

Mini Musical

Nelson's Navy

Author: Daniel Dalton

Music: Tim J Spencer



EDUCATIONAL MUSICALS

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Music & Lyrics by Tim J. Spencer
Illustrations by Anthony James

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http://www.geocities.com/Athens/3682/lord_nelson.html

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Trafalgar

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TRAFALGAR

Nelson's Navy

Assembly Pack

Nelson's Navy 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 Navy***.

Characters.

Total Characters, 7 main parts, assorted English sailors (numbers are flexible).

Captain Hardy -	Captain of HMS Victory
Horatio Nelson -	Vice Admiral of the English Fleet
John Scott -	Horatio Nelson's secretary
Charles Adair -	Captain of the English Marines
Soldier 1 -	
Soldier 2 –	
English Lookout –	
Assorted English Sailors	

Songs.

- 1. A Fine Old Life in Nelson's Navy -** English Sailors.
- 2. A Lesson in Naval Warfare -** Nelson & English Sailors.
- 3. The Great of Horatio Nelson -** All.

TRAFALGAR

Nelson's Navy

Fact Sheet.

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 Vice Admiral (later Lord Nelson), and the combined Spanish and French navies, led by Admiral Villeneuve.

Vice Admiral Horatio Nelson.

Vice Admiral 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.

He joined the navy when only 12 years old, serving under his uncle, Captain Maurice Suckling and quickly moved up the ranks, becoming captain and gaining command of his own ship in his early twenties.

He distinguished himself in battle many times. In command of the H.M.S. Vanguard, he destroyed much of the French fleet during the Battle of the Nile and was given the title of Baron. Under the command of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, he fought against the Danes at the Battle of Copenhagen in 1801. In the middle of the battle, Admiral Parker felt the battle was being lost and sent the signal for the fleet to disengage. Nelson disagreed sensing that the battle could be won. He looked through his telescope with his blind eye and shouted out that he couldn't really see the signal. Disobeying his orders, he subsequently destroyed the Danish fleet and was made a viscount as a result.

His heroics in battle came at a cost though. He lost the sight in his right eye during a skirmish at Calvi and lost his right arm during an attempt to capture a treasure ship at Tenerife.

The lead up to the Battle.

The battle of Trafalgar was the culmination of a long naval battle between the French and British forces. For several years, the French Emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte, had been developing plans to invade Britain because the British naval dominance threatened the future supply of trade to French ports. He ordered a fleet of invasion barges to be built and moved much of his army to the Pas de Calais region. However, in order to invade, he had to get his army safely across the English Channel. For this, he needed naval control of the Channel for long enough to get his invasion barges across.

The Battle Itself.

Between August and October 1805, the British fleet successfully blockaded the combined French and Spanish fleet in port at Cadiz. With most of the Franco Spanish fleet in the port, it became clear that the most important naval battle in centuries was about to take place.

As Nelson waited, he planned his strategy for the battle. He invited the captains of all the ships in the fleet to HMS Victory and explained his plan. He split the fleet into two columns of ships. 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 of ships. 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. In order to turn around, these ships would have to sail directly into the wind and then sail upwind to rejoin them. They would be unable to do this in time.

On the 19th October 1805, the combined French and Spanish fleet began to leave the harbour.

The battle started at around midday. Nelson's plan worked perfectly, the British fleet cut the Combined fleet in half and left 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 both his shoulder and his spine.

During the hand to hand battles, the British eventually prevailed, aided greatly by the inability of several French ships to sail upwind and join the battle. However, both sides suffered huge losses. Despite not losing one ship, Britain lost 449 men killed, with another 1,241 injured. The combined French and Spanish fleet lost over 4,000 men killed with another 2,545 wounded. They also lost 27 ships sunk or captured.

TRAFALGAR

Nelson's Navy

*A sailor walks on carrying a mast to signify that they are on HMS Victory.
Three other sailors enter carrying tankards.*

SONG 1: A Fine Old Life in Nelson's Navy! - English Sailors.

During the song, the sailors chunk the tankards together and sing and dance during the lively parts of the song. During the less lively parts they stop dancing, put their arms around each other and sing together.

English Sailors.

It's a hard life as a sailor.
It's not the easiest of lives.
When you're stuck without your family,
And the warm embrace of your dear wife.

But it's a fine old life in Nelson's navy.
'coz the man you work for treats you very well.
When he stands beside and fights with you,
And he gives us drink and he gives us food,
And you know that he would die for you,
It's a fine old life in Nelson's navy.

But the illness is so frequent,
And you know that you might have to eat the rats.
How you wash the decks and clean the guns,
And the battles mean your life can end like that!

But it's a fine old life in Nelson's navy.
'coz the man you work for treats you very well.
When he stands beside and fights with you,
And he gives us drink and he gives us food,
And you know that he would die for you,
It's a fine old life in Nelson's navy.

It's a fine old life in Nelson's navy.
'coz the man you work for treats you very well.
When he stands beside and fights with you,
And he gives us drink and he gives us food,
And you know that he would die for you,
It's a fine old life in Nelson's navy.

At the end of the song, the sailors exit.

Horatio Nelson, Captain Hardy, John Scott (who carries a piece of parchment and a quill) and Charles Adair enter the performance area.

Captain Hardy. Lord Nelson, it is an honour to have you aboard the HMS Victory.

As they talk, John Scott feverishly tries to write everything down.

Horatio Nelson. It is an honour to be here Captain Hardy, and do not worry no harm will come to your ship or your fine men while I'm in charge.

Captain Hardy. Let me introduce you to my secretary, John Scott.

Horatio Nelson. It's a pleasure to meet you young man.

John Scott nods his head nervously, too scared to look up from his quill and paper.

John Scott. *(Mumbling)* Pleased to meet you sir.

He then goes back to feverishly writing down what has been said.

Horatio Nelson. Mmm. Strange lad!

Captain Hardy. This is Charles Adair, Captain of the Marines.

Charles Adair confidently strides over to Nelson and shakes his hand. John Scott continues to write feverishly.

Charles Adair. It is an honour to serve and protect you sir.

Horatio Nelson. I think it is I, who will be protecting you sir. But first let me tell you all how I beat the Danes at Copenhagen.

Captain Hardy. Sir, wouldn't it be better just to tell us this cunning plan you have to beat the French.

Horatio Nelson. Ah yes, the French. They will have a terrible defeat here at Trafalgar.

Captain Hardy. Yes but how sir? We have no idea how to beat them.

Captain Adair. They outnumber us sir, they have about 33 ships.

John Scott. We have only 27.

Horatio Nelson. Do not fear, my brave men, I have the perfect battle plan.

Captain Hardy. *(Getting frustrated)* Yes we know sir, but can you please tell us what it is before the French arrive.

Horatio Nelson. OK, it's very simple. We will break their line of ships and cut the centre and rear of their fleet from the ships at the front.

Captain Hardy, John Scott and Charles Adair all look confused.

Horatio Nelson. I see that I will have to give you a lesson in naval warfare.

SONG 2: A Lesson in Naval Warfare - Nelson & English Sailors.

At the start of the song, English sailors enter the performance area carrying model ships. They then move around the performance area in the positions directed by Nelson's strategy. When prompted by the lyrics of the song, they move into two lines. One line (signifying the French) will line up across the performance area, facing towards the right. The other line (the English) will split again into two lines. Each of these lines will then cut through the French line, one near the front and the other near the rear. The English ships can then act out defeating the French ships, with the actors holding French ships, falling to the floor.

The ships at the front of the French line can pretend to be struggling to fight with the wind and so can appear unable to turn around, even though they are trying. Once the French ships in the centre have pretended to die, the ships at the front and the rear of the French line can run off the performance area. During the song, Captain Hardy and Charles Adair all look confused and baffled by the plan. John Scott feverishly writes down notes.

Nelson.

Here's a lesson in naval warfare
I'll tell you what I mean.
I know in my heart this plan will work
We'll have our victory

We have to make two lines of ships
Half the fleet in each.
Whilst one sails into the centre of the French
The other at the back.
With the rear of the French surrounded,
We'll sink those ships no doubt.
The ships at the front can't turn around
Their hopes are up the spout.

Those at the front are stuck upwind
They won't be coming back.
By the time they do we'll have sunk their latter half
So they won't have a chance.

It's a lesson in naval warfare
I'll show you how it's done.
Just trust me and all England,
Will be cheering when we've won.

Trust me boys the plan will work,
We will win with ease.
Napoleon will lose this time,
The king will be so pleased.
Trust me I won't let you down
You must do as I say.
This is how we'll win the battle
We will win today.

Sailors. It's a lesson in naval warfare,
That we will teach to them.
They'll rue the day they ever messed,
With Nelson and his men.

At the end of the song the English sailors then start celebrating before exiting the performance area.

Horatio Nelson. (Shouting) OK, so does everyone understand the plan?

Hardy, Scott and Adair all nod their heads half-heartedly and do not look Convinced.

Horatio Nelson. Ah I'll show you in a minute, it's a piece of cake.

The sailors enter the performance area and take battle positions around the performance area. One acts as a lookout. Another carries a cannon on and starts cleaning it. Others come in with cardboard guns ready for battle.

Lookout. The French are nearly within range.

Captain Hardy. Sir, don't you think you should wear a less conspicuous coat?

Horatio Nelson. What do you mean? It's hardly noticeable.

Captain Hardy. It's just that, the enemy might know it's you.

Horatio Nelson. I want them to know it's me. Then I can strike fear into their hearts before I kill them!

Charles Adair. But a sniper may try to target you.

Horatio Nelson. I am not worried. I have fought many battles and have never come to any harm!

Captain Hardy. But what about your arm, sir?

Horatio Nelson. Oh yeah, it got shot off, but the rest of me is indestructible!

Captain Hardy. What about your eye?

Horatio Nelson. But a scratch! Also in battle though. But do not fear I don't have much left to lose!

Soldier 1. *(To soldier 2)* Wow, what a guy!

Soldier 2 looks strangely at soldier 1.

English Lookout. French ships nearly within range.

Horatio Nelson. OK my men, prepare to follow me into battle once more!

SONG 3: The Great Horatio Nelson – Lord Nelson, Captain Hardy, John Scott, Charles Adair and sailors.

During the song, the sailors pretend to do battle. They also mob Lord Nelson at times, and they all want to shake his hand. Some even bow down before him. Admiral Nelson loves the attention and really enjoys himself.

He was the great Horatio Nelson,
He beat the French, he beat the lot, he beat them all.
Behold the great Horatio Nelson,
He's the man who we admire and adore.

Though the waves crashed, and the sails lashed,
He stood and raised the flag.
He's the greatest British sailor that the nation's ever seen,
Lord Nelson's our man.

He'd fight you hand to hand or he might fight you sail to sail.
And every time he stood to arms we knew he'd never fail.
We all were proud to shake the hand,
Of the greatest super-hero in the land.

He was the great Horatio Nelson,
He beat the French, he beat the lot, he beat them all.
Behold the great Horatio Nelson,
He's the man who we admire and adore.

Though the waves crashed, and the sails lashed,
He stood and raised the flag.
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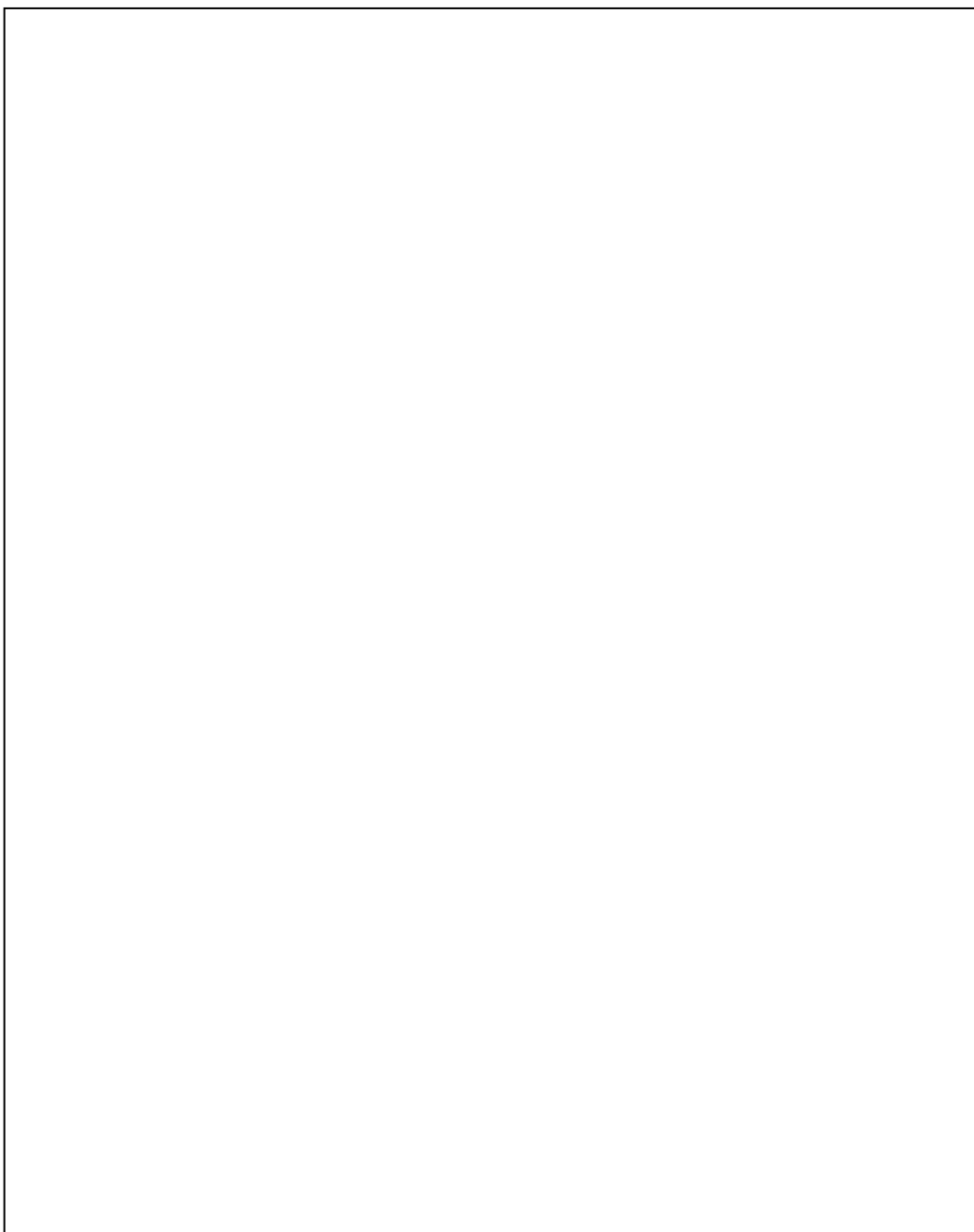
He was the great Horatio Nelson,
He beat the French, he beat the lot, he beat them all.
Behold the great Horatio Nelson,
He's the man who we admire and adore.

Though the waves crashed, and the sails lashed,
He stood and raised the flag.
He's the greatest British sailor that the nation's ever seen,
Lord Nelson's our man.

At the end of the song, they bow their heads and pause in silence for a moment. The cast then make 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



The Work of Artist Anthony James

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 rolls 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.

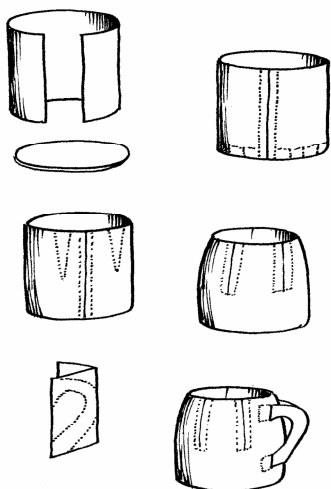
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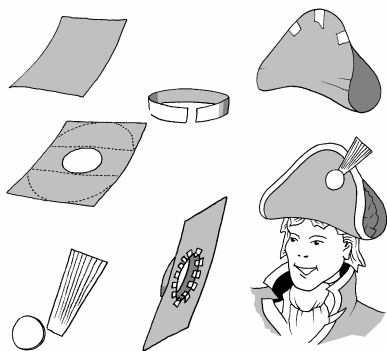
All the techniques featured have been tried out before their inclusion in this pack and are achievable by children from reception upwards. They are meant as a guide only and it is up to you and the children's individual talents as to just how ambitious you wish to be. Get the children to make big things.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

Tankards.

Cut out a round base from some card. Draw around a saucer or large container to get this round shape. Also cut out a large rectangle of cereal box card. Create a cylinder from the cereal box card, the same size as the base, and then attach this to the base with tape. Cut out four long, thin triangles from the top of the cylinder to about half way down. Then remove the triangles and pull the edges together, attaching tape. This creates a tapered effect. Use a folded piece of cardboard to make a handle. Draw the required handle shape ensuring that the card still has a hinge, then attach it.

Now for the fun part. There are three ways of finishing your tankard. If you have created the prop from masking tape alone you could paint on the detail. You could also use black cloth tape (also known as Duck tape) to create the tankard, using a lip of silver Duck tape to finish it off. Another way is to mix up some P.V.A. glue with some black paint (any water based paint will do). Add water to this mix until it drips like milk shake. You can now paint this over the tankard, adding sheets of toilet paper over it as you go and then painting the mixture over the attached tissue. This will take some time to dry but will create a really durable and accurate looking tankard.





Admiral Nelson's Bicorne Hat.

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

Use thin dark grey or black card. 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 as shown. Attach the band to the card as in the illustration, cut the corners bringing them up to meet in the middle. Use a piece of masking tape (or transparent tape) to attach the two sides together. Take 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 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.

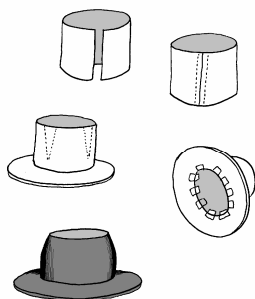
This is a surprisingly effective piece of costume and all your Admirals or officers can wear versions.

Nelson & Officer Jackets.

Nelson's jacket was very ornate. You can create an effective version by using a second hand double breasted jacket. You can buy them in charity shops and convert them as follows.

A larger jacket 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) can be used as braiding as in the illustration. Shape the bottom of the jacket and wear the collar up. Epaulets 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 their left arm and keep the right arm hidden.



18th Century Sailor Hats.

Use cereal box card and ensure the grey side faces 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, 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 sailors and other characters in the show look great with beards and moustaches.

This is also a clever way of getting girls into your navy. 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.



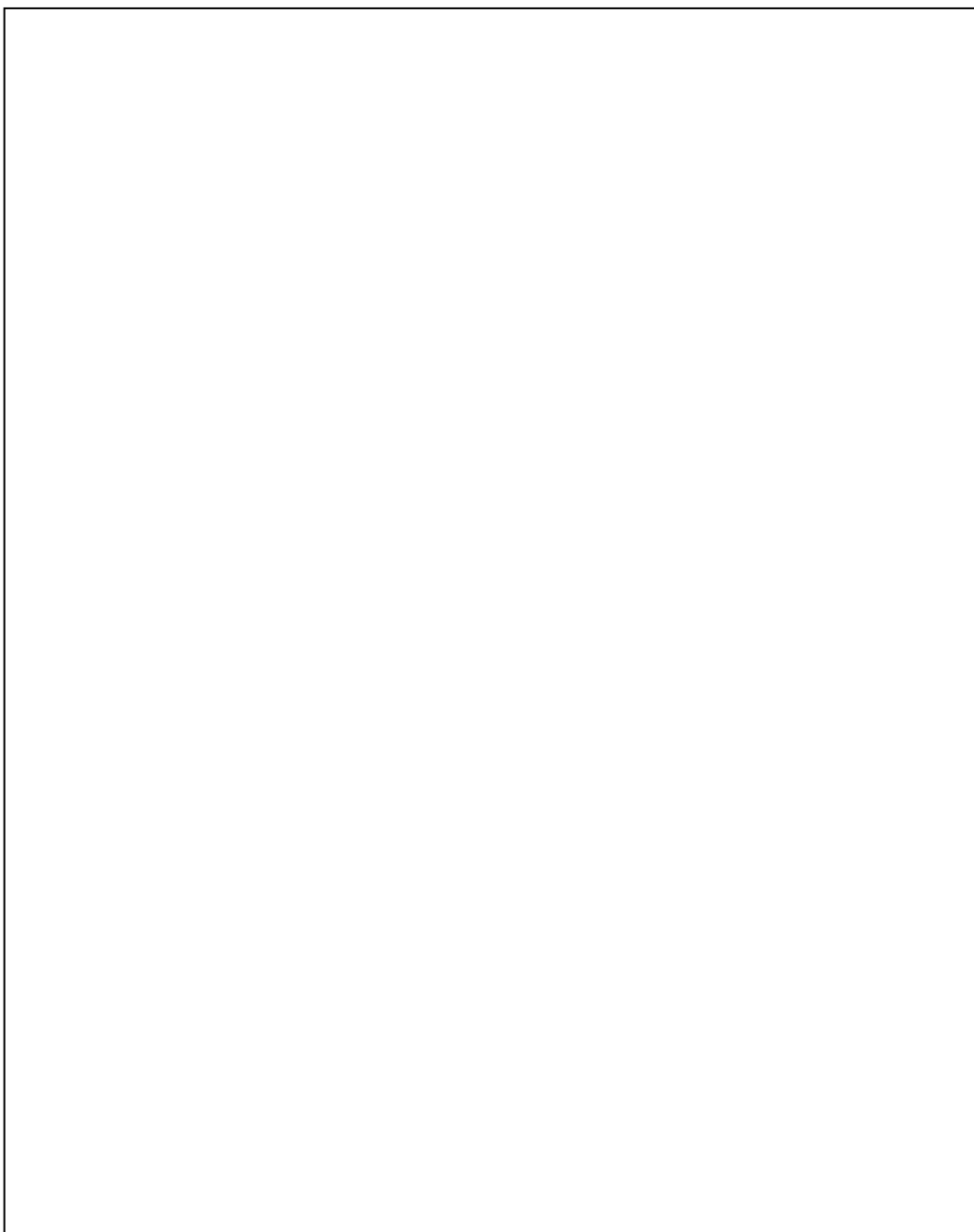
18th Century Sailor Costumes.

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.

NOTES

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

1. A Fine Old Life in Nelson's Navy

(The English Sailors)

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR
Music and Lyrics by Tim J. Spencer

$\text{♩} = 100$

Vocals

Keyboard

Cm A^bma7 Cm A^bma7

It' a

5

Vox.

Kbd.

Cm G⁷

hard life as a sai - lor____ It's not the ea - si - est of lives When you're
ill - ness is so fre - quent____ And you know that you might have to eat the rats How you

9

Vox.

Kbd.

stuck wi - thout your fa - mi - ly____ And the warm em - brace of your dear
wash the decks and clean the guns____ And the ba - tles mean your life could end like

12

Vox. 

wife that! But it's a fine old life in Nel - son's Na - vy — Coz the

Kbd. 

Cm A^b B^b C

15


Vox. 

man you work for treats you ve - ry well When he stands be - side and fights with you and he

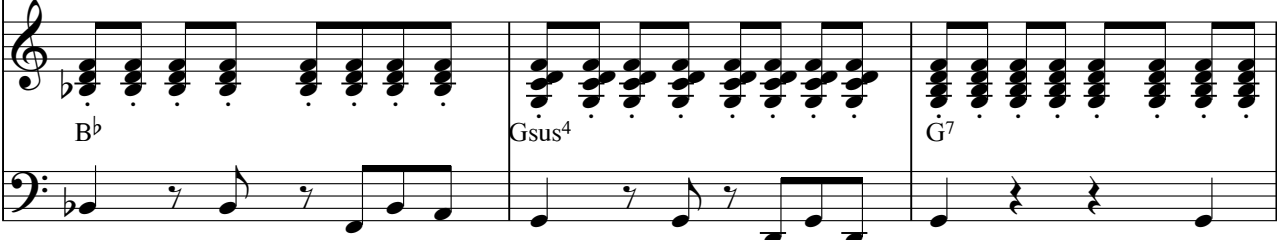
Kbd. 

G Dm

18

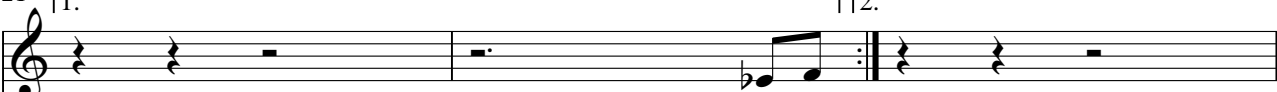
Vox. 

gives us drink and he gives us food and you know that he would die for you it's a fine old life in Nel - son's Na - vy


Kbd. 

B^b Gsus⁴ G⁷

21

Vox. 

But the

Kbd. 

C C

24

Vox.

It's a fine old life in Nel - son's Na - vy Coz the

Kbd.

C

27

Vox.

man you work for treats you ve - ry well When he stands be - side and fights with you and he

Kbd.

G Dm

30

Vox.

gives us drink and he gives us food and you know that he would die for you it's a fine old life in Nel - son's Na - vy

Kbd.

B^b Gsus⁴ G⁷

33

Vox.

Kbd.

C

2. A Lesson in Naval Warfare

(Nelson and the English Sailors)

THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR
Music & Lyrics by Tim J. Spencer

♩ = 150

Nelson

Keyboard

Here's a

5

Nelson

Kbd.

le-sson in Na-val war-fare I'll tell you what I mean I know in my heart this

10

Nelson

Kbd.

plan will work we'll have our vic-to-ry We have to make two lines of ships

15

Nelson

half the fleet in each Whilst one sails in to the cen - tre of the French the

Kbd.

Em A⁷ D G D/F[#]

19

Nelson

o - ther at the back With the rear of the French su - rroun - ded we'll sink those ships no

Kbd.

E⁷ A D G Em G/A A

24

Nelson

doubt The ships at the front can't turn a - round their hopes are up the spout

Kbd.

D D G Em G/A A D

29

Nelson

Those at the front are stuck up - wind they won't be co - ming back by the

Kbd.

G D/F[#] D Em A⁷ D

33

Nelson

time they_ do we'll have sunk their la - ter half so they won't have a chance It's a

Kbd.

G D/F# D E A

37

Nelson

le-sson in Na - val War-fare I'll show you how it's done Just trust me and all

Kbd.

D G Em G/A A D D

42

Nelson

En-gland will be chee-ring when we've won Trust me boys this plan will work

Kbd.

G Em G/A A D Bm F#

47

Nelson

We will win with ease Na - po - le - on will lose this time the King will be so

Kbd.

G D Bm F# E7

52

Nelson

pleased Trust me I won't let you down You must do as I say

Kbd.

A Bm F# G D

57

Nelson

This is how we'll win the ba - ttle we'll win to - day It's a le-sson in Na - val

Kbd.

Bm F# E7 A D

62

Nelson

war - fare that we will teach to them They'll rue the day they

Kbd.

G Em G/A A D D

66

Nelson

e - ver messed with Nel - son and his men

Kbd.

G Em G/A A G/D D

3. The Great Horatio Nelson

(All)

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR
Music and Lyrics by Tim J. Spencer

♩.=127

Vocals

Keyboard

4

Vox.

He was the great _____ Ho - ra - tio Nel - son He beat the

Kbd.

A^b E^b/G D^b/F E^b7 A^b

7

Vox.

French he beat the lot he beat them all Be - hold the

Kbd.

F⁷/A B^bm E^b7

9

Vox.

great Ho-ra - tio Ne - lson He's the man who we ad mire___ and a -

Kbd.

B^bm E^b7 E^b7/B^b E^b7 E^b7

12

Vox.

dore Though the waves crashed and the sails lashed he

Kbd.

A^b D^b A^b D^b A^b

15

Vox.

stood and raised the flag_____ He's the Grea-test Bri-tish sai-lor that the na-tion's e-verseen Lord

Kbd.

D^b B^b/D E^b D^b/F E^b/G A^b D^b B^b/D A^b/E^b C/E F⁷

19

Vox.

Nel - son's our man He'd fight you hand to hand or he might

Kbd.

B^bm E^bsus⁴ E^b7 A^b D^b

22

Vox. fight you sail to sail And e - very time he stood to arms we knew he'd ne - ver fail we

Kbd. A^b B^bm7 E^b7 A^b

25

Vox. all were proud to shake the hand Of the grea - test su - per - he - ro in the

Kbd. D^b $C7$ Fm $E+$ A^b/E^b

28

Vox. land Hewas the great Ho - ra - tio Nel - son He beat the

Kbd. D^b/E^b E^b7 A^b

31

Vox. French he beat the lot he beat them all Be - hold the

Kbd. $F7/A$ B^bm E^b7

33

Vox. great Ho-ra - tio Ne - lson He's the man who we ad mire and a -

Kbd. B^bm E^b7 E^b7/B^b E^b7 E^b7

36

Vox. dore Though the waves crashed and the sails lashed he

Kbd. A^b D^b A^b D^b A^b

39

Vox. stood and raised the flag He's the Grea-test Bri - tish sai - lor that the na-tion's e - ver seen Lord

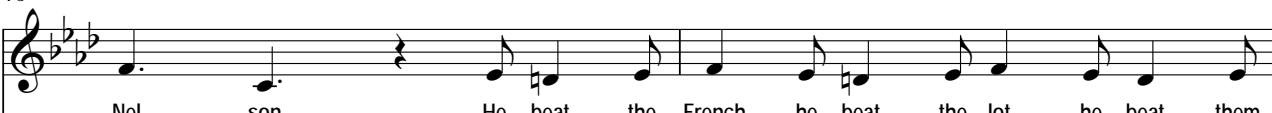
Kbd. D^b B^b/D E^b D^b/F E^b/G A^b D^b B^b/D A^b/E^b C/E F⁷


43

Vox. Nel - son's our man He was the great Ho - ra - tio

Kbd. B^bm E^bsus⁴ E^b7 A^b E^b A^b

46

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

Kbd.  F⁷/A

48

Vox.  all Be-hold the great Ho-ra - tio Ne - lson He's the


Kbd.  B^bm E^b7 B^bm E^b7 E^b7/B^b E^b7


51

Vox.  man who we ad mire and a - dore Though the waves crashed and the

Kbd.  E^b7 A^b D^b A^b

54

Vox.  sails lashed he stood and raised the flag He's the Grea-test Bri - tish sai - lor that the

Kbd.  D^b A^b D^b B^b/D E^b D^b/F E^b/G A^b D^b B^b/D

Vox.

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

A^b/E^b C/E F⁷ B^bm E^bsus⁴ E^b7 A^b

Kbd.

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Nelson's Navy

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