

# Sailor's Hornpipe

Tune : D-A-D

The College Hornpipe

Trad. English  
Arr. Neal Hellman

D

First system of musical notation. It consists of a treble clef staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). Below the staff are three guitar strings: D (top), A (middle), and D (bottom). The notation includes a repeat sign at the beginning. Fingering numbers are placed above or below notes. Performance instructions include 'P' (pick), 'H' (hammer-on), and '+' (bend). Chord names E, A, D, and G are written below the strings.

Second system of musical notation. It continues the piece with the same staff and guitar string layout. It includes a repeat sign. Fingering and performance instructions are present. Chord names G, A, and D are written below the strings.

Third system of musical notation. It continues the piece. A box labeled 'D 1' is placed above the final measure. Fingering and performance instructions are present. Chord names G, A, and D are written below the strings.

Fourth system of musical notation. It includes a box labeled 'D 2' above the first measure. The piece concludes with a final double bar line. Fingering and performance instructions are present. Chord names D and G are written below the strings.

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (D major) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of two systems of four measures each. The first system features chords E, A, D, and G. The second system features chords G, A, D (first ending), and D (second ending). Fingerings and playing techniques (SL, P, H) are indicated below the bass staff.

Note - the numbers in parenthesis are optional as the full chord adds some tone color but it's not necessary.

From Wikipedia -

The usual tune for this dance was first printed as the "College Hornpipe" in 1797 or 1798 by J. Dale of London. It was found in manuscript collections before then – for instance the fine syncopated version in the William Vickers manuscript, written on Tyneside, dated 1770. The dance imitates the life of a sailor and their duties aboard ship. Due to the small space that the dance required, and no need for a partner, the dance was popular on-board ship.

Samuel Pepys referred to it in his diary as "The Jig of the Ship" and Captain Cook, who took a piper on at least one voyage, is noted to have ordered his men to dance the hornpipe in order to keep them in good health. The dance on-ship became less common when fiddlers ceased to be included in ships' crew members.