

*Bourrée I (traditional)*

Sheet music for *Bourrée I* (traditional) in G major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of two systems of music. The first system has 8 measures with chords G, G, D7, C, G, G, D7, G. The second system has 8 measures with chords G, C, G, G, G, C, G, D7, G. The mandolin part is written in standard notation with a treble clef and a bass line with fret numbers.

*Bourrée de Brand (traditional)*

French

Sheet music for *Bourrée de Brand* (traditional) in G major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of two systems of music. The first system has 8 measures with chords D, G, A, D, D, G, A, D. The second system has 8 measures with chords G, D7, G, D7, G, G, D7, G, D7, G. The mandolin part is written in standard notation with a treble clef and a bass line with fret numbers.

*Bourrée IV (traditional)*

French

Sheet music for *Bourrée IV* (traditional) in G major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of two systems of music. The first system has 8 measures with chords C, Am, D7, G, C, Am, D7, and two endings (1. G, 2. G). The second system has 8 measures with chords D7, D7, D7, G, D7, D7, D7, G. The mandolin part is written in standard notation with a treble clef and a bass line with fret numbers.

OCT 23 1295 *The "Auld Alliance"*

In the 13th Century England engaged in aggressive attempts at expansion, especially under King Edward I, the "Hammer of the Scots." Scotland and France had a shared interest in controlling them, and in Paris on the 23rd October 1295, King John Balliol of Scotland and King Philippe le Bel of France signed a treaty for mutual military help against the English. The Alliance wasn't just a military one; it was based on a long-established friendship between the nations, not least founded upon the Scots' love of French wine in general, and Claret in particular.

