

# Oh When The Saints Go Marching In

**Allegro** (M.M. ♩ = c. 140) Folk/Gospel song

Pipe in D

Tabor

Strike the skin of the tabor as below  
*Strong weak weak Strong weak weak*

**Allegro** literally means bright and happy. Set your metronome to 140.  
 This means there will be 140 crotchet beats in a minute.

# Merrily We Roll Along

Stress the **Strong** beat in the tabor part by striking the **Centre** of the skin,  
and play the **Weak** beats at the **Edge** of the skin

**Allegro** (M.M. ♩ = c. 120) Folk Song

Pipe in D

Tabor

The musical score consists of two systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece, with the Pipe in D part starting with a whole rest in the first two measures, followed by a melody. The Tabor part starts with a whole note in the first measure, followed by a pattern of notes corresponding to the 'Strong Weak Weak' dynamic markings. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment for the next eight measures.

**Allegro** literally means bright and happy. Set your metronome to 120.  
This means there will be 120 crotchet beats in a minute.

# El Gioioso (Piva Variation)

or Rosti Bolli

Part of of a real 15th Century dance

**Allegro** ♩ = c. 96

Goivanni Ambrosio  
c. 1460

Pipe in D

Tabor

PIVA

Strong weak Medum weak Strong weak Medum wea *mf* etc!

The metronome marking of 96 means there will be 96 dotted crotchet beats in a minute

PIVA This is the name for the rhythm used in the tabor part.

# Incy, Wincy Spider

Moderato ♩. = 90

Folk Song

Pipe in D

Tabor

Strong weak Strong weak Etc.

MODERATO = play at a moderate speed.

# Rosina

Moderato (♩ = c. 102)

Domenico di Ferrara C15

Pipe in D

Tabor

Strong weak weak Strong weak weak

etc.