

http://BCFDPipesAndDrums.com/ Last Modified 11/20/05

Scots, wham Bruce has aften led, See the front o' battle lour, Welcome to your gory bed Or to victorie!

Scots, wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled, Now's the day, and now's the hour: See approach proud Edward's power Chains and slaverie!

Wha will be a traitor knave? Wha can fill a coward's grave? Wha sae base as be a slave? Let him turn, and flee!

Wha for Scotland's King and Law Freedom's sword will strongly draw, Freeman stand or freeman fa'. Let him follow me!

By Oppression's woes and pains, By your sons in servile chains, We will drain our dearest veins But they shall be free!

Lay the proud usurpers low! Tyrants fall in every foe! Liberty's in every blow! Let us do, or die!

- 1. The stirring words to this poem were written by Robert Burns. They are what Robert Burns imagined Robert the Bruce might have used while addressing his troops immediately prior to the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. When the poem was first published, it had to be done so anonymously; and Burns only escaped being sent to Botany Bay for treason, by reason of the fact that he had friends "in court."
- 2. Sir William Wallace was the real patriot-hero of Scotland, who acted selflessly for his country. He was treacherously betrayed to the English, who bloodily butchered him in 1296. The recent award-winning film, "Braveheart," starring the Australian actor, Mel Gibson, gives a reasonably accurate portrayal of Wallace's life.
- 3. Robert the Bruce, King of Scots, who was fighting for the crown of Scotland for himself, was the man who succeeded Wallace, and led the Scots to eventual freedom from English domination, foisted upon Scotland by Edward 1st., King of England. - Note the distinction in terms - "King of Scots" & "King of England"!
- 4. The Battle of Bannockburn, 1314, was fought near Stirling, Scotland, between a vastly outnumbered Scottish army and a huge English army. Better tactics won the day and FREEDOM! for Scotland! The Knights Templar were involved in this battle too, mostly on the side of the Scots, although a few were also with the English.
- 5. The Knights Templar were a Religious / Military order dating from the time of the Crusades, who were viciously persecuted by the Pope and the bankrupt King Philip 1st, of France, who both schemed to obtain the wealth and properties of the Knights Templar. Scotland was the only major European country to give sanctuary to the persecuted Knights Templar.
- 6. In Argyllshire, western Scotland (perhaps the most beautiful part of Scotland?), there are still many traces of the Knights Templar dating from the 13th Century, including Churches, magnificently carved Tombstones, and names such as "Temple Farm." (Any place name containing the word "Temple" in Scotland was at one time the property of the Knights Templar.)
- 7. The original Knights Templar Order (not to be confused with the much-later Knights Templar of Freemasonry) is still extant in Scotland.

http://www.mmpb.on.ca/scotswahae.html

HEY TUTTIE TAITI. AKA - "Hey Tutti Tatti," "Hey Tut Standard AABB. A very old Scots air, even at the time it was used (when played slow) by Robert Burns for his song "Scots wha hae." As a vehicle for songs it also served for the Jacobite carousing song "Fill up your bumpers high," and an Annandale-collected song called "Bridekirk's Hunting." The Jacobite version (dated to 1718 through a reference to Charles XII of Sweden, who proposed at that time "an inroad against England") begins:

Here's to the king, sir, Ye ken wha I mean, sir, And to every honest man

Fill, fill your bumpers high, Drain, drain your glasses dry, Out upon him, fye! oh, fye!

The title apparently derives from a line from a song to the tune from the early 18th century. and is thought to be a representation of the sound of the drums:

When you hear the pipe sound Tuttie taitie, to the drum

That will do't again! That winna do't again!

According to Emmerson (1971) the title is supposed to imitated a trumpet, and was likley based on a trumpet motif, though not a trumpet tune (the first sylable of tutie rhymes with 'but' and the first sylable of taiti rhymes with 'gate'; it has been suggested that the stress should go on the second syllable of the words so as to mimic a trumpet sound). Tradition has it that it was played at the battle of Bannockburn in which Robert Bruce won independence for Scotland (see Robert Chambers' Scottish Songs Prior to Burns). Emmerson is concerned with the antiquity of the tune as he belives it has the character of a strathspey. and may be the earliest recorded example of that genre. He quotes Stenhouse's suggestion of a rhyme by mentioned by Fabyan from c. 1328 which appears to go to the tune, and finds a French reference from 1429 which seems to support his and traditional contention of antiquity. Purser (1992) reports that French records (perhaps those referred to by Stenhouse) give that the tune was brought to France by Scottish archers and was heard when Joan of Arc entered Oreleans, "and probably also Rheims for the coronation of the French king whose bodyguard was Scottish." The tune is still played in France, Finally, Emerson suggests "Hey Tutti Taiti" may be in fact the same tune as an early and lost "The Day Dawes" tune, though other melodies have the same title. Robert Burns wrote the following words to the tune (Scots Musical Museum, No. 130):

Landlady count the lawin' The day is near the dawnin' Ye're a' blind drunk boys And I'm but jolly fu'

Hey tuttie tatie, How tuttie tatie. Hey tuttie tatie, Wha's fu' noo.

Cog an' ye were aye fu' Cog an' ye were aye fu' I wad sit an' sing tae you, An' ye were aye fu'. (Chorus)

Emmerson (Rantin' Pipe and Tremblin' String), 1971; No. 4, pg. 16. McGibbon (Scots Tunes, book II), c. 1746; pg. 55. O'Farrell (Pocket Companion, vol. 1); c. 1805; pg. 78 (Appears as "Hey Tutty Tatey"). Oswald (Caledonian Pocket Companion, iii), 1751.

http://www.ceolas.org/tunes/fc/