

The Simerons Dance

from the Incidental Music of "The History of Sir Francis Drake"*

Matthew Locks

Vivace

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The music is marked 'Vivace'. The first staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The second staff begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The second system of musical notation begins with a measure rest in the upper staff, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, B4, and C5. The lower staff begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The third system of musical notation begins with quarter notes G4, A4, B4, and C5 in the upper staff. The lower staff begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

* The play deals with Drake's adventures on the northeastern coast of South America during his expedition of 1572. He is allying himself with the "Symerons" or Cimaroons, escaped slaves of Surinam who had formed their own independent society. This part of the story is based on fact, though the author displaces the Cimaroons to Peru. Only one piece of music from the score of this play has survived: this "Symeron" dance composed by Matthew Locke.