
Eighth Note Publications

Donkey Riding

Donald Coakley
Arranged by David Marlatt

Donkey Riding is an old sailor's song that originated on ships that sailed from Glasgow, Scotland and Liverpool, England to bring back timber from Canada. Donkey Riding was sung as a work song to help the sailors load lumber onto the ships decks. The "Donkey" in the title refers to the donkey engines used in loading the cargo onto the ships. The melody is based on the Scottish march Highland Laddie which had also been transformed into a sea chantey. The sea chantey was not related to the work song, but was sung by British and American sailors plying the Atlantic Ocean. A version of Donkey Riding was also sung by cotton stowers in Mobile, Alabama.

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Donald Coakley studied at the Crane School of Music at the State University of New York in Potsdam, New York, the School of Music at Temple University and the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music. While studying at the Conservatory, he was a composition student of Vincent Persichetti and studied trombone with Henry Charles Smith, principal trombone of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Following graduate school, he taught at Cardinal Dougherty High School in Philadelphia, and also served as conductor of the Camden Choral Arts Society in Camden, New Jersey. After a successful tenure at Cardinal Dougherty, Coakley joined the faculty of the School of Music at Temple University.

In the early 1970s, Coakley was invited to join the Music Department of the Scarborough School System, becoming Assistant Coordinator of Music shortly thereafter. As such, he was responsible for the elementary instrumental music program in the school system. He also headed the instrumental wing at the Scarborough Music Camps. In 1970 he founded the Scarborough Schools Symphony Orchestra and subsequently oversaw the inception of four other All-City instrumental ensembles.

Donald Coakley has written successfully for school, university and professional groups. He is a member of the Canadian League of Composers, as well as an Associate Composer with the Canadian Music Centre. In 1977, Coakley received the Distinguished Service to Education Award from the State University of New York; and in 1994 he received the Anson Taylor Award for excellence in teaching from the Scarborough Board of Education.

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5 Trumpets

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Musical score for measures 27-35. The score consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom four are bass clef. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A large watermark 'PREVIEW ONLY' is overlaid across the middle of the page.

Musical score for measures 36-44. The score consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom four are bass clef. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A large watermark 'PREVIEW ONLY' is overlaid across the middle of the page.

Musical score for measures 45-52. The score consists of six staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom four are bass clef. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *sub. mp* (subito mezzo-piano). A 'lead' instruction is present above the third staff in measure 51. A large watermark 'PREVIEW ONLY' is overlaid across the middle of the page.

100 101 102 103 104 105 106

Musical score for measures 100-106. The score is written for five staves. Measures 100-102 are in 4/4 time, and measures 103-106 are in 3/4 time. The key signature changes from one flat to one sharp at measure 103. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. There are various articulations such as accents and slurs.

107 broadly 109 110 111 112 113 114

Musical score for measures 107-114. The score is written for five staves. Measures 107-114 are in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The tempo marking is *broadly*. Dynamics include *f*. There are various articulations such as accents and slurs.

115 116 117 118 119 120 121

Musical score for measures 115-121. The score is written for five staves. Measures 115-118 are in 3/4 time, and measures 119-121 are in 2/4 time. The key signature is one sharp. Dynamics include *f*. There are various articulations such as accents and slurs.

122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129

Musical score for measures 122-129. The score is in 2/4 time and G major. It features five staves: four treble clefs and one bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at the beginning of measure 122, *mp* (mezzo-piano) at the start of measure 127, and *mp* at the end of measure 129. A 'lead' instruction is present above the fourth staff in measure 127. The bass staff has a *f* marking at the start of measure 122.

130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137

Musical score for measures 130-137. The score continues in 2/4 time and G major. It features five staves: four treble clefs and one bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) at the start of measure 132, *f* (forte) at the start of measure 133, *mp* (mezzo-piano) at the start of measure 134, and *f* at the start of measure 136. A large 'PREVIEW ONLY' watermark is overlaid across the middle of the page, spanning measures 130 to 137.

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