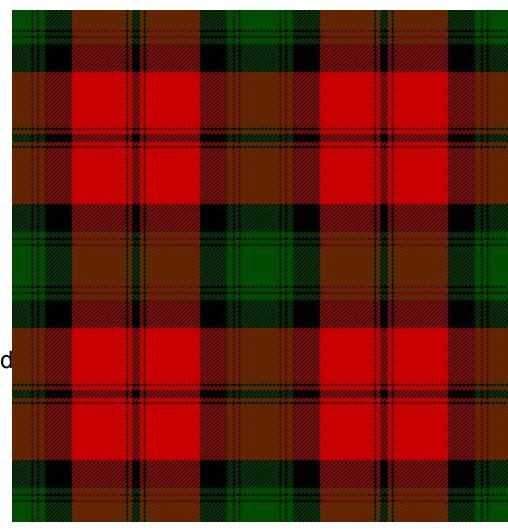
The weather is generally cloudy with heavy cold rain or with few days sunshine.



Heritage

The way life for the Scots: before globalizing factors took part, life was based on your clan. The clans in Scotland were based on family lineage and where you lived.

Clans: each clan was unique in their last names; their estates; and their plaid on their tartans. The first permanent settlement in Scotland developed around 3500 B.C.E.

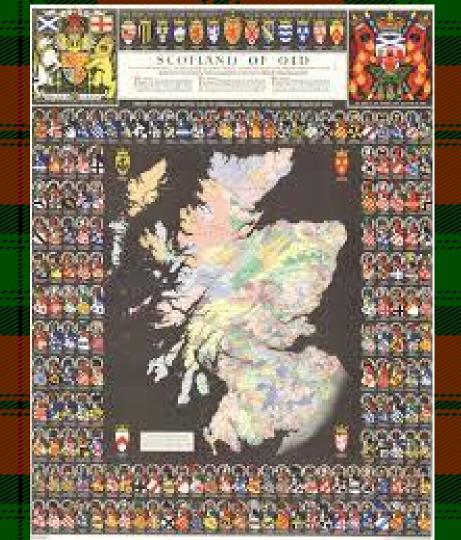


Estates

Each clan had their own estate, while some had multiple estates scattered throughout Scotland.

Each clan put built Castles. There, the leaders of the clans would live, while the rest would surround them with farm homes.

It was not a perfect peaceful society, the clans brutally fought each other often creating divisions and rivalries. Most conflicts were over land.



Outsiders View: Barbarians

The Scots were considered Barbarians by the Romans and the English. They thought they were savages with a thirst for blood

Over time, however, the Scottish became more civilized. A wall, called "Hadrian's Wall" (Roman) was built to keep the Scot's out of England to the south.

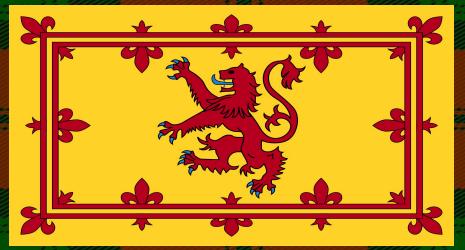


Unification

The clans became more unified as time progressed and threats of being invaded by the English bound them together.

The famed William Wallace brought the clans together to rebel against English rule.





Religion

Scottish religion (prior to Christianity) was celtic polytheism. They worshiped the spirits of Paganism.

Christianity is believed to have reached the Scots during the Roman occupation of Britannia but did not reach all clans.

The Irish most notably spread Christianity in the 5th century A.C.

Religion (continued)

The Scots were originally Roman
Catholic but during the mid 16th century
they became protestant and influenced
by Calvinism.

53.8% of Scots are Christian: 32.4% are Church of Scotland; and 15.9% are Roman Catholic; and 5.5% are other Christian.

1.4% are Islamic, 1.2% are other religions, 34.7% are atheist.

Music History

Early traditional Scottish

Music consisted of folk songs

and poems passed down
through generations.

Most are based on Scottish stories; legends; or about daily life, love and death.



Early Scottish Instruments

The first instruments seen in Scotland were stringed instruments such as lyres.

The oldest surviving Scottish lyre dates back to 2300 B.C.E, outdating even the Ancient Greek culture.







Fiddle

The Fiddle is also another important component of Scottish music.

The Fiddle is considered prominent in all celtic culture, while Scottish fiddling is unique to all other types with it's precision and energy.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aEpt DHMjxhY



Bodhran

The Bodhran is a small drum unique to Celtic culture providing the pulse or heartbeat of the music.

It is a small handheld drum about 35-45 inches wide with a head made of sheepskin and a unique cross beam under the drum head.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dMI4
X8OOMOg





Tin Whistle

The Tin Whistle, also known as the penny whistle, is associated with Celtic culture and is popular with traditional Scottish music.

The whistle has six holes used to create different pitches and has a unique timbre from the resonation of the tin.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Ut EECcNsE8



Bagpipe

The Bagpipe is the most well known of Scotland's instruments.

Generally, it is the only instrument associated with Scotland. But the bagpipes have been seen in various regions around the world.

The "Highland Bagpipes," are the most renowned.



Bagpipe (continued)

The Bagpipe traveled to Scotland in the 6th century by the Gaels of Ireland.

The clans that were known for being the best at piping were the MacArthurs, the MacDonalds, the McKays and most prominently the MacCrimmons.

The Bagpipe has traveled around the world as part of the British imperial Army.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PSH0eRKq1IE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fqzZtJCswQY



Sir Malcolm Henry Arnold

Malcolm Arnold was born
October 21st, 1921 in
Northampton
NorthamptonShire England

He was the youngest out of 5 siblings from a family of shoe makers.



Sir Malcolm Henry Arnold (continued)

Malcolm, who began trumpet at the age of 12, progressed rapidly and earned a scholarship to the Royal College of Music (RCM).

There he studied Composition and the Trumpet Performance.

After college he performed in the London Philharmonic Orchestra and at age 30 was primarily composing.



Sir Malcolm Henry Arnold (continued)

Later in his life, he earned a reputation for being an unpleasant drunk.

He divorced and remarried twice, and tried to kill himself twice.

His unhealthy lifestyle caused him to be financially unstable.

He died September 23, 2006 from a chest infection in Norwich England.



Four Scottish Dances

Malcolm Arnold composed the "Four Scottish Dances," for the BBC light music festival in 1957. The composition was inspired by Scottish folk music.

He never named them but the four are different in that they have different tempos. 1st. Pesante (quarter note = 104) 2nd. Vivace (quarter note = 160) 3rd. Allegretto (quarter note = 96) 4th. Con Brio (quarter note = 144).



First Scottish Dance

Though it did not have a name, Malcolm Arnold's Publisher, Novello & Co., described the movement as "in the style of a strathspey."

Strathspey is a dance in 4/4 time.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7S_yq_2ILrU

Second Scottish Dance

Described as a "lively <u>reel</u>," by Novello & Co., it is derived from the film "The Beautiful County of Ayr".

Ayr is a city on the west coast of Scotland. It is considered a heavily populated city center. The rapidity of the song connects to the bustling center of culture.

It begins gently, but then becomes a vivace and the "reel," begins to come to play.

A reel is a lively Scottish dance song. In this example, the reel represents the funant chaos in the town of Ayr https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=08HUwODslhs

Fourth Scottish Dance

The 4th dance, Con Brio, is similar to the 1st movement through the energy that it creates.

It was described by Novello & Co. as "a lively fling." It is almost constantly in its "fling," with stops for breath.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KWjV66MNVXA

Third Scottish dance

In this investigation, we will be focussing in on the Third (3rd) Dance Movements with the subtitle "Allegretto."

The 3rd dance, Allegretto, known as the most emotional for listeners was described by Novello & Co. as "a calm summer's day in the <u>Hebrides</u>."

The music illustrates two lovers separated by the sea. It emphasizes the romantic landscape of Scotland which seems to naturally capture everyone's attention.

Third Dance: Allegretto

The third song is the most renowned of the "Four Scottish Dances," and is known as being more "Scottish than the Scots," in that it describes the imagery of Scotland's sea and mountains with its music.

It is based on the Hebridean songs that define everyday life in the masterful Hebrides.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wGC vaYsc3po

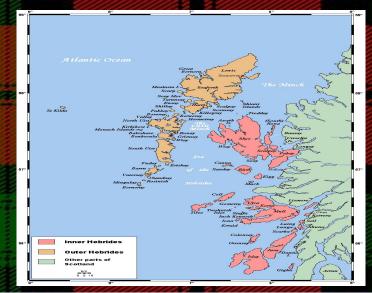


Hebrides

"The Hebrides," are located in Northwest Scotland, and made up of hundreds of Islands (archipelago).

It is a rugged Scottish landscape home to many small fishing villages who speak in gaelic tongues.

The Hebrides are near the Cuillin Mountain Range - a piece of geography being described in the song.





Hebrides Music

The music of the Hebrides is known to be non harmonic or monophonic (single melody) in nature.

The lyrics reflect everyday life in the Hebrides.

The music of the Hebrides is very calm and lonely because of the lonely environment of the Hebrides. This inspired Malcolm Arnold's, "Allegretto," to be soft and gentle.



Hebrides Clans

The MacLeods, MacDonalds, Mackenzies and MacNeils are the prominent Clans of the Hebrides.

Their clan music is also responsible for Arnold's influence for the Allegretto.





Hebridean folk music emphasises the everyday life in the Hebrides, a common one is the "waulking songs." Here are some examples.

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLnOSH5j1sQh-RonDbQ0h7ryDaixFdoqdb

Hebrides Overture

The Hebrides overture written in 1830 that described their culture is similar to Arnold's 3rd Dance.

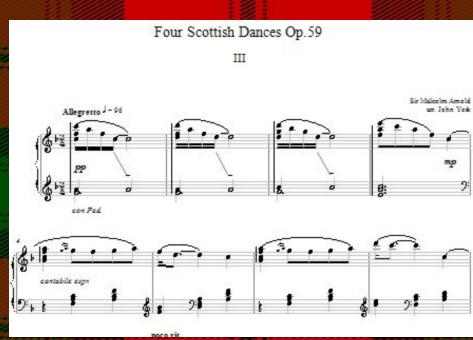
The same flavor of music comes from both emphasising the lonely grace of the Hebrides.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zcogD-hHEYs

Secondary Link

The most prominent aspect in Malcolm Arnold's 3rd Dance to that of traditional "waulking songs," from the Hebrides are the grace notes played in the melodic line.

Refer to the grace notes in the soprano line (treble clef) of measure 4 & 6 in the second stave. How are these grace notes similar to that of grace notes heard in Scotland?



Comparing Canntaireachd Scottish Gaelic Grace Notes to Dance No. 3

Vowels represent notes, while the

Consonants represent grace notes

- When comparing this to Malcolm Arnold's 3rd Dance, focus on the consonants, or specifically the grace notes
- They are a direct imitation of grace notes heard on beats 1 & 3 in this traditional "waulking," song from the Hebrides



Primary Link

The most prominent aspect
Malcolm Arnold shares with the
Hebrides folk music is the magical
grace of the landscape that
defines the culture of the northern
land.

He achieves this aesthetic by incorporating heavy up lifted ascents with the notes. The goal of the performer is to match the height of the Hebrides Islands enormous mountains.



The arpeggiated harmony in the bass line becomes the prominent moving line above the melody.

A clear definition to the prominent features of the jagged terrain of the Hebrides Mountains becomes audible to the listener while also appearing as the rugged terrain.

Four Scottish Dances Op.59



The lyrics of waulking songs capture the lonely and rugged qualities of the environment as described the Scottish people in the Hebrides.

The imagery is achieved musically by the use of a monophonic melody with minimal accompaniment, or symbolically, the serene life in the Hebrides as one vocal line.

Malcolm Arnold uses a slower tempo in a legato style, to illustrate fewer people and less activity.

Bibliography

Web(UK), Music On the. "Four Scottish Dances by Malcolm Arnold [JF] August 2001 MusicWeb(UK)." Four Scottish Dances by Malcolm Arnold [JF] August 2001 MusicWeb(UK). N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Nov. 2016.

"Four Scottish Dances." Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation, n.d. Web. 28 Nov. 2016.

"Malcolm Arnold." Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation, n.d. Web. 28 Nov. 2016

Robinson, Michael. "More on Early Scottish Music." More on Early Scottish Music. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Nov. 2016.

"Traditional Scottish Music." Traditional Scottish Music. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Nov. 2016.

"Music of Scotland." Wikipedia. Wikimedia Foundation, n.d. Web. 28 Nov. 2016.

"The Concise History of the Bagpipe by Frank J. Timoney | Scotland." *The Concise History of the Bagpipe by Frank J. Timoney* | Scotland. N.p., n.d. Web. 28 Nov. 2016.