HONEYMAN'S COLLECTION

Friends of Wighton Shand Collection.

Honeyman. William Crawford

Jimmy Shand Collection JS15, Honeyman's Collection [cover title]. The Strathspey, Reel, and Hornpipe Tutor, being a concise analysis Friends of Wighton Shand Collection. Honeyman, William and Hompipe Tulor, being a concise arialysis of the peculiar method of bowing these compositions, with numerous examples, and a selection of 92 favourite strathspeys and reels, and 50 favourite hornpipes ... (Edinburgh & London: E. Kohler & Son, 1898)

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THE

STRATHSPEY, REEL,

AND

HORNPIPE TUTOR.

BEING A CONCISE ANALYSIS OF THE PECULIAR METHOD OF BOWING THESE COMPOSITIONS, WITH NUMEROUS EXAMPLES. AND A SELECTION OF

92 FAVOURITE STRATHSPEYS AND REELS,

50 FAVOURITE HORNPIPES,

WITH THE BOWING AND FINGERING MARKED THROUGHOUT EXACTLY AS THESE SHOULD BE PLAYED.

BY WM. C. HONEYMAN,

Auther of "The Violin: How to Master It;" "The Secrets of Violin Playing;" "The Young Violinists Tutor and Duct Dock;" "The Violin: How to Choose One;" "Scottish Violin Makers, Past and Present," &c., &c.

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PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

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SCOTTISH STRATHSPEYS:

THEIR PECULIAR BOWING ANALYSED AND EXPLAINED.

Anort twoly years ago, in the "The Violin: How to Master it," I gave a chapter on the peculiar bowing of Scottish strathepeys and shed, and also on the bowing of hornipies (Newcastle style); but since then I have been repeatedly asked—almost implored in some case—to since a book on that subject almost a shock which should not only explain how the curious tricks of style are done, but give numerous examples and favoratite turns marked exactly as they are played by first-class exponents of the style—in other words, a

society, in which analy forty violins took part, and at the interval went round to speak to some of the performers, where I buttonholds the leader and said, "Look here now, you fellows, there are only two in the whole orehestra who are bowing these strathagesy sourced," The leader shook his head helplessy and state, well will sook be shown how a strathagery shound to the side round to the side round in the society and the round to speak to some of the performers, where I buttonholds the leader and said, "Look here now, you fellows, there are only two in the whole orehestra who are bowing these strathagesy correctly." The leader shook his head helplessy and said, "Will, I don't not another and another." Well, you should learn it," I persisted refer it you, who are supposed to show how a strathagery shound to shall be mannels, was standing by, and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and made a grimance and said, "The something by and the real style and love the said to the society larced a style, and larced a style, and list object was to ake me by the society larced as the said to come the bring this produced in the said is object was to ake me by the said to come the larced by the said to come the larced by the said to be said to be some the said to be said

ABOUT twesty years ago, in the "The Violin: How to Master it," I collection of the very best strathspeys, reels, and hornoppes in existence,





with age, I can see that if the work be not boildy attacked now, it will never be done by me, so I here try to fulfil the promises.

THE OBJECTS OF THIS WORK

are (1) to provide teachers with a Tulor for strathapey, reel, and horoppie playing (there being no such book in existence), so throughly marked that no mistake on the part of their pupils will be thoroughly marked that no mistake on the part of their pupils will be altering the tunes; (2) to preserve and perpetuate the peculiarities of the style; and (3) to provide players of all grades with a standard breather. The normal properties of the music—which every cosens to imbine with the air he are the style; and (3) to provide players of all grades with a standard breather. The normal properties are considered and two howed alternately. The ring, or spirit, or "birr" of the music—which every Scens to imbine with the air he are the style; and (3) to provide players of all grades with a standard breather.

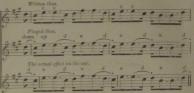
Friends of Wighton

Honeyman,

howing has more. The secret of the peculiar laziness I have alluded bowing has more. The sector of the position and I can find no better word to describe the bowing—is, I believe, that formerly this music was almost the only music of the ballroom. In those days there was a great deal of spirit in the dancing nauroom. In those unly street was a great state of spirits to a distinguishing the including whisky—and little merey was shown to the poor fiddlers, who were often kept tearing away at this heavy music for twelve hours at a stretch. Little wonder, then, that they discovered the causest ways of producing the desired effect, and, having found them, adhered

has dotted notes, played in the usual manner; that is, with one bow to each two notes, the short note being caught off the first with a slight jerk of the wrist, just as a crotchet and quaver are played in an Irish jig. So far all is plain sailing, as this kind of bowing is given in every

No. 6 .- "STUMPIE" (Strathspey, 2nd Part).



In the first line is given a phrase from "Stumpie" stratlappey as it is usually written or printed. The novice, seeing the notes for the first time, would apply the ordinary rules of bowing to the passage, and give the first note, D, an up how, and the second, or driven note, a down bow, and the third, the open string E, an up how. Bet mark what would be the result. The next two notes, dotted in the ordinary manner, would get one down bow to the two; and then would come an insuperable obstacle—the playing of a driven note with an up bow. Indeed, the ordinary rules of bowing could not be continued through many bars of any stratlapper without hopelessly enmeshing the student in difficulties. Let hum now turn to the second line, and study closely the howing as there marked. Although there is a star over the first bar connecting the first two notes, it must not be thought that this implies she smoothness through the second part of sample—when he will do you will be exactly as I have marked it—and will listen attentively, he will find that there is a palpable sacrifice of the rhythm of the melody. What that effect is I have tried to visibly represent in the third puzzle the student much, as it is easy to push on the bow till the three notes are played, and then make up for the loss of bow by drawing the student hair more quickly over the next two to get back to the upper part of give even the feeblest imitation of the effect, though possibly masters the bow. It is, as I have already noticed, the driers notes which puzzle most; and to put their peculiarity of bowing lucidly before the student's eye—and through that impress it on his mind—I have designed the exercise.

Honeyman,



It is clear that when masters of the style take such liberties, no definite rule can be given for playing the tunes; but, just as while there are several ways in which a passage might be fingered; there are general rules for guidance in all cases, so in stratshepsy playing there are peculiarities whigh must be mastered and practised yill, no matter what thereties they may take with the melody. Those bowings which I have here amalysed are the leading ones or every style of stratshepsy playing, without mastering which, indeed no one can be called a stratshepsy player. As a rule, a stratshepsy player who teaches the art can rarely explain how the effects are produced. "Do as I do," he says, forgotting that the tricks of the bow are much quicker than the cey, and escape the keenest vision. The tyro turns to the music, and plaintively says. "Dut you are not playing it as it is there," to which the teacher learnedly replies, "Ab, but stratshepsy are never played as they are not playing it as it is there," to which the teacher learnedly replies, "Ab, but stratshepsy are never played as they will be a support of order than the cey, and escape the learnedly replies, "Ab, but stratshepsy are never played as they are not playing it as it is there," to which the teacher learnedly replies, "Ab, but stratshepsy are never played as they of the student an intelligent conception of those possible bowings by attempting to write them down as they should be played the up and down bows, and even the fingering in some cases, being a described to the different exponents of these styles of the carriage, and in taking to him I gently enquired with a style in the coming by rail one day from Aberdeen, in which city I had been coming by rail one day from Aberdeen, in which city I had been coming by rail one day from Aberdeen, in which city I had been coming by rail one day from Aberdeen, in which city I had been coming by rail one day from Aberdeen, in which city I had been coming by rail one day from Aberdeen, in which city I had been co



on the way to become a good strathspey player. He has crossed a magic rubicon, beyond which progress is rapid and easy.

It is often said, and with perfect retuth, that no two strathspey players play the same tune exactly alike—each one scraping away according to his own sweet will. In the following example I have given first the opening bars of the "Duchess of Gordon's" strathspey given first the opening bars of the "Duchess of Gordon's" strathspey rendered by a first-rate Aberdeen strathspey player.—

No. 7.

No. 7.

No. 7.

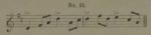
It is clear that when masters of the style take such liberties, no definite rule can be given for playing the tunes; but, just as while there are several ways in which a passage might be ingered, there are general rules for guidance in all cases, so in strathspey thaying these are are several ways in which a passage might be ingered, there are general rules for guidance in all cases, so in strathspey playing special study—1st, freedom of bowing; 2nd, intonation; and 3rd, spirit and expression.

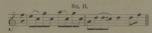
This class of Scottish music is like that of the Hungarians—it owes much to the spirit and were put into it by the individual performer. The amount of variety of expression which can be given to the three different turns of a strathapey can only be realised by listening to infiniteless exponent. The first may be played force, the second prime or primission, it he third crescede; and where there are, as in "Stirling Castle" and the "Marquis of Huntly's Tearwell," can be given to these by playing them legions, standard, diminisonals, may be given to these by playing them legions, standard, diminisonals, or crossodia, as the case may demand. Nearly every first-class structure some agreeable variation of the melody, keeping strictly within the harmony upon which the bars are founded. The five within the harmony upon which the bars are founded. The five and weighed by judges at strathapey competitions, which, as a species of Scottish Estedfolds, I rejoice to see have revived of late years, and are likely to be well encouraged. The strathapsy spirit is born with the player—purely a matter of temperament and national feeling; therefore I cannot attempt to give instruction in that, but all the soul and spirit that ever existed or shall exist in man must go for nothing if he have not the skill, patiently acquired by long drudjery and close study of the peculiar bowings by which that spirit may be thrown forth. Even genius must go to school, I and underreath every art lie mechanism, order, cause, and effect. In the turnes which follow, I have aimed at a gradual advancement in the mastery of the bowings by giving the easier ones first. in the mastery of the bowings by giving the easier ones first.

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Honeyman, William Crawford

REEL PLAYING.





found on the upper half of page 49 of Loder. Some reels, however, with much crossing of the strings, must have a bow to each note, as, for instance, the third complete bar in "The Dell among the Tailors." The reel should be practised rather slow at first, until every note can be sounded clear and smooth, when the proper speed can easily be given. Nearly all the studies in Kentzer's famous book are marked moderals, which was doubtless a gentle hint on the part of the composer to the student to avoid scrambling through them. The same hint might reasonably be applied to the study of reel playing. They may be played ridienlously slow at first with the very best results, and even when mastered they should not be played at breakneck speed. There is a tendency among modern players to take reels too fast, and some

THE MARKINGS.

Every up how in the whole of this book is indicated by the sign \vee , playing at sight from any other and every down how by the sign \cap , which is preferable to using the hompipes not so rigidly marked.

letters d and u_i as it makes the music intelligible to players of every nationality, and it is always better to use signs already in use than to introduce new ones. In both strathspeys and reels such phrases as—



and the stratispeys and reels which follow are selected with a view to illustrating that bewing. In such phrases the first note with the down how is cut very sharply, as if it were followed by a double dotted note instead of a single dotted one. The most difficult stroke

OPEN STRINGS

are to be used all through this work, except where the reverse is indicated by the figure 4. Much of the peculiar sharpness of the strathepey and red depends upon the free use of open strings, as the fifths of a violin are of the full width, and not tempered as in the piano or organ. Double notes in union are indicated by the figures ?

U.T.P.—Upper third part of the bow. M.P.—Middle third part.

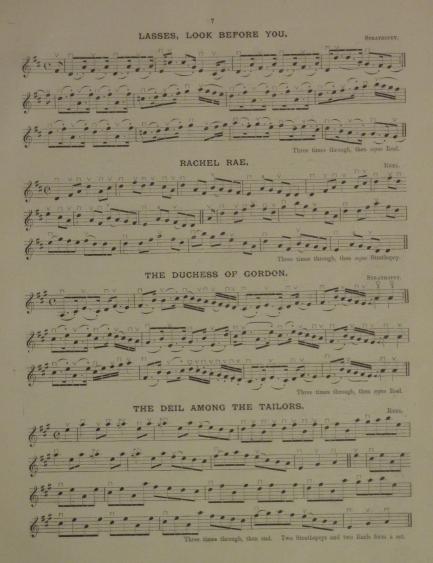
U.H.—Upper half.

- Two bows in the same direction.

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE BOW

in strathspey playing requires the most watchful and careful study on the part of the performer; indeed, many of the effects can be got at one part of the bow and at no other. The markings given throughout this work ought to enable the ordinary violin player to form an effective and correct style of expending the bow, which could be applied in playing at sight from any other collection of strathspeys, reels, or

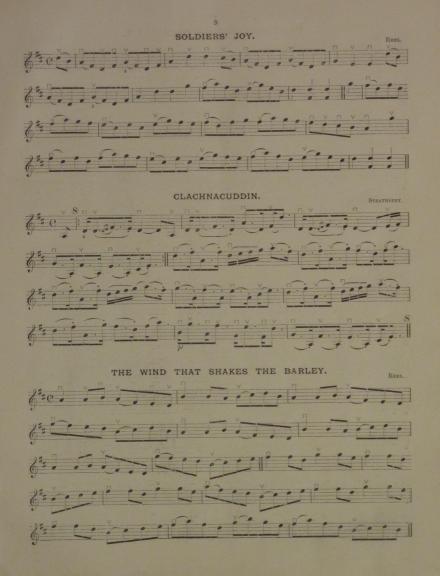
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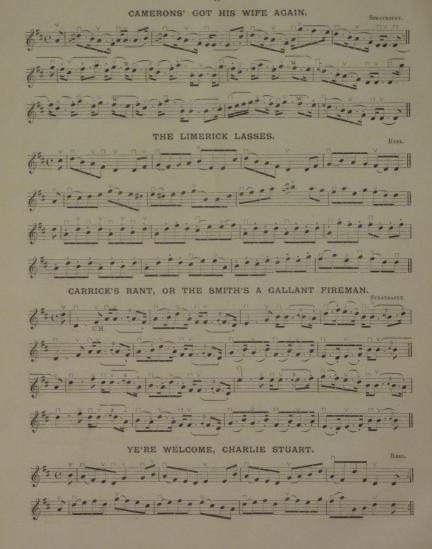
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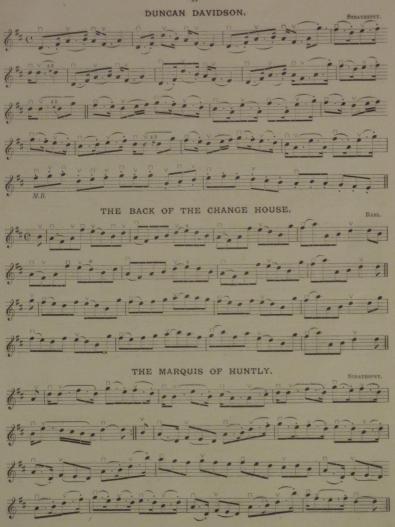
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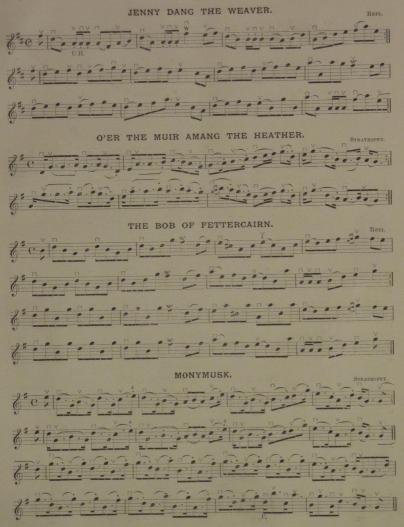
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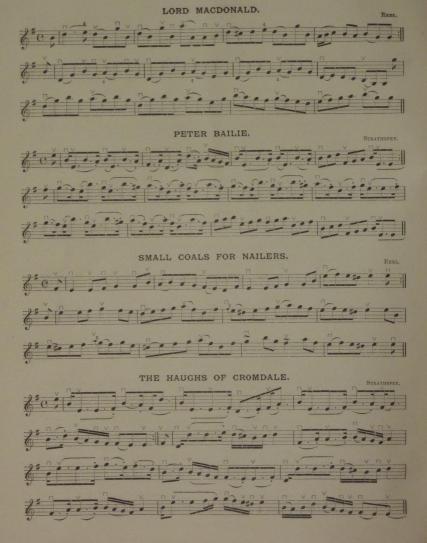
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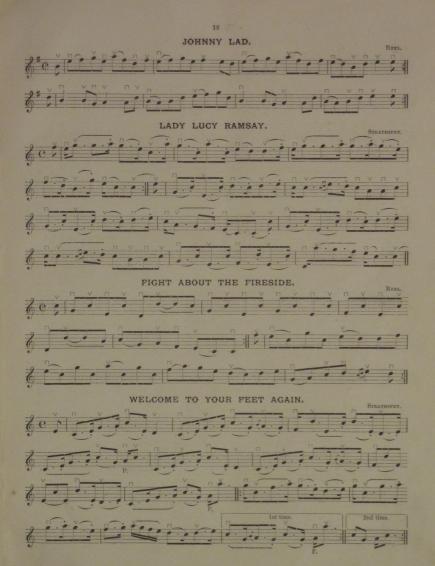
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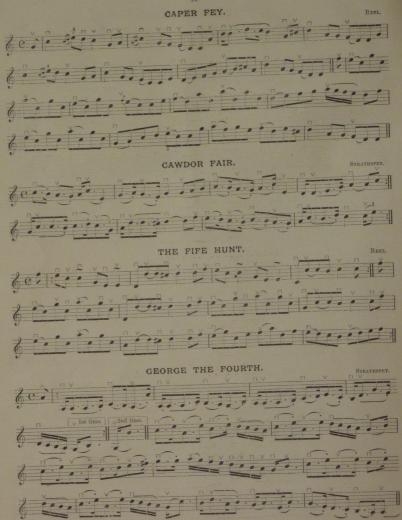
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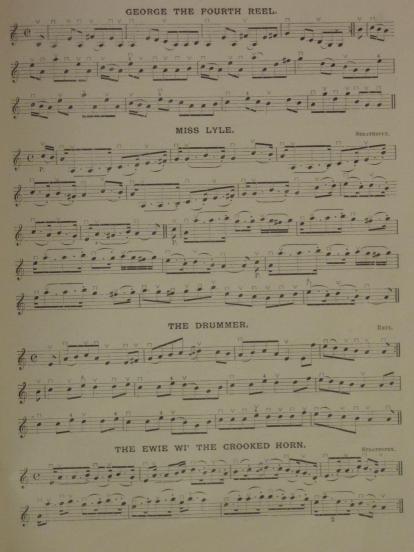
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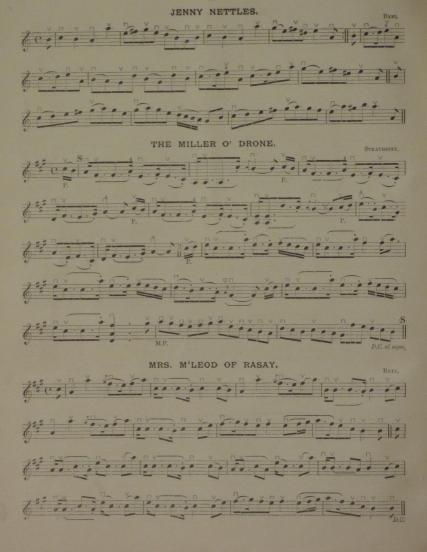
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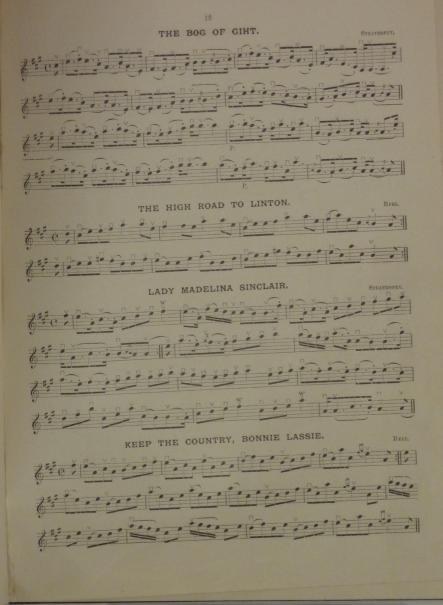
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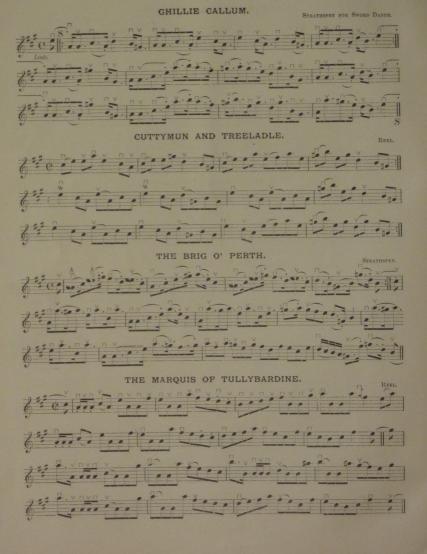
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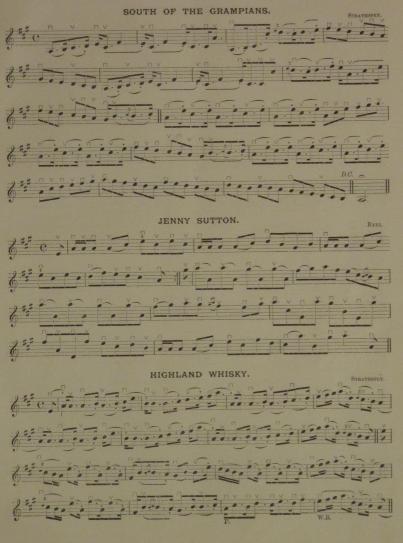
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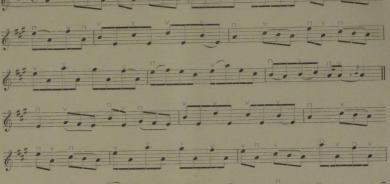
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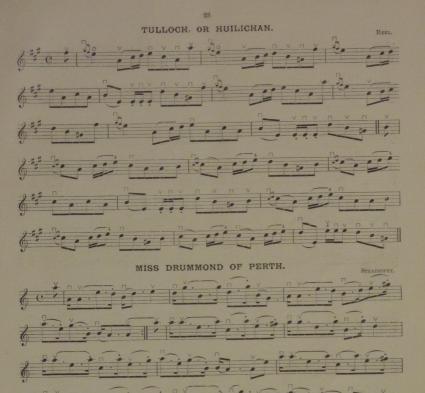
TIMOUR THE TARTAR.

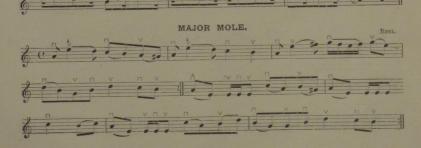




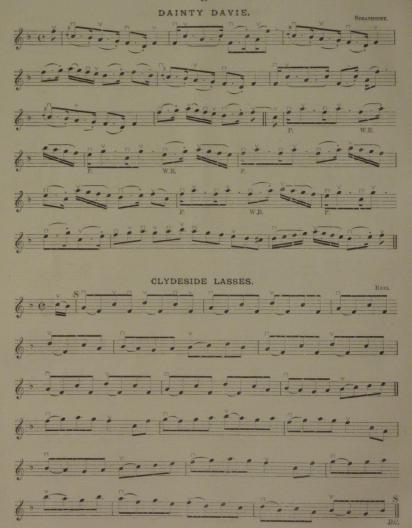


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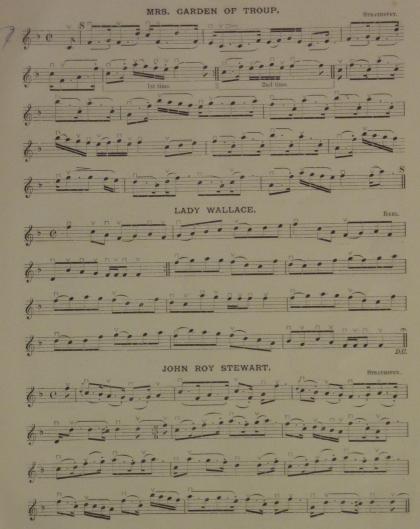




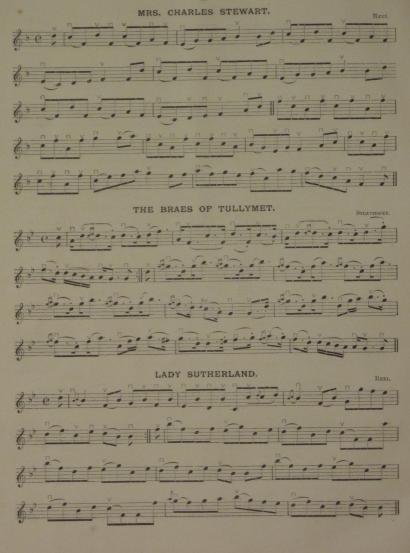
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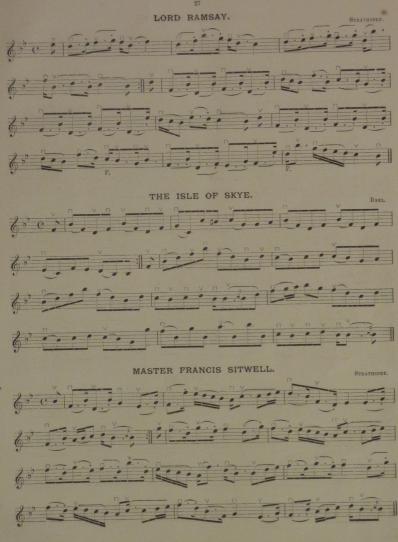
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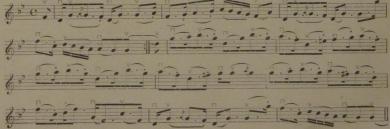
BRECHIN CASTLE.



LADY MONTGOMERY.



THE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY'S HIGHLAND FLING.



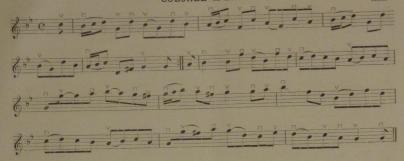
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Honeyman,

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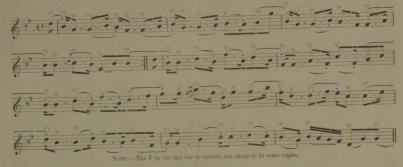
COLONEL M'BAIN.

REEL.



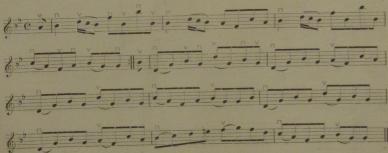
NEIL GOW'S SECOND WIFE.

STRATHSPEY.

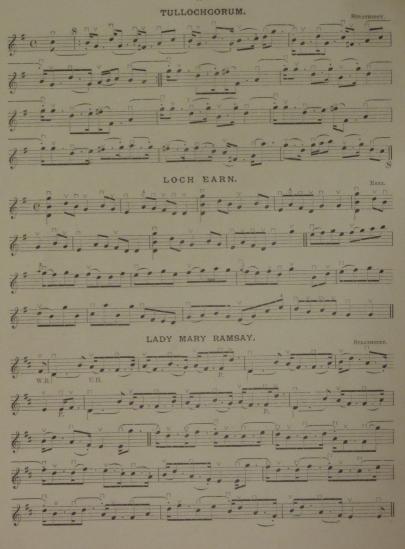




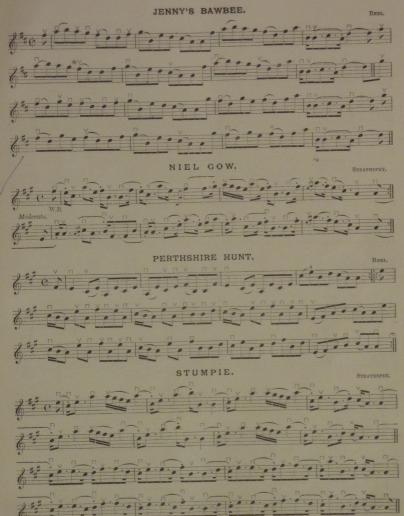
REE



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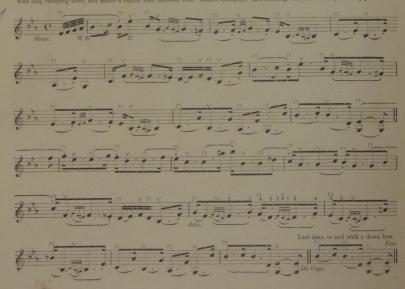
Honeyman, William Crawford



SLOW STRATHSPEYS.

THE DEAN BRIDGE OF EDINBURGH. SLOW STRATHSPI

This lovely melody is given in some collections as a composition of Peter Milne's, but that is a mistake. It was written by the Rev. Mr. Tough, but improved by Peter Milne, who raised the first half of the second part an octave higher, though by doing so it is made to challenge comparison with the second part of "Lady Mary Ramsay," which Mr. Tough seems to have wished to avoid. It must be played with long sweeping bows, and makes a capital solo, followed with "Bank's Hormpipe," and finishing with the "Trumpet Hormpipe,"



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SLOW STRATHSPEY. THE BRAES O' AUCHTERTYRE. This grand melody was composed or adapted about the year 1723 by James Crockat, but was first transposed from the key of C to that of A, and played as a slow strathspey by James Scott Skinner. THE EARL OF MOIRA.

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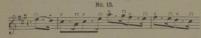
HORNPIPE PLAYING:

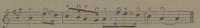
THE DIFFERENT STYLES OF BOWING ANALYSED AND EXPLAINED,

There are three styles of bowing hornpipes. The first, which is almost identical with that of bowing reels, may be named "The Sailor's Hornpipe" style, and is shown further on in the "College Hornpipe." The second, which may be named the "Newcastle style," is used for elog dancing or other step dancing at an easier pace than "The Sailor's Hornpipe," and is shown in the following example, No. 19.——.



This style, which is played mostly with the upper half of the bow but permits a pretty free sweep of the stick, presents no great difficulty till the last note in the second last bar is reached. This note E, is bowed with a jerk of the wrist, and not slurred over the bar like the tothers. When the student has mastered that trick, he will find the bowing of Example No. 13 not so stupendously difficult. In passing it may be noted that any student who can play Kreutzer'. 29th Study can play both of these styles without an effort, but there are many excellent players, also, who never look at that study. The third style is rather more difficult of acquirement than the second and may be named "The Sand Dance Style," as it produces a very sharp and distinct articulation of every note, and is very effective when played primissimo, as the music is generally wanted in a sand dance in which every touch and slide of the feet on the sanded stage must be heard—Example No. 13:—





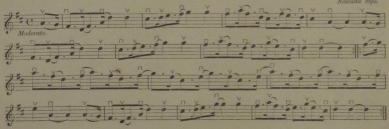
This peculiar stroke is sometimes called the "back bow," from the bow being moved back instead of forward. There are two kinds of "back bowing"—that in Example No. 13 being the most difficult. This bowing presents the peculiarity that it cannot be well played slow—that is, the effect is then all but lost to the car—and the learner, of course, cannot at first play it fast. The other form of the "back bow" is that alluded to, and exemplified in Spohr's 21st and 31st Exercises, and is used in slow, quiet music for dotted notes which are not wished so sharp and crisp as those caught up in the unaul way, two to each bow. This bowing of Spohr's, though it has never a graceful appearance to the eye, is often required when the bow needs righting, and also, as above noted, in particular kinds of music, such as Adagios and Andantes—and presents no great difficulty to the learner. It is the rapid form of the "back bow" which staggers most players. To master it the student must play with the upper third part of the bow only; playing the leading notes—namely, those immediately before the bar—with an inversion of the rules of bowing, that is, with a strongly accented down bow. The first note in the bar is then played with an up bow, the short note after it being then crisply caught with a quick down stroke. It must be played vigorously and with great spirit. No written description can convoy any idea of the next sprightliness of this style of bowing; and it is absolutely necessary that every violin player should master it, not for hormyines alone, but for every kind of music which has groups of very quick dotted notes, such as, for instance, the second part of the "Market Chorus," in Massinille, and dozens of other passages which will readily occur to the student.

Sometimes both the second and the third style may be effectively

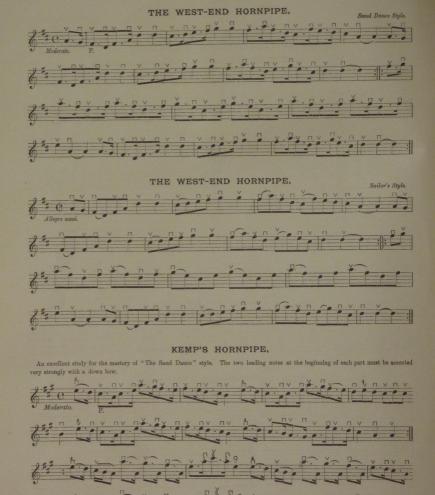
Sometimes both the second and the third style may be effectively introduced in playing the same tune, while the first, or "Sailor's Bornpipe style," may come in very effectively when the pace is quickened towards the end of the dance, as it generally is for an effective cola, the speed, indeed, being generally supplied by orchestra more than the dance; who is then nearly exhausted. I have, therefore, given several examples of the same tune written in the different styles.

THE WEST-END HORNPIPE.

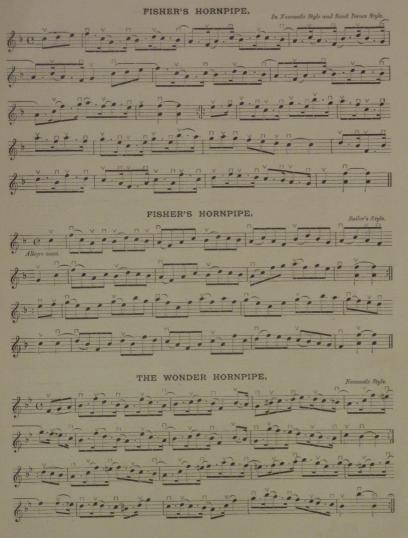
AN EASY STUDY IN THE THREE STYLES.



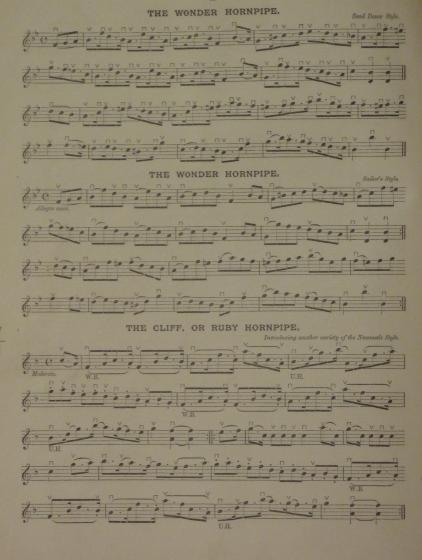
Shand Collection. Vol.15 Honeyman, William Crawford



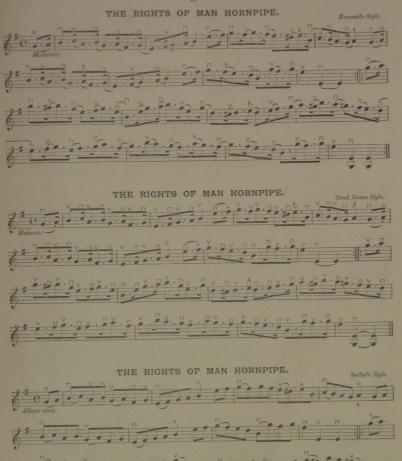
Honeyman, William Crawford



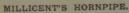
Honeyman, William Crawford

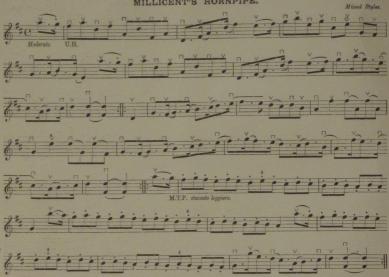


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Very little bow—not above an inch of the hair—must be used for the daccate triplets above, and the right spot is usually about 10 inches from the bottom of the hair, and 15 inches from the point.



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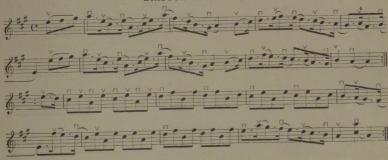
Honeyman, William

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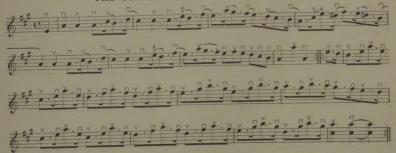
LIVERPOOL HORNPIPE.



BRISTOL HORNPIPE.

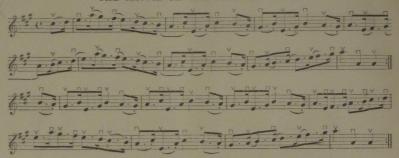


THE COLOSSEUM, OR KAY'S HORNPIPE.

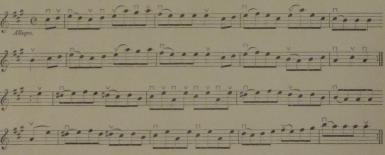


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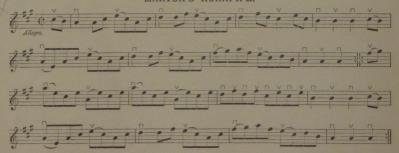
THE NAVVIE ON THE LINE HORNPIPE.



MEG MERRILEES' HORNPIPE.



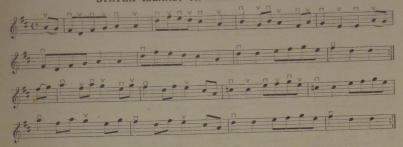
MARTON'S HORNPIPE.



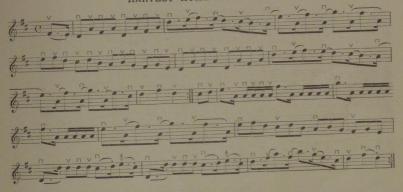
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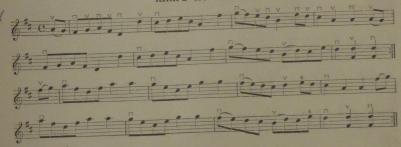
STATEN ISLAND, OR BURNS' HORNPIPE.



HARVEST HOME HORNPIPE.

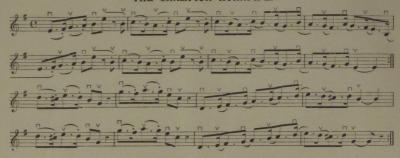


KIRK'S HORNPIPE.

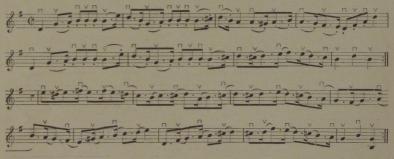


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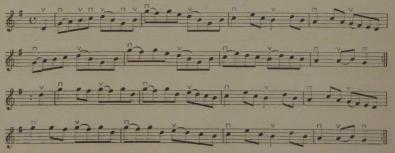
THE CHAMPION HORNPIPE.



THE CHALLENGE BREAKDOWN.

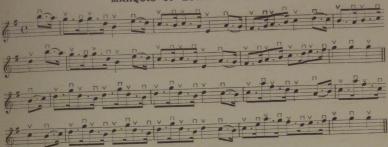


FAY'S HORNPIPE.

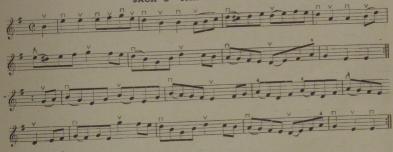


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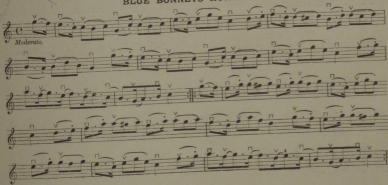
MARQUIS OF LORNE HORNPIPE.



JACK O' TAR HORNPIPE.

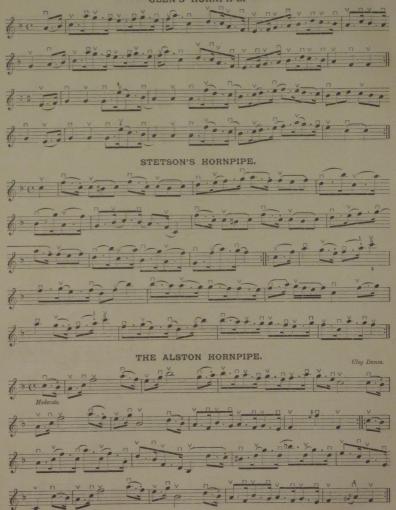


BLUE BONNETS HORNPIPE.



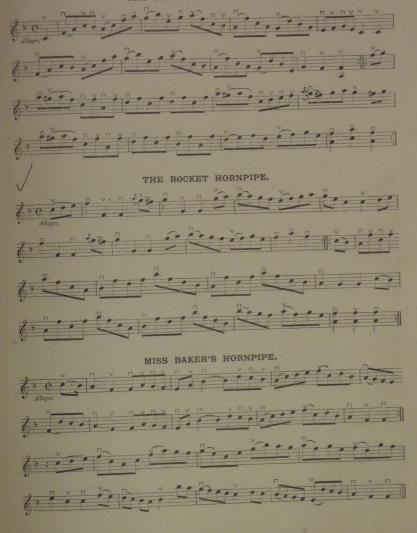
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GLEN'S HORNPIPE.



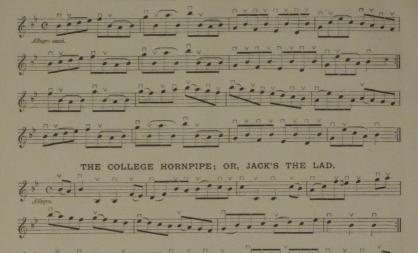
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THE PEAR TREE HORNPIPE.

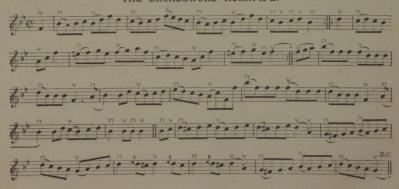


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WASHINGTON, OR JENKINS' HORNPIPE.

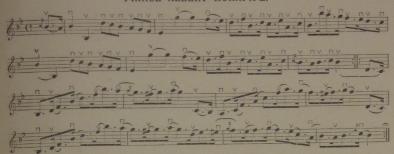


THE BROADSWORD HORNPIPE.

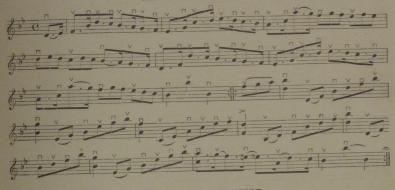


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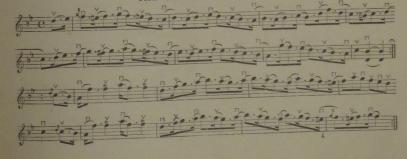
PRINCE ALBERT HORNPIPE.



THE STAR HORNPIPE.

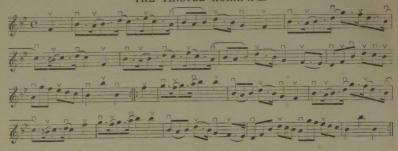


THE OLYMPIC HORNPIPE.



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THE THISTLE HORNPIPE.



THE FIREFLY HORNPIPE.



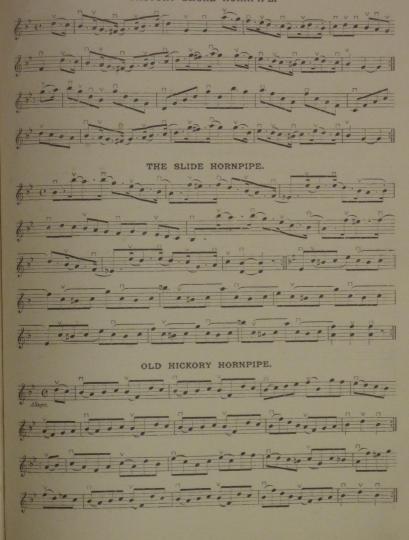
HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE HORNPIPE.



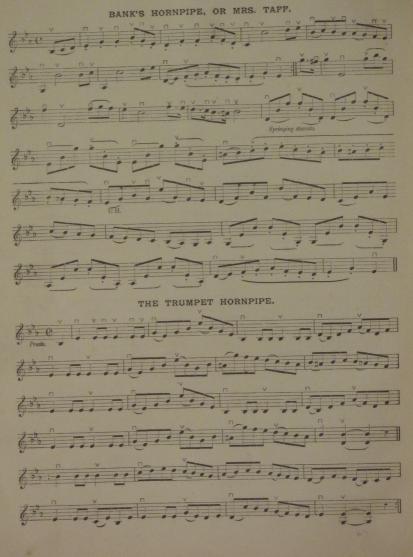
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FACTORY SMOKE HORNPIPE.



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1898)

