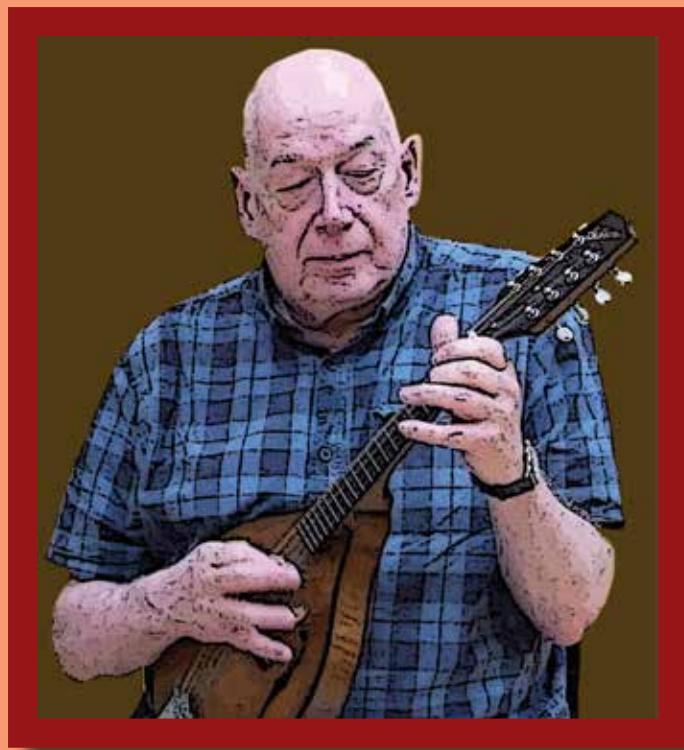
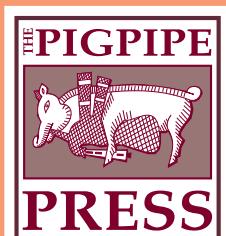


Nigel Gatherer's Notebooks

No.10



100 tunes
transcribed by Nigel Gatherer



Nigel Gatherer's Notebook No.10

This is the tenth collection of tunes under the title "Nigel's Notebook." I've been transcribing tunes from recordings since I was a teenager and the fascination and delight of doing so hasn't waned in all that time. To be able to hear a tune and

write it down gives me great pleasure, and a sizable repertoire into the bargain. It is my sincere hope that you will get something from this music - let me know one way or another.

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Addie Harper's Jig

Fergie MacDonald

The musical score consists of four staves of music in 6/8 time with a key signature of two sharps. The first ending begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. The second ending begins with a eighth-note pattern. Both endings conclude with a sixteenth-note pattern.

<< Source: Book, Fergie's Collection, 1998
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer >>

Alan Shute's Jig

Nigel Gatherer

The musical score consists of four staves of music in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note groups.

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Allan MacColl of Corpach

Fergie MacDonald

The musical score for Allan MacColl of Corpach, Fergie MacDonald, is presented in four staves of music. The time signature is 6/8, and the key signature is G major (one sharp). The music is written for a single melodic line, likely a fiddle or similar instrument. The first staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. The second staff continues with a similar pattern. The third staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. The fourth staff concludes the section with a sixteenth-note pattern.

Source: Book, Fergie's Collection, 1998

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

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Araidh nam Badan

The musical score for Araidh nam Badan is presented in five staves of music. The time signature is 6/8, and the key signature is G major (one sharp). The music is written for a single melodic line. The first staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. The second staff continues with a similar pattern. The third staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. The fourth staff continues with a sixteenth-note pattern. The fifth staff concludes the section with a sixteenth-note pattern.

Source: Book, Patrick McDonald's Collections (1784; facsimile, 2000)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

The Ardvasar Blacksmith

Evan MacRae



Source: CD, Smalltalk
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

The Ballintore Fancy

The Ballintogher Reel

slide

<<

Source: Tomas O'Ceannabhain, Fonn le Fonn (1998)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

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The Ballygoughlin Jig

Martin Mulvihill

Source: LP, Martin Mulvihill, Trad Fiddling from Limerick

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Banish Misfortune

A musical score for 'Banish Misfortune' in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes several grace notes indicated by short vertical strokes above the main notes.

Source: Film: Agnes Browne, music by Paddy Moloney

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

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The Boatie Rows

Weel May the Boatie Row

A musical score for 'The Boatie Rows' in G major, 3/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with a prominent use of grace notes and slurs. The score includes a title and subtitle at the top.

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Bridget Flynn's Reel

Musical notation for 'Bridget Flynn's Reel' in 4/4 time, key of A major (two sharps). The notation consists of three staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps.

Musical notation for 'Bridget Flynn's Reel' in 4/4 time, key of A major (two sharps). The notation consists of three staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps.

Musical notation for 'Bridget Flynn's Reel' in 4/4 time, key of A major (two sharps). The notation consists of three staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps.

Source: LP, Martin Mulvihill, Trad Fiddling from Limerick

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

The Broomstick

Musical notation for 'The Broomstick' in 4/4 time, key of A major (two sharps). The notation consists of three staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The notation includes measure numbers 1 through 12 and a repeat sign.

Musical notation for 'The Broomstick' in 4/4 time, key of A major (two sharps). The notation consists of three staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The notation includes measure numbers 13 through 16 and a repeat sign.

Musical notation for 'The Broomstick' in 4/4 time, key of A major (two sharps). The notation consists of three staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The notation includes measure numbers 17 through 20 and a repeat sign.

Musical notation for 'The Broomstick' in 4/4 time, key of A major (two sharps). The notation consists of three staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The notation includes measure numbers 21 through 24 and a repeat sign.

Source: LP, Terry Tehan, Old Time Irish Music in America

Notes: A version of 'Down the Broom'?

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Buain nan Dearcan Ris an Spreidh

Plucking Berries By the Fold

The musical notation consists of four staves of music in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The third staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes.

Source: Book,

<< Transcription: Nigel Gatherer >>

Da Bush Below da Gairden

The musical notation consists of two staves of music in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

Source: Capercaillie, Cascade

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

The Castlebar Races

jig

The musical score consists of four staves of music in G major and 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a fermata over the first note. The second staff starts with a note followed by a fermata. The third staff begins with a dotted half note. The fourth staff starts with a note followed by a fermata.

<< Source: Oige Live (1994)
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer >>

Clout The Cauldron

march

The musical score consists of two staves of music in A major and 4/4 time. The first staff features a series of eighth-note patterns. The second staff continues the melodic line with eighth-note patterns.

Source: McSherry/O'Connor/Og Graham, Ulaid
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Coddywatch

Damien Helliwell

A musical score for 'Coddywatch' in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes slurs and grace notes.

<< Source: CD, Tuneschip by Daibh
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Compliments to Finlay Allison

Nigel Gatherer

A musical score for 'Compliments to Finlay Allison' in G major, 6/8 time. It consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music includes measures with sixteenth-note patterns and two endings, labeled '1' and '2', indicated by brackets above the staff.

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Con Mullane's Reel

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. It also features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 1 and 2 are indicated above the staves.

Source: LP, Martin Mulvihill, Trad Fiddling from Limerick

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Coradavon Lodge

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. It features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. It also features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. It features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. It also features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Source: CD, Tannahill Weavers, Alchemy

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Dillane's Hornpipe

The image shows four staves of sheet music, likely for a string quartet or similar ensemble. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and G major (indicated by a treble clef and two sharps). The first three staves begin with a measure of eighth notes followed by sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth staff begins with a measure of sixteenth notes followed by eighth-note patterns. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines. Measures 1-3 of each staff have a '3' above them, indicating a triplet grouping. Measures 4-5 of each staff have a '2' above them, indicating a duet section. Measures 6-7 of each staff have a '3' above them, indicating a return to the triplet grouping.

Source: LP, Martin Mulvihill, Trad Fiddling from Limerick

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

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Dinny's Trip To The Gaeltacht

Dinny McLaughlin

The image shows four staves of musical notation for a treble clef instrument. The key signature is two sharps. The time signature is 4/4. The first staff begins with a bass note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The second staff starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. The third staff begins with a repeat sign and a 'y' symbol, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The fourth staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern.

Source: LP. Aileach (1975)
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Donald Don

A musical score for 'Donald Don' in 2/4 time, G major. It consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes slurs and grace notes.

Source: Jock Tamson's Bairns, May You Never Lack a Scone (2001)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

The Dying Year

A musical score for 'The Dying Year' in 4/4 time, G major. It consists of six staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes slurs and grace notes.

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Ebenezer

A musical score for Ebenezer, consisting of four staves of music. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by a '4') and the last two are in triple time (indicated by a '3'). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Source: Pete Budd, Edinburgh
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Eddie Moloney's

A musical score for Eddie Moloney's, consisting of three staves of music. All staves are in common time (indicated by a '4') and the key signature is one sharp (F#). The music consists primarily of eighth-note patterns.

Source: CD, Bua, Down the Green Fields (2011)
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

Farewell to Glasgow

Fagail Ghlaschu

A musical score for 'Farewell to Glasgow' consisting of four staves of music. The music is in common time (indicated by '3/4') and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines.

<< Source: Archie McAllister
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer >>

The Fiddler

A musical score for 'The Fiddler' consisting of three staves of music. The music is in common time (indicated by '4/4') and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

Source: CD, Fiddler's Rock, Archie McAllister
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Finbar Dwyer's

A musical score for 'Finbar Dwyer's' in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The score consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef. The music features various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some groups of three indicated by a '3' above the notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

<< Source: CD, Angelina Carberry And Martin Quinn
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

The Five Servants

A musical score for 'The Five Servants' in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The score consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef. The music features eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with some groups of three indicated by a '3' above the notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Source: Boys of the Lough, Far From Home
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

General Stewart

William Gow

The musical score for "General Stewart" is presented in three staves of 4/4 time and G major. The first staff begins with a bass note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff features a continuous pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff concludes with a final eighth note. The notation includes various弓 (bowed) and (unbowed) markings.

Source: Book, Traditional Celtic Violin Music of Cape Breton (1996)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

Give Us Some Treacle And Bread

polka

The musical score is composed of six staves of music in G major (indicated by a treble clef) and 2/4 time. The first four staves are continuous, showing a single melodic line. The fifth staff begins with a double bar line and the symbol '<<', indicating a section that repeats or continues from the previous section. The sixth staff concludes with a repeat sign and two endings, labeled '1' and '2', suggesting an optional section or variation.

Source: Old Swan Band, Gamesters Pickpockets And Harlots (1981)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

The Gooseberry Bush



Continuation of the musical notation, featuring a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 1 ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. Measure 2 begins with a repeat sign and continues the melodic line.



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The image shows three staves of musical notation. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes in groups of three. The second staff starts with a eighth note followed by sixteenth-note patterns. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes in groups of three. Measure lines are present between the staves.

Source: Mick Moloney, Strings Attached

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

The Greeny Hill

march

James Garson

The musical score consists of six staves of music. The first four staves are standard staff notation with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a common time (indicated by a '4'). The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second staff continues with eighth notes. The third staff features a bass clef and includes a measure with a triplet marking (the number '3' under a bracket). The fourth staff also includes a triplet marking. The fifth staff begins with a dotted half note. The sixth staff concludes the piece. Brackets above the first two staves and below the last two staves group them together. On the far left, before the first staff, are the symbols '<<'. On the far right, after the sixth staff, are the symbols '>>'.

Source: Pat Shearer

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Hair In the Gate

Jim Sutherland

The sheet music features four staves of sixteenth-note patterns. Staff 1 shows pairs of sixteenth notes. Staff 2 includes a bracketed section labeled '1' and '2'. Staff 3 has a '3' above it. Staff 4 includes a bracketed section labeled '1' and '2'. The music concludes with a final section labeled '3'.

<<

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Hardy's

jig

The musical score consists of four staves of music notation in G major (two sharps) and 6/8 time. The notation includes various note heads (circles, diamonds, crosses) and rests, typical of traditional fiddle notation. The first staff begins with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The second staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. The third staff begins with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The fourth staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs.

<< Source: Niall Keegan, Don't Touch the Elk (1999)

Notes: "Collected by the English fiddle player and author Thomas Hardy"

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Harvest Time

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the fourth staff is in 6/8 time (indicated by a '6/8'). The key signature is G major (one sharp). The music features various note patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Source: Jim Johnstone, Heather Medley (1969)

Notes: Transposed from G for comparison

<< Transcription: Nigel Gatherer >>

I Won't Marry Her

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first two staves are in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2/4') and the last two staves are in 3/4 time (indicated by a '3/4'). The key signature is G major (one sharp). The music features various note patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. The score includes measure numbers '1' and '2' above the staves, and a repeat sign with dots at the end of each section.

Source: Book, Johnny O'Leary of Sliabh Luachra

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Inshriach

strathspey

Charlie McKerron

The musical score for "Inshriach" is presented in four staves of music notation. The key signature is two sharps, and the time signature is 4/4. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measure endings indicated by colons. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The first staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The second staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The third staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The fourth staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note.

<< Source: Session A9, What Road?
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Island Dance

The musical score for "Island Dance" is presented in four staves of music notation. The key signature is one sharp, and the time signature is 2/4. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measure endings indicated by colons. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The first staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The second staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The third staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The fourth staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note.

Source: Bobby MacLeod
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Jim Tweedie's Sea-Legs

J Allan MacGee





Source: Internet

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

John Peterson's Mare

march

Musical score for "John Peterson's Mare" in 2/4 time, treble clef. The score includes two endings. Ending 1 consists of four measures. Ending 2 begins with a measure of eighth notes followed by a repeat sign and two measures. Measures are numbered 1 and 2 above the staff.

Continuation of the musical score in 6/8 time, starting with a double bar line. The score consists of two endings. Ending 1 has three measures. Ending 2 begins with a measure of eighth notes followed by a repeat sign and two measures. Measures are numbered 1 and 2 above the staff.

Continuation of the musical score in 6/8 time, starting with a double bar line. The score consists of two endings. Ending 1 has three measures. Ending 2 begins with a measure of eighth notes followed by a repeat sign and two measures. Measures are numbered 1 and 2 above the staff.

Source: A Shetland Fiddler and his Repertoire (EFDSS 1962)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

John Peterson's Mare

march

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first two staves are in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third and fourth staves are in 8/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical markings such as grace notes, slurs, and dynamic changes. Measure numbers 3, 1, and 2 are indicated above the staff.

<< Source: A Shetland Fiddler and his Repertoire (EFDSS 1962)
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer >>

Jonesey's Jig

Nigel Gatherer

The musical score consists of five staves of music in 6/8 time with a key signature of two sharps (G# and D#). The score features a continuous sequence of eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures, typical of a jig style. Measures 1 through 5 are shown, followed by a repeat sign and measures 6 through 10.

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Kelly's Schottische

barndance

The musical score for "Kelly's Schottische" is presented in five staves. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is 4/4 throughout. Measure numbers 1 through 10 are placed above the staves. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines. The fifth staff ends with a double bar line and the symbols "<< >>".

Source: Morga, For the Sake of Auld Decency (2013)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

The Kinard Polka

The musical score consists of four staves of music in 2/4 time. The key signature is one sharp. The first staff begins with a eighth note followed by six sixteenth notes. The second staff starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. The third staff starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. The fourth staff starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note.

Source: LP, Martin Mulvihill, Traditional Irish Fiddling From County Limerick
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Lads of Saltcoats

The musical score consists of two staves of music in 4/4 time. The key signature is one sharp. The first staff begins with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note. The second staff begins with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, then a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note.

Source: Book, Walsh Country Dances (1760)
Notes: Transposed from A for comparison
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

The Lass O' Patie's Mill

The Miller's Maid

reel

A musical score for a reel in G major and common time (4/4). The score consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a sharp sign indicating G major. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, typical of traditional Irish fiddle notation.

<< Source: O'Neill's Music of Ireland (1903)
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Leaving Stoer

Ivan Drever

A musical score for a reel in A major and common time (4/4). The score consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a sharp sign indicating A major. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, typical of traditional Irish fiddle notation.

Source: Duncan Chisholm, Redpoint
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Letter to Peter Pan

Liz Carroll

The image displays a single page of sheet music for a solo instrument. It features eight staves of musical notation, all in G major (indicated by a treble clef and a sharp sign) and 3/4 time. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with occasional rests. The staves are arranged vertically, with each staff starting with a treble clef and a sharp sign.

Source: CD, Lost In the Loop (2000)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Lewis Lilt

The image shows two staves of musical notation for a single melody. The top staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth-note pair. The bottom staff begins with a half note followed by an eighth-note pair. Both staves continue with a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, separated by vertical bar lines. The music is in 2/4 time and has a key signature of one sharp.

Source: LP, Bobby MacLeod, Tobermory Treasure

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

>>

The Light Of Tuscany

three-two

Duncan Chisholm

<< >>

Source: Duncan Chisholm, Sandwood

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

The Limerick Return

jig

Padraig McGovern

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 6/8. Each staff contains eight measures. The music is divided into two sections by a double bar line with repeat dots. The first section ends with a final double bar line.

<<

Source: Garadice (2018)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

The Lisheen

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 4/4. Each staff contains eight measures. The music is divided into two sections by a double bar line with repeat dots. The first section ends with a final double bar line.

Source: Boys of the Lough, West of Ireland

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Littlejohn's Hame

James Scott Skinner

<<

Source: Book, The Scottish Music Maker (1957)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Lucky Kitchen's Reel

Portpatrick

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first two staves begin with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and an 8/8 time signature. The third staff begins with a bass clef, and the fourth staff begins with a treble clef. The music features various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes several fermatas.

<< Source: MS, National Library of Scotland

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Madam If You Please

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first two staves begin with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and a 4/4 time signature. The third staff begins with a bass clef, and the fourth staff begins with a treble clef. The music features various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes measure numbers 3, 1, 3, and 2.

Source: LP, Star of Munster Trio

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

McAuliffe's Polka No.1

The musical score consists of three staves of music in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. The second staff continues with similar patterns. The third staff begins with a half note followed by eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns.

Source: CD, Kevin Conneff, The Week Before Easter

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

McAuliffe's Polka No.2

The musical score consists of three staves of music in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff features eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The second staff continues with eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The third staff begins with a half note followed by eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns.

Source: CD, Kevin Conneff, The Week Before Easter

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

The Memory

waltz

Dave Panting

The musical score for "The Memory" is presented in five staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music is in waltz style. The first four staves show measures 1 and 2 of the melody. The fifth staff shows the beginning of a section, indicated by '<<', followed by measures 1 and 2 of the melody, which are identical to the first two staves.

Source: Rawlins Cross (1984)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Merrily Danced the Quaker's Wife

The musical score consists of four staves of music in G major and 6/8 time. The melody is primarily in the soprano voice, with harmonic support from a basso continuo line. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, with some slurs and grace notes.

Source: Kerr's Merry Melodies Book 1

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

Mid Lothian

The musical score consists of four staves of music in G major and 4/4 time. The melody is in the soprano voice, characterized by a continuous eighth-note pattern. Harmonic support comes from a basso continuo line, which includes some sixteenth-note figures and grace notes.

Source: RSCDS Book 7 (1931)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Mid Lothian

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second staff starts with a single eighth note. The third staff features a sixteenth-note pattern. The fourth staff concludes the section with a final sixteenth-note pattern.

Source: RSCDS Book 7 (1931)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

<<

Miss McPherson Grant's of Ballindalloch

The musical score consists of six staves of music in G major, 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a single note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, divided into two measures labeled '1' and '2'. The third staff continues the melodic line. The fourth staff introduces a more complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth-note figures. The fifth staff is preceded by a double bar line with repeat dots, indicating a return to the beginning of the section. The sixth staff concludes the piece.

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Miss Sarah Drummond of Perth

A musical score for fiddle or violin, consisting of four staves of music. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and a double bar line with repeat dots appears after the second measure.

Source: Book, Malcolm MacDonald's Collections (facsimile, 2002)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Miss Stewart

The Duchess' Slipper

A musical score for fiddle or violin, consisting of three staves of music. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and a double bar line with repeat dots appears after the third measure.

Source: Book-Perlman, Fiddle Music of PEI

Notes: I think the tune in Perlman is misnamed

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

The Modest Fiddler

Arthur Scott Robertson

A musical score for fiddle in common time (indicated by '4'). The key signature is one flat. The music consists of four staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The first two staves begin with eighth-note downbeats. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by a repeat sign and a sixteenth-note pattern. The fourth staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern.

<< Source: Willie Hunter, 1982
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Mrs Charles Stewart - Pettyvaich

A musical score for fiddle in common time (indicated by '4'). The key signature is one flat. The music consists of three staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The first staff features a sixteenth-note opening. The second staff begins with eighth-note pairs. The third staff begins with eighth-note pairs and includes several grace notes indicated by short vertical strokes above the main notes.

Source: Kate Dunlay
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Mrs Hamilton of Pencaitland

Nathaniel Gow

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first five staves are continuous, separated by vertical bar lines. The sixth staff begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by a section of six staves. The score concludes with a final staff ending with a double bar line.

Source: LP, Ian Powrie At Home
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Mrs Webster

The musical score consists of three staves of music for a single instrument, likely a piano or harp. The music is in common time (indicated by '4/4') and uses a treble clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# major). The first staff begins with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. The third staff begins with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs.

Source: Kerr's Merry Melodies, Book 3

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

Mulloch Cairn

Charlie Sherrit



Source: Album, Jim Johnstone, Government Warning (1984)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

My Aunt Jane

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by a '4') and the fourth staff is in 2/4 time. The key signature is one sharp, indicating G major. The music features various rhythmic patterns including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation includes slurs and grace notes.

Source: CD, The Tap Room Trio
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

The Old Shady Bohereen

jig

A musical score for 'The Old Shady Bohereen' in G major, 6/8 time. It consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a sharp sign indicating G major. The first staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes followed by a repeat sign. The subsequent measures feature various eighth-note patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and eighth-note pairs. The second staff continues with similar eighth-note patterns. The third staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes followed by a repeat sign. The fourth staff concludes with a measure of two eighth notes followed by a repeat sign.

<< Source: Maeve Donnelly, Flame on the Banks (2008)
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer >>

Polka

A musical score for a Polka in A major, 2/4 time. It consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a double sharp sign indicating A major. The first staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes followed by a repeat sign. The subsequent measures feature eighth-note patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and eighth-note pairs. The second staff continues with similar eighth-note patterns. The third staff begins with a measure of three eighth notes followed by a repeat sign. The fourth staff concludes with a measure of two eighth notes followed by a repeat sign. The fifth staff concludes with a measure of two eighth notes followed by a repeat sign.

Source: Vydraga, Piktzirnis (2004)
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Pretty Marion

strathspey

The musical score for "Pretty Marion" is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. It features three staves of music notation, each consisting of five horizontal lines. The notes are represented by vertical stems with small horizontal dashes indicating pitch and duration. The first staff begins with a note on the top line, followed by a series of eighth-note patterns. The second staff continues this pattern. The third staff begins with a note on the middle line, followed by a similar pattern. The notation is typical of traditional Scottish fiddle music.

Source: Kenneth & Angus Mackenzie, Piob Is Fidheall (2010)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Putting the Goats Off the Rock

Miss Wedderburn's, etc

The musical score for "Putting the Goats Off the Rock" is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of three sharps. It consists of three staves of music notation, each with five horizontal lines. The notes are indicated by vertical stems with small horizontal dashes. The first staff starts with a note on the middle line, followed by a series of eighth-note patterns. The second staff continues this pattern. The third staff begins with a note on the bottom line, followed by a similar pattern. The notation is characteristic of traditional Scottish fiddle music.

Source: Elizabeth Ross MS

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Rambling Boy

jig

Musical notation for 'Rambling Boy' in 6/8 time. The notation consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a common time signature (indicated by a 'C') before transitioning to 6/8. The second staff begins with a common time signature (indicated by a 'C') before transitioning to 6/8. The third staff begins with a common time signature (indicated by a 'C') before transitioning to 6/8. Measure numbers 1 and 2 are indicated above the first and second staves respectively. The notation includes various note heads and stems.

Source: Mick Moloney/Eugene O'Donnell/Seamus Egan, 3 Way Street (1993)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Rasheed Bay

?

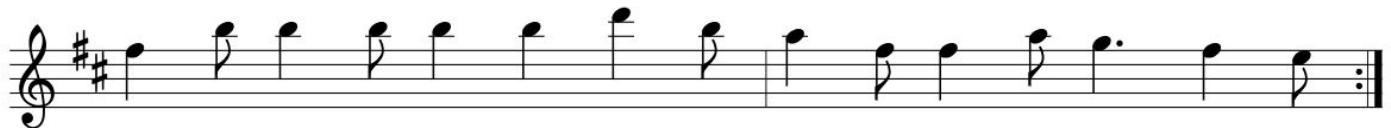
Musical notation for 'Rasheed Bay' in 4/4 time. The notation consists of five staves of music. The first two staves begin with a common time signature (indicated by a 'C') before transitioning to 4/4. The third staff begins with a common time signature (indicated by a 'C') before transitioning to 4/4. The fourth and fifth staves begin with a common time signature (indicated by a 'C') before transitioning to 4/4. The notation includes various note heads and stems.

Source: YouTube, Sharon Shannon

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Reagan's Slide

Katie Scollard's



<< Source: LP, Terry Tehan, Old Time Irish Music in America

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

The Return

hornpipe

<< >>

Source: The Lochsiders, Irish Traditional Music

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

The Rowan Tree

A musical score for 'The Rowan Tree' in G major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first four staves are identical, each starting with a treble clef, two sharps, and a '2' indicating 2/4 time. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The fifth staff begins with a double bar line, followed by a treble clef, two sharps, and a '4' indicating 4/4 time. It contains a single measure of music ending with a fermata over the last note.

Source: Wendy Carle Taylor at the Bonnie Strathearn concert, Sept 2012
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Roy's Wife

A musical score for 'Roy's Wife' in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a sharp sign. The second staff starts with a bass clef. The third staff starts with a treble clef.

Source: LP, Highland Connection
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Scotch Mary

The musical score consists of three staves of music in G major, 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. The third staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. Measure numbers 3 are indicated under the second and third staves.

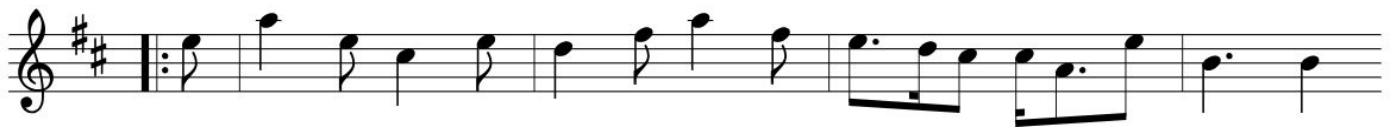
Source: CD, Manran by Manran

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

The Scottish Horse

Katharine Marjory Stewart-Murray (1874-1960)



<<



>>



Source: Photocopy

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

The Short Apron

An t-aparan goirid

waltz

A musical score for a single instrument, likely a woodwind or brass instrument. The score consists of two staves of music. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (indicated by a '4'). The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a common time signature. The music consists of various notes and rests, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests of different lengths. The notes are connected by vertical stems and horizontal beams. The first measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating that the section is to be repeated.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 10 starts with a dotted half note in the treble clef staff. Measure 11 begins with a quarter note in the bass clef staff, followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, and a eighth note. The music continues with eighth notes in both staves, followed by a measure of sixteenth notes in the treble clef staff.

A musical staff in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The staff consists of five horizontal lines. It features ten notes: two eighth notes, three sixteenth notes, four quarter notes, one eighth note, and a sixteenth note followed by a double bar line.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time and A major (indicated by a sharp sign). Measure 11 starts with a quarter note in the bass, followed by eighth-note pairs in the treble. Measure 12 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble, followed by eighth notes in the bass.

<<

>>

A musical score for a single melodic line. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature changes between common time (indicated by a 'C') and 6/8 time (indicated by a '6/8'). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some grace notes indicated by short vertical strokes above the main notes. The score spans approximately 10 measures.

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) and common time. It begins with a descending eighth-note pattern (F#-E-G-F#-E-D-C-B-A). This is followed by a sixteenth-note grace note (A) before the first beat. The main melody consists of eighth-note pairs: (B, A), (G, F#), (D, C), (B, A), (G, F#), (D, C), (B, A), (G, F#), (D, C). The measure ends with a half note (B) and a fermata, indicating it should be held or sustained.

A musical staff in G major (one sharp) with a common time signature. The melody consists of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. It starts on the A note, moves down to G, then up to B, followed by a descending scale from C to G, a G note, and ends with a sixteenth-note figure starting on G.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 11 starts with a quarter note in the treble clef staff, followed by eighth notes in the bass clef staff. Measure 12 starts with a half note in the treble clef staff, followed by eighth notes in the bass clef staff.

Source: Hamilton's Universal Tunebook (1884)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Skye Air

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a quarter note. The third staff begins with a eighth note followed by sixteenth notes. The fourth staff starts with a quarter note. The music is in common time and has a key signature of one flat.

Source: Book, Patrick McDonald's Collections (1784; facsimile, 2000)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

The Sleeping Warrior

waltz

Lynn Morrison

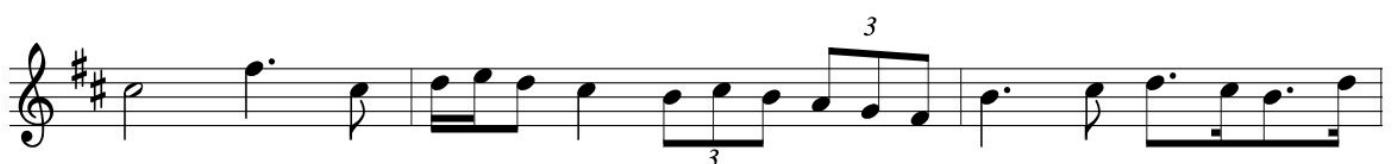
The musical score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The second staff starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. It includes a first ending (labeled '1') with a sixteenth-note run and a second ending (labeled '2') with a eighth-note pattern. The third staff continues the eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff begins with a sixteenth-note run. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a final eighth-note pattern. The score is framed by '<<' and '>>' symbols at the beginning and end respectively.

Source: The Iron Horse, Demons & Lovers (1996)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

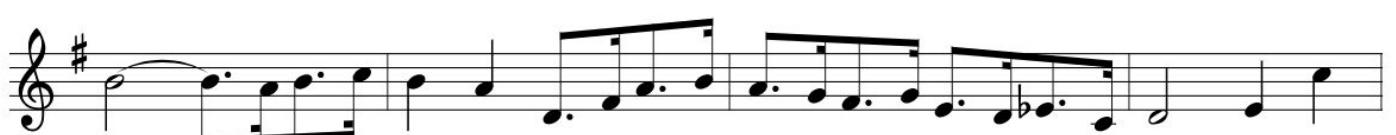
The Sunflower Schottische

barndance



<< >>

A bracket spanning the first eight measures of the score, indicating a section repeat.





Source: Morga, For the Sake of Auld Decency (2013)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

>>

Sunset On the St Lawrence

Angus Fitchet





<<

>>



Source: BBC Radio Scotland Documentary

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

The Tailor's Reel

Charlie Sherrit

<< Source: Book, Charlie Sherrit's Collection (1986)
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Tom Billy's Hornpipe

Source: Johnny O'Leary, Music for the Set
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Tom Looney's Slide

Katie Scollard's

The musical score consists of four staves of music in 12/8 time, with a key signature of two sharps. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by a half note. The second staff starts with a quarter note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a quarter note. Measure lines are present between the first and second staves, and between the third and fourth staves. Measures are numbered 1 and 2 above the second and third staves respectively.

<< Source: LP, Terry Tehan, Old Time Irish Music in America
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer >>

Tuto Tremble dans la nuit

Jean Michel Veillon

The musical score consists of three staves of music in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. The first staff begins with a half note. The second staff begins with a quarter note. The third staff begins with a half note. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines.

Source: YouTube, Franck Medrano
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Two Days Of Summer

jig

Dave Sheridan

<< >>

Source: Garadice (2018)
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Untitled

Source: CD, Manran by Manran
Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Untitled

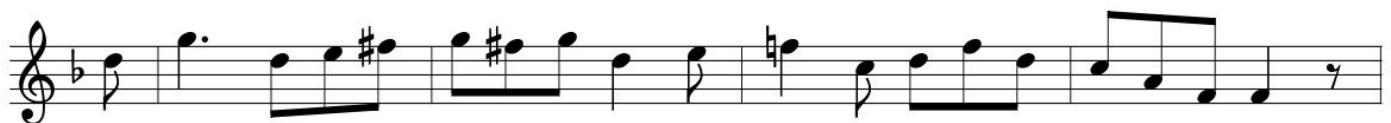
The image shows three staves of musical notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G major). The time signature is 4/4. The notation consists of vertical stems with horizontal dashes indicating pitch and duration. The first staff has six measures. The second staff has seven measures. The third staff has eight measures. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Source: CD, Manran by Manran

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

<<

Untitled Jig

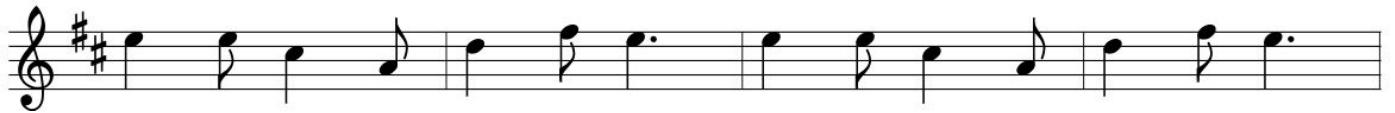


Source: David Greenberg, YouTube

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Voulez Vous Danse



<<



Source: Kerr's Merry Melodies Book 1

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

Walking the Floor

J Chisholm

The musical score consists of four staves of music in G major, 6/8 time. The notation includes various note heads (solid black, open, and cross-hatched) and rests, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. The first staff begins with a solid black note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The second staff continues this pattern. The third staff begins with a half note (open note head) followed by a similar pattern. The fourth staff concludes the section with a half note followed by a similar pattern.

<< Source: Master Method for Highland Bagpipe, 1953 >>

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

>>

Water Wynd

Nigel Gatherer

The musical score consists of five staves of music in common time (indicated by '4') and G major (indicated by a treble clef). The first four staves are continuous, while the fifth staff is bracketed with '<<' and '>>' symbols, suggesting it is a repeat section. The music features various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes a key change to A major (F#) in the fourth staff.

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

A Yowe Came To Wir Door, Yarmin

reel

The musical score consists of two staves of music in common time (indicated by '4'). The music is transcribed as a reel, featuring eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The first staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating a repeat of the previous section.

Source: Boys of the Lough, Second Album (1973)

Transcription: Nigel Gatherer

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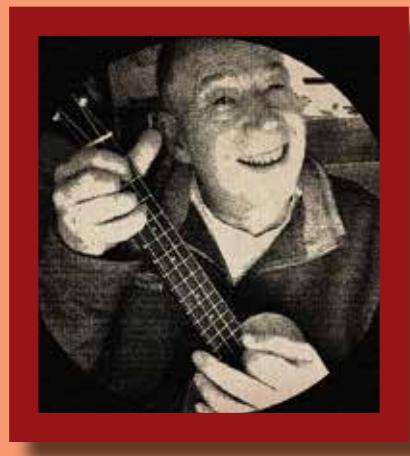
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Traditional Music Resources



Nigel Gatherer's Notebooks No.10

100 tunes transcribed by Nigel Gatherer



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