

Bourrée I (traditional)

G Ḃ Ḋ Ġ Ḃ Ȧ Ġ Ḟ# Ḋ C B A G Ḃ Ḋ Ġ Ḃ Ȧ Ġ Ḟ# Ė Ḋ
 Ḃ Ḋ Ḃ Ḋ Ċ Ė Ċ Ė Ḋ Ġ Ȧ Ḃ Ȧ Ġ Ḋ Ḃ Ḋ Ḃ Ḋ Ċ Ė Ċ Ė Ḋ Ġ Ḟ# Ġ

Bourrée de Brand (traditional)

French

A F# D F# G Ḋ C# A B C# Ḋ Ė F# Ḋ A F# D F# G Ḋ
 C# A B C# Ḋ G B Ḋ C A B C B A B A
 G F# E D G B Ḋ C A B C B A B G

Bourrée IV (traditional)

French

C B C A BC Ḋ C B A B G A C B C A BC
 Ḋ C B A Ḋ G A B A G F# G
 A B C A B G A B A G F# G A B A F# G

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.

