

PLAYED TUNES LIST (**BOLD** indicates 'Tune of the Month' tunes)

Alice (ECD Waltz in A)

Ar Éirinn Ní Neosfainn Cé Hí

Aka For Ireland I'd Not Tell Her Name (Waltz/Air in D) – LYRICS

Ashokan Farwell (Key of D)

Bighorn River Sunset Duet (Waltz in A Dorian)

Carla's Waltz (Waltz in D)

Down Home Waltz (Waltz in G)

Duck Boy Waltz (Waltz in G)

Elsey's Waltz (Waltz in D)

G for Gordy (Waltz in G)

Get Well Carolyn! aka Kry På Dig, Carolyn!

Hear the Nightingale Sing (Waltz in D) - LYRICS

Hector the Hero (Strathspey/Air in D) – LYRICS

Hokpers Waltz (Valse in Dm)

Hole in the Wall (ECD Waltz in G)

Je m'en vais cueillir la rose (Valse in F) - LYRICS

Josefins Waltz (Waltz in G)

The Lakes of Pontchartrain (Waltz/Air in G) - LYRICS

L'inconnu de Limoise (Mazurka in G)

Lindisfarne (Waltz in D)

The Log Driver's Waltz (Waltz in C or G) - LYRICS

Lovely Nancy (ECD Waltz in G)

Lovers Waltz (Waltz in G)

Maggie West's Waltz (Waltz in G)

Michael's Mazurka (Mazurka/Air in G)

Nancy's Waltz (Waltz in A or D)

Old Madera Waltz (Waltz in G)

One Seventy Four aka 174 (Waltz in D)

Planxty Fanny Power (Waltz in G)

Roving Pedlar (Waltz in D)

Tennessee Dawn (Waltz in G)

Tennessee Waltz (Waltz in G or D)

Tom Billy's Waltz (Waltz in D)

Tombigbee Waltz (Waltz in G)

Turn of the Tide (ECD Waltz in G)

Valse Olive (Valse in G)



Tune PDFs



Tunes Webpage

Alice

Dance/Philippe Callens Music/Telemann

♩ = 112

A D E A 1 2 D

A D A D Bm

E A D A E A

Ar Éirinn Ní Neosfainn Cé Hí

This musical score is for the Irish song "Ar Éirinn Ní Neosfainn Cé Hí". It is written in D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a key signature change to D major. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some phrases spanning across bar lines. Chord symbols are placed above the staff to indicate the harmonic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Chord symbols: D, Em7, D, Bm, A, D, G, G, A, G, A, D, D, G, Bm, D, Bm, A, D, G, A, Em7, A, D.

Aréir is mé téarnamh um' neoin
Ar an dtaobh thall den teóra 'na mbím,
Do théarnaig an spéir-bhean im'
chómhair
D'fhág taomanach breóite lag sinn.
Do ghéilleas dá méin is dá cló,
Dá béal tanaí beó mhilis binn,
Do léimeas fé dhéin dul 'na cómhair,
Is ar Éirinn ní n-eósfhainn cé hí.
Dá ngéilleadh an spéir-bhean dom' ghlór,
Siad ráidhte mo bheól a bheadh fíor;
Go deimhin duit go ndéanfainn a gnó
Do léirchur i gcóir is i gcrích.
Dó léighfinn go léir stair dom' stór,
'S ba mhéinn liom í thógaint dom chroí,
'S do bhearfainn an chraobh dhi ina dóid,
Is ar Éirinn ní n-eósfhainn cé hí.
Tá spéir-bhruinneal mhaordha dheas óg
Ar an taobh thall de'n teóra 'na mbím.
Tá féile 'gus daonnacht is meóin
Is deise ró mhór ins an mhnaoi,
Tá folt lei a' tuitim go feóir,
Go cocánach ómarach buí.
Tá lasadh 'na leacain mar rós,
Is ar Éirinn ní n-eósfhainn cé hí.

Last night as I strolled abroad
On the far side of my farm
I was approached by a comely maiden
Who left me distraught and weak.
I was captivated by her demeanour and
shapeliness
By her sensitive and delicate mouth,
I hastened to approach her
But for Ireland I'd not tell her name.
If only this maiden heeded my words,
What I'd tell her would be true.
Indeed I'd devote myself to her
And see to her welfare.
I would regale her with my story
And I longed to take her to my heart
Where I'd grant her pride of place
But for Ireland I'd not tell her name.
There is a beautiful young maiden
On the far side of my farm
Generosity and kindness shine in her face
With the exceeding beauty of her
countenance.
Her hair reaches to the ground
Sparkling like yellow gold;
Her cheeks blush like the rose
But for Ireland I'd not tell her name.

Ashokan Farewell

Jay Unger / Key of D

♩ = 120

The musical score for "Ashokan Farewell" is written in D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 120. The score consists of four staves of music. The chords indicated above the notes are as follows:

- Staff 1: D, G, Em, D, A
- Staff 2: D, G, Em, D, A, D
- Staff 3: D, G, D, G, A
- Staff 4: D, C, G, D, A, D

(Theme From The PBS Series "THE CIVIL WAR")

ASHOKAN FAREWELL

1st VIOLIN

JAY UNGAR

Arranged by CALVIN CUSTER

Moderately

Solo - 1st time, All - 2nd time

W.B.

The musical score is written for 1st Violin in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of 61 measures across nine staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Handwritten annotations in blue ink include 'W.B.' at the beginning, 'V' (breath mark) above several measures, and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) above specific notes. Boxed measure numbers (9, 17, 25, 37, 45, 53, 61) are placed above the staves. Performance instructions include 'Moderately', 'Solo - 1st time, All - 2nd time', 'Save bow' (written above measure 25), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'ff' (fortissimo), 'div.' (divisi), 'dim.' (diminuendo), 'In tempo, more freely', 'Solo*', 'Slower', 'morendo', 'rit.' (ritardando), and 'Section rit.'. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano), 'pp' (pianissimo), and 'ppp' (pianississimo). The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Bighorn River Sunset

(arr. for two mandolins)

John Goodin

This musical score is for the piece "Bighorn River Sunset" by John Goodin, arranged for two mandolins. The music is written in 3/4 time and consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score includes various chords and melodic lines with repeat signs and first/second endings.

System 1 (Measures 1-7): Chords: Am, G, F, Em, Dm, G. The first staff has a repeat sign at the beginning. The second staff has a whole rest in the first measure.

System 2 (Measures 8-12): Chords: Fma⁷, Am, Am, Fma⁷. This system includes a first ending (marked "1.") and a second ending (marked "2.") that leads back to the beginning of the system.

System 3 (Measures 13-18): Chords: Em⁷, Dm⁷, Em, Fma⁷, Em⁷, Dm⁷. The first staff has a repeat sign at the beginning.

System 4 (Measures 19-22): Chords: G, Am, G, Fma⁷. The first staff has a repeat sign at the beginning.

System 5 (Measures 23-26): Chords: Em⁷, Dm⁷, G, Fma⁷, Am. The first staff has a repeat sign at the beginning.

Carla's Waltz

Will Harmon

$\text{♩} = 90$

The musical score for "Carla's Waltz" is written for piano in 3/4 time, key of D major (two sharps), with a tempo of 90 beats per minute. The score consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a repeat sign and includes triplet markings. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The third system includes first and second endings. The fourth system is a repeat of the first system. The fifth system continues the melody and bass line. The sixth system includes first and second endings.

The duck boy

As sung by Bill Lacroix

1 I'm an (G) old duck wrangler
from (C) out in Montana
(G) I round up them quackers
and I drive them a(D)long
to a (G) feathered corral
where we (C) bulldog and brand 'em
and (G) as we go ridin'
we're (D) singing this (G) song

Chorus

And it's (G) quack quack yipyyey
and (C) quack quack yipyyo
get a(G)long, little quackers
get along real (D) slow
It's (G) dirty and it's smelly
and it (C) don't really pay
but (G) I'll be a duck boy
'til the (D) end of my (G) day

2 On (G) saturday night
I (C) ride into town
on my (G) short legged pony
with my hat pulled way (D) down
But the (G) girls don't like duck boys
and I (C) can't figger why
no (G) cowboy can be more
ro(D)mantic than (G) I

Chorus

3 There's (G) danger, adventure
and (C) romance I know
from a (G) waddlin' stampede
to a duck rode(D)o
but there's (G) loneliness too
and it (C) cuts to the bone
when you (G) smell like duck feathers
you're (D) always a(G)lone

Chorus

Elsie's Waltz

Archie Dagg (arr Maurice Condie)

Sheet music for Elsie's Waltz, featuring a treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and 3/4 time signature. The music is divided into four systems, each with a measure number (1, 9, 19, 28) and a series of chords (D, F#m, G, D, F#m, Em, A) written above the staff. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a repeat sign at the end of the fourth system.

1 D F#m G D F#m Em A

9 D F#m G D A G D D

19 F#m G D F#m Em A D F#m

28 G D A G D

Elsey's waltz (Archie Dagq)

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It features two staves: a guitar staff (top) and a bass staff (bottom). The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 3/4. The guitar part includes a double bar line with repeat dots, indicating a first ending. Chord diagrams are provided for the guitar: D, D7, G, A7sus4, and D. The bass part follows a similar harmonic structure, with notes corresponding to the chords. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format with standard musical notation.

Musical score for "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. The score is written for voice and piano. The piano part features a distinctive arpeggiated pattern in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand. The chords are Bm7, Em7, A, D, Bm7, and G.

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. It consists of two staves: a guitar staff (top) and a vocal staff (bottom). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The guitar staff includes chords: A7sus4, D, A, D, and D. The vocal staff features a melody with a double bar line and a repeat sign, indicating a chorus or a repeated section. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Sound of Silence' by Simon & Garfunkel. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass line is in the bass staff. The chords indicated below the staff are D, D7, G, D, and Bm7.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Sound of Silence' is shown. It consists of two staves, both in the key of D major (two sharps). The top staff contains the melody, and the bottom staff contains the accompaniment. The chords indicated below the bottom staff are Em7, A, D, Bm7, G, and A7sus4. The melody begins with a quarter note D, followed by a quarter note E, and then a quarter note F#.

1. 2.

Arr. adapted fr. Derek Hobbs

G for Gordy

John Goodin

Waltz

7 14 21 29 36 43

G C G C

G D Em G C D C

1. C D 2. D Em D

C G Em Bm Am D Em D

C D C G C G D G

C G D

Em G Am Bm C D G

Swedish Polska

Kry På Dig, Carolyn!

Bruce Sagan
arr. Peter Macfarlane

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and contains the following chords: G, C, G, C, C, D. The second staff contains: G, C, G, C, D, G. The third staff contains: Am, D, Am, D. The fourth staff contains: Am, D, C, D, G. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Bowing marks, indicated by short horizontal strokes above the notes, are placed by the composer throughout the score.

Bowing marks by the composer

Hear the Nightingale Sing

Irish Traditional

Score 140

As I went a walk - ing and a ramb - ling one day I

spied a young cou - ple so fond - ly did stray and

one was a you - ng maid so swee and so fair and the

oth - er was a sold - ier in the brave Gran - a - diers and they

kissed so sweet and com - for - ting as they clung to each oth - er hey went

arm and arm down the road like sis - ter and broth - er they went

arm and arm down the road till hey came to a stream and they

both sat down to - geth - er love to hear the night - ing - gale sing sing

Lyrics:

As I went a walking one morning in May

I met a young couple so far did we stray

And one was a young maid so sweet and so fair

And the other was a soldier and a brave Grenadier

And they kissed so sweet and comforting as they clung to each other

They went arm in arm along the road like sister and brother

They went arm in arm along the road til they came to a stream

And they both sat down together, love, to hear the nightingale sing

Out of his knapsack he took a fine fiddle

He played her such merry tunes that you ever did hear

He played her such merry tunes that the valley did ring

And softly cried the fair maid as the nightingale sings

And they kissed so sweet and comforting as they clung to each other

They went arm in arm along the road like sister and brother

They went arm in arm along the road til they came to a stream

And they both sat down together, love, to hear the nightingale sing

Oh, I'm off to India for seven long years

Drinking wines and strong whiskeys instead of strong beer

And if ever I return again 'twill be in the spring

And we'll both sit down together love to hear the nightingale sing

And they kissed so sweet and comforting as they clung to each other
They went arm in arm along the road like sister and brother
They went arm in arm along the road til they came to a stream
And they both sat down together, love, to hear the nightingale sing

"Well then", says the fair maid, "will you marry me?"
"Oh no", says the soldier, "however can that be?
For I've my own wife at home in my own country
And she is the finest little maid that you ever did see"

And they kissed so sweet and comforting as they clung to each other
They went arm in arm along the road like sister and brother
They went arm in arm along the road til they came to a stream
And they both sat down together, love, to hear the nightingale sing.

Hector The Hero

James Scott Skinner – Arr. Peakfiddler

♩ = 86

The musical score for "Hector The Hero" is written in D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 86. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes. Chords are indicated by letters above the staff: D, G, A, Bm, and F#m. The score includes a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2'). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Chords indicated in the score:

- Staff 1: D, G, D, A, D, G, A, A
- Staff 2: D, G, D, Bm, D, A, D, D
- Staff 3: G, G, D, Bm, D, D, A, A
- Staff 4: 1 G, G, D, Bm, D, A, D, D
- Staff 5: 2 Bm, G, D, Bm, D, A, D, D

Hector the Hero

Major-General Hector A. MacDonald

- 1857** Born in the Black Isle
- 1870** Enlisted in 92nd Gordon Highlanders
- 1879** Served as a colour-sergeant in the Afghan War
- 1880** Promoted to 2nd Lieutenant at end of the Afghan War
- 1881** Mentioned in despatches in 1st Boer War, South Africa
- 1885** Led military expedition up Nile (Sudan)
- 1888** Took part in Battle of Sunkin (Sudan)
- 1889** Won Distinguished Service Order (DSO) medal (Sudan service)
- 1891** Took part in Battle of Tokar (Sudan)
- 1896** Led 2nd Infantry Brigade – the Dungen Exeditionary Force (Sudan)
- Was now a Brigadier-General. May have been promoted about this time
- 1897/98** Khartoum – Battle of Omdurman
- 1898** ADC (Ade de Camp) to the Queen (Victoria)
- 1899** Served as Brigadier-General in Sindh province of India
- 1900** Served as Major-General with Highland Brigade in South Africa
- 1901** Knighted
- 1902** Served as a Major-General with forces in Ceylon
- 1903** Accused of being a homosexual. Committed suicide.

Lyrics:

Verse 1:

Lament him, ye mountains of Ross-shire;
Your tears be the dew and the rain;
Ye forests and straths, let the sobbing winds
Unburden your grief and pain.

Lament him, ye warm-hearted clansmen,
And mourn for a kinsman so true
The pride of the Highlands, the valiant
MacDonald
Will never come back to you

Chorus:

Oh, wail for the mighty in battle,
Loud lift ye the Coronach strain;
For Hector, the Hero, of deathless fame,
Will never come back again.

Verse 2:

Lament him, ye sons of old Scotia,
Ye kinsmen on many a shore;
A patriot-warrior, fearless of foe,
Has fallen to rise no more.

O cherish his triumph and glory
On Omdurman's death-stricken plain,
His glance like the eagle's, his heart like the
lion's
His laurels a nation's gain.

Chorus:

Oh, wail for the mighty in battle,
Loud lift ye the Coronach strain;
For Hector, the Hero, of deathless fame,
Will never come back again.

Verse 3:

Oh rest thee, brave heart, in thy slumber,
Forgotten shall ne'er be thy name;
The love and the mercy of Heaven be thine;
Our love thou must ever claim.

To us thou art Hector the Hero,
The chivalrous, dauntless and true;
The hills and the glens, and the hearts of a nation,
Re-echo the wail for you

Chorus:

Oh, wail for the mighty in battle,
Loud lift ye the Coronach strain;
For Hector, the Hero, of deathless fame,
Will never come back again.

Swedish Waltz

Hökpers Waltz

Lars Hökpers
arr. Peter Macfarlane

$\text{♩} = 120$

Chord symbols for the first staff: Dm, Gm, A, Dm, Dm, C, G, A

Chord symbols for the second staff: Dm, Gm, A, Dm, Dm, Gm, A, Dm

Chord symbols for the third staff: Dm, Dm, Dm, A, A, A, A, Dm

Chord symbols for the fourth staff: Dm, Dm, B $\flat$, Gm, Edim, Dm, A, Dm

Hole in the Wall - 1698

Sheet music for "Hole in the Wall" by 1698, featuring guitar chords and a 3/4 time signature.

Chords: D, G, Em, Bm, C, B7.

Tempo: = 90

Time Signature: 3/4

Key Signature: One sharp (F#)

The music is arranged in three systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system includes a repeat sign. The second system includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the second measure. The third system includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the second measure.



Je m'en vais cueillir la rose

Mazurka/Valse

trad.

$\text{♩} = 120$

Oboe

Vibraphon

Akustischer Bass

1. 2.

Dm C B $\flat$ C C

8

6

Ob.

Vib.

Bass

1. 2.

F C Dm C B $\flat$ C Dm

8

Je m'en fus cueillir la rose
Qui pendait au rosier blanc ; (bis)
Je l'ai cueilli' feuille à feuille,
Mis' dans mon tablier blanc.
Brunette, allons, gai, gai, gai,
Brunette, allons gaîment.

Je l'ai cueilli' feuille à feuille,
Mis' dans mon tablier blanc ; (bis)
Je la portai-z-à mon père,
Dans l'chemin de Confolens.
Brunette, allons, gai, gai, gai,
Brunette, allons gaîment.

Je la portai-z-à mon père,
Dans l'chemin de Confolens ; (bis)
Je n'y ai trouvé personne,
Qu'un gai rossignol chantant.
Brunette, allons, gai, gai, gai,
Brunette, allons gaîment.

Je n'y ai trouvé personne,
Qu'un gai rossignol chantant ; (bis)
Il me dit dans son langage,
" Mari'-toi, belle, il est temps ! "
Brunette, allons, gai, gai, gai,
Brunette, allons gaîment.

Il me dit dans son langage,
" Mari'-toi, belle, il est temps ! (bis)
- Comment veux-tu qu'j'me marie ?
Suis pauvrete, sans argent ! "
Brunette, allons, gai, gai, gai,
Brunette, allons gaîment.

Josefin's

Roger Tallroth

The musical score for "Josefin's" is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains 8 measures, the second 8 measures, the third 8 measures (including a repeat sign), and the fourth 8 measures. Chord symbols are placed above the notes: G, C, D, G, C, D, G, C, G, C, G, D, Em, D, C, G, D, G.

L'Inconnu De Limoise

mazurka

Maxou Heintzen

Chord symbols: G, C, G, C, D, G, C, G, C, D, Em, D7, D7, G

/ G G C / G / C / D / G - C / G / C / D /

/ G G C / G / C / D / G - C / G / C / D /

/ C / G / G / D / Em / Em / D7 / D7 /

/ C / G / G / D / Em / Em / D7 / G /

L'Inconnu de Limoise

(Mazurka)

Maxou Heintzen

Transcription
Victor Laroussinie



Il doit dormir, depuis tout ce temps
Bien gentiment, sous trois pieds de terre
V'là qu'on le dérange, impoliment
Quelle drôle d'idée, d'changer d'cimetière
Dedans sa tombe, tout contre sa tête
On a trouvé son seul bagage
Sa cornemuse, sa chère musette
Qui accompagne son grand voyage
Car on n'a pas pu les séparer
Et c'est peut-être beaucoup mieux ainsi
On les a trouvés, ils dorment dans le même lit
C'était peut-être pas un maître-sonneur
Mais il aimait ce sacré bout de bois
un peu comme une soeur que l'on veut garder près de soi

The Lakes Of Ponchartrain



LAKES OF PONTCHARTRAIN

IT WAS ON A BRIGHT MARCH MORNING / THAT I BID NEW ORLEANS ADIEU
AND I TOOK THE ROAD TO JACKSON TOWN / MY FORTUNE TO RENEW
I CURSED ALL FOREIGN MONEY / NO CREDIT COULD I GAIN
AND SET MY HEART A-LONGING FOR / THE LAKES OF PONTCHARTRAIN

I STEPPED ABOARD A RAILROAD CAR / BENEATH THE MORNING SUN
AND I RODE THE RODS TILL EVENING / THEN LAID ME DOWN AGAIN
ALL STRANGERS THERE, NO FRIENDS TO ME / TILL A DARK GIRL TOWARDS ME CAME
AND I FELL IN LOVE WITH A CREOLE GIRL / BY THE LAKES OF PONTCHARTRAIN

I SAID "MY LITTLE CREOLE GIRL / MY MONEY HERE IS NO GOOD
AND IF IT WEREN'T FOR THE ALLIGATORS / I'D SLEEP OUT IN THE WOOD"
"YOU'RE WELCOME HERE, KIND STRANGER / OUR HOUSE IT'S VERY PLAIN
BUT WE NEVER TURN A STRANGER OUT / ON THE LAKES OF PONTCHARTRAIN"

SO SHE TOOK ME INTO HER MAMMY'S HOUSE / AND TREATED ME RIGHT WELL
THE HAIR HUNG OVER HER SHOULDERS / IN JET-BLACK RINGLETS FELL
TO TRY TO PAINT HER BEAUTY / I'M SURE 'TWOULD BE IN VAIN
SO HANDSOME WAS MY CREOLE GIRL / ON THE LAKES OF PONTCHARTRAIN

I ASKED HER IF SHE WOULD MARRY ME / BUT SHE SAID THAT COULD NEVER BE
FOR SHE HAD GOT A LOVER / AND HE WAS FAR AT SEA
SHE SAID THAT SHE WOULD WAIT FOR HIM / AND TRUE SHE WOULD REMAIN
TILL HE RETURNED TO HIS CREOLE GIRL / BY THE LAKES OF PONTCHARTRAIN

SO FARE THEE WELL, MY BONNY WEE GIRL / PERHAPS I'LL NOT SEE YOU MORE
BUT I'LL NEVER FORGET YOUR KINDNESS / IN THAT COTTAGE BY THE SHORE
AND AT EACH SOCIAL GATHERING / A FLOWING GLASS I'LL DRAIN
AS I DRINK A HEALTH TO MY CREOLE GIRL / ON THE LAKES OF PONTCHARTRAIN!

19. Lindisfarne

Matt Seattle

Slowly

Chords: D, D/F#, Em, Asus4, A, D, D/F#, Em, A, D, G, Em, A, D, D/F#, G, A, D, Em, D/F#, Em, A, D, G, Em, A, D.

Lindisfarne was composed in 1990 and is named after the island rather than the drink or the band. It won first prize in the Rothbury Traditional Music Festival original tune competition in

Log Driver's Waltz

C **2** **3** **Tacet**

1. If you should
2. When the
3. To
4. Now

C **F** **Dm** **G7**

ask a - ny girl from the pa - rish a - round what plea - ses her
drives near - ly ov - er I like to go down to see all the
please both my pa - rents I've had to give way and dance with the
I've had my chan - ces with all sorts of men But none is so

C

most from her head to her toes, She'll say, "I'm not sure that it's
lads while they work on the river. I know that come eve - ning they'll
doc - tors and mer - chants and lawyers. Their man - ners are fine but their
fine as my lad on the river. So when the drive's o - ver if he

F **Dm** **G7** **C**

bus - 'ness of yours, but I do like to waltz with a log dri - ver."
be on the town and we all want to dance with the log dri - ver.
feet are of clay, For there's none with the style of my log dri - ver.
asks me a - gain, I think I will mar - ry my log dri - ver.

Chorus

G7 **C** **F** **C**

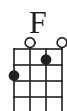
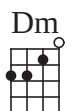
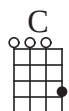
For he goes bir - ling down a - down white wa - ter; That's where the

G7 **C** **F**

log dri - ver learns to step light - ly. It's bri - ling down, a - down white

C **G7** **C**

wa - ter; A log dri - ver's waltz plea - ses girls com - plete - ly.



The Log Driver's

This musical score is for a piece titled "The Log Driver's". It is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The score consists of six staves of music, each with guitar chords indicated above the notes. The chords are: G, C, D, Dsus2, G, C, D, G, D, G, C, G, D, and G. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the sixth staff.

Chords: G, C, D, Dsus2, G, C, D, G, D, G, C, G, D, G

English Lyrics / Paroles anglaises:

If you should ask any girl from the parish around
What pleases her most from her head to her toes
She'll say "I'm not sure that it's business of yours
But I do like to waltz with the log driver."

CHORUS

For he goes birling down and down white water
That's where the log driver learns to step lightly.
He's birling down and down white water
A log driver's waltz pleases girls completely.

When the drive's nearly over I like to go down and watch
All the lads as they work on the river.
I know that come evenin' they'll be in the town
And we all like to waltz with the log driver.

CHORUS

For he goes birling down and down white water
That's where the log driver learns to step lightly.
He's birling down and down white water
A log driver's waltz pleases girls completely.

To please both my parents I've had to give way
And dance with the doctors and merchants and lawyers.

Their manners are fine but their feet are of clay
But there's none with the style of my log driver.

CHORUS

For he goes birling down and down white water
That's where the log driver learns to step lightly.
He goes birling down and down white water
A log driver's waltz pleases girls completely.

Now I've had my chances with all sorts of men
But none is so fine as my lad on the river
So when the drive's over, if he asks me again
I think I will marry my log driver.

CHORUS

For he goes birling down and down white water
That's where the log driver learns to step lightly.
He's birling down and down white water
A log driver's waltz pleases girls completely.

Birling down and down white water
A log driver's waltz pleases girls completely.

Vocabulary:

log driver: (PQ: le draveur) a person who drives logs down the river. Log driving (FR: le flottage du bois / PQ: la drave) (see: Wikipedia) was a method of transporting logs by river from a forest upstream to sawmills downstream in North America and Europe. The log driver would ride along with the logs and use their pike poles (see: Wikipedia) to prevent logs from jamming up.

parish: (FR: une paroisse) a church territorial unit constituting a division of a diocese. In the time of log driving (19th century – early 20th century), the church would have been the center of rural communities.

birling: (FR: voliger) English for spinning or whirling; log birling as a sport is also called logrolling (see: Wikipedia)

the drive: (PQ: la drave) an abbreviation of “log drive” – OED Defn. 3: “an organized effort by a number of people to achieve a purpose”

feet of clay: this biblical idiom (Daniel 2:31-33) usually means that a person has weaknesses. In this context; however, it suggests that the men are heavy-footed, unlike the agility of the log driver.

lad: boy or young man. This British word usage is uncommon in Canada, but could be heard in communities settled by the Scottish or the Irish.

Lovely Nancy

♩ = 106

G G D7 G D7

G D7 G D7 1 G 2

G C G D7

G D7 G D7 1 G 2

Lover's Waltz

Jay Ungar and Molly Mason

The musical score for "Lover's Waltz" is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is presented on a single staff, while the chords are indicated by letters above the staff. The score consists of 16 staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#) at the end of the 15th staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign at the end of the 16th staff.

Chords indicated in the score:

- Staff 1: G, C, G
- Staff 2: G, C, Am7, D
- Staff 3: Am7, C, G
- Staff 4: C, Am7, D, D7
- Staff 5: G, Am7, G, C
- Staff 6: G, Em, Am7, D7
- Staff 7: C, D, Em, EmD
- Staff 8: C, D7, G, D7 (first ending), A7 (second ending)
- Staff 9: D, G, D
- Staff 10: G, Em7, A7
- Staff 11: Em, G, D7
- Staff 12: G, Em7, A7
- Staff 13: D, Em7, D, F#, G
- Staff 14: D, Bm, Em7, A7
- Staff 15: G, A7, Bm
- Staff 16: G, A7 (first ending), A7 (second ending), D

Maggie West's Waltz

342

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Mairearad Green

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

Chord symbols: G, C, G, D, C, G/B, Am, D⁷, G, C, G, D, C, G/B, Am, D⁷, C/D, C/D, G, G, Bm⁷, Bm⁷, Cma⁷, Am/D, C, G/B, Am⁷, Am/D, Am/D, G, G, Bm⁷, Bm⁷, Cma⁷, Am/D, C, G/B, Am⁷, D⁷, G

air

Michael's Mazurka



Nancy's Waltz

Chris Romaine

1 A A⁷ D A

5 A F[#]m G D

9 A D A

13 G Em D DA

17 D A G A

22 D A G D/F[#] E⁷

26 A D A

30 G Em D A

Nancy's Waltz

by Chris Romain, as played by
Natalie McMaster
[Fit as a Fiddle, Rounder 7022]

The musical score for "Nancy's Waltz" is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a repeat sign after the first measure. Chords A, D, and A are indicated above the first three measures. The second staff continues the melody, with chords A, D, A, G, D, A, and A indicated above. The third staff features a repeat sign and chords D, A, G, D, D, A, G, and A. The fourth staff concludes the piece with chords D, A, G, D, A, and A, and includes first and second endings marked with '1' and '2'.

174

Turlough O'Carolan

$\text{♩} = 195$

1 2

OLD MADERA WALTZ

French gypsy tune

arr. by Jay Ungar & Molly Mason

Chord symbols: G, Gmaj7, G7, C, G, C, D7, 1. G, 2. G, G, Am7, G/B, C, Em, C, D7, 1. G, 2. G.

Every summer for the past 20 years we've been blessed to be able to attend Jay Ungar and Molly Mason's *Ashokan Northern Week* music and dance camp. One of the special treats has been to hear Jay and Molly play beautiful music all week long in the workshops as well as the performances and evening dances. One of the tunes we've often heard there is *Old Madera Waltz*. The transcription above is based on their recording of the tune on their CD *Relax Your Mind* (2003). Jay learned it from the recording by the Farr Brothers, a Texas jazz fiddle and guitar duo, on their LP *Texas Crapshooter*. These brothers became long-time members of *The Sons of the Pioneers*.

This waltz has a bluesy, French-gypsy swing feel to it — probably because the brothers prided themselves on keeping up with the latest music on the radio and 78 rpm records during the 1920s and 30s. They were very familiar with the recordings of Joe Venuti, Django Reinhardt and Stephane Grappelli. There's a fascinating history of the Farr Brothers written by Michael Mendelson at his website, slidingscalemusic.com. It's a story of a couple of small-town, hard-working country boys growing up in the early decades of the 20th century, who then make their way into the world of music during the swing era.

Though it's been published and recorded numerous times, I really like the way Jay plays it. The eighth notes in the transcription should be played as swung eighths, as you'd hear in jazz. Stacy Phillips has also published versions of this tune in several of his tune books, such as *Favorte American Waltzes for Fiddle* (Mel Bay). The tune is sometimes called *Old Madeira Waltz* or *Old Madera Waltz*. Jay and Molly's recordings are available at their website, www.jayandmolly.com.

Fanny Power

Turlough O'Carolan

G Am D D7

G C D G

G (Bm/F#) Em C (Am) D

G Em D (Am) (D) G (G/D) D G

(Music part A:)

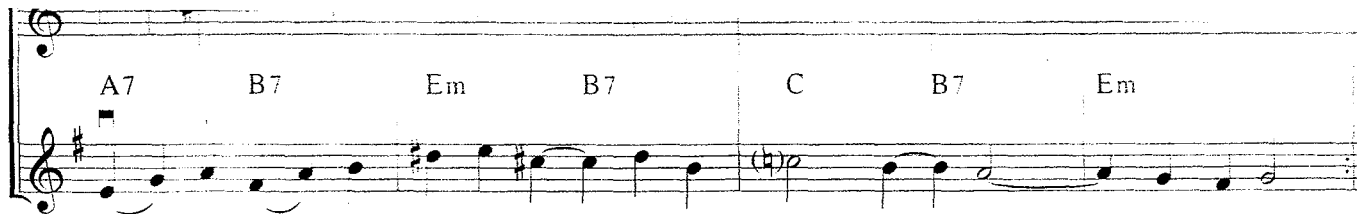
When all but dreaming was Fanny Power,
A light came streaming from out her bower.
A heavy thought at her door delayed.
A heavy hand on the latch was laid.

(Music part A:)

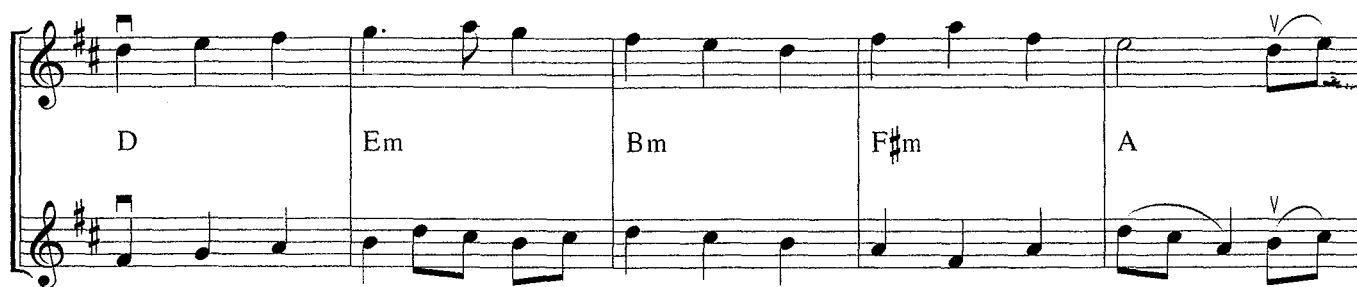
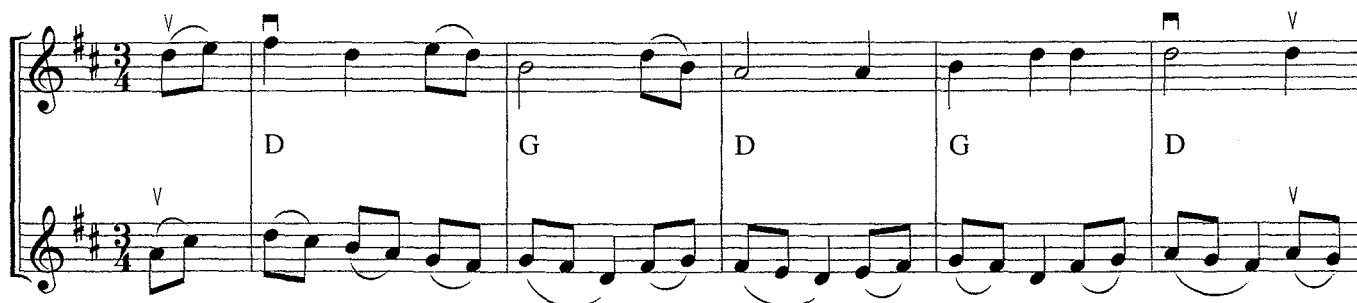
"Now, who dare venture at this dark hour
Unbid to enter my maiden bower?"
"Oh, Fanny, open the door to me
And your true lover you'll surely see."

(Music part B:)

"My own true lover so tall and brave,
He lives in next isle o'er the angry wave."
"Your true love's body lies on the pier.



16. *The Roving Pedlar*



The Hole in the Wall and **The Bishop of Bangor's Jig** both come from Playford's *Dancing Master* (first published 1698 and 1701 respectively). The Bishop has naturally been claimed as Welsh, and Henry Purcell is said to have composed *The Hole in the Wall*.

The Roving Pedlar is an Irish air published in the 19th century in one of O'Farrell's books for Irish pipes. The ABBA form and unusual five-bar phrases are found in several older Irish tunes.

Tennessee Dawn

Jonathan Jensen

♩ = 118 (A) G Em Am7 D7

G Em Am7 D

C G

F C D^{sus} D7 G

(B) C G Am Em

C G Am D

C G C[♭] G

F C D^{sus} D7 G

Key: G
♩ = 120

Tennessee Waltz

Lyrics by Redd Stewart,
music by Pee Wee King (1946)
Arr. by Pete Showman

G Bm G7 C

I was danc-in' with my dar-lin' to the Ten - - nes-see Wa-ltz, When an

5 G Em7 A7 D7

old friend I hap-pened to see . I in - tro -

9 G Bm G7 C

duced him to my loved one, and while they were danc - in', My

13 G D7 G

friend stole my sweet - - heart from me. I re -

17 G B7 C G

mem - ber the night and the Ten - nes - see Waltz, and I

21 G Em7 A7 D7

know just how much I have lost. Yes, I

25 G Bm G7 C

lost my lit - tle dar - lin' the night they were play-ing That

29 G D7 G G

beau - - ti - - ful Ten - - nes - - see Waltz.

Tennessee Waltz w/Harmony

Score

Redd Stewart, Pee Wee King, 1948

♩ = 125

D

F#m

D7

G

Violin I

Violin II

Violin I and Violin II staves, measures 1-4. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 3/4. Measure 1 starts with a repeat sign. Measure 2 has a 'V' marking above the Violin II staff. Chord symbols D, F#m, D7, and G are placed above the staves.

D

Bm

E7

A7

5

Vln. I

Vln. II

Violin I and Violin II staves, measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a '5' marking above the Violin I staff. Chord symbols D, Bm, E7, and A7 are placed above the staves.

D

F#m

D7

G

9

Vln. I

Vln. II

Violin I and Violin II staves, measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a '9' marking above the Violin I staff. Chord symbols D, F#m, D7, and G are placed above the staves.

D

A7

D

D

13

Vln. I

Vln. II

Violin I and Violin II staves, measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a '13' marking above the Violin I staff. Chord symbols D, A7, D, and D are placed above the staves.

Tennessee Waltz w/Harmony

17

Vln. I

Vln. II

D A7 G D

21

Vln. I

Vln. II

D Bm E7 A7

25

Vln. I

Vln. II

D F#m D7 G

29

Vln. I

Vln. II

D A7 D D D D

1. 2.

1. 2.

Tom Billy's

The musical score for "Tom Billy's" is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of eight staves of music. The notation includes various note values, rests, and triplets. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The second staff features a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff continues the melody. The fourth staff includes a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket. The fifth staff shows a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff features a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff includes a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth staff includes a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Tombigbee

The musical score for "Tombigbee" is written in 3/4 time and G major. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a repeat sign followed by a measure with a G chord, then a measure with a D7 chord, and finally a measure with a G chord. The second staff contains a first ending bracket labeled "1" with chords C, D7, and G, followed by a second ending bracket labeled "2" with chords C, D7, and G. The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a repeat sign followed by a measure with a G chord, then a measure with a C chord, then a measure with a G chord, and finally a measure with a D7 chord. The fourth staff contains a first ending bracket labeled "1" with chords C, D7, and G, followed by a second ending bracket labeled "2" with chords C, D7, and G.

G D7

1 C D7 G 2 C D7 G

G C G D7

1 C D7 G 2 C D7 G

Turn of the Tide (Moonlight Moorings)

Heather Bexon

♩ = 120

Chord symbols: G, $f^\sharp$, e , d , Am, Am7, D7, b , C, D7, Dm, F, G, D, /, Dm, G, D, Em, Am7, D7, G.

* Valse Olive by Olivier Gautier

Handwritten musical score for "Valse Olive" by Olivier Gautier. The score is written on three staves in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines. Above the notes, letters G, B, C, and D indicate specific notes or chords. Below the staves, blue brackets and the words "in" and "out" are used to mark phrasing or breath points. The first staff contains 8 measures, the second staff contains 8 measures, and the third staff begins with a single measure followed by a double bar line.

Staff 1: G B C D G B C D
in in out out in in out

Staff 2: G G D C D G G D C D
in in out out in in out out

Staff 3: G
in