

Nigel Gatherer's Scottish Collection

Annie Laurie (Lady John Scott 1810-1900)

song air

D A⁷ Bm D F[#]m Em A⁷

The first system of musical notation for 'Annie Laurie' is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp and a 4/4 time signature. Below the staff is a mandolin tablature with two lines, T (top) and B (bottom). The notes are: D4 (open), E4 (open), F#4 (open), G4 (open), A4 (5), B4 (5), C5 (4), D5 (2), E5 (2), F#5 (0), G5 (4), A5 (4), B5 (2), C6 (0), D6 (4), E6 (2).

D A⁷ Bm D A⁷ D

The second system of musical notation continues the melody. The notes are: E5 (4), F#5 (2), G5 (0), A5 (0), B5 (5), C6 (5), D6 (4), E6 (2), F#6 (2), G6 (0), A6 (4), B6 (4), C7 (2), D7 (0), E7 (0).

Bm A⁷ D G A⁷ F[#]m

The third system of musical notation continues the melody. The notes are: E6 (0), F#6 (5), G6 (5), A6 (0), B6 (0), C7 (2), D7 (0), E7 (5), F#7 (5), G7 (0), A7 (0), B7 (2).

G D F[#]m Bm A⁷ G D

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The notes are: C7 (2), D7 (0), E7 (5), F#7 (4), G7 (2), A7 (4), B7 (5), C8 (0), D8 (4), E8 (4), F#8 (2), G8 (0), A8 (5), B8 (4), C9 (2), D9 (0).

The original song was said to have been written by William Douglas (1682-1748), a soldier who courted Anna "Annie" Laurie, but her father disapproved of his Jacobite leanings, so forbade a wedding. Although there are some doubts about Douglas's authorship, the song was rewritten by Lady John Scott, who gave the lyrics a tune, and it is her version that is known today.



Annie Laurie