

FAIRY DANCE

Nathaniel Gow, Scotland 1809

arranged for mountain dulcimer by CarolLynn Langley 2006

First system of musical notation for 'FAIRY DANCE'. It consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. Below the staff are three lines labeled T (Treble), A (Alto), and B (Bass). The T line contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The A and B lines contain fingerings (0-3) and techniques (H, Po) indicated by brackets and dots.

Second system of musical notation for 'FAIRY DANCE'. It continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system, with similar notation for the T, A, and B lines.

Third system of musical notation for 'FAIRY DANCE'. It includes a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The notation continues with fingerings and techniques for the T, A, and B lines.

1. 2.

Fourth system of musical notation for 'FAIRY DANCE'. It includes a second ending bracket and continues the notation for the T, A, and B lines.

Fifth system of musical notation for 'FAIRY DANCE', which is a shorter fragment. It shows the final notes of the melody and corresponding fingerings for the T, A, and B lines.

In 1809 Nathaniel Gow printed a four page foolscap sheet called *Largo's Fairy Dance, a suite of two tunes: The Fairies Advancing* – a slow march – and *The Fairy Dance*, composed for the Fife Hunt Ball of 1802. The former tune is forgotten now, but the latter has become a standard tune in Scotland as well as in Ireland (*Rinnce Na Sideoga*), Canada (*La Ronde des Vieux*), the Isle of Man (*Daunse ny Farishyn*), as well as the United States (*Rustic Dance*), and is also found in many other guises.

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