

Go to the Devil and Shake Yourself

The musical score is written in D Major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff is marked with a boxed 'A' and has a 'D' chord above it. The second staff has 'D' and 'A7' chords above it, and is marked with a boxed 'B'. The third staff has 'G', 'A7', 'D', and 'A7' chords above it. The fourth staff has 'D', 'A7', and 'D' chords above it. The music is a jig in 6/8 time, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

"Go to the Devil and Shake Yourself", in Gaelic "*Imtig Do'n Diabal's Corruid Tu Fein*", also known as "Come from the Devil and Shake Yourself" "The Growling Woman", "Lord Cornwallis' Jigg", "The One-Legged Man", "The Penniless Traveller" or "When Sick is it Tea You Want?" is a Scottish, Irish and English Jig in D Major (Ashman, Cole, Huntington, Kennedy, O'Neill, Raven, Sumner, Trim) or C Major (Gow, Howe). The parts are played AABB.

The title was a fairly popular, if impious, epithet, meaning roughly "Get lost!".

The Scots have a claim to provenance, as early versions appear under the "Devil" title in Napier's **Selection of Dances** (1798), Thompson's **Twenty-four Country Dances for the Year 1800** (1800), Cahusac's **Compleat Tutor for the German Flute** (c. 1798), Astor's **Hoboy Preceptor, or Military Pieces** (c.1800) and Gow's **Second Complete Repository** (between 1799 and 1836).

Perthshire fiddler John Fife included "Go to the Devil and Shake Yourself" in his music manuscript compiled in Scotland and at sea from 1780 to 1804, as did New Romney, Kent, fiddler William Mittell in 1799. In America the tune was published by Joshua Cushing in his **Fifer's Companion** (1804) and by Daniel Steele in his **New and Complete Preceptor for the Fife** (c. 1815).

It was also printed in Ashman's **The Ironbridge Hornpipe** (1991), Campbell's **Country Dances**, Carlin's **The Gow Collection** (1986), Cole's **1000 Fiddle Tunes** (1940), DeVille's **The Violin Player's Pastime**, Gow's **Complete Repository, Part 2** (1802), Hopkins's **American Veteran Fifer** (1905), Howe's **Complete Preceptor for the Accordeon** (c. 1843), Howe's **Musician's Omnibus**, Huntington's **William Litten's** (1977), Kennedy's **Fiddlers Tune Book, vol. 2** (1954), Levey's **The Dance Music of Ireland**, Mattson & Walz's **Old Fort Snelling/Fife** (1974), O'Flanagan's **Hibernia Collection** (1860), O'Neill's **Dance Music of Ireland: 1001 Gems** (1907), Preston's **Preston's Twenty Four Country Dances for the Year 1798** (1798), Raven's **English Country Dance Tunes** (1984), Ryan's **Mammoth Collection** (1883), Skillern's **Twenty-Four Country Dances for the Year 1799** (1799), Sumner's **Lincolnshire Collections, vol. 1: The Joshua Gibbons Manuscript** (1997), Trim's **Musical Heritage of Thomas Hardy** (1990) and Wilson's **Companion to the Ball Room** (1816).

It was recorded by Alick Gillis and His Inverness Serenaders (1934) and Joseph Cormier & J.P. Cormier on **Velvet Arm, Golden Hand**.