

Ye
Crie Hauock
Booke of
Horn in A Dottes

The Bumper Booke



Compiled by Jim Hague

He
Crie Hauock
Booke of
Horn in A Dottes

The Bumper Booke

The collected Bookes of Dottes



Compiled by Jim Hague

Ye Crie Havoc Booke of Dottes

Tune collection and presentation is copyright © Jim Hague 2013-2024 and is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 UK: England & Wales License. Details at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/2.0/uk/>.

Some tunes are reproduced from Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook (www.paulhardy.net).

The right of Jim Hague to be identified as the author of this work has been asserted by him in accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1998.

First published in the UK 2013 by Jim Hague.
Second printed edition 2019. Third printed edition 2024.

The Booke of Dottes is a constant work in progress. The latest version is always available from <http://dottes.cryhavoc.org.uk/>. This is issue 439, generated 7th November 2024.

Technical data

Book sources can be found at in a Git (<https://git-scm.com/>) repository at <https://git.lunch.org.uk/CryHavoc/dottes/>. Tunes are in Chris Walshaw's abc notation (<http://abcnotation.com/>).

Music typeset by Jef Moine's abcm2ps (<http://moinejf.free.fr/>). Document typeset by L^AT_EX using X_YL^AT_EX from T_EX Live on a Debian Linux system. Grateful thanks to all contributors to abc, L^AT_EX, Debian, Linux and related software.

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.

Contents

Introduction	i	Brighton Camp (The Girl I Left Behind Me) . . .	12
About Cry Havoc	ii	Buttered Peas	13
Session tunes	1	Le Canal En Octobre	14
A La Mode De France	3	Captain Lanoe's Quick March	15
Albert Farmer's Bonfire Tune	4	Captain Rock's Farewell	16
All In A Garden Green (Harwood Hall)	5	Click Go the Shears (Ring The Bell, Watch-	
Argeers (The Wedding Night)	6	man)	17
Astley's Ride	7	The Dancing Oolert	18
Bagpipers	8	Davy Davy Knick Knack	19
Battle of the Somme	9	Elizabeth Clare	20
Bear Dance	10	Emma From Finland	21
Bonny Kate	11	Enrico	22

The Exploding Potato	23	Maguire and Patterson	46
The Extension Reel	24	Mazurka d’Auvergne	47
The Fiery Clock Face	25	Mazurka de Lappleau	48
From Night Till Morn	26	Michael Turner’s Waltz	49
The Gamekeeper’s Cottage	27	The Midsummer Waltz	50
Gathering Peascods	28	Mount Hills	51
Grandfather’s Tune	29	The Mudgee Waltz	52
Green Mountain Petronella	30	New Road To Alston	53
Harper’s Frolick	31	Orange in Bloom (Sherborne Waltz)	54
Herbert the Sherbert	32	The Oyster Girl	55
Horse’s Brawl (Le Bransle des Chevaux)	33	The Plane Tree	56
L’Inconnu de Limoise	34	Poplar Grove	57
Inisheer	35	Quarter Brawls	58
Iron Legs	36	Rochdale Coconut Dance	59
An Italian Rant	37	The Rogues’ March	60
Jamaica	38	La Roulante	61
Jamie Allen	39	Rub-a-dub (Stockport Polka)	62
Jessie’s Hornpipe	40	Rufty Tufty	63
Just As The Tide Was Flowing	41	Salmon Tails	64
King Of The Fairies	42	Seacourt Bridge	65
Lanigan’s Ball	43	Seven Stars (The Moon And Seven Stars)	66
Laridé 6	44	Shandy Hall	67
Louth Quickstep	45	The Sheriff’s Ride	68

Si Bheag Si Mhor	69	The Banks of the Dee	91
Slängpolska 32	70	Bean Setting	92
The Sloe	71	Black Joke	93
Soldier's Joy (The Forester)	72	Blue Bells of Scotland	94
Spootiskerry	73	Bobbing Around	95
Springvals	74	Bonny Green Garters	96
Sussex Cotillion	75	Constant Billy	97
Teatree Waltz	76	Country Gardens	98
Theme Vannetaise (Twiglet)	77	Dogs of War	99
Three Around Three (The Pleasure Of The Town)	78	Getting Upstairs	100
Tip Top Polka	79	Greenham (Long Odds)	101
Tom Tolley's Hornpipe	80	Haste to the Wedding	102
The Twister	81	Highland Mary	103
Valse Musette	82	Highland Mary (Old Tom of Oxford)	104
Wals voor Polle	83	Hunt the Squirrel	105
Whinshields Hornpipe	84	Jenny Lind	106
Will's Way	85	Ladies Pleasure	107
The Winster Gallop	86	Lads-a-Bunchum	108
Morris tunes	87	Laudnum Bunches	109
Balance the Straw	89	Lillibulero	110
Banbury Bill	90	Monck's March	111
		Mountain Goats	112
		The Postman's Knock	113

Rigs of Marlow	114	Valentine	124
Ring O' Bells	115	Vandals of Hammerwich	125
Shave the Donkey	116	William and Nancy	126
Shepherd's Hey	117	Winster Processional (The Morris March)	127
Shooting (Beaux of London City)	118	Young Collins	128
Side Steps	119	List of tune first lines	129
Skirmish (British Grenadiers)	120	Session tunes	129
Step Back	121	Morris tunes	143
Step n' Fetch Her	122	Notes	151
Sweet Jenny Jones	123		

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

$\text{♩} = 160$

The musical score consists of three staves of music in treble clef. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of a quarter note equal to 160. The melody is written in a single line and consists of 12 measures. The second staff starts at measure 4 and continues the melody for 8 measures. The third staff starts at measure 9 and continues the melody for 4 measures. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Ruffy Tufty.

Albert Farmer's Bonfire Tune

$\text{♩} = 160$

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 160. The melody is as follows:

- Staff 1: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).
- Staff 2: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).
- Staff 3: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).
- Staff 4: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4-A4 (beamed eighth notes), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).

Measure numbers 5, 8, and 13 are indicated at the start of the second, third, and fourth staves, respectively. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

All In A Garden Green

Harwood Hall

$\text{♩} = 90$

9

14

The image shows a musical score for the tune 'All In A Garden Green' in treble clef. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 90. The score consists of three staves. The first staff contains measures 1 through 8, ending with a repeat sign. The second staff starts at measure 9 and contains measures 9 through 13. The third staff starts at measure 14 and contains measures 14 through 18, also ending with a repeat sign. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes.

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

Argeers

The Wedding Night

♩ = 130

7

12

A favourite of Sue, our resident Playford expert.

Astley's Ride

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

8

13

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

$\text{♩} = 120$

6

11

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

$\text{♩} = 120$

9

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

♩ = 180

5

9

13

Change: Harper's Frolick.

Brighton Camp

The Girl I Left Behind Me

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

8

13

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Brighton Camp" with the subtitle "The Girl I Left Behind Me". The score is written in treble clef and consists of four staves of music. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a tempo marking. The second staff is marked with a measure rest of 5. The third staff is marked with a measure rest of 8. The fourth staff is marked with a measure rest of 13. The music is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some slurs and ties. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Buttered Peas

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

Le Canal En Octobre

Frederick Paris

♩ = 140

The image displays a musical score for the piece "Le Canal En Octobre" by Frederick Paris. The score is written in treble clef and consists of four staves. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 140. The music is a single melodic line. The first staff begins with a quarter rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff starts at measure 5, the third at measure 9, and the fourth at measure 13. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the fourth staff.

Captain Lanoe's Quick March

♩ = 160



Captain Rock's Farewell

$\text{♩} = 140$

The musical score is written in treble clef with a tempo of quarter note = 140. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The second staff contains two first endings, labeled '1' and '2', which lead to different parts of the piece. The third and fourth staves continue the melody. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Change: Orange in Bloom (Sherborne Waltz).

Click Go the Shears Ring The Bell, Watchman

♩ = 140

7

12

The image shows a musical score for the song 'Click Go the Shears'. It consists of three staves of music in treble clef. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of a quarter note equal to 140 beats per minute. The music is written in a simple, rhythmic style with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff starts at measure 7, and the third staff starts at measure 12. The score ends with a double bar line.

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

♩ = 130

5

8

12

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

Davy Davy Knick Knack

♩ = 140



Elizabeth Clare

Chris Wood

♩ = 120

8

16

24

Detailed description: The musical score is written on four staves of five-line treble clefs. The first staff begins with a tempo marking '♩ = 120'. The music consists of a sequence of notes and rests. The second staff starts with a measure number '8'. The third staff starts with a measure number '16'. The fourth staff starts with a measure number '24'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the fourth staff.

Change: Michael Turner's Waltz.

Emma From Finland

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

Enrico

$\text{♩} = 150$

6

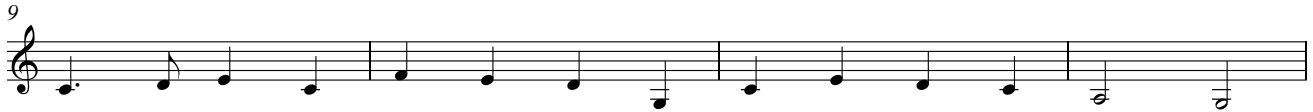
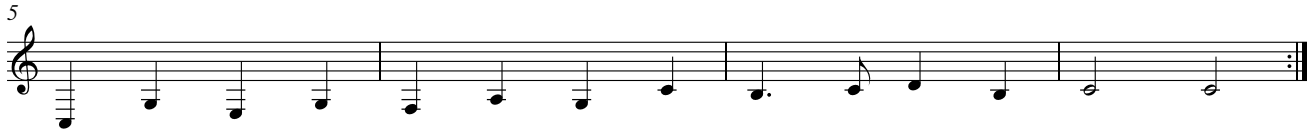
12

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 Extension Reel

Ed Pritchard

♩ = 180



The Fiery Clock Face

♩ = 160

The musical score consists of four staves of music in treble clef. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of ♩ = 160. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff, starting with a measure number '5', contains measures 5 through 8 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff, starting with a measure number '8', contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth staff, starting with a measure number '13', contains measures 13 through 16 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and ties.

From Night Till Morn

♩ = 140

The musical score is written on four staves in treble clef. The first staff contains the first four measures of the piece. The second staff begins at measure 5 and includes a first ending bracket (labeled '1') over measures 11-12 and a second ending bracket (labeled '2') over measures 13-14. The third staff begins at measure 9. The fourth staff begins at measure 15 and concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140.

The Gamekeeper's Cottage

♩ = 90

8

17

The musical score for 'The Gamekeeper's Cottage' is written on three staves of music. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 90. The first staff contains measures 1 through 7. The second staff, starting at measure 8, contains measures 8 through 16. The third staff, starting at measure 17, contains measures 17 through 24. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final measure.

Gathering Peascods

$\text{♩} = 116$

1 2

7

13

Grandfather's Tune

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

Change: The Sloe

Green Mountain Petronella

♩ = 140



Harper's Frolick

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

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

Herbert the Sherbert

Martin Ellison

♩ = 165



Horse's Brawl

Le Bransle des Chevaux

♩ = 180

9

17

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

♩ = 104

5

8

13

1 2

Detailed description: The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "L'Inconnu de Limoise" by Jean-François "Maxou" Heintzen. The score is written in treble clef and consists of four staves. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 104. The first staff begins with a quarter rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a "3" above it. The second staff continues the melody, also featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff shows a melodic line with a descending eighth-note pair. The fourth staff contains a first ending bracketed with "1" and a second ending bracketed with "2". The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Inisheer

Tommy Walsh

The musical score for 'Inisheer' by Tommy Walsh is presented in four staves of music, all in treble clef. The first staff contains five measures of music. The second staff begins with a measure number '5' and contains six measures, including a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure. The third staff begins with a measure number '8' and contains six measures, also featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure. The fourth staff begins with a measure number '12' and contains six measures, with a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Iron Legs

♩ = 132

5

8

13

An Italian Rant

$\text{♩} = 95$

5

10

Jamaica

♩ = 180

5

9

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Jamie Allen

♩ = 160



Jessie's Hornpipe

attrib. to Aird's Collection
1794

♩ = 180

5

8

13

The musical score consists of four staves of music in treble clef. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff, starting with a measure rest labeled '5', contains measures 5 through 7. The third staff, starting with a measure rest labeled '8', contains measures 8 through 11. The fourth staff, starting with a measure rest labeled '13', contains measures 12 through 14. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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

♩ = 140

The musical score for 'King Of The Fairies' is written in treble clef with a tempo of 140 beats per minute. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 6. The second staff begins at measure 7 and includes a repeat sign at the end of the first measure, followed by measures 8 through 11, which feature a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff begins at measure 12 and includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 13, followed by measures 14 through 17. The fourth staff begins at measure 18 and concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the final measure.

Change: Lanigan's Ball.

Lanigan's Ball

♩ = 180

The musical score for "Lanigan's Ball" is presented in four staves of music, all in treble clef. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 180. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff, starting at measure 5, contains measures 5 through 8 and ends with a repeat sign. The third staff, starting at measure 9, contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth staff, starting at measure 13, contains measures 13 through 16, with a first ending bracket over measures 15 and 16, and a second ending bracket over measures 17 and 18.

Laridé 6

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

Change: Bear Dance.

Louth Quickstep

♩ = 100



Maguire and Patterson

$\text{♩} = 120$

9

17

25

Mazurka d'Auvergne

♩ = 120

5

8

13

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

Mazurka de Lappleau

$\text{♩} = 130$

5

8

13

The musical score consists of four staves of music in treble clef. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 130. The music is written in a 3/4 time signature. The first staff contains 4 measures. The second staff is marked with a '5' above the first measure and contains 4 measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff is marked with an '8' above the first measure and contains 4 measures. The fourth staff is marked with a '13' above the first measure and contains 4 measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Mazurka d'Auvergne.

Mount Hills

♩ = 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

♩ = 150

The musical score consists of four staves of music in a single system. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is indicated as quarter note = 150. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff is labeled with a '5' at the beginning and contains measures 5 through 8, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff is labeled with a '9' at the beginning and contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth staff is labeled with a '13' at the beginning and contains measures 13 through 16, also ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The melody is primarily composed of quarter notes and eighth notes, with some slurs and ties.

Orange in Bloom
Sherborne Waltz

♩ = 140

8

16

The image shows a musical score for a waltz. It consists of three staves of music in treble clef. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of a quarter note equal to 140 beats per minute. The music is written in a key with one flat (F major or D minor) and a 3/4 time signature. The first staff contains 7 measures, ending with a repeat sign. The second staff starts at measure 8 and contains 8 measures. The third staff starts at measure 16 and contains 7 measures, also ending with a repeat sign.

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

The Oyster Girl

♩. = 120



The Plane Tree

Undine Hornby

♩ = 140

The musical score consists of four staves of music, each starting with a treble clef. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of ♩ = 140. The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff is marked with a '5' at the beginning and contains measures 5 through 8. The third staff is marked with a '9' at the beginning and contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth staff is marked with a '13' at the beginning and contains measures 13 through 16. Each staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Herbert the Sherbert.

Poplar Grove

Veronica Wagner

♩ = 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

♩ = 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

$\text{♩} = 104$

The musical score consists of four staves of music in treble clef. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 104. The second staff starts at measure 5 and includes two first endings, labeled '1' and '2'. The third staff starts at measure 9 and features a repeat sign at the beginning. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and also includes two first endings, labeled '1' and '2'. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note accompaniment and a melodic line with various rhythmic values, including dotted notes and eighth-note patterns.

Rub-a-dub
Stockport Polka

♩ = 180



5

8

13

The image shows a musical score for a polka. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of a quarter note equal to 180 beats per minute. The music is written in a single melodic line. The second staff starts with a measure rest of 5 measures. The third staff starts with a measure rest of 8 measures. The fourth staff starts with a measure rest of 13 measures. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Rufty Tufty

$\text{♩} = 180$



5

9

Seacourt Bridge

Ed Pritchard

♩ = 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

♩ = 160

The musical score for 'The Sheriff's Ride' consists of four staves of music in treble clef. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of ♩ = 160. The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff, starting with a measure number '5' above the first measure, contains measures 5 through 8. The third staff, starting with a measure number '9' above the first measure, contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth staff, starting with a measure number '13' above the first measure, contains measures 13 through 16. Each staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The notes are primarily eighth and quarter notes, with some dotted rhythms.

Change: Bear Dance.

Si Bheag Si Mhor

Turlough O'Carolan
(1670-1736)

♩ = 140

8

16

24

Slängpolska 32

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

♩ = 104

5

9

13

The Sloe

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

Soldier's Joy

The Forester

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

Spootiskerry

Ian Burns

♩ = 160

The musical score for "Spootiskerry" is written in treble clef and consists of four staves of music. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet patterns. The second staff starts at measure 7 and includes a repeat sign at the beginning of the second measure. The third staff starts at measure 13 and continues the melodic line. The fourth staff starts at measure 19 and concludes the piece with a double bar line.

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Springvals

arr. Ceylon Wallin

$\text{♩} = 130$

5

9

13

1 2

1 2

Teatree Waltz

♩ = 120



Theme Vannetaise

Twiglet

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

Three Around Three

The Pleasure Of The Town

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Three Around Three" with the subtitle "The Pleasure Of The Town". The score is written on four staves of music, each starting with a treble clef. The tempo is indicated as quarter note = 160. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff, starting with a measure number '5', contains measures 5 through 8 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff, starting with a measure number '9', contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth staff, starting with a measure number '13', contains measures 13 through 16 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed eighth notes and a few quarter notes.

Tip Top Polka

$\text{♩} = 160$

6

1 2

8

Detailed description: The musical score is written in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The first staff (measures 1-5) begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second staff (measures 6-7) contains a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2'). The third staff (measures 8-12) continues the melody and concludes with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket.

Tom Tolley's Hornpipe

$\text{♩} = 132$

6

11

16

Change: Iron Legs.

The Twister

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 180$

7

13

19

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

♩ = 180

9

16

25

Whinshields Hornpipe

J. L. Dunk

$\text{♩} = 160$

6

12

18

Will's Way

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

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.

A.(A.B3)3.A

Banbury Bill

♩ = 170

A



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

The Banks of the Dee

$\text{♩} = 120$

A **B**

7

$\text{♩} = 180$

C

12

$\text{♩} = 120$

Detailed description: The image shows a musical score for 'The Banks of the Dee'. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff (measures 1-6) is in treble clef with a tempo of 120. It contains two boxed section markers, 'A' at the beginning and 'B' at the end. The second staff (measures 7-12) continues the melody. The third staff (measures 13-18) is in 4/4 time with a tempo of 180 and contains a boxed section marker 'C'. The fourth staff (measures 19-24) is in 6/8 time with a tempo of 120. Measure numbers 7, 12, and 20 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

A.(A.B2)4

Bean Setting

$\text{♩} = 80$

A

5

$\text{♩} = 80$

B

8

9

(A2.B)6

Black Joke

♩ = 120

A



7

B



12



(A2.B)6.C

Blue Bells of Scotland

♩ = 160



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



♩ = 260



A3.B.C

Bonny Green Garters

♩. = 100

6 **A**

6 **B**

14 **C**

A.(A2.B2)4

Constant Billy

♩ = 130

A



4 B



8



A.(A2.(BA)2)4

Country Gardens

$\text{♩} = 150$

A



5 B



9



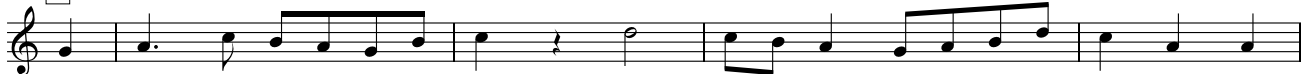
A.(A2.B2)4

Dogs of War

Paul Ferrett

♩ = 150

A



4 B



8



A.(A.B2)4

Getting Upstairs

♩ = 168

A



(A2.B)

Greenham Long Odds

$\text{♩} = 120$

A

5

B

9

This is danced by a variable number of dancers. Repeat as many times as necessary. We dance this very infrequently, and only when Emma is around to remind us how to do it.

A.(A.B2)4

Haste to the Wedding

♩. = 92

A



5



8

B



13



A.(A.B2)4

Highland Mary

$\text{♩} = 150$

A



5



8

B



12



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

8 B

13

The image shows a musical score for the tune 'Highland Mary' in treble clef. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff is marked with a tempo of 140 beats per minute and a box labeled 'A'. The second staff is marked with the number '5'. The third staff is marked with the number '8' and a box labeled 'B'. The fourth staff is marked with the number '13'. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and quarter notes.

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



9

B



13



A.(AB)4

Jenny Lind

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

5

B

8

13

1 2

A4.B.(C2.B)2

Ladies Pleasure

♩ = 120

A



4 B



9



12 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.

5



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

9

B



12

C



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

Laudnum Bunches

♩. = 88

A

B

7

C

14 ♩. = 88

♩. = 88

The musical score is written on three staves. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of ♩. = 88 and a boxed letter 'A' above the first measure. It contains 13 measures of music, ending with a double bar line. The second staff starts with a measure rest labeled '7' and contains 10 measures, ending with a boxed letter 'C' above the 9th measure and a double bar line. The third staff starts with a measure rest labeled '14' and a tempo marking of ♩. = 88. It begins in 4/4 time, changes to 6/8 time at the 5th measure, and ends with a double bar line. A second tempo marking of ♩. = 88 is placed above the 6th measure of this staff.

A2.(A2.B2)3

Lillibulero

Henry Purcell

$\text{♩} = 165$

A



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

Monck's March

$\text{♩} = 60$

A

1 2

5 **B**

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



$\text{♩} = 160$

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.B)2.A2.B2.C

Ring O' Bells

♩ = 100

A



8

B



16

C



A.(A.B)3.A

Shave the Donkey

♩ = 152

1 2

5 B 1,2 3

(A2.B2)6

Shepherd's Hey

♩ = 130

A



5

B



(A2.B3)6

Shooting

Beaux of London City

$\text{♩} = 160$

A

5 B

A.(AB)4

Side Steps

Paul Ferrett

$\text{♩} = 150$

1

2

3

4

10

A2.(A2.B2)3

Skirmish

British Grenadiers

$\text{♩} = 160$

A

4 B

9

(A2.B2)3.A2

Step Back

♩ = 140

A



6

B



12



A.(A.B.C)4

Step n' Fetch Her

♩ = 152

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 152. The piece consists of three sections: Section A (measures 1-8), Section B (measures 9-16), and Section C (measures 17-24). Section A and B each have two endings, labeled 1 and 2. Section C concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

A

B

C

A.(AB)6.A

Sweet Jenny Jones

♩ = 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.(AB3)2.(AC3)2.A

Valentine

$\text{♩} = 120$

A

5

8 **B**

13

$\text{♩} = 150$

16 **C**

22 $\text{♩} = 120$

(A2.B2)

Winster Processional

The Morris March

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

4 B

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 Musical notation for 'The Exploding Potato' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes, ending with a sharp sign on the final note.

The Extension Reel Musical notation for 'The Extension Reel' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The melody features a mix of quarter and eighth notes.

The Fiery Clock Face Musical notation for 'The Fiery Clock Face' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The melody includes quarter notes and eighth notes, with a flat sign on the second measure.

From Night Till Morn Musical notation for 'From Night Till Morn' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes.

The Gamekeeper's Cottage Musical notation for 'The Gamekeeper's Cottage' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The melody features sixteenth notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes.

Gathering Peascods Musical notation for 'Gathering Peascods' in treble clef, 4/4 time. The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, ending with a double bar line and repeat signs. There are two endings: the first ending leads back to the beginning, and the second ending concludes the piece.

Grandfather's Tune



Green Mountain
Petronella



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

Musical notation for Mazurka d' Auvergne, consisting of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is written in 3/4 time and consists of 12 measures.

Mazurka de Lapleau

Musical notation for Mazurka de Lapleau, consisting of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is written in 3/4 time and consists of 12 measures.

Michael Turner's
Waltz

Musical notation for Michael Turner's Waltz, consisting of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is written in 3/4 time and consists of 12 measures.

The Midsummer
Waltz

Musical notation for The Midsummer Waltz, consisting of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is written in 3/4 time and consists of 12 measures.

Mount Hills

Musical notation for Mount Hills, consisting of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is written in 3/4 time and consists of 12 measures.

The Mudgee Waltz

Musical notation for The Mudgee Waltz, consisting of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is written in 3/4 time and consists of 12 measures.

Rochdale Coconut
Dance



The Rogues' March



La Roulante



Rub-a-dub (Stockport
Polka)



Rufty Tufty



Salmon Tails



Seacourt Bridge



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



Balance the Straw

Musical notation for 'Balance the Straw' in treble clef. The melody consists of a sequence of eighth and quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Banbury Bill

Musical notation for 'Banbury Bill' in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The piece ends with a double bar line.

The Banks of the Dee

Musical notation for 'The Banks of the Dee' in treble clef. The melody consists of a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Bean Setting

Musical notation for 'Bean Setting' in treble clef. The melody consists of a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. There are two triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above the notes) over the eighth notes in the second and fourth measures. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Black Joke

Musical notation for 'Black Joke' in treble clef. The melody consists of a sequence of eighth and quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Blue Bells of Scotland

Musical notation for 'Blue Bells of Scotland' in treble clef. The melody consists of a sequence of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Greenham (Long
Odds)



Ladies Pleasure



Lads-a-Bunchum



Laudnum Bunches



Lillibulero



Monck's March



Mountain Goats



The Postman's Knock

Musical notation for 'The Postman's Knock' in G major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of a sequence of eighth and quarter notes: G4-A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, C4-B3-A3, G3-F3-E3, D3-C3-B2, A2-G2-F2, E2-D2-C2.

Rigs of Marlow

Musical notation for 'Rigs of Marlow' in G major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of a sequence of eighth and quarter notes: G4-A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, C4-B3-A3, G3-F3-E3, D3-C3-B2, A2-G2-F2, E2-D2-C2.

Ring O' Bells

Musical notation for 'Ring O' Bells' in G major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of a sequence of quarter notes: G4-A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, C4-B3-A3, G3-F3-E3, D3-C3-B2, A2-G2-F2, E2-D2-C2.

Shave the Donkey

Musical notation for 'Shave the Donkey' in G major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of a sequence of quarter notes: G4-A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, C4-B3-A3, G3-F3-E3, D3-C3-B2, A2-G2-F2, E2-D2-C2. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. There are two endings: the first ending leads back to the beginning, and the second ending leads to the final cadence.

Shepherd's Hey

Musical notation for 'Shepherd's Hey' in G major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of a sequence of quarter notes: G4-A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, C4-B3-A3, G3-F3-E3, D3-C3-B2, A2-G2-F2, E2-D2-C2.

Shooting (Beaux of London City)

Musical notation for 'Shooting (Beaux of London City)' in G major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of a sequence of quarter notes: G4-A4-B4-C5, B4-A4-G4, F4-E4-D4, C4-B3-A3, G3-F3-E3, D3-C3-B2, A2-G2-F2, E2-D2-C2.

Side Steps



Musical notation for Side Steps, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure.

Skirmish (British Grenadiers)



Musical notation for Skirmish (British Grenadiers), featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is primarily composed of quarter and eighth notes.

Step Back



Musical notation for Step Back, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Step n' Fetch Her



Musical notation for Step n' Fetch Her, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody includes a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2') leading to a repeat sign.

Sweet Jenny Jones



Musical notation for Sweet Jenny Jones, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.

Valentine



Musical notation for Valentine, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Notes

