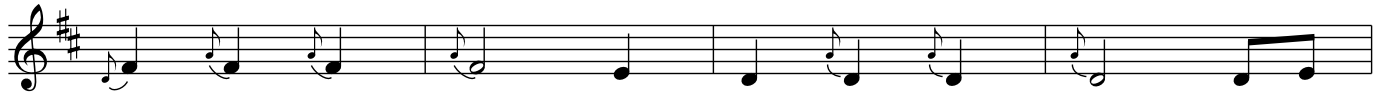
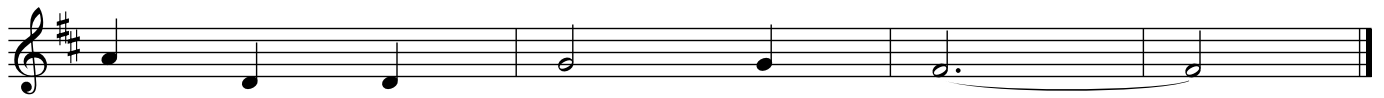
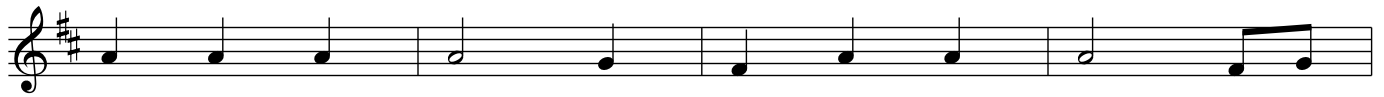
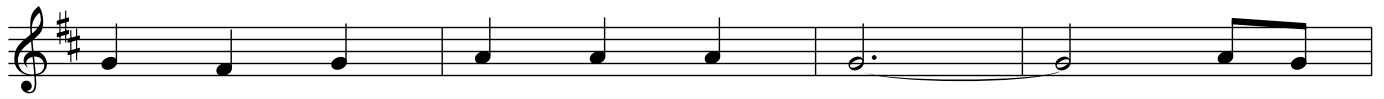


Caol Muile
The Iona Boat Song

Traditional Scottish



Harmony 1



Caol Muile Additional Harmonies

The Iona Boat Song Additional Harmonies

Traditional Scottish

Harmony 2

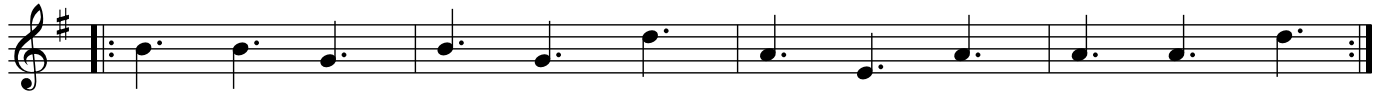
Harmony 2 is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (half), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). The second staff continues with: G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). The third staff continues with: G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). The fourth staff concludes with: G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter).

Harmony 3

Harmony 3 is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). The second staff continues with: G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). The third staff continues with: G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter). The fourth staff concludes with: G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter).

The New Claret

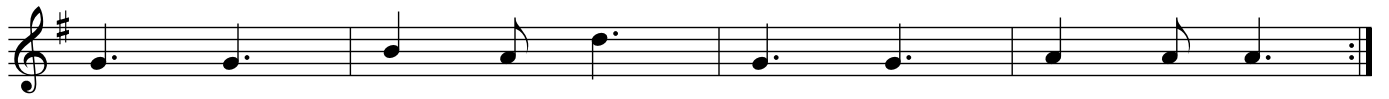
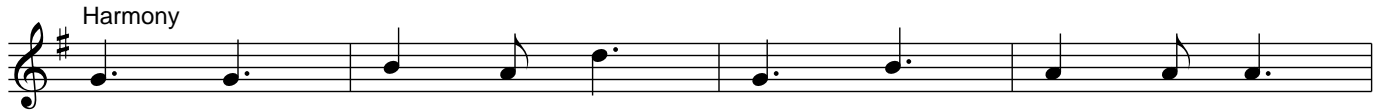
Traditional Scottish arranged Gordon Turnbull



Ciamar a nì mi an Dannsa Direach?

How can I dance properly?

Traditional Scottish port-a beul



A Fisherman's Song For Attracting Seals
Maol Dònaidh

Traditional Scottish

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. It consists of six staves. The first three staves contain the main melody, which is a lively tune with eighth and sixteenth notes. The first and third staves include first and second endings, indicated by boxes labeled '1' and '2'. The fourth staff is labeled 'Harmony' and features a simple accompaniment of dotted half notes. The fifth and sixth staves provide a bass line, with the sixth staff also including first and second endings. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

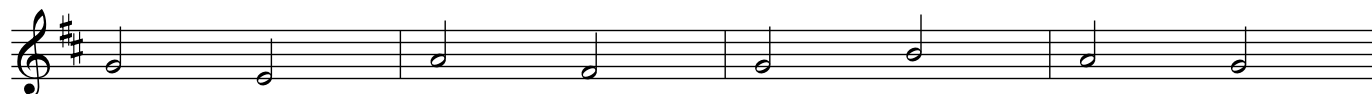
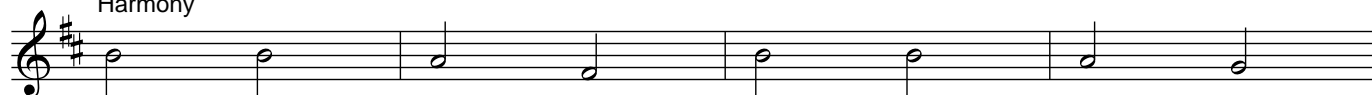
Frank Thornton's Highland Fling

Terry "Cuz" Teehan's

Terry "Cuz" Teehan 1964



Harmony



The Road To Glountane

Terry "Cuz" Teehan

The musical score for "The Road To Glountane" is presented in seven staves of music. The key signature is A major (three sharps) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. A triplet of eighth notes is indicated in the first staff. The third staff features a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket, suggesting a repeat structure. The score concludes with a final triplet of eighth notes in the seventh staff.

The Road To Glountane Harmony

Terry "Cuz" Teehan

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (D major). It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes. The second staff includes first and second endings, indicated by '1' and '2' above the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the sixth staff.

Kate Dalrymple
The New Highland Laddie
Jinglin' Johnnie

Traditional Scottish

The musical score consists of six staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first three staves contain the main melody, which is a lively tune with a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The fourth staff is labeled 'Harmony' and provides a supporting accompaniment with a similar rhythmic pattern. The fifth and sixth staves continue the melody and accompaniment, respectively, leading to a final double bar line.

Not for Joe
Mrs Crowley's
O Grada's No.1

Traditional Irish

Harmony

O Grada's Polka
The Hopeful Lover

Traditional Irish/ Scottish

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of eight staves. The first four staves contain the main melody, which is a lively polka tune. The last four staves are labeled "Harmony" and provide accompaniment for the melody. The melody starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The melody continues with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The harmony consists of chords and single notes that support the melody, also written in G major and 2/4 time.

The Hopeful Lover

Traditional Scottish

The musical score for "The Hopeful Lover" is presented in 4/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody is written on a single staff in treble clef. The first line of the melody begins with a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of several phrases, with repeat signs at the end of the second and fourth lines. The harmony is provided by a second staff, also in treble clef, with the word "Harmony" written above the first measure. The harmony accompaniment consists of a steady sequence of chords, primarily triads, that support the melody. The piece concludes with a final double bar line.

The Peacock Followed the Hen

Johnny Get Brose (Scottish title)

Traditional Northumbrian/ Scottish

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. It consists of the following sections:

- Main Melody:** The first two staves. The first staff begins with a circled cross symbol (⊕) above the first measure. The second staff ends with the marking "D.C." (Da Capo).
- Variation 1:** The third and fourth staves. The label "Variation 1" is placed above the first measure of the third staff.
- Variation 2:** The fifth and sixth staves. The label "Variation 2" is placed above the first measure of the fifth staff.
- Harmony:** The seventh and eighth staves. The label "Harmony" is placed above the first measure of the seventh staff.

Rachainn a shuiridh' air Oighrig

Traditional Scottish



Harmony



Harmony 2

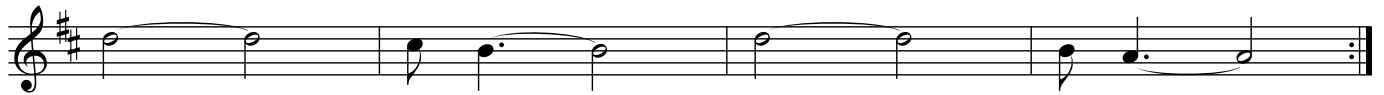
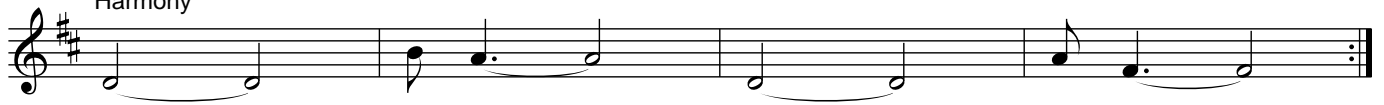


The Humours of Ballyconnell

Traditional Irish



Harmony



The Drunken Tinker

Traditional Irish

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of six staves. The first staff contains the main melody, which includes two first and second endings. The second, third, and fourth staves continue the melodic line with various rhythmic patterns. The fifth staff is labeled 'Harmony' and provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The sixth staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Valse de Galorne

Traditional Breton

The musical score for 'Valse de Galorne' is presented in a single system with ten staves. The first four staves contain the main melody in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a repeat sign and includes several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' below the notes). The final two measures of the melody are marked with first and second endings, indicated by '1' and '2' above the notes. The fifth staff is labeled 'Harmony 1' and consists of a single line of music with a repeat sign, providing a harmonic accompaniment. The sixth, seventh, and eighth staves are blank, likely representing a second voice or instrument. The ninth staff is labeled 'Harmony 2' and consists of a single line of music with a repeat sign, providing a second harmonic accompaniment. The tenth staff is a final line of music, likely a continuation or a different version of the harmony.