

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 ukulele part is written on a four-line staff with treble clef and includes fingerings for both Tenor (T) and Bass (B) strings.

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 ukulele part is written on a four-line staff with treble clef and includes fingerings for both Tenor (T) and Bass (B) strings.

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 a double bar line with first and second endings (1.G and 2.G). The second system has 8 measures with chords D7, D7, D7, G, D7, D7, D7, G. The ukulele part is written on a four-line staff with treble clef and includes fingerings for both Tenor (T) and Bass (B) strings.

French Bourrées

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.

