

I'll Get Wedded in my Auld Claes

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of six staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp and a time signature of 6/8. The score includes various chords and repeat signs.

Staff 1: Measure 1 starts with a boxed letter **A** above the staff. Chords are G, C, G, and D7.

Staff 2: Measures 5-8. Chords are G, C, G, and D7. Measures 7-8 have first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.' above the staff.

Staff 3: Measure 10 starts with a boxed letter **B** above the staff. Chords are C, D7, G, C, D7, G, D7, and G.

Staff 4: Measures 15-18. Chords are C, G, D7, and G. Measures 17-18 have first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.' above the staff. A boxed letter **C** is above the staff at the end of measure 18.

Staff 5: Measures 20-23. Chords are C, D7, G, and C.

Staff 6: Measures 25-28. Chords are D7, G, and G. Measures 27-28 have first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.' above the staff.

"I'll Get Wedded in My Auld Claes", also known as "Bride Next", "Hexham Quadrille", "I'll get Wedded in My Old Clothes", "My Wife She canno be Guided", "My Wife's a Wanton Wee Thing" and "We'll all be wed in our old claes, we canna tell when we'll get new" is an English, Northumberland and Scottish jig in G Major.

The parts are played AABBC.

While a part of the core Northumbrian repertoire (c.f. Billy Pigg's recording), it is more properly categorized as a Borders tune. The title (as "We'll all be wed in our old claes") appears in Henry Robson's list of popular Northumbrian song and dance tunes **The Northern Minstrel's Budget**, which he published c. 1800. Scottish versions are more numerous under the "My Wife's a Wanton Wee Thing" title, by which the tune is usually known. Matt Seattle remarks that the title "I'll get wedded in my auld claes" is a local Northumbrian lyric set to the tune and that it which was recorded by musician and collector John Bell in the 19th century.

The jig has also been played by Cape Breton musicians who had it independent of Robin Williamson's book (from which many 'revival' fiddlers learned the tune). Stan Chapman, an influential teacher and fiddler from nearby Nova Scotia, learned it from an old tape of Washabuck, Cape Breton, fiddler Joe MacLean.

It was printed in Williamson's **English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish Fiddle Tunes** (1976).

It was recorded by Billy Pigg on **The Border Minstrel** (1971), Stan Chapman on **MacKinnon's Brook: Traditional fiddle music of Cape Breton, vol. 4** (2009), Mike Herr & Jill Smith on **The Quiet Path** (2014).