

***Mini Musical***

# ***Nelson's Finest Hour***

***Author: Daniel Dalton***

***Music: Tim J Spencer***



**EDUCATIONAL MUSICALS**

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Music & Lyrics by Tim J. Spencer  
Illustrations by Anthony James  
Rhymes by Anita Allen

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### Trafalgar Bibliography

Lewis: "A Social History of the Navy".  
Asprey, Robert: The Rise and Fall of Napoleon Bonaparte, Volume 1 – The Rise, 2000 Little Brown and Company.  
Clark, Sir George: The Illustrated History of Britain, 1982 Octopus Books Ltd.  
Fry, Plantagenet Somerset: History of the World, 1994 Dorling Kindersley Ltd.  
Various Internet sites.

### Videoing Productions.

A licence is available. To obtain one please contact the publishers.

# TRAFALGAR

## Nelson's Finest Hour

### Assembly Pack

***Nelson's Finest Hour*** is a performance piece taken from the parent musical ***Trafalgar*** one of our large range of full scale educational musicals developed to complement the UK, Key Stage Two National Curriculum, covering historical and science based subjects. Assembly Packs are shorter, simpler versions of these shows, rewritten to be used in an assembly, performed with little rehearsal time and only small casts. Three songs taken from the larger parent musical complete the pack. These songs can be learnt by the small cast or larger groups.

Like the larger parent musical we aim to provide an excellent product that can be performed quickly and easily and can be altered or adapted according to your needs. We hope you enjoy performing ***Nelson's Finest Hour***.

## Characters.

***Total Characters, 5 main parts, assorted sailors (numbers are flexible).***

<b>Horatio Nelson -</b>	Vice Admiral of the English Fleet
<b>Captain Hardy -</b>	Captain of HMS Victory
<b>Charles Adair -</b>	Captain of the English Marines
<b>John Scott -</b>	Horatio Nelson's secretary
<b>William Beatty -</b>	Surgeon on HMS Victory

## Songs.

- 1.The Great Horatio Nelson** – Nelson, Hardy, Scott, Adair & Sailors.
- 2. The Battle of Trafalgar** – Nelson & English Sailors.
- 3. Kiss Me Hardy** – Nelson, Hardy, Adair & Beatty.

# TRAFALGAR

## Nelson's Finest Hour

### Fact Sheet.

#### **Lord Horatio Nelson.**

Vice Admiral, Lord Horatio Nelson was born in Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, on September 29, 1758. Today he is one of Britain's greatest national heroes and his statue stands proudly in Trafalgar Square in the centre of London.

His career began early, joining the navy when only 12 years old. However, he quickly moved up the ranks, becoming a captain in his early twenties. He distinguished himself in battle many times, however, these heroics came at a cost. He lost the sight in his right eye during a battle at Calvi and lost his right arm during an attempt to capture a treasure ship at Tenerife.

#### **The Napoleonic Wars.**

The Napoleonic Wars were a series of battles between France and the rest of Europe. At the time, Napoleon Bonaparte ruled France. He ruled as if he was royalty. He made himself Emperor and through a combination of diplomacy and invasion, presided over the French domination of Europe. Other nations allied together against the French and a series of major battles were fought all over the continent.

At the time of the Battle of Trafalgar, Britain stood virtually alone against France. Whilst Napoleon controlled the European continent, Britain still controlled the oceans and her navy had managed to effectively keep most of the French navy blockaded in their ports, thus stopping her ships from putting to sea, attacking the English or potentially invading Britain.

The Battle of Trafalgar was the most significant naval battle of the Napoleonic Wars. It took place in 1805 just off the coast of Cape Trafalgar, in South West Spain and was a ferocious sea battle between the English forces led by Nelson, and the combined Spanish and French navies, led by Admiral Villeneuve.

## **The Battle.**

During September and October 1805, the French and Spanish combined fleet was anchored in port at Cadiz whilst the British fleet blockaded them in. The British fleet numbered 27 ships, whilst the combined fleet comprised 33 ships. On the 27<sup>th</sup> September, Admiral Villeneuve received orders to sail to Naples in response to a landing of British troops in Sicily. The fleet did not leave harbour until the 19<sup>th</sup> October 1805. Villeneuve's original plan was to try to chase the British away, but light winds meant that this was impossible.

Nelson invited the captains of all his ships to his flagship, HMS Victory, to explain his plan. He split the fleet into two columns. One commanded by Nelson and the other by Admiral Collingwood in HMS Sovereign. His plan was to intercept the combined fleet by driving his two lines of ships into the centre and the rear of the enemy column. This would trap the ships in the centre of the combined fleet whilst making it impossible for the ships at the front to turn around and come to their aid because they would have to sail directly into the wind to rejoin them.

The battle started at around midday on the 21<sup>st</sup> October 1805. Nelson's plan worked perfectly. The British fleet cut the combined fleet in half leaving many French and Spanish ships unable to join the battle. The battle started with cannon exchanges at long range and then developed into hand to hand fighting as ships came together. As the HMS Victory crashed into the French ship Redoubtable, musket fire from the French ship hit Nelson in the left shoulder, injuring his spine.

However, during the hand to hand battles, the British eventually prevailed after both sides suffered huge losses. Despite not losing one ship, Britain lost 449 men. The combined French and Spanish fleet lost over 4,000 men. They also lost 27 ships.

For Britain, Trafalgar signified the end of the threat of French invasion and gave her global, naval supremacy for the next 100 years. However, the victory was tinged with sadness at the loss of Nelson. He was commemorated with a statue in Trafalgar Square, which still stands to this day. After Trafalgar, Napoleon ceased his attempts to invade Britain and instead turned eastwards towards land campaigns in Austria and later in Russia.

# TRAFALGAR

## Nelson's Finest Hour

*The sailors enter the performance area sweeping and cleaning the deck on the HMS Victory. Charles Adair and John Scott enter the performance area.*

**Charles Adair.** In eighteen hundred and five,  
Some two hundred years in the past.  
Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte,  
Gave his mighty French armies the task  
Of invading the island called Britain,  
Having conquered all Europe at last.

**John Scott.** Whilst Napoleon ruled on the land,  
The Royal Navy ruled on the sea.  
Napoleon knew he could never invade  
'til he'd scuppered the British fleet.

**Charles Adair.** But Britain's navy had a great leader,  
Horatio Nelson was this leader's name.  
Though he'd only one arm and sight in one eye,  
Sinking enemy ships brought him fame.

**John Scott.** The 21<sup>st</sup> of October in 1805.  
At Cape Trafalgar the fleets met, off Spain.  
It was here that the fate of the world would be fought,  
And Britain, would she win again?

*Horatio Nelson enters the performance area along with Captain Hardy, who carries a telescope.*

**Nelson.** What was that awful racket I just heard?

**John Scott.** Uh, nothing sir, I was just clearing my throat.

**Nelson.** Huh, sounded like singing, or worse, poetry.

**John Scott.** Oh no, me never.

**Nelson.** Anyway, along with Captain Hardy, I have finalised my plan for the battle.

**John Scott.** Do you mind if we ask what it is sir?

**Nelson.** Of course not! When the French come out of port. Our ships will split into two lines and will drive straight through the middle of them.

- Captain Hardy.** Thus cutting the ships at the front off from the rest,  
leaving them unable to turn around and join the battle.
- Nelson.** Because they will then be sailing directly into the wind.
- Captain Hardy.** We will destroy the remaining ships and win a great  
victory. All thanks to the great Lord Nelson's cunning plan.
- Nelson.** I know, I know, I'm brilliant! I suppose you can sing about  
it, if you must.

**SONG 1: The Great Horatio Nelson – Lord Nelson, Captain Hardy,  
John Scott & Charles Adair.**

*During the song, the sailors celebrate Admiral Nelson, they mob him at times,  
they all want to shake his hand. Some even bow down before him. Admiral  
Nelson loves the attention and really enjoys himself.*

He's the great Horatio Nelson,  
He'll beat the French, he'll beat the lot, he'll beat them all.  
Behold the great Horatio Nelson,  
He's the man who we admire and adore.  
Though the waves crash, and the sails lash,  
We'll stand and raise the flag.  
He's the greatest British sailor that the nation's ever seen,  
Lord Nelson's our man.

He'll fight you hand to hand or he may fight you sail to sail,  
And every time he stands to arms we know he'll never fail.  
We all would like to shake the hand  
Of the greatest super-hero in the land.

He's the great Horatio Nelson,  
He'll beat the French, he'll beat the lot, he'll beat them all.  
Behold the great Horatio Nelson,  
He's the man who we admire and adore.  
Though the waves crash, and the sails lash,  
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He's the greatest British sailor that the nation's ever seen,  
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He's the great Horatio Nelson,  
He'll beat the French, he'll beat the lot, he'll beat them all.  
Behold the great Horatio Nelson,  
He's the man who we admire and adore.  
Though the waves crash, and the sails lash,  
We'll stand and raise the flag.  
He's the greatest British sailor that the nation's ever seen,

*At the end of the song, Captain Hardy looks through the telescope out  
towards the audience.*



**Captain Hardy.** French ships approaching!

**Nelson.** How many are there?

*Captain Hardy pretends to meticulously count each one. Then after about four he starts doing it much quicker before saying.*

**Captain Hardy.** I'd say about 33 sir.

**Nelson.** Excellent. More for us to sink.

**John Scott.** More of them to sink us!

**Captain Hardy.** French ships within range!

*Everyone moves around the performance area and gets into battle positions.*

**Nelson.** Fire the cannons!

**Sound Cue:-** Ships cannons fire (Party poppers can be used for this purpose). The cannons fire continuously whilst the next two lines are spoken. This is the start of Song 2.

## **SONG 2: The Battle of Trafalgar - Nelson & English Sailors.**

*Horatio Nelson continues to walk around the deck, looking very pompous and looking through his telescope! Every time he moves, Captain Adair moves around to keep close to him in order to defend him.*

**Captain Hardy.** We've caught them completely by surprise! They are in disarray

**Nelson.** Just as I planned!

*During the song, the soldiers continue to act out the battle. Whilst Horatio Nelson struts around the performance area. Captain Adair tries to follow him around and to guard him, but Nelson keeps ordering him away. When the line is sung - "John Scott is shot" John Scott collapses as if he has been shot, and pretends to die.*

We took up our lines, two fearless lines  
And we sailed in on swift winds to their fleet.  
The men stood so brave knew how to behave  
And we sliced through and each man knew we would win.  
The Battle of Trafalgar.

This was the key, our victory  
And the French gasped as we split them in two.  
The guns we possessed fired, oh what a mess,  
And the ships fought while the men sought history.  
The Battle of Trafalgar.

Men, men on each side,  
Fought well, bravely they died.  
While the shot fell from the skies in thunder they died.

*(At this point John Scott is shot by a sniper and killed. A moment's silence descends on the song, as the British officers are shocked at this event. Nelson hesitates for a moment then the song continues).*

Pray for John Scott, killed by one shot,  
And so many men never again saw the dawn.  
But these tactics ensured, our victory was born,  
And we made sure that the history books won't forget  
The Battle of Trafalgar.

**Captain Hardy.**      There's a French ship coming close.

*At this point, a French sniper enters the performance area, he stands on the far left of the performance area.*

**Charles Adair.**      Sir, look out, a sniper!

**Nelson.**              Oh, not to worry, no problem at ...

*He stops mid sentence and holds his chest, he then slumps to the floor. The sniper smiles at the audience and exits the performance area. Captain Hardy rushes over to Nelson and props him up. Nelson sits on the floor, propped up in Hardy's arms. Two French soldiers jump onto the performance area and start attacking Charles Adair. He overpowers them both and chases them off the performance area.*

**Captain Hardy.**      He is badly injured! Where's the surgeon?

*Charles Adair rushes over to Nelson and Captain Hardy. William Beatty enters the performance area wearing a white coat covered in red spots. He walks over to Horatio Nelson.*

**William Beatty.**      Did someone call for a surgeon?

**Charles Adair.**      Can you save him?

*William Beatty looks closely at Nelson.*

**William Beatty.**      No, he's a gonner!

**Nelson.**              Don't worry, it's nothing! *(He tries to move)* Ow! Actually, I think it might be quite bad.

**Captain Hardy.** Stay with us sir, you can make it.

**Nelson.** Did we win the battle?

**Captain Hardy.** We did sir, we destroyed the French fleet. It was a total success.

*Nelson leans back and closes his eyes as if he is losing consciousness.  
Captain Adair and William Beatty move to the front of the performance area.*

**Captain Adair.** Britain won the battle at Trafalgar,  
Thanks to Nelson's bravery.  
But our leader lost his life there,  
Which was such a tragedy.

**William Beatty.** 400 others lost their lives,  
Along with poor John Scott.  
But Britain was now safe at last,  
Through Nelson's cunning plot.

Britain was not challenged  
By Napoleon any more.  
It was eastwards now he ventured,  
To knock on Russia's door.

**Captain Adair.** So Nelson was a hero,  
And stands today so high  
On a column in Trafalgar Square,  
Watching Londoner's pass by.

*William Beatty and Captain Hardy move back to their original positions.*

**Captain Hardy.** Stay with us sir.

**Nelson.** Kiss me Hardy.

*Captain Hardy looks very scared.*

**Captain Hardy.** What sir?

**Nelson.** Kiss me Hardy.

**Charles Adair.** Oh no, our glorious Lord seems to be delirious!

### **SONG 3: Kiss Me Hardy – Horatio Nelson, Captain Hardy, Charles Adair & William Beatty.**

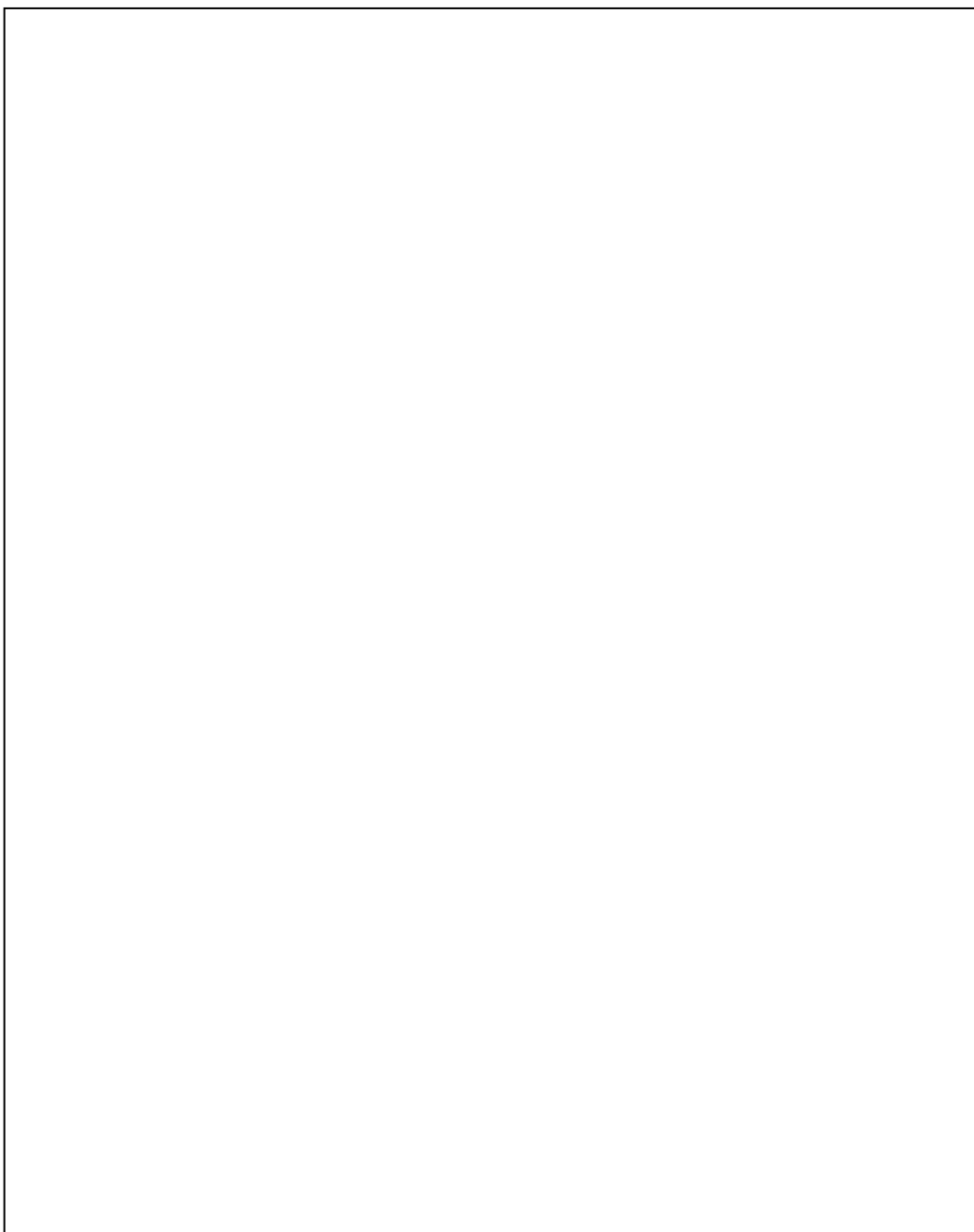
*During the song, Nelson stays propped up by Captain Hardy. Captain Hardy keeps trying to gently let Nelson down onto the ground and get away. Every time he does this, the others see him and make him go back to propping Nelson up. William Beatty and Adair continually put their fingers towards their temples to signify that Nelson has gone mad. As the song goes on, Nelson's health gradually gets worse and worse and by the end he is barely alive.*

<b>Nelson.</b>	Kiss me Hardy
<b>Hardy.</b> <i>(Spoken)</i>	Do what sir?
<b>Nelson.</b>	Kiss me Hardy
<b>Hardy.</b> <i>(Spoken)</i>	Not on your jot sir!
<b>Nelson.</b>	Kiss me Hardy
<b>Hardy.</b>	I think he's lost it It's so sad to see a dying man in pain.
<b>Nelson.</b>	Kiss me Hardy
<b>Hardy.</b> <i>(Spoken)</i>	What do you mean sir?
<b>Nelson.</b>	Kiss me Hardy
<b>Hardy.</b> <i>(Spoken)</i>	But that's obscene sir!
<b>Nelson.</b>	Kiss me Hardy
<b>Hardy.</b>	To think he's won the battle Saved our blessed county Then gone round the bend because of inj'ry Really this is more that one should bear.
<b>Others.</b>	We stand in honour of the man who lies before us, And we will say that we are proud. Lord Nelson's vict'ry will be honoured by the stories, Maybe we'll leave the madness out.
<b>Nelson.</b>	Kiss me Hardy
<b>Hardy.</b> <i>(Spoken)</i>	Come on sir
<b>Nelson.</b>	Kiss me Hardy
<b>Others.</b> <i>(Spoken)</i>	He's too far gone sir!
<b>Nelson.</b>	Kiss me Hardy
<b>Hardy.</b>	It's such a tragedy To lose a man so dedicated, Quite so loved and talented.
<b>Others.</b>	It's been an honour serving for The greatest man who fought a war.
<b>Hardy/Others.</b>	Nelson is a hero and it's such a shame, That he should die insane!

*At the end of the song, everyone on the performance area bows their heads and pause in silence for a moment. The cast then makes a line across the performance area, link arms and take a couple of steps forward. They all bow.*

## **THE END**

# NOTES

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for taking notes. It occupies the lower two-thirds of the page.

## ASSEMBLY ART PACK

*Note: This is an abbreviated art pack taken from the full length show*



Artist Anthony James has worked extensively as "**Creaturama Workshops**" in education since 1992. His work, based on the use of junk materials, has featured in three nationally touring exhibitions. Anthony has also worked as a television and theatre "Production Designer" and his work has appeared on many T.V. programmes. As part of "**Creaturama**", Anthony also runs workshops based on real historical subjects and the following pages are taken from these formats and are based on techniques that have proved to be achievable in the field.

### WARNING.

All scissors are dangerous, even if plastic. Make children aware of this. Check collected junk for such items as glass and metal tins. Also check that bottles and food containers have been emptied and cleaned properly. (*There really is nothing like the smell of festering milk in the bottom of an old plastic milk bottle to make children sick*).

### MATERIALS

All of Anthony's work is based on the use of two inch wide masking tape. To use thinner tape is a false economy as the children will just use more of this to achieve the same effects. Wide masking tape, scissors and cardboard are the only real indispensable materials needed. **THE FEATURED TECHNIQUES WILL NOT WORK WITH THIN MASKING TAPE.** Other useful materials include coloured papers, kitchen rolls, cereal boxes and old newspapers.

### MASKING TAPE.

Masking tapes differ widely in their quality and price. Be aware of differing prices and shop around, the savings you can make may surprise you. Remember masking tape is created for masking so most masking tapes can be painted over. Do not confuse with gummed tape or parcel tape {*both are usually dark brown as opposed to light cream*}. Make children aware that ripping tape with their teeth is unwise, particularly if they are "First teeth"! Cutting with scissors or breaking by using the thumb placed on the roll's edge are both acceptable. Make children aware that masking tape and hair do not mix!

### DO NOT BE AFRAID.

The biggest hurdle in three-dimensional model making is a misconception that it is a complex or unattainable skill. The trick is in making items stick together properly and after some initial practice you will realise just how easy this is.

### PAINTING.

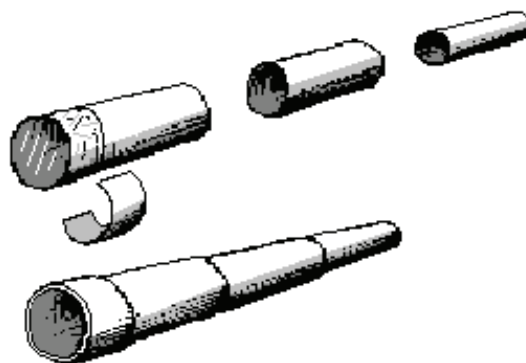
When three-dimensional creations are painted, try getting the children to paint them one colour first. The primary coat as I call it. This stops a random mixing of colours occurring when several are used at the same time. Once the primary coat is dry other colours and features can be added. If paint refuses to cover tape or plastics, use a small amount of PVA glue mixed with a ready mixed paint.

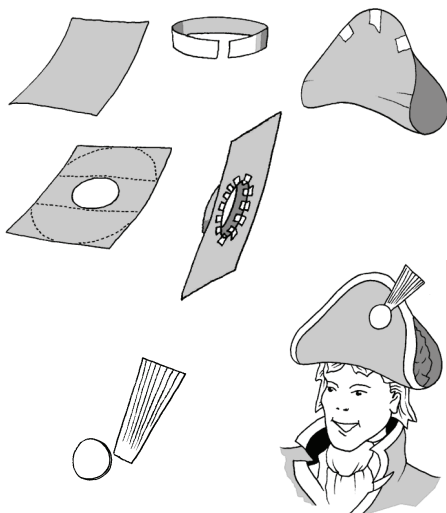
### FINALLY.

All the techniques featured have been tried out before their inclusion in this pack and are achievable by children from reception upwards. They are meant as a guide only and it is up to you and the children's individual talents as to just how ambitious you wish to be. Get the children to make big things. Model making is great fun and is a lively and informative way of teaching Art, History and Technology.

### A Telescope.

There are several ways to achieve this working prop. The simplest is to find several cardboard tubes that can fit tightly within one another. A piece of clear plastic or cling film can then be stretched over the largest tube with tape. The tape can then be hidden under a collar of card. If the desired tubes cannot be found, cereal box cardboard can be rolled to create cardboard tubes. Ensure that the laminated sides are on the inside to enable paint to be applied.





### Admiral Nelson's Bicorn Hat.

This hat is quite a simple make but it needs to be executed with some flair.

Use thin dark grey or black card. To start create a band of card around 5cm wide to fit around the wearer's head. Put the band on the middle of a sheet of A2 card and draw around it with a pencil. Cut out a hole and pre-fold the card at the edges of the hole as shown. Attach the band to the card as in the illustration. Cut off the corners of the card bringing them up to meet in the middle. Use a piece of masking tape (or transparent tape) to attach the two sides together. Use two more strips of tape at 10 and 2 o'clock to create the shape. Don't worry if the head band bends alarmingly when you do this the wearer's head will straighten it when it is worn. Fill the sides in with scraps of black tissue paper and with yellow gaffer tape to create a yellow/gold braid around the hat's edge hiding the tape pulling the hat together.

Finally take a sheet of yellow or gold A4 paper to create the hat's distinctive plume. Fold it twice and while still folded, cut it into thin strips without cutting it all the way to its edge. Attach to the hat as shown with another piece of card cut into a circle to hide where it's attached. Attach with double sided or folded over tape.

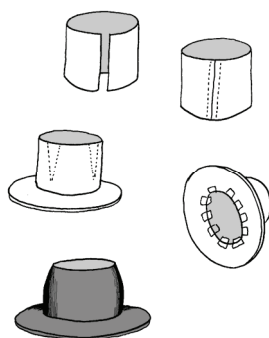
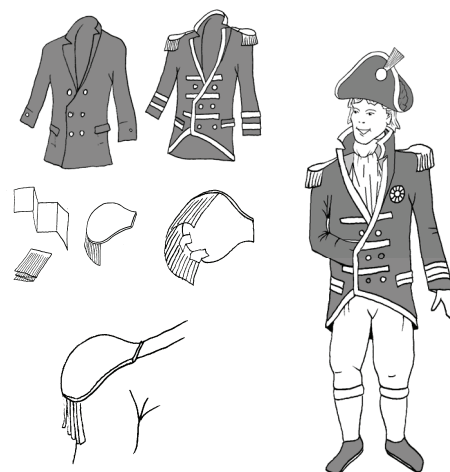
This is a surprisingly effective piece of costume and all your Admirals or officers can wear versions.

### Nelson & Officer Jackets.

Nelson's jacket was, as were many naval uniforms of the era, very ornate. You can create an effective children's version by using a second hand double breasted jacket. You can usually find them in charity shops and convert them as follows.

Cut the arms to size as jackets of this type are usually large. A larger jacket isn't a bad thing as it will look right but the arms may need to be cut down. These can be sewn or simply cut. Yellow Gaffer tape (or gold if you find it in a hobby shop) is used as braiding as in the illustration. Shape the bottom of the jacket and wear the collar up. Epaulements for the jacket's shoulders are created from yellow or gold card and paper, folded and cut as shown.

Wear the jacket over a white shirt, with a white scarf or scrap of material as a cravat. Finish with white trousers tucked into white sports socks. Any simple white pumps or shoes will finish the whole look. When worn, remember to have your actor only use one arm and keep the other hidden.



### 18th Century Sailor Hats.

Make them from a cereal box or thicker brown cardboard. If using cereal box card the grey side must face outwards with the laminated side inwards.

Start by creating a cylinder that fits comfortably around the wearer's head. Place the cylinder on another sheet of cardboard and draw around it to create the hat's brim. Cut out a hole for the wearer's head and the outer brim circumference. Attach the cylinder to the brim and cut out two or three very thin, long triangles out of the cylinder as per the illustration. Remove the triangles of card and pull the cylinder in to reattach the sides. This will create a more organic look to the hat.

Now you have the top size you can turn the hat over and draw onto another piece of card through the hat to create its top. Paint dark grey or black.

### Face Painting.

The French, English sailors and other characters in the show look great with beards and moustaches. This is also a clever way of getting girls into your respective navies. Face paints recreate facial hair. Apply with cotton buds, not brushes and use one bud per child, this prevents the spread of skin diseases and other infections. If each child loads their cotton bud before applying the Face Paint this means the source make-up is also clear of contaminants.



### 18th Century Sailor Costumes.

These can be created by parents or found in charity shops (so your money goes to good causes).

Stripey tops are great, especially if they are white and blue but any colours can be used.

Neck scarves help create the authentic look and either white or grey trousers can be used to finish the costume.







9

Vox.

great \_\_\_\_\_ Ho - ra - tio Nel - son He's the

Kbd.

11

Vox.

man who we ad- mire \_\_\_\_\_ and a - dore Though the waves crash and the

Kbd.

14

Vox.

sail lash We'll stand and raise the flag \_\_\_\_\_ He's the grea- test Bri- tish sai - lor that the

Kbd.

18

Vox.

na - tion's e - ver seen Lord Nel - son's our man He'll

Kbd.

21

Vox. fight you hand to hand or he may fight you sail to sail and e - very time he stands to arms we

Kbd.

24

Vox. know he'll ne - ver fail We all would like to shake the hand Of the

Kbd.

27

Vox. grea - test su - per - he - ro in the land He's the great Ho - ra - tio

Kbd.

30

Vox. Nel - son He'll beat the French he'll beat the lot he'll beat them

Kbd.

32

Vox.

all Be - hold the great Ho - ra - tio

Kbd.

34

Vox.

Nel - son He's the man who we ad - mire and a -

Kbd.

36

Vox.

dore Though the waves crash and the sail lash We'll

Kbd.

39

Vox.

stand and raise the flag He's the grea - test Bri - tish sai - lorthat the na - tion'se - verseen Lord

Kbd.

43

Vox. 

Kbd.

46

Vox.   
 Nel - son He'll beat the French he'll beat the lot he'll beat them

Kbd.

48

Vox.

all Be - hold the great Ho - ra - tio

Kbd.

50

Vox.

Nel - son He's the man who we ad - mire and a -

Kbd.

52

Vox.

dore                      Though the waves       crash and the sail       lash       We'll

Kbd.

55

Vox.

stand and raise the flag                      He's the grea - test Bri - tish sai - lor that the

Kbd.

58

Vox.

na - tion's e - ver seen       Lord       Nel - son's               our       man

Kbd.

## 2. The Battle of Trafalgar

(Lord Nelson)

THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR

Words and Music by Tim J. Spencer

♩ = 120

Nelson

Keyboard

D

G/D

3

Nelson

Kbd.

D

G/D

D

We took up our  
This was the

6

Nelson

Kbd.

Em/D

Em/A

D

lines key Two fear - less lines and we  
Our vic - to - ry And the

9

Nelson

sailed French in gasped on swift winds to their fleet  
French gasped as we split them in two

Kbd.

G D G D Asus<sup>4</sup>

12

Nelson

The men stood so brave  
The guns we po-sesed

Kbd.

A D Em/D

15

Nelson

Knew how to be - have  
Fired oh what a mess And we sliced through and each  
and the ships fought while the

Kbd.

Em/A D G D

18

Nelson

man knew we would win The Ba - ttle of Tra  
men sought hi - sto - ry The Ba - ttle of Tra

Kbd.

F# Bm G A<sup>7</sup>sus<sup>4</sup>

21

Nelson

fa - gar  
fal - gar

Kbd.

D G/D D

24

Nelson

Men men on each side fought well brave - ly they

Kbd.

G/D Em<sup>7</sup> D/F# G



28

Nelson

died While the shot fell from the skies In thun - der they

Kbd.

F#m Bm Em D/F#



31

Nelson

died

Kbd.

Asus<sup>4</sup> A

John Scott is shot and killed by a sniper



35

Nelson

Kbd.

D G/D D



38

Nelson

Pray for John Scott

Kbd.

G/D D Em/D



41

Nelson

Killed by one shot And so many men

Kbd.

Em/A D G D

44

Nelson

Ne - ver a - gain saw the dawn But

Kbd.

G D Asus<sup>4</sup> A

47

Nelson

these tac - tics en - sured Our vic - tory was

Kbd.

D Em/D Em/A

50

Nelson

born And we made sure that the hi - story books won't for -

Kbd.

D G D F# Bm

53

Nelson

get The Ba - ttle of Tra - fal - gar

Kbd.

G A<sup>7</sup>sus<sup>4</sup> D

get The Ba - ttle of Tra - fal - gar

56

Nelson

—

Kbd.

G/D D

—

### 3. Kiss Me Hardy

(Nelson & Hardy)

THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR  
Words and Music by Tim J. Spencer

♩ = 110

Nelson

Hardy

Keyboard

Kiss me Har - dy

Do what Sir?

F/C C<sup>7</sup> F F C<sup>7</sup>

5

Nelson

Hardy

Kbd.

Kiss me Har - dy Kiss me Har - dy

Not on your jot Sir! I think he's lost it it's so

C<sup>7</sup> F F B<sup>b</sup> G<sup>7</sup>/B

9

Nelson

Hardy

Kbd.

F/C C<sup>7</sup> F C<sup>7</sup>

Kiss me Har - dy

sad to see a dy - ing man in pain What do you mean Sir?

13

Nelson

Hardy

Kbd.

C<sup>7</sup> F F B<sup>b</sup> G<sup>7</sup>/B

Kiss me Har - dy Kiss me Har - dy

But that's ob - scene Sir To think he's won the ba - ttle

17

Hardy

Kbd.

F/C C<sup>7</sup> F/C

saved our ble - ssed coun - try then gone round the bend be - cause of in - j'ry Rea - lly this is more than one should

20

Others

We stand in ho - nour of the man who lies be - fore us And we will say that we are

Hardy

bear

Kbd.

C<sup>7</sup> F B<sup>b</sup> F/A Gm C<sup>7</sup>/E

24

Others

proud Lord Nel - son's vic - t'ry will be ho - oured by the sto - ries

Kbd.

F B<sup>b</sup> F/A

27

Nelson

Kiss me Har - dy

Others

May - be we'll leave the mad - ness out

Hardy

Come on Sir

Kbd.

G C<sup>7</sup> F C<sup>7</sup>

31

Nelson

Kiss me Har - dy Kiss me Har - dy

Others

He's gone too far Sir

Hardy

It's such a tra - ge - dy to

Kbd.

C<sup>7</sup> F F B<sup>b</sup> G<sup>7</sup>/B



35

Others

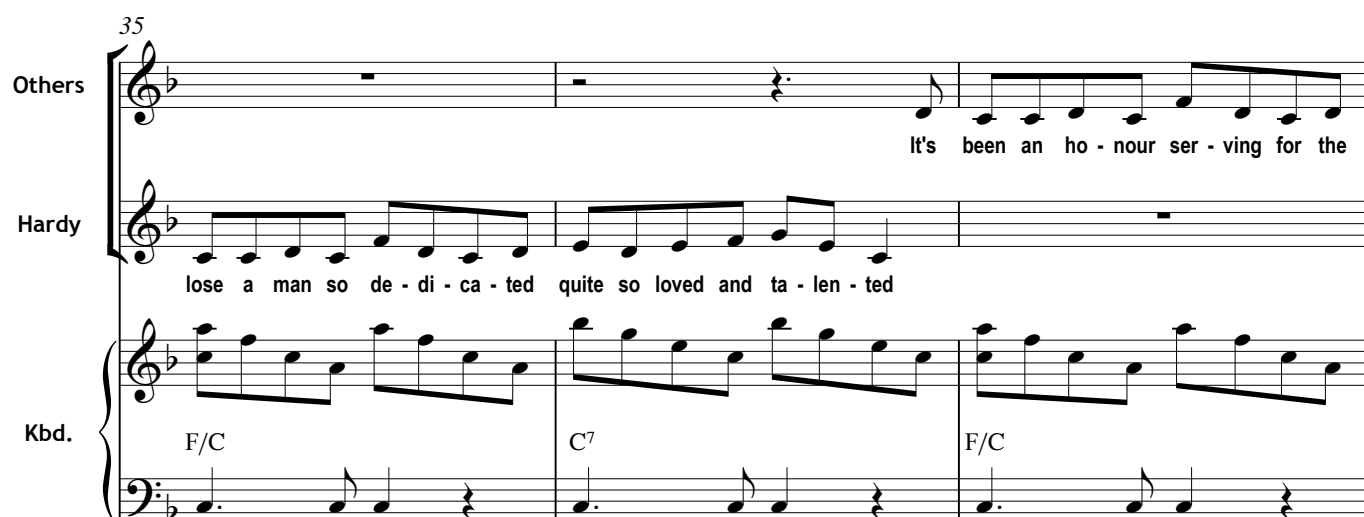
It's been an ho - nour ser - ving for the

Hardy

lose a man so de - di - ca - ted quite so loved and ta - len - ted

Kbd.

F/C C<sup>7</sup> F/C



38

Others

gre - atest man who fought a war Nel - son is a he - ro and it's such a shame that he should die in - sane

Hardy

Nel - son is a he - ro and it's such a shame that he should die in - sane

Kbd.

C<sup>7</sup> F/C C<sup>7</sup>



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Daring Dick Whittington  
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