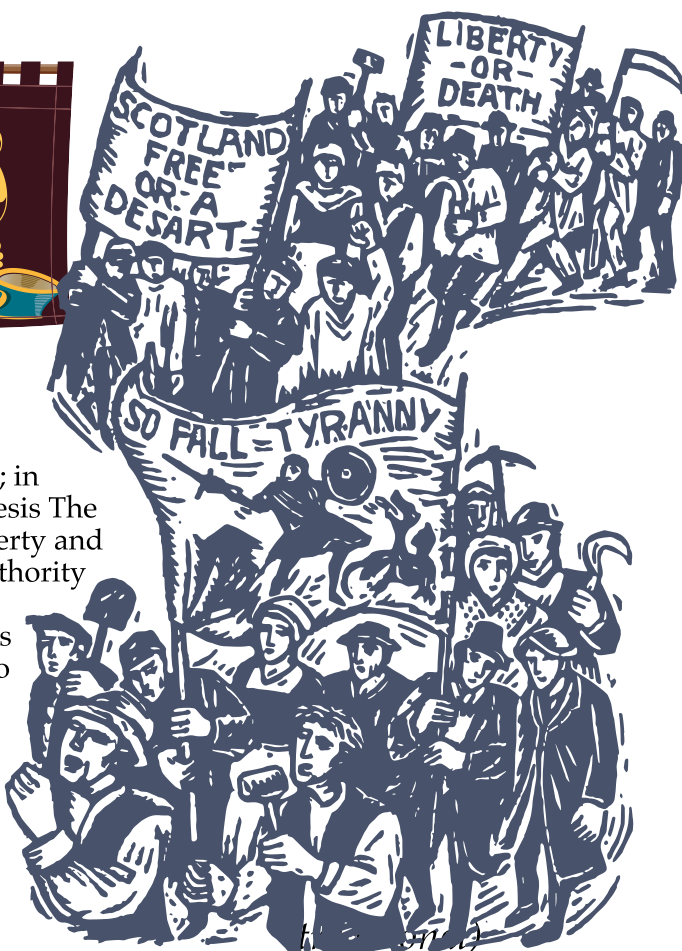
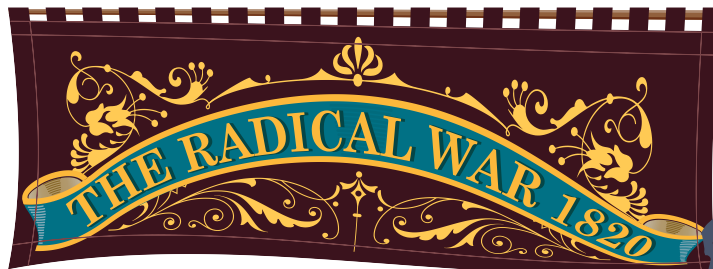


Nigel Gatherer's Workshops



MIXTER MAXTER 28



Post-Cullodon was a time of upheaval not just in Scotland, but across Europe and the world. In the 1770s America won independence and democracy; in the 1780s France witnessed a revolution in favour of governance by the people; in the 1790s, Thomas Paine published his radical thesis *The Rights of Man*. The British were adamant that liberty and fraternity for working people threatened their authority and introduced income tax and the Corn Laws. Such moves led to the formation of radical groups all over the UK, calling for reform and the right to vote, some calling for armed insurrection.

The so-called Radical War lasted for a few days in April 1820 involving strikes, marches, demands for universal suffrage, and culminated in the Battle of Bonnymuir, the last battle on Scottish soil.

The Rights of Man

Em Em C G Am D Em Em C Bm Em

Em Em D D Em Em C Bm Em

The March to Reform (Ron Gonnella)

G C G G D G D G C G D G

G Am D G D G C Am G D G

James Purly Wilson (Nigel Gatherer)

slow air

The musical score is written for cello in 4/4 time, key of D major. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamics. The dynamics are marked as *f* (forte) at the beginning and *mf* (mezzo-forte) later. The score is annotated with guitar chords: Em, D, C, G, and D. A repeat sign is used in the third system. The piece concludes with a double bar line.



James "Purly" Wilson (1760-1820, above) was a weaver in Strathaven, Lanarkshire. He was inspired by Thomas Paine's *Rights of Man* (1791) and started becoming involved in reformist groups. Increasing radical activity in Scotland prompted the government to infiltrate political meetings, installing agents provocateur. On 1st April 1820 these spies encouraged groups to rise against the state; Wilson led a march of 22 men from Strathaven to Glasgow, only to discover that no such uprising existed. Dejected, they made for home, where Wilson was arrested for high treason. He was hanged and beheaded on 30th August 1820.



Thomas Paine

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The Rebels (traditional)

jig

Sheet music for 'The Rebels' in G major, 6/8 time. The piece consists of three systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. Chord symbols are placed above the notes: G, D, G, D, G, C, D, G; G, C, G, G, C, G, C, G; D, G, D, G, C, D, G.

The Weaver (traditional)

jig

Sheet music for 'The Weaver' in G major, 6/8 time. The piece consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. Chord symbols are placed above the notes: A, A, G, G, A; A, E, G, A, A, A; G, G, A, A; E, G, A.

Scottish weavers were always at the forefront of radical action. In 1787 the Calton Weavers went on strike over wages, with six losing their lives when troops opened fire. In 1800 there were food riots and after the 1819 Peterloo massacre in Manchester, James Purlly Wilson led an overnight march from Strathaven to Glasgow, beginning the short, doomed radical uprising of April 1820.





Mak Haste for Carron (John Dew)

march

Carron (James Scott Skinner)

strathspey



Agents provocateurs were now inciting a general uprising, and encouraging radicals to march on Carron Iron Works for weapons. On the 3rd April John Craig led 30 men towards Carron, but they dispersed when spotting a patrol. On 4th April 60 men led by Andrew Hardie set off, expecting to pick up supporters on the way.

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Bonnymuir (Allan Murchie)

song

Em Em D D

1. Al- though our lives were ven- tured fair to_ free our friends from toil and_ care,

Em D Em D Em Em

The Eng-lish toops we dint to dare, And wish'd them a_ good mor-ning.

G G D D

It's with three cheers we wel- comed them U- pon the Muir of Bon- nie_ Plain,

G G D Em Em

It was our rights from them to gain caused us to fight_ that_ mor-ning.

Em / D /

2. With pikes and guns we did engage; with lion's courage did we rage

Em D Em D Em /

For liber-ty or slavery's badge caused us to fight that mornin'.

G / D /

But some of us did not stand true, which caus'd the troops them to pursue,

G / D Em /

And still it makes us here to rue that e'er we fought that mornin'.

Em / D /

3. We're a' condemned for to dee, and weel ye ken that's no a lee,

Em D Em D Em /

Or banish'd far across the sea for fightin' on that mornin'.

G / D /

But happy we a' ha'e been since ever that we left the Green,

G / D Em /

Although strong prisons we ha'e seen, since we fought that mornin'.

Em / D / Em D

4. If mercy to us all shall be shown from Royal George's kingly crown, we will receive't

Em D Em / G /

Without a frown, and sail the seas some mornin'. Mercy to us now has been

D / G / D

shown from Royal George's noble crown; we're prepared, without a frown,

Em /

To see South Wales some mornin'.

Heading to Carron Iron Works, Hardie's weavers combined with John Baird and his men at Condorrat. A spy told them to wait at Bonnymuir, outside Bonnybridge, but they had been lured into a trap. This is one of at least three songs about the Battle of Bonnymuir, and was written by Allan Murchie while imprisoned for participating. He was eventually transported to Australia.



The Rout of Bonnymuir (John Dew)

slow air

Bm A Bm D F#m

A D A Bm F#m Bm

Bm A Bm Bm D F#m

G D A D A Bm

Tricked into waiting at the field of Bonnymuir, Hardie, Baird and their supporters were unaware of the Hussars and Yeomanry troopers heading their way. A few shots were exchanged, but the radicals were quickly subdued. Nineteen men were captured

and taken to Stirling Castle. Most were transported to Australia for life, but three men - John Wilson, Andrew Hardie and John Baird - were hanged and beheaded outside Stirling Tollbooth



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Downfall of the Rebels (traditional)

air

Chords: D A D G F#m G D A D A D

Chords: A D D A A A D Em A

Chords: D G A Em A D A D



The Greenock Volunteers (traditional)

Chords: D D G D G

Chords: Em A7 D D G D A7 D

Chords: D G D D G Em A7

Chords: D G D G D A7 G D

On Saturday 8th April 1820, militia members of the Greenock and Port Glasgow Volunteers were escorting Radical prisoners from Paisley to Greenock. Once there, they were met by hostile

supporters of the cause, and at some point they fired indiscriminately into the crowd, killing eight and injuring fifteen. This was the last tragic episode of the Radical War.