

Traditional Marches

1 I'll gang nae mair to yon toon

Trad.

The musical score is written in 2/4 time and consists of six staves. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The melody is primarily eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords are indicated below the staff lines. A second ending is marked with '2:' and includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

Chords for the first ending:

- Staff 1: F, F, F, 2: C⁷ Gm C⁷
- Staff 2: F, F, F/C, C⁷, F
- Staff 3: F, B^b, F, F, C
- Staff 4: F, B^b, C⁷, F, C⁷, F
- Staff 5: F, B^b, F, Dm, Gm, C⁷
- Staff 6: F, Dm, F/C, C⁷, F

“We’ll Gang nae Mare tae Yon Toon” was the regimental march of several British army units at one time. The Scottish tune was introduced into English regimental repertoire by the first commanding officer of the 2nd Queens when it was raised in 1858. The Colonel, a man named Bruce, had transferred in from a Highland regiment and took the melody with him (according to David Murry, *Music of the Scottish Regiments*, Edinburgh, 1994, p. 205). These regiments have since been consolidated and amalgamated several times into other units, and have long ceased to exist. Murray writes, in explanation of the title:

Soldiers were not popular in Victorian England—except, sentimentally, when engaged in fighting far away—and the title of the march might well have found an echo in the hearts of the soldiers as they marched out of an unpopular station where, perhaps, the people were unfriendly, the girls unapproachable, and the publicans hostile.

2 Sweet Maid of Glendaruel

Trad.

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. Chords are indicated by letters below the notes: G, G, G, D⁷. The second staff continues with G, G, F, G. The third staff has G, G, G, D. The fourth staff has G, G, F, G. The fifth staff has G, C, G, G, Em, A, D⁷. The sixth staff has G, C, G, Em, F, G.