

The
Crie Hauock
Booke of
Alto Saxophone
Dottes

The Bumper Booke



Compiled by Jim Hague

Ye
Crie Hauock
Booke of
Alto Saxophone
Dottes

The Bumper Booke

The collected Bookes of Dottes



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Ye Crie Havoc Booke of Dottes

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to Jane
for the music, and the dance

Introduction

Music forms a core part of Cry Havoc Botley Morris. Of course, the musicians provide the music we dance to. And after every practice or dance-out, there is a music-playing session.

Havoc musicians come in all shades of experience and ability. This collection is intended to help those like me who are inexpert with instrument and folk music generally, but have a little musical background.

Being folk tunes, many of the tunes herein have many variations. The music presented here is my attempt at reflecting what the musicians of Cry Havoc play. I'm in no way suggesting that they are in any way *correct*. This is just how we go about them.

The majority of tunes in this book have no identifiable author, and are unquestionably in the public domain. Rather than litter the pages with *Trad.* or *Anon.*, I have left them unattributed. Some, however, may have an identifiable author or arranger and copyright unquestionably remains with that person. I believe these tunes to enjoy widespread currency on the folk music scene, and therefore there is at least tacit approval by the authors for their dissemination. If this is not the case, please contact me at dottes@cryhavoc.org.uk and I will remove the offending tune.

This book has an accompanying website, <https://dottes.cryhavoc.org.uk>. It's updated from time to time with the latest tunes we're playing. As well as the written music (the dots), you can listen to the computer play each tune and its chords, or download the audio or the dots. For those who want to learn by ear, there's a page for each tune with the computer playing the melody only, at four different speeds. You can also download the latest version of the various print books, formatted for A4 or A5 size paper, to print at home.

Finally, many, many thanks to all who have helped me with this project, in particular fellow Havocs KateK, Nerys, MickP, LouisT, Susie and Ed. And most especially to Jane, without whose enthusiasm, support and encouragement this would never have been possible.

About Cry Havoc

Cry Havoc are a friendly mixed Cotswold Morris side based in Botley, Oxford. We practice between September and April on Thursday evenings at the Botley Womens' Institute Hall, North Hinksey Lane, Botley, Oxford OX2 0LT and dance out in the summer months at locations around Oxfordshire.

Find out more at <https://www.cryhavoc.org.uk/>, or email bag@cryhavoc.org.uk for more information. Would-be dancers or musicians always welcome.

The Booke of Dottes was first produced to mark Cry Havoc's 20th anniversary in 2013, and substantially updated for our 25th anniversary in 2018 and again for our 30th anniversary in 2023.

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Session tunes

Music commonly played at Cry Havoc sessions



Barbara Payne, *Mandoharlequin*

This book provides the dots for the tunes commonly played at Cry Havoc music sessions.

The set of tunes played at sessions does tend to vary over time. Some tunes are perennial favourites and so are included here automatically. Others appear less regularly. I aim to only include tunes that I remember hearing at a session in the not too distant past, but nobody keeps a log of what gets played, so the choice is imprecise. And to be completely honest, some tunes are there simply because I want them to be there. Any complaints? Good.

A La Mode De France

$\text{♩} = 160$

4

9

Musical notation for 'A La Mode De France' in G major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 160. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody is simple and rhythmic, ending with a repeat sign.

Change: Rufty Tufty.

Albert Farmer's Bonfire Tune

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

Musical notation for 'Albert Farmer's Bonfire Tune' in G major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The tempo marking is quarter note = 160. The key signature has three sharps. The melody is more complex, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a repeat sign.

All In A Garden Green

Harwood Hall

$\text{♩} = 90$

9

14

Musical notation for 'All In A Garden Green' in G major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of three staves of music. The tempo marking is quarter note = 90. The key signature has three sharps. The melody is simple and rhythmic, ending with a repeat sign.

Change: Gathering Peascods. From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Argeers The Wedding Night

$\text{♩} = 130$

5

9

13

The musical score for 'Argeers The Wedding Night' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 130. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second staff is marked with a '5' at the beginning. The third staff is marked with a '9' at the beginning. The fourth staff is marked with a '13' at the beginning. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final double bar line with repeat dots.

A favourite of Sue, our resident Playford expert.

Astley's Ride

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

8

13

The musical score for 'Astley's Ride' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second staff is marked with a '5' at the beginning. The third staff is marked with an '8' at the beginning. The fourth staff is marked with a '13' at the beginning. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final double bar line with repeat dots.

Philip Astley's *Ride* was a circular arena in which the famous equestrian demonstrated his trick riding skills. When, in 1770, he added jugglers, acrobats and a clown to his show, he invented an art form that spread rapidly around the world. Though as often happens with inventors, it was his imitator and rival Charles Dibdin who gave it the name we know today; the circus.

Bagpipers

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

The melody should be accompanied by a continuous drone on the string below on the fiddle. The chords are a suggested drone.

Battle of the Somme

Pipe Major William Laurie

$\text{♩} = 120$

5

8

13

William Laurie was Pipe Major of the 8th Argyllshire Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in 1914. Posted to France in 1915, he became ill in 1916 due to trench conditions. Invalidated to England, he died in the Third Southern General Hospital in Oxford aged 35, one of piping's greatest premature losses.

Bear Dance

$\text{♩} = 120$

5

9

13

A foot stomping pulse behind this Flemish polka and its inevitable predecessor Laridé 6 typically marks the end, or somewhere near the end, of a Havoc evening.

Unless we're feeling contrary, in which case it'll happen somewhere near the start of a session.

Bonny Kate

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

Change: Harper's Frolick.

Brighton Camp
The Girl I Left Behind Me

$\text{♩} = 180$



5

8

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'Brighton Camp'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180. The first staff starts with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff begins at measure 5. The third staff begins at measure 8. The fourth staff begins at measure 13. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Buttered Peas

$\text{♩} = 180$



5

9

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'Buttered Peas'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180. The first staff starts with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff begins at measure 5. The third staff begins at measure 9. The fourth staff begins at measure 13. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Le Canal En Octobre

Frederick Paris

$\text{♩} = 140$



5

9

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'Le Canal En Octobre' by Frederick Paris. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff starts with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff begins at measure 5. The third staff begins at measure 9. The fourth staff begins at measure 13. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Captain Lanoe's Quick March

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

Detailed description: This block contains the first 13 measures of the piece 'Captain Lanoe's Quick March'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 160 quarter notes per minute. The music consists of a single melodic line. Measures 1-4 form the first phrase, measures 5-8 the second phrase, and measures 9-13 the third phrase. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Captain Rock's Farewell

$\text{♩} = 140$

6

9

14

19

Detailed description: This block contains the first 19 measures of the piece 'Captain Rock's Farewell'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 140 quarter notes per minute. The music consists of a single melodic line. Measures 1-5 form the first phrase, measures 6-8 the second phrase, and measures 9-13 the third phrase. Measures 14-18 form the fourth phrase, and measure 19 is the final measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. A first ending bracket spans measures 6-8, and a second ending bracket spans measures 9-13.

Change: Orange in Bloom (Sherborne Waltz).

Click Go the Shears Ring The Bell, Watchman

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

The musical score for 'Click Go the Shears' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The score consists of four staves of music, with measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 indicated at the beginning of the second, third, and fourth staves respectively. The melody is a simple, rhythmic tune.

First published in 1891 with the title *The Bare-Bellied Ewe* and using the tune of an 1865 US song *Ring The Bell, Watchman* by Henry Clay Work, this song became an Australian classic by the 1950s. The tune was used in 1966 as a jingle accompanying the switch from the pound sterling to the Australian dollar.

The Dancing Oolert

Sally Kirkpatrick

$\text{♩} = 130$

5

8

12

The musical score for 'The Dancing Oolert' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 130. The score consists of four staves of music, with measure numbers 5, 8, and 12 indicated at the beginning of the second, third, and fourth staves respectively. The melody is a simple, rhythmic tune.

An oolert, or wollert, is a name used in Shropshire for a barn owl.

Davy Davy Knick Knack

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

Musical score for 'Davy Davy Knick Knack' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff begins with a measure rest labeled '5'. The third staff begins with a measure rest labeled '8'. The fourth staff begins with a measure rest labeled '13'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Elizabeth Clare

Chris Wood

$\text{♩} = 120$

8

16

24

Musical score for 'Elizabeth Clare' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff begins with a measure rest labeled '8'. The third staff begins with a measure rest labeled '16'. The fourth staff begins with a measure rest labeled '24'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Michael Turner's Waltz.

Emma From Finland

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

Musical score for 'Emma From Finland' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff begins with a measure rest labeled '5' and contains first and second endings. The third staff begins with a measure rest labeled '9'. The fourth staff begins with a measure rest labeled '13' and contains first and second endings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Enrico

$\text{♩} = 150$

5

8

13

The novelist Thomas Hardy was a keen fiddle player and collector of folk songs in his native Dorset. This was his favourite tune, and the fiddle he played it on still lies on his cabinet in Dorset County Museum.

The Exploding Potato

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

Change: The Extension Reel

The Extension Reel

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

The Fiery Clock Face

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

From Night Till Morn

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

17

Detailed description: This musical score is for the piece 'From Night Till Morn'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second staff starts at measure 5 and includes two first endings, labeled '1' and '2', which lead to a double bar line. The third staff starts at measure 9, the fourth at measure 13, and the fifth at measure 17. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The Gamekeeper's Cottage

$\text{♩} = 90$

5

8

13

17

21

Detailed description: This musical score is for the piece 'The Gamekeeper's Cottage'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 90. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second staff starts at measure 5 and includes a time signature change to 2/4. The third staff starts at measure 8 and includes time signature changes to 3/4, 2/4, and 3/4. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and includes time signature changes to 2/4 and 3/4. The fifth staff starts at measure 17 and includes time signature changes to 2/4 and 3/4. The sixth staff starts at measure 21 and includes time signature changes to 2/4 and 3/4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Gathering Peascods

$\text{♩} = 116$

1 2

7

13

Detailed description: This is a musical score for 'Gathering Peascods' in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 116. The score consists of four staves. The first staff has a first ending bracket over the final two measures. The second staff begins with a repeat sign. The third staff begins with a repeat sign. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Grandfather's Tune

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

Detailed description: This is a musical score for 'Grandfather's Tune' in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The score consists of four staves. The second, third, and fourth staves each begin with a repeat sign. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: The Sloe

Green Mountain Petronella

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

12

Detailed description: This is a musical score for 'Green Mountain Petronella' in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The score consists of four staves. The second, third, and fourth staves each begin with a repeat sign. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Guinness Waltz

Tor Albrigtsen

$\text{♩} = 140$

9

16

25

Another melodeon tune Susie unveiled recently.

Harper's Frolick

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

Change: Three Around Three (The Pleasure Of The Town).

Herbert the Sherbert

Martin Ellison

$\text{♩} = 165$

5

9

13

The musical score for 'Herbert the Sherbert' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 165. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note, then a dotted quarter note, and continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff starts at measure 5. The third staff starts at measure 9. The fourth staff starts at measure 13. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Horse's Brawl Le Bransle des Chevaux

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

17

21

The musical score for 'Horse's Brawl' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180. The piece consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note, then a dotted quarter note, and continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff starts at measure 5. The third staff starts at measure 9. The fourth staff starts at measure 13. The fifth staff starts at measure 17. The sixth staff starts at measure 21. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

A *bransle*, or variously *branle*, *brawl*, *brall*, or *brantle* is a type of simple renaissance French dance. The name comes from the verb *branler* (to shake, wave, sway) and refers to the characteristic side-to-side movement of the dancers.

L'Inconnu de Limoise

Jean-François "Maxou"
Heintzen

$\text{♩} = 104$

Musical score for L'Inconnu de Limoise, composed by Jean-François "Maxou" Heintzen. The piece is in 3/4 time with a tempo of 104 beats per minute. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second staff starts at measure 5 and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff starts at measure 8. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and features a first ending bracket over measures 14-15 and a second ending bracket over measures 16-17.

Inisheer

Tommy Walsh

Musical score for Inisheer, composed by Tommy Walsh. The piece is in 3/4 time. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second staff starts at measure 5 and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff starts at measure 8 and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff starts at measure 12 and includes a triplet of eighth notes.

Iron Legs

$\text{♩} = 132$

Musical score for Iron Legs, composed by Tommy Walsh. The piece is in 3/4 time with a tempo of 132 beats per minute. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second staff starts at measure 5. The third staff starts at measure 8. The fourth staff starts at measure 13.

An Italian Rant

♩ = 95

5

10

Musical notation for 'An Italian Rant' in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 2/4 time. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a tempo marking of ♩ = 95. The second staff begins with a measure rest of 5 measures. The third staff begins with a measure rest of 10 measures. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet-like patterns.

Jamaica

♩ = 180

5

9

Musical notation for 'Jamaica' in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 2/4 time. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a tempo marking of ♩ = 180. The second staff begins with a measure rest of 5 measures. The third staff begins with a measure rest of 9 measures. The music is characterized by a fast, rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Jamie Allen

♩ = 160

5

8

13

Musical notation for 'Jamie Allen' in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 2/4 time. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a tempo marking of ♩ = 160. The second staff begins with a measure rest of 5 measures. The third staff begins with a measure rest of 8 measures. The fourth staff begins with a measure rest of 13 measures. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Jessie's Hornpipe

attrib. to Aird's Collection
1794

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

8

13

A little tune Susie's been working on.

Just As The Tide Was Flowing

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

Change: Rochdale Coconut Dance.

King Of The Fairies

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

18

Change: Lanigan's Ball.

Lanigan's Ball

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

Laridé 6

♩ = 160

Musical notation for Laridé 6, measures 1-13. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 160. The notation consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff measures 5-8, the third staff measures 9-12, and the fourth staff measures 13-16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Bear Dance.

Louth Quickstep

♩ = 100

Musical notation for Louth Quickstep, measures 1-13. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 100. The notation consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff measures 5-8, the third staff measures 9-12, and the fourth staff measures 13-16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Maguire and Patterson

♩ = 120

Musical notation for Maguire and Patterson, measures 1-25. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 120. The notation consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-8, the second staff measures 9-16, the third staff measures 17-24, and the fourth staff measures 25-32. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. There are first and second endings indicated by brackets and numbers 1 and 2 above the notes in measures 16 and 32.

Mazurka d'Auvergne

$\text{♩} = 120$

5

8

13

The musical score for Mazurka d'Auvergne is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 120 quarter notes per minute. It consists of 13 measures. The first measure is marked with the tempo. The score is divided into four systems: the first system contains measures 1-4, the second system (starting at measure 5) contains measures 5-8, the third system (starting at measure 8) contains measures 8-12, and the fourth system (starting at measure 13) contains measures 13-16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

In previous editions of the Booke, this was incorrectly titled *Mazurka Avignon*.

Mazurka de Lapeau

$\text{♩} = 130$

5

8

13

The musical score for Mazurka de Lapeau is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 130 quarter notes per minute. It consists of 13 measures. The first measure is marked with the tempo. The score is divided into four systems: the first system contains measures 1-4, the second system (starting at measure 5) contains measures 5-8, the third system (starting at measure 8) contains measures 8-12, and the fourth system (starting at measure 13) contains measures 13-16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Mazurka d'Auvergne.

Michael Turner's Waltz

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

11

The musical score for Michael Turner's Waltz consists of four staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff contains measures 1-4. The second staff, starting at measure 5, contains measures 5-7. The third staff, starting at measure 8, contains measures 8-10. The fourth staff, starting at measure 11, contains measures 11-13. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The Midsummer Waltz

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 140$

9

17

27

37

The musical score for The Midsummer Waltz consists of five staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff contains measures 1-8. The second staff, starting at measure 9, contains measures 9-16. The third staff, starting at measure 17, contains measures 17-26. The fourth staff, starting at measure 27, contains measures 27-36. The fifth staff, starting at measure 37, contains measures 37-44. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Mount Hills

$\text{♩} = 152$

5

9

13

The Mudgee Waltz

$\text{♩} = 140$

6

9

14

A nice little waltz from Mudgee in New South Wales. It's not quite a Havoc session regular yet, but I like it.

New Road To Alston

$\text{♩} = 150$

5

9

13

Musical score for 'New Road To Alston' in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 150. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4. The second staff contains measures 5-8. The third staff contains measures 9-12. The fourth staff contains measures 13-16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Orange in Bloom

Sherborne Waltz

$\text{♩} = 140$

8

16

Musical score for 'Orange in Bloom' in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-8. The second staff contains measures 9-16. The third staff contains measures 17-24. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

The Oyster Girl

$\text{♩} = 120$

5

8

13

Musical score for 'The Oyster Girl' in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4. The second staff contains measures 5-8. The third staff contains measures 9-12. The fourth staff contains measures 13-16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The Plane Tree

Undine Hornby

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

Change: Herbert the Sherbert.

Poplar Grove

Veronica Wagner

$\text{♩} = 130$

5

9

13

A tune from the Squire of Sydney's Black Joak Morris. Put her up on her travels, and maybe she'll write you one too.

Quarter Brawls

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

Rochdale Coconut Dance

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

The Rogues' March

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

Change: Captain Lanoe's Quick March

A derisive piece of music played to accompany punishment of soldiers in the 18th and 19th centuries, typically drumming out incorrigible offenders. Listen out for *Poor old soldier*.

La Roulante

Jean Blanchard

$\text{♩} = 104$

5

9

13

Rub-a-dub Stockport Polka

$\text{♩} = 180$



5

8

13

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a polka in G major (one sharp). It consists of four staves of music. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180. The first staff contains the first 7 measures. The second staff starts at measure 5 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff starts at measure 8 and contains 7 measures. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Rufty Tufty

$\text{♩} = 180$



5

9

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a polka in G major (one sharp). It consists of three staves of music. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180. The first staff contains 4 measures, with a first ending bracket over the last two measures and a second ending bracket over the last measure. The second staff starts with a repeat sign and contains 4 measures, with a first ending bracket over the last two measures and a second ending bracket over the last measure. The third staff starts with a repeat sign and contains 4 measures.

Salmon Tails

$\text{♩} = 160$



9

17

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a polka in G major (one sharp). It consists of three staves of music. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The first staff contains 8 measures. The second staff starts at measure 9 and contains 8 measures. The third staff starts at measure 17 and contains 8 measures.

Seacourt Bridge

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 134$

5

9

13

Ed's tribute to the Botley pub that is not only kind enough to host our after-practice sessions over the winter, but gives us something to eat too. Thanks Tracey!

Seven Stars The Moon And Seven Stars

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Shandy Hall

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

Another tune from Susie.

The Sheriff's Ride

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

Change: Bear Dance.

Si Bheag Si Mhor

Turlough O'Carolan
(1670-1736)

$\text{♩} = 140$

8

16

24

Slängpolska 32

Byss-Calle (Carl Ersson
Bössa, 1783-1847)

$\text{♩} = 104$

5

9

13

The Sloe

♩ = 140

Musical score for 'The Sloe' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style. The second staff starts at measure 5, the third at measure 8, and the fourth at measure 13. Each staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Soldier's Joy

The Forester

♩ = 140

Musical score for 'Soldier's Joy' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140. The melody is written in a simple, rhythmic style. The second staff starts at measure 5, the third at measure 8, and the fourth at measure 13. Each staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Spootiskerry

Ian Burns

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

17

21

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Springvals

arr. Ceylon Wallin

$\text{♩} = 130$

5

9

13

Sussex Cotillion

$\text{♩} = 130$

5

8

13

17

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first part of the piece, 'Sussex Cotillion'. It consists of five staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo marking of quarter note = 130. The first staff (measures 1-4) begins with a quarter rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The second staff (measures 5-8) continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes. The third staff (measures 9-12) features a series of eighth notes. The fourth staff (measures 13-16) continues with eighth and quarter notes. The fifth staff (measures 17-18) concludes the section with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Mount Hills

Teatree Waltz

$\text{♩} = 120$

9

17

27

37

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the second part of the piece, 'Teatree Waltz'. It consists of five staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo marking of quarter note = 120. The first staff (measures 1-8) starts with a half note G4, followed by eighth notes. The second staff (measures 9-16) includes a first ending bracket over measures 15-16 and a second ending bracket over measures 17-18. The third staff (measures 19-26) continues the melody with eighth and quarter notes. The fourth staff (measures 27-34) features a series of eighth notes. The fifth staff (measures 35-37) concludes the section with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Theme Vannetaise
Twiglet

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

Three Around Three
The Pleasure Of The Town

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

Tip Top Polka

$\text{♩} = 160$

6

8

Tom Tolley's Hornpipe

$\text{♩} = 132$

5

8

13

17

Detailed description: This block contains the first 17 measures of the piece 'Tom Tolley's Hornpipe'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 132. The music consists of five staves of notation. The first staff (measures 1-4) starts with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (measures 5-7) continues the melodic line. The third staff (measures 8-12) features a more rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and rests. The fourth staff (measures 13-16) has a similar rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff (measures 17) concludes the section with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Iron Legs.

The Twister

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

17

21

Detailed description: This block contains the first 21 measures of the piece 'The Twister'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180. The music consists of six staves of notation. The first staff (measures 1-4) begins with a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes. The second staff (measures 5-8) continues the melodic line. The third staff (measures 9-12) features a rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and rests. The fourth staff (measures 13-16) has a similar rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff (measures 17-20) continues the melodic line. The sixth staff (measures 21) concludes the section with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Valse Musette

$\text{♩} = 160$

9

17

25

A French tune Sue picked up. Previously it appeared simply as *Sue's French Tune*, but Sue says she's seen it called *Valse Musette*, so let's go with that.

Wals voor Polle

Wim Poesen

$\text{♩} = 180$

9

16

25

Whinshields Hornpipe

J. L. Dunk

$\text{♩} = 160$

6

9

14

19

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first piece, 'Whinshields Hornpipe'. It consists of five staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The first staff (measures 1-5) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second staff (measures 6-8) includes first and second endings. The third staff (measures 9-13) continues the melody. The fourth staff (measures 14-18) and fifth staff (measures 19-22) complete the piece with repeat signs.

Will's Way

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

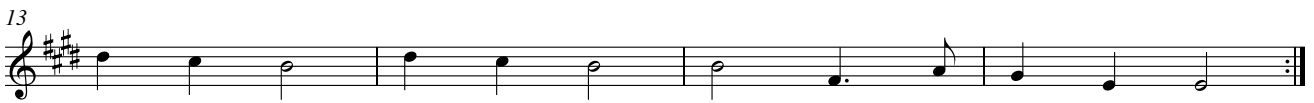
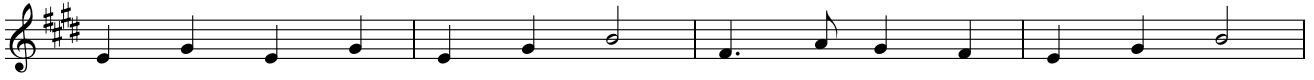
13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the second piece, 'Will's Way'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff (measures 1-4) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second staff (measures 5-8) includes a repeat sign. The third staff (measures 9-12) continues the melody. The fourth staff (measures 13-16) completes the piece with a repeat sign.

Change: Three Around Three (The Pleasure Of The Town).

The Winster Gallop

♩ = 210



Change: Salmon Tails.

Morris tunes

Music for common Cry Havoc dances



Barbara Payne, *Constant Billy*

This book provides the dots for the music to all the dances performed by Cry Havoc. The name of the dance is given as the tune title. If the name of the tune differs from the name of the dance, the tune name is given in the subtitle.

(A2.B2)4

Balance the Straw

$\text{♩} = 130$

A



5

B



9



A.(A.B3)3.A

Banbury Bill

$\text{♩} = 170$

A



5



8

B



13



(A2.B2)2.(A2.C2)2

The Banks of the Dee

$\text{♩} = 120$

A

4

B

9

$\text{♩} = 180$

C

12

$\text{♩} = 120$

20

Detailed description: This musical score for 'The Banks of the Dee' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of four systems of music. The first system (measures 1-8) is marked with a tempo of 120 and a box labeled 'A'. The second system (measures 9-11) is marked with a box labeled 'B'. The third system (measures 12-19) is marked with a tempo of 180 and a box labeled 'C'. The fourth system (measures 20-27) is marked with a tempo of 120. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

A.(A.B2)4

Bean Setting

$\text{♩} = 80$

A

5

8

$\text{♩} = 80$

B

12

Detailed description: This musical score for 'Bean Setting' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of three systems of music. The first system (measures 1-7) is marked with a tempo of 80 and a box labeled 'A'. The second system (measures 8-11) continues section A. The third system (measures 12-19) is marked with a tempo of 80 and a box labeled 'B'. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

(A2.B)6

Black Joke

$\text{♩} = 120$

A



(A2.B)6.C

Blue Bells of Scotland

$\text{♩} = 160$



Oh where oh where has my high - land las - - sie gone?
She's gone to the pub with her bells and bald - ricks on!

A



B



$\text{♩} = 260$

C



1

2

A.(A.B)4

Bobbing Around

$\text{♩} = 92$

A

5

B

13

1 2

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the piece 'Bobbing Around'. It is in 2/4 time with a tempo of 92 beats per minute. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Section A (measures 1-5) starts with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. Section B (measures 8-13) begins with a repeat sign. The piece concludes with two first endings (labeled 1 and 2) leading to a double bar line.

A3.B.C

Bonny Green Garters

$\text{♩} = 100$

A

6

B

14

C

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the piece 'Bonny Green Garters'. It is in 2/4 time with a tempo of 100 beats per minute. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Section A (measures 1-6) includes a repeat sign and two first endings (labeled 1 and 2). Section B (measures 7-13) is a continuous melodic line. Section C (measures 14-20) features a rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and rests.

A.(A2.B2)4

Constant Billy

$\text{♩} = 130$

A

4

B

8

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the piece 'Constant Billy'. It is in 2/4 time with a tempo of 130 beats per minute. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Section A (measures 1-4) is a continuous melodic line. Section B (measures 5-8) continues the melodic line with some rhythmic variation.

A.(A2.(BA)2)4

Country Gardens

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

5

B

9

A.(A2.B2)4

Dogs of War

Paul Ferrett

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

4

B

8

A.(A.B2)4

Getting Upstairs

$\text{♩} = 168$

A

5

9

B

14

(A2.B)

Greenham Long Odds

$\text{♩} = 120$

A

A.(A.B2)4

Highland Mary

$\text{♩} = 150$

A



5



B

12

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first version of 'Highland Mary'. It consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 150. The first staff is labeled 'A' and contains measures 1 through 7. The second staff contains measures 8 through 14. The third staff is labeled 'B' and contains measures 15 through 21. The fourth staff contains measures 22 through 28. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

We also dance Highland Mary to Highland Mary (Old Tom of Oxford).

A.(A.B2)4

Highland Mary Old Tom of Oxford

$\text{♩} = 140$

A



5



B

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the second version of 'Highland Mary'. It consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff is labeled 'A' and contains measures 1 through 7. The second staff contains measures 8 through 14. The third staff is labeled 'B' and contains measures 15 through 21. The fourth staff contains measures 22 through 28. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

We also dance Highland Mary to Highland Mary. If KateK's playing for Highland Mary, we'll dance to this tune.

A.(AB)4

Hunt the Squirrel

$\text{♩} = 160$

A

5

B

9

13

Detailed description: This is a musical score for the piece 'Hunt the Squirrel'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The score is divided into two sections, A and B. Section A consists of two staves of music, starting at measure 1 and ending at measure 8. Section B also consists of two staves, starting at measure 9 and ending at measure 16. The music is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final staff.

A.(AB)4

Jenny Lind

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

5

B

8

13

1 2

Detailed description: This is a musical score for the piece 'Jenny Lind'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 150. The score is divided into two sections, A and B. Section A consists of two staves of music, starting at measure 1 and ending at measure 7. Section B consists of two staves, starting at measure 8 and ending at measure 16. The music features a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and two first/second endings marked with '1' and '2' above the notes.

A4.B.(C2.B)2

Ladies Pleasure

$\text{♩} = 120$

A

B

C

A jig from the Field Town tradition.

A.(BC)6.C

Lads-a-Bunchum

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

Oh dear moth -er, what a fool I be, Six young mai -dens came a court - in' me.

B

Five were blind and the oth -er coul -dn't see, oh dear moth -er, what a fool I be!

C

A.(A.B3)2.(A.C3)2

Laudnum Bunches

$\text{♩} = 88$

A

4 **B**

9

$\text{♩} = 88$

C

12

18 $\text{♩} = 88$

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'Laudnum Bunches'. It consists of five staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff is labeled 'A' and has a tempo marking of quarter note = 88. The second staff is labeled 'B' and starts at measure 4. The third staff is labeled 'C' and starts at measure 9. The fourth staff is labeled 'C' and starts at measure 12, with a tempo marking of quarter note = 88. The fifth staff starts at measure 18 and has a tempo marking of quarter note = 88. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

A2.(A2.B2)3

Lillibulero

Henry Purcell

$\text{♩} = 165$

A

5

9 **B**

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'Lillibulero'. It consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The first staff is labeled 'A' and has a tempo marking of quarter note = 165. The second staff starts at measure 5. The third staff is labeled 'B' and starts at measure 9. The fourth staff starts at measure 13. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

A.(AB2)2.(AC2)2.A

Monck's March

$\text{♩} = 60$

A

5

B

9

13

C

21

A.(AB)4

Mountain Goats

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 130$

A

5

8

B

12

B.(AB)6.B

The Postman's Knock

$\text{♩} = 150$

A



B



Ev - er - y morn - ing as true as the clock, some - bod - y hears the post - man's knock.



Ev - er - y morn - ing as true as the clock, some - bod - y hears the post - man's knock.

Sing at the start and at the end.

A.(AB2)4

Rigs of Marlow

$\text{♩} = 144$

A



B



(A.B)2.A2.B2.C

Ring O' Bells

$\text{♩} = 100$

A

5

B

13

C

16

19

A.(A.B)3.A

Shave the Donkey

$\text{♩} = 152$

A

1

2

B

1,2

3

(A2.B2)6

Shepherd's Hey

$\text{♩} = 130$

A

B

(A2.B3)6

Shooting Beaux of London City

$\text{♩} = 160$

A

B

Musical notation for 'Shooting' in G major, 2/4 time. Section A (measures 1-4) starts with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, and eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Section B (measures 5-8) starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, and eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5.

A.(AB)4

Side Steps

Paul Ferrett

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

B

Musical notation for 'Side Steps' in G major, 2/4 time. Section A (measures 1-4) starts with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, and eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Section B (measures 5-8) starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, and eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5. A first ending bracket covers measures 9-10, and a second ending bracket covers measures 11-12.

A2.(A2.B2)3

Skirmish British Grenadiers

$\text{♩} = 160$

A

B

Musical notation for 'Skirmish' in G major, 2/4 time. Section A (measures 1-3) starts with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, and eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5. Section B (measures 4-6) starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, and eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5.

(A2.B2)3.A2

Step Back

$\text{♩} = 140$

A

5

B

9

13

A.(A.B.C)4

Step n' Fetch Her

$\text{♩} = 152$

A

1

2

5

B

1

2

8

C

A.(AB)6.A

Sweet Jenny Jones

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

My sweet Jen - - ny Jones she's the pride of Lan - - gol - - len

4

My sweet Jen - - ny Jones she's the girl I a - - dore.
My sweet Jen - - ny Jones she's the girl I love best.

8 **B**

17

Sing at the start and at the end.

A.(AB)3)2.(AC)3)2.A

Valentine

$\text{♩} = 120$

A

5

8 **B**

13

$\text{♩} = 150$

16 **C**

22 $\text{♩} = 120$

A.(AB)4

Vandals of Hammerwich

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

5

B

13

1 2

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'Vandals of Hammerwich'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 150 beats per minute. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'A' and contains measures 1-4. The second staff contains measures 5-8. The third staff is labeled 'B' and contains measures 9-12. The fourth staff contains measures 13-16, with a first ending bracket over measures 15-16 and a second ending bracket over measures 17-18. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

(AB)2.(AC)2.A

William and Nancy

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

4

B

12

C

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'William and Nancy'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 150 beats per minute. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'A' and contains measures 1-4. The second staff is labeled 'B' and contains measures 5-8. The third staff is labeled 'C' and contains measures 9-12. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

(A2.B2)

Winster Processional The Morris March

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

4

B

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'Winster Processional The Morris March'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 150 beats per minute. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'A' and contains measures 1-4. The second staff is labeled 'B' and contains measures 5-8. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Keep repeating as long as necessary.

A.(A2.B2)4

Young Collins

♩ = 150

A



4

B



8



List of tune first lines

You know the feeling. Everyone has just launched into a well-loved tune. You've heard it before, but don't remember the name. So here's a list of tune first lines to help you figure out what it is in time to join in.

Session tunes

A La Mode De France 

Albert Farmer's Bonfire Tune 

All In A Garden Green (Harwood Hall) 

Argeers (The Wedding Night) 

Astley's Ride 

Bagpipers 

Battle of the Somme 

Bear Dance 

Bonny Kate 

Brighton Camp (The Girl I Left Behind Me)



Buttered Peas



Le Canal En Octobre



Captain Lanoe's Quick March



Captain Rock's Farewell



Click Go the Shears (Ring The Bell, Watchman)



The Dancing Oolert



Davy Davy Knick Knack



Elizabeth Clare



Emma From Finland



Enrico



The Exploding Potato



The Extension Reel



The Fiery Clock Face



From Night Till Morn



The Gamekeeper's
Cottage



Gathering Peascods



Grandfather's Tune



Green Mountain
Petronella



Guinness Waltz



Harper's Frolick



Herbert the Sherbert



Horse's Brawl (Le
Bransle des Chevaux)



L'Inconnu de Limoise



Inisheer



Iron Legs



An Italian Rant



Jamaica



Jamie Allen



Jessie's Hornpipe



Just As The Tide Was
Flowing



King Of The Fairies



Lanigan's Ball



Laridé 6



Louth Quickstep



Maguire and
Patterson



Mazurka d'Auvergne



Mazurka de Lapleau



Michael Turner's
Waltz



The Midsummer
Waltz



Mount Hills



Seven Stars (The
Moon And Seven
Stars)



Shandy Hall



The Sheriff's Ride



Si Bheag Si Mhor



Slängpolska 32



The Sloe



Soldier's Joy (The
Forester)



Spoostiskerry



Springvals



Sussex Cotillion



Teatree Waltz



Theme Vannetaise
(Twiglet)



Three Around Three
(The Pleasure Of The
Town)



Tip Top Polka



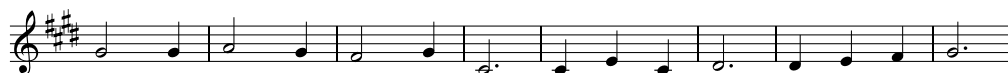
Tom Tolley's
Hornpipe



The Twister



Valse Musette



Wals voor Polle



Whinshields
Hornpipe



Will's Way



The Winstar Gallop



Morris tunes

Balance the Straw



Banbury Bill



The Banks of the Dee



Bean Setting



Black Joke



Blue Bells of
Scotland



Bobbing Around



Bonny Green Garters



Constant Billy



Country Gardens



Dogs of War



Getting Upstairs



Greenham (Long
Odds)



Haste to the Wedding



Highland Mary



Highland Mary (Old
Tom of Oxford)



Hunt the Squirrel



Jenny Lind



Ladies Pleasure 

Lads-a-Bunchum 

Laudnum Bunches 

Lillibulero 

Monck's March 

Mountain Goats 

The Postman's Knock 

Rigs of Marlow 

Ring O' Bells 

Shave the Donkey 

Shepherd's Hey 

Shooting (Beaux of London City) 

Side Steps 

Skirmish (British Grenadiers) 

Step Back



Step n' Fetch Her



Sweet Jenny Jones



Valentine



Vandals of
Hammerwich



William and Nancy



Winstre Processional
(The Morris March)



Young Collins



Notes

