

Compiled by Jim Hague



The Bumper Booke

Alto Saxophone Boates

Booke of

Die Hawk

He

He
Crie Hauock
Booke of
Alto Saxophone Dottes

The Bumper Booke

The collected Bookes of Dottes



Compiled by Jim Hague

Ye Crie Havoc Booke of Dottes

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to Jane
for the music, and the dance

Vandals of
Hammerwich



William and Nancy



Winster Processional
(The Morris March)



Young Collins



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 inexperienced 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.

Introduction

	Valentine
	Sweet Jenny Jones
	Step n' Fetch Her
	Step Back
	Skirmish (British Grenadiers)
	Side Steps

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.

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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.

	Mountain Goats
	Monk's March
	Lillibulero
	Laudnum Bunches
	Lads-a-Bunchum
	Ladies Pleasure

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Haste to the Wedding Musical notation for Haste to the Wedding in G major, 2/4 time, consisting of a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

Highland Mary Musical notation for Highland Mary in G major, 2/4 time, consisting of a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

Highland Mary (Old Tom of Oxford) Musical notation for Highland Mary (Old Tom of Oxford) in G major, 2/4 time, consisting of a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

Hunt the Squirrel Musical notation for Hunt the Squirrel in G major, 2/4 time, consisting of a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

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Balance the Straw 

Banbury Bill 

The Banks of the Dee 

Bean Setting 

Black Joke 

Blue Bells of Scotland 

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Morris tunes

	The Winster Gallop
	Will's Way
	Whinshields Hornpipe
	Wals voor Polle

Session tunes

Music commonly played at Cry Havoc sessions

1

Theme Vannetaise
(Twiglet)



Three Around Three
(The Pleasure Of The
Town)



Tip Top Polka



Tom Tolley's
Hornpipe



The Twister

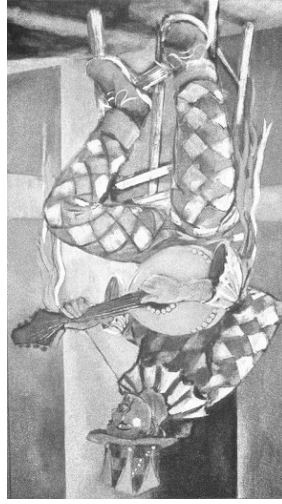


Valse Musette



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.

Barbara Payne, *Mandoharleguin*



	Teatree Waltz
	Sussex Cotillion
	Springvals
	Spootskerry
	Soldier's Joy (The Forester)
	The Sloe

A La Mode De France

$\text{♩} = 160$

4

9

Change: Rufty Tufty.

3

Seacourt Bridge

Seven Stars (The
Moon And Seven
Stars)

Shandy Hall

The Sheriff's Ride

Si Bheag Si Mhor

Slängpolska 32

Albert Farmer's Bonfire Tune

♩ = 160

13
8
5

This musical score is for 'Albert Farmer's Bonfire Tune'. It consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The first staff has a repeat sign and ends with a fermata. The second and fourth staves have measure numbers 13, 8, and 5 respectively. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.

Albert Farmer's Bonfire Tune

Rochdale Coconut Dance

The Rogues' March

La Roulante

Rub-a-dub (Stockport Polka)

Ruffy Tufty

Salmon Tails

This block contains six musical staves, each with a title to its right. The titles are: Rochdale Coconut Dance, The Rogues' March, La Roulante, Rub-a-dub (Stockport Polka), Ruffy Tufty, and Salmon Tails. The music is in G major. The 'Ruffy Tufty' staff includes first and second endings. The 'Rub-a-dub (Stockport Polka)' staff has a tempo marking of 'Polka'. The 'Salmon Tails' staff has a repeat sign.

All In A Garden Green

Harwood Hall

$\text{♩} = 90$

9

14

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

New Road To Alston

Orange in Bloom
(Sherborne Waltz)

The Oyster Girl

The Plane Tree

Poplar Grove

Quarter Brawls

A favourite of Sue, our resident Playford expert.

Musical notation for 'The Wedding Night' consisting of three staves. The top staff begins with a repeat sign and ends with a double bar line and the number 12. The middle staff ends with a double bar line and the number 7. The bottom staff ends with a double bar line and the tempo marking $\text{♩} = 130$.

Argers
The Wedding Night

137

Six staves of musical notation for waltzes, each with its title written to the right. From top to bottom: 'The Mudgee Waltz', 'Mount Hills', 'The Midsummer Waltz', 'Michael Turner's Waltz', 'Mazurka de Laplean', and 'Mazurka d' Auvergne'. All staves are in treble clef and A major.

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.

7

Just As The Tide Was
Flowing

King Of The Fairies

Lanigan's Ball

Laridé 6

Louth Quickstep

Maguire and
Patterson

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

Musical notation for 'Bagpipers' consisting of four staves. The first staff is a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. It contains a melody with a repeat sign at the beginning. The second staff is a bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, containing a continuous drone line. The third and fourth staves are treble clefs with the same key signature and time signature, containing a melody with a repeat sign at the beginning. A tempo marking '♩ = 140' is located below the fourth staff.

Bagpipers

Musical notation for six different tunes, each on a single treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tunes are: 'Jessie's Hornpipe', 'Jamie Allen', 'Jamaica', 'An Italian Rant', 'Iron Legs', and 'Inisher'. Each staff contains a melody with a repeat sign at the beginning.

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.

Grandfather's Tune

Green Mountain
Petronella

Harper's Frolick

Herbert the Sherbert

Horse's Brawl (Le
Bransle des Chevaux)

L'Inconnu de Limoise

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

Musical notation for 'Bear Dance' in G major, 6/8 time. The piece consists of two staves of music. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is a simple, rhythmic dance tune.

Bear Dance

Musical notation for six different pieces, all in G major. The pieces are: 'The Exploding Potato', 'The Extension Reel', 'The Fiery Clock Face', 'From Night Till Morn', 'The Gamekeeper's Cottage', and 'Gathering Peascods'. Each piece is written on a single staff of music. 'The Extension Reel' is written in bass clef, while the others are in treble clef. 'Gathering Peascods' includes first and second endings.

- The Exploding Potato
- The Extension Reel
- The Fiery Clock Face
- From Night Till Morn
- The Gamekeeper's Cottage
- Gathering Peascods

Bonny Kate

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

Change: Harper's Frolick.

Click Go the Shears
(Ring The Bell,
Watchman)

The Dancing Oolert

Davy Davy Knick
Knack

Elizabeth Clare

Emma From Finland

Enrico

Musical notation for two pieces: 'Brighton Camp' and 'The Girl I Left Behind Me'. The notation consists of four staves. The first staff is labeled '13' and the second '8'. The third staff is labeled '5' and the fourth '180'. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Brighton Camp
The Girl I Left Behind Me

Musical notation for six pieces: 'Bonny Kate', 'Brighton Camp (The Girl I Left Behind Me)', 'Buttered Peas', 'Le Canal En Octobre', 'Captain Lanoë's Quick March', and 'Captain Rock's Farewell'. The notation consists of six staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Bonny Kate

Brighton Camp (The
Girl I Left Behind
Me)

Buttered Peas

Le Canal En Octobre

Captain Lanoë's
Quick March

Captain Rock's
Farewell

Buttered Peas

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

13

All In A Garden
Green (Harwood
Hall)

Argeers (The
Wedding Night)

Astley's Ride

Bagpipers

Battle of the Somme

Bear Dance

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



129

Frederick Paris

Le Canal En Octobre

♩ = 140



Captain Lanoe's Quick March

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

The musical score for "Captain Lanoe's Quick March" 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 consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff, starting with a measure rest labeled '5', contains measures 5 through 8. The third staff, starting with a measure rest labeled '9', contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth staff, starting with a measure rest labeled '13', contains measures 13 through 16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

15

A.(A2.B2)4

Young Collins

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

4 B

8

The musical score for "Young Collins" 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 consists of three staves of music. The first staff, starting with a measure rest labeled 'A', contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff, starting with a measure rest labeled '4' and a section marker 'B', contains measures 5 through 8. The third staff, starting with a measure rest labeled '8', contains measures 9 through 12. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Orange in Bloom (Sherborne Waltz).

Musical score for "Captain Rock's Farewell" in G major (one sharp). The score consists of four staves. The first staff is marked with a measure rest and a double bar line. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff contains a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. A tempo marking below the fourth staff reads "♩ = 140".

Captain Rock's Farewell

Keep repeating as long as necessary.

Musical score for "Winster Processional" in G major (one sharp). The score consists of two staves. Both staves begin with a measure rest and a double bar line. The first staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign, with a boxed letter 'B' below it. The second staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign, with a boxed letter 'A' below it. A tempo marking below the second staff reads "♩ = 150".

Winster Processional The Morris March

(A2, B2)

Click Go the Shears Ring The Bell, Watchman

$\text{♩} = 140$

7

12

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 three staves. The first staff contains measures 1-6. The second staff, starting at measure 7, contains measures 7-11. The third staff, starting at measure 12, contains measures 12-16. The piece concludes 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.

17

(AB)2.(AC)2.A

William and Nancy

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

4

B

12

C

The musical score for 'William and Nancy' 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 three sections: A (measures 1-4), B (measures 5-8), and C (measures 9-12). Section A is a simple melody. Section B features a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth notes. Section C begins with a 4/4 time signature, changes to 3/8, and then to 6/8. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

126

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

Musical score for 'The Dancing Oolert' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is the treble clef melody, starting with a repeat sign and a fermata over the first measure. The second staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The third and fourth staves are additional parts, possibly for a second treble clef instrument. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 130. Measure numbers 5, 8, and 12 are indicated at the end of their respective staves.

Sally Kirkpatrick

The Dancing Oolert

Musical score for 'Vandals of Hammerwich' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is the treble clef melody, featuring first and second endings. The second staff is the bass clef accompaniment. The third and fourth staves are additional parts. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 150. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the end of their respective staves. Section markers A, B, and A are placed at the end of the staves.

Vandals of Hammerwich

A.(AB)4

Davy Davy Knick Knack

♩ = 140

5

8

13

19

A.(AB3)2.(AC3)2.A

Valentine

♩ = 120

A

5

8

13

16

22

♩ = 150

♩ = 120

124

Change: Michael Turner's Waltz.

8
16
24

$\text{♩} = 120$

Chris Wood

Elizabeth Clare

Sing at the start and at the end.

4
8
17

$\text{♩} = 150$

My sweet Jen - ny Jones she's the girl I love a - - dore. best.
 My sweet Jen - ny Jones she's the pride of Lan - - gol - - len

Sweet Jenny Jones

A.(AB)6.A

Emma From Finland

$\text{♩} = 140$

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 repeat sign. The second staff has a measure rest for 5 measures, followed by a first ending bracket (1) and a second ending bracket (2). The third staff starts with a measure rest for 9 measures. The fourth staff has a measure rest for 13 measures, followed by a first ending bracket (1) and a second ending bracket (2).

21

A.(A.B.C)4

Step n' Fetch Her

$\text{♩} = 152$

Musical score for 'Step n' Fetch Her' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 152. The score is divided into three sections: A, B, and C. Section A starts with a measure rest for 1 measure, followed by a first ending bracket (1) and a second ending bracket (2). Section B starts with a measure rest for 5 measures, followed by a first ending bracket (1) and a second ending bracket (2). Section C starts with a measure rest for 8 measures and ends with a double bar line.

122

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.

Musical score for 'Enrico' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and ends with a double bar line. The second staff also begins with a repeat sign and ends with a double bar line. The third staff concludes the piece. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 150$ is placed below the third staff. Measure numbers 6 and 12 are indicated at the end of the second and first staves respectively.

Enrico

121

Musical score for 'Step Back' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and ends with a double bar line. The second staff contains a boxed letter 'B' below the eighth measure. The third staff contains a boxed letter 'A' below the eighth measure. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 140$ is placed below the third staff. Measure numbers 6 and 12 are indicated at the end of the second and first staves respectively.

Step Back

(A2:B2)3:A2

The Exploding Potato

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

Change: The Extension Reel

23

A2.(A2.B2)3

Skirmish

British Grenadiers

$\text{♩} = 160$

A

B

4

9

120

Ed Pritchard

The Extension Reel

Paul Ferrett

Side Steps

A.(AB)4

The Fiery Clock Face

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

The musical score for 'The Fiery Clock Face' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 160 beats per minute. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff, starting at measure 5, contains measures 5 through 7. The third staff, starting at measure 8, contains measures 8 through 12. The fourth staff, starting at measure 13, contains measures 13 through 16. The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final double bar line.

25

(A2.B3)6

Shooting Beaux of London City

$\text{♩} = 160$

A

5 B

The musical score for 'Shooting Beaux of London City' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 160 beats per minute. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff, starting at measure 1, contains measures 1 through 4 and is marked with a boxed 'A'. The second staff, starting at measure 5, contains measures 5 through 8 and is marked with a boxed 'B'. The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final double bar line.

118

Musical score for 'From Night Till Morn' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and contains measures 1 through 15. The second staff contains measures 6 through 9. The third staff contains measures 5 through 5, with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The fourth staff contains measures 140 through 140, with a tempo marking of quarter note = 140. The key signature is G major.

From Night Till Morn

Musical score for 'Shepherd's Hey' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of two staves. The first staff contains measures 5 through 5, with a section marker 'B' at the end. The second staff contains measures 130 through 130, with a section marker 'A' at the end and a tempo marking of quarter note = 130. The key signature is G major.

Shepherd's Hey

(A2:B2)6

The Gamekeeper's Cottage

$\text{♩} = 90$

Musical score for 'The Gamekeeper's Cottage' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 90. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 7. The second staff contains measures 8 through 16. The third staff contains measures 17 through 24. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

27

A.(A.B)3.A

Shave the Donkey

$\text{♩} = 152$

Musical score for 'Shave the Donkey' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 152. The score is in A.(A.B)3.A form. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'A' and contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff is labeled 'B' and contains measures 5 through 8. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical score for 'Gathering Peascods' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of three staves. The top staff is marked with a '13' and a repeat sign. The middle staff is marked with a '7' and a repeat sign. The bottom staff is marked with a '116' and a tempo marking of quarter note = 116. It includes first and second endings, indicated by '1' and '2' in boxes.

Gathering Peascods

Musical score for 'Ring O' Bells' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of three staves. The top staff is marked with a '16' and a box labeled 'C'. It features several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over the notes). The middle staff is marked with an '8' and a box labeled 'B'. The bottom staff is marked with a '100' and a box labeled 'A'. The tempo marking is quarter note = 100.

Ring O' Bells

(A)B)2.A)2.B)2.C

Grandfather's Tune

$\text{♩} = 160$



5

9

13

The musical score for "Grandfather's Tune" is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 160 beats per minute. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter note on C5, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff starts at measure 5 and ends with a double bar line. The third staff starts at measure 9 and continues the melody. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and concludes the piece with a double bar line.

Change: The Sloe

29

A.(AB2)4

Rigs of Marlow

$\text{♩} = 144$



A

5

B

9

The musical score for "Rigs of Marlow" is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 144 beats per minute. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a boxed letter 'A' and contains the first four measures. The second staff starts at measure 5 and continues the melody. The third staff starts at measure 9, contains a boxed letter 'B', and concludes the piece with a double bar line.

114

Musical score for 'Green Mountain Petronella' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is the vocal line, starting with a repeat sign. The second staff is the piano accompaniment. The third and fourth staves are additional accompaniment parts. A tempo marking of ♩ = 140 is located at the bottom right of the score.

Green Mountain Petronella

Sing at the start and at the end.

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

Musical score for 'The Postman's Knock' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is the vocal line with lyrics. The second staff is the piano accompaniment. The third and fourth staves are additional accompaniment parts. A tempo marking of ♩ = 160 is located between the second and third staves, and a tempo marking of ♩ = 150 is located at the bottom right. There are two boxed letter markers, 'A' and 'B', indicating specific sections of the music.

The Postman's Knock

B.(AB)6.B

Harper's Frolick

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first piece, 'Harper's Frolick'. 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 = 160. The first staff (measures 1-4) starts with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second staff (measures 5-7) continues the melody. The third staff (measures 8-12) features a more complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (measures 13-14) concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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

A.(AB)4

Mountain Goats

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 130$

A

5

B

12

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the second piece, 'Mountain Goats'. 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 = 130. The first staff (measures 1-4) is labeled with a boxed 'A'. The second staff (measures 5-7) continues the melody. The third staff (measures 8-11) is labeled with a boxed 'B'. The fourth staff (measures 12-14) concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical score for 'Herbert the Sherbert' by Martin Ellison. The score 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 = 165. The first staff is labeled with the number 13, the second with 9, and the third with 5. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Martin Ellison

Herbert the Sherbert

Musical score for 'Monck's March' by A.(AB2).2.(AC2).2.A. The score 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 = 60. The first staff is labeled with the number 21, the second with 13, and the third with 5. The piece includes first and second endings, indicated by brackets and numbers 1 and 2. The score concludes with a double bar line.

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

Monck's March

Horse's Brawl

Le Bransle des Chevaux

$\text{♩} = 180$

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.

A2.(A2.B2)3

Lillibulero

Henry Purcell

$\text{♩} = 165$

A

5

B

9

13

Musical score for 'L'Inconnu de Limoise' consisting of four staves. The top staff has a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The second staff has a fermata over the first measure. The third and fourth staves have a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure. The tempo marking is $\text{♩} = 104$.

Heintzen
Jean-François "Maxou"

L'Inconnu de Limoise

Musical score for 'Laudnum Bunches' consisting of three staves. The top staff has a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 88$. The second and third staves have a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 88$. The score includes first ending brackets labeled 'A', 'B', and 'C'.

Laudnum Bunches

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

Inisheer

Tommy Walsh

Musical score for 'Inisheer' by Tommy Walsh. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4. The second staff, starting at measure 5, contains measures 5-7 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff, starting at measure 8, contains measures 8-11 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The fourth staff, starting at measure 12, contains measures 12-14 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. There are triplets in measures 7, 11, and 14.

35

A.(BC)6.C

Lads-a-Bunchum

Musical score for 'Lads-a-Bunchum' by A.(BC)6.C. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. It includes a tempo marking of quarter note = 150. The score is divided into three sections: A, B, and C. Section A (measures 1-4) has the lyrics: "Oh dear moth -er, what a fool I be, Six young mai -dens came a court - in' me." Section B (measures 5-8) has the lyrics: "Five were blind and the oth -er coul -dn't see, oh dear moth -er, what a fool I be!". Section C (measures 9-12) is instrumental. Each section ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

108

Musical score for 'Iron Legs' consisting of four staves. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 132. The score includes repeat signs at the beginning of the first and third staves. Measure numbers 5, 8, and 13 are indicated at the end of their respective staves.

Iron Legs

Musical score for 'Ladies Pleasure' consisting of four staves. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The score includes repeat signs at the beginning of the first and third staves. Measure numbers 4, 9, 12, and 17 are indicated at the end of their respective staves. The score is divided into sections labeled A, B, and C.

Ladies Pleasure

A4.B.(C2.B)2

A jig from the Field Town tradition.

An Italian Rant

$\text{♩} = 95$

5

10

Musical score for 'An Italian Rant' in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 95. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music is a single melodic line. The first staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The second staff starts with a measure rest of 5 measures. The third staff starts with a measure rest of 10 measures. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

37

A.(AB)4

Jenny Lind

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

5

B

13

1 2

Musical score for 'Jenny Lind' in A major, 2/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 150 and a boxed letter 'A'. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is a single melodic line. The second staff starts with a measure rest of 5 measures. The third staff starts with a boxed letter 'B'. The fourth staff starts with a measure rest of 13 measures and includes two first endings, labeled '1' and '2', which lead to a final double bar line with repeat dots.

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Musical notation for the piece 'Jamaica'. It consists of three staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff begins with a repeat sign and contains measures 1 through 9. The second staff contains measures 5 through 9. The third staff contains measures 1 through 9. A tempo marking '♩ = 180' is located below the third staff.

Jamaica

Musical notation for the piece 'Hunt the Squirrel'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff begins with a repeat sign and contains measures 1 through 13. The second staff contains measures 6 through 9 and includes a boxed letter 'B' below it. The third staff contains measures 5 through 9 and includes a boxed letter 'A' below it. The fourth staff contains measures 1 through 9 and includes a boxed letter 'A' below it. A tempo marking '♩ = 160' is located below the fourth staff.

Hunt the Squirrel

A.(AB)4

Jamie Allen

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

39

A.(A.B2)4

Highland Mary

Old Tom of Oxford

$\text{♩} = 140$

A

5

B

13

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

A little tune Susie's been working on.

Musical score for 'A little tune Susie's been working on'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The tempo marking is quarter note = 180. Measure numbers 5, 8, and 13 are indicated at the end of the staves.

1794
attrib. to Arnd's Collection

Jessie's Hornpipe

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

Musical score for 'Highland Mary'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The tempo marking is quarter note = 150. Measure numbers 5, 8, and 12 are indicated at the end of the staves. There are two boxed letters, 'A' and 'B', marking specific sections of the music.

Highland Mary

A.(A.B)4

Just As The Tide Was Flowing

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

Detailed description: This musical score is for the piece 'Just As The Tide Was Flowing'. 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 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 at measure 8, and the fourth at measure 13. Each staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The melody is primarily eighth and quarter notes.

Change: Rochdale Coconut Dance.

41

A.(A.B2)4

Haste to the Wedding

$\text{♩} = 92$

A

5

B

13

Detailed description: This musical score is for the piece 'Haste to the Wedding'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 92. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps, and is marked with a box containing the letter 'A'. The second staff starts at measure 5. The third staff starts at measure 8 and is marked with a box containing the letter 'B'. The fourth staff starts at measure 13. Each staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The melody is primarily eighth and quarter notes.

102

Change: Lanihan's Ball.

Musical score for 'King Of The Fairies' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and ends with a double bar line. The second staff contains two triplet markings (3) over groups of notes. The third staff begins with a triplet marking (3) and ends with a repeat sign. The fourth staff concludes the piece. A tempo marking below the staves indicates a quarter note equals 140 (♩ = 140).

King Of The Fairies

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.

Musical score for 'Greenham Long Odds' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff ends with a measure number '9'. The second staff contains a boxed letter 'B' and ends with a measure number '5'. The third staff contains a boxed letter 'A' and ends with a measure number '120'. A tempo marking below the staves indicates a quarter note equals 120 (♩ = 120).

Greenham Long Odds

(A2:B)

Lanigan's Ball

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

1 2

43

A.(A.B2)4

Getting Upstairs

$\text{♩} = 168$

A

5

B

14

100

Change: Bear Dance.

Musical score for 'Laridé 6' consisting of four staves. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The score includes first and second endings for the first staff, indicated by double bar lines and repeat signs. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are marked at the end of the first, second, and third staves respectively.

Laridé 6

Musical score for 'Dogs of War' consisting of three staves. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 150. The score includes first and second endings for the first staff, indicated by double bar lines and repeat signs. Measure numbers 4 and 8 are marked at the end of the second and third staves respectively. Section markers 'A', 'B', and 'A' are placed in boxes above the second, third, and fourth measures of the first staff.

A.(A2.B2)4

Dogs of War

Paul Ferret

Louth Quickstep

$\text{♩} = 100$

5

9

13

The musical score for 'Louth Quickstep' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 100 beats per minute. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff, starting at measure 5, contains measures 5 through 8. The third staff, starting at measure 9, contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth staff, starting at measure 13, contains measures 13 through 16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

45

A.(A2.(BA)2)4

Country Gardens

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

5

B

9

The musical score for 'Country Gardens' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 150 beats per minute. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff, starting at measure 1, contains measures 1 through 4 and is marked with a box labeled 'A'. The second staff, starting at measure 5, contains measures 5 through 8 and is marked with a box labeled 'B'. The third staff, starting at measure 9, contains measures 9 through 12. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

98

Musical score for 'Maguire and Patterson' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff (measures 25-32) includes first and second endings. The second staff (measures 17-24) ends with a double bar line. The third staff (measures 9-16) includes first and second endings. The fourth staff (measures 1-8) concludes the piece. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 120$ is located at the bottom right of the score.

Maguire and Patterson

Musical score for 'Constant Billy' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff (measures 8-15) is the first line. The second staff (measures 4-11) includes a section labeled 'B'. The third staff (measures 1-7) includes a section labeled 'A'. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 130$ is located at the bottom right of the score.

Constant Billy

A.(A2.B2)4

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 the starting point. Measures 5, 8, and 13 are marked with their respective measure numbers. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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

A3.B.C

Bonny Green Garters

$\text{♩} = 100$

A

1 2

6 B

14 C

The musical score for 'Bonny Green Garters' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 100 quarter notes per minute. It consists of 14 measures. The first measure is the starting point. Measures 6 and 14 are marked with their respective measure numbers. The score includes three distinct sections labeled A, B, and C. Section A spans measures 2-5, section B spans measures 6-13, and section C spans measures 14-14. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Mazurka d'Auvergne.

Mazurka de Laplean

Bobbing Around

A.(A.B)4

Michael Turner's Waltz

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

11

Detailed description: This block contains the first 11 measures of the piece 'Michael Turner's Waltz'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 140 beats per minute. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some dotted rhythms. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

49

(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!

4 [A] [B]

11

$\text{♩} = 260$

17 [C] 1 2

Detailed description: This block contains the first 17 measures of the piece 'Blue Bells of Scotland'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 160 beats per minute. The melody is simple and features a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The lyrics are written below the notes. The piece is divided into sections A, B, and C. Section C starts at measure 17 and includes two first endings (1 and 2). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

94

37
27
14
♩ = 140

Ed Pritchard

The Midsummer Waltz

12
7
A
B
♩ = 120

Black Joke

(A2:B)6

Mount Hills

$\text{♩} = 152$

5

9

13

51

A.(A.B2)4

Bean Setting

$\text{♩} = 80$

A

5

8

$\text{♩} = 80$

B

92

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

Musical score for "The Mudgee Waltz". The score consists of four staves of music in 3/4 time, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140. The first staff (measures 1-4) has a first ending bracket labeled "1" and a second ending bracket labeled "2". The second staff (measures 5-8) has a first ending bracket labeled "1". The third staff (measures 9-12) has a first ending bracket labeled "1" and a second ending bracket labeled "2". The fourth staff (measures 13-16) has a first ending bracket labeled "1".

The Mudgee Waltz

Musical score for "The Banks of the Dee". The score consists of four staves of music in 3/4 time, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 120. The first staff (measures 1-4) has a first ending bracket labeled "A" and a second ending bracket labeled "B". The second staff (measures 5-8) has a first ending bracket labeled "C" and a second ending bracket labeled "D". The third staff (measures 9-12) has a first ending bracket labeled "E" and a second ending bracket labeled "F". The fourth staff (measures 13-16) has a first ending bracket labeled "G" and a second ending bracket labeled "H".

The Banks of the Dee

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

New Road To Alston

♩ = 150

5

9

13

The musical score for 'New Road To Alston' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of a quarter note equal to 150. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some slurs. The second staff starts at measure 5, the third at measure 9, and the fourth at measure 13. Each staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

53

A.(A.B3)3.A

Banbury Bill

♩ = 170

A

5

B

13

The musical score for 'Banbury Bill' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of a quarter note equal to 170 and is labeled with a boxed 'A'. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some slurs. The second staff starts at measure 5, the third at measure 8, and the fourth at measure 13. Each staff concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

90

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Musical notation for 'Orange in Bloom' consisting of three staves. The top staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots at the beginning and end, and the number 16 below it. The middle staff is marked with the number 8 below it. The bottom staff is marked with a tempo of quarter note = 140 below it. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4.

Orange in Bloom
Sherborne Waltz

Musical notation for 'Balance the Straw' consisting of three staves. The top staff is marked with the number 9 below it. The middle staff is marked with a boxed letter 'B' and the number 5 below it. The bottom staff is marked with a boxed letter 'A' and the tempo of quarter note = 130 below it. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4.

Balance the Straw
(A2:B2)4

The Oyster Girl

$\text{♩} = 120$

5

8

13

55



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.

Change: Herbert the Sherbert.

The image shows four staves of musical notation in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff is labeled '13' and the second '9'. The third staff is labeled '5' and the fourth '140'. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The first two staves appear to be a single melodic line, while the last two staves are more complex, possibly representing a different instrument or a variation of the same melody.

Undine Hornby

The Plane Tree

Music for common Cry Havoc dances

Morris tunes

Poplar Grove

Veronica Wagner

♩ = 130

5

9

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first 13 measures of the piece 'Poplar Grove'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 130. The notation consists of four staves. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff contains measures 5-8, the third staff contains measures 9-12, and the fourth staff contains measures 13-14. There are triplets in measures 4 and 12. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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.

The Winstar Gallop

♩ = 210

5

9

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first 13 measures of the piece 'The Winstar Gallop'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 210. The notation consists of four staves. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff contains measures 5-8, the third staff contains measures 9-12, and the fourth staff contains measures 13-14. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Salmon Tails.

Musical score for 'Quarter Brawls' consisting of four staves. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff is numbered 13, the second 8, and the third 5. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Quarter Brawls

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

Musical score for 'Will's Way' consisting of four staves. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff is numbered 13, the second 9, and the third 5. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Will's Way

Rochdale Coconut Dance

$\text{♩} = 160$



5

9

13

The musical score for 'Rochdale Coconut Dance' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 160 beats per minute. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of 160. The second staff starts at measure 5, the third at measure 9, and the fourth at measure 13. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

59

Whinshields Hornpipe

J. L. Dunk

$\text{♩} = 160$



6

12

18

The musical score for 'Whinshields Hornpipe' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 160 beats per minute. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of 160. The second staff starts at measure 6 and includes two first endings, labeled '1' and '2', which lead to different parts of the melody. The third staff starts at measure 12, and the fourth at measure 18. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

84

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*.

Change: Captain Lanoë's Quick March

Musical score for Captain Lanoë's Quick March, consisting of four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The first staff is numbered 13, the second 9, the third 5, and the fourth 160. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with some beamed patterns.

The Rogues' March

Musical score for The Rogues' March, consisting of four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180. The first staff is numbered 25, the second 16, the third 9, and the fourth 180. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with some beamed patterns.

Wals voor Polle

Wim Poesen

La Roulante

Jean Blanchard

$\text{♩} = 104$

5

9

13

61

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.

82

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Musical score for 'Rub-a-dub' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The second staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The fourth staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 180$.

Rub-a-dub
Stockport Polka

Musical score for 'The Twister' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The second staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The fourth staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 180$.

The Twister
Ed Pritchard

Rufty Tufty

$\text{♩} = 180$

1 2

5 1 2

9

63

Tom Tolley's Hornpipe

$\text{♩} = 132$

6

11

16

Change: Iron Legs.

80

Musical score for 'Salmon Tails' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of three staves. The top staff begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The middle staff has a measure number '6' below it. The bottom staff has a measure number '17' below it. A tempo marking '♩ = 160' is located at the bottom right of the score.

Salmon Tails

Musical score for 'Tip Top Polka' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of three staves. The top staff begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The middle staff has a measure number '8' below it. The bottom staff has a measure number '9' below it. A tempo marking '♩ = 160' is located at the bottom right of the score. The score includes first and second endings for the middle staff.

Tip Top Polka

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!

65

Three Around Three The Pleasure Of The Town

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

78

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Musical score for 'Seven Stars' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 160. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the end of the first, second, and third staves respectively.

Seven Stars
The Moon And Seven Stars

Musical score for 'Theme Yannetaise' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the end of the first, second, and third staves respectively.

Theme Yannetaise
Twiglet

Shandy Hall

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

Another tune from Susie.

67

Teatree Waltz

$\text{♩} = 120$

9

17

27

37

76

Change: Bear Dance.

Musical notation for 'The Sheriff's Ride' consisting of four staves. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 160. The first staff is numbered 13, the second 9, and the third 5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The Sheriff's Ride

Change: Mount Hills

Musical notation for 'Sussex Cotillion' consisting of four staves. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 130. The first staff is numbered 15, the second 8, and the third 5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Sussex Cotillion

Si Bheag Si Mhor

Turlough O'Carolan
(1670-1736)

♩ = 140

8

16

24

69

Springvals

arr. Ceylon Wallin

♩ = 130

5

9

13

74

Musical score for 'Slängpolska 32' consisting of four staves. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff is marked with a repeat sign and the number 13. The second staff is marked with the number 6. The third staff is marked with the number 5. The fourth staff is marked with the number 104 and a quarter note symbol.

*Byss-Calle (Carl Eyrsson
Bossa, 1783-1847)*

Slängpolska 32

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Musical score for 'Spooiskerry' consisting of four staves. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff is marked with a repeat sign and the number 19. The second staff is marked with the number 13. The third staff is marked with the number 7. The fourth staff is marked with the number 160 and a quarter note symbol.

Ian Burns

Spooiskerry

The Sloe

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

The musical score for 'The Sloe' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 140 beats per minute. The piece consists of 13 measures. The first measure starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a dotted quarter note A4, and an eighth note B4. The second measure contains a quarter note C5, a dotted quarter note B4, and an eighth note A4. The third measure has a quarter note G4, a dotted quarter note F4, and an eighth note E4. The fourth measure features a quarter note D4, a dotted quarter note C4, and an eighth note B3. The fifth measure contains a quarter note A3, a dotted quarter note G3, and an eighth note F3. The sixth measure has a quarter note E3, a dotted quarter note D3, and an eighth note C3. The seventh measure contains a quarter note B2, a dotted quarter note A2, and an eighth note G2. The eighth measure features a quarter note F2, a dotted quarter note E2, and an eighth note D2. The ninth measure has a quarter note C3, a dotted quarter note B2, and an eighth note A2. The tenth measure contains a quarter note G2, a dotted quarter note F2, and an eighth note E2. The eleventh measure has a quarter note D3, a dotted quarter note C3, and an eighth note B2. The twelfth measure features a quarter note A2, a dotted quarter note G2, and an eighth note F2. The thirteenth measure contains a quarter note E2, a dotted quarter note D2, and an eighth note C2. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

71

Soldier's Joy The Forester

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

The musical score for 'Soldier's Joy The Forester' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 140 beats per minute. The piece consists of 13 measures. The first measure starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second measure contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The third measure has a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. The fourth measure features a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The fifth measure contains a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F3. The sixth measure has a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3. The seventh measure contains a quarter note B2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note G2. The eighth measure features a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. The ninth measure has a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note A2. The tenth measure contains a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a quarter note E2. The eleventh measure has a quarter note D3, a quarter note C3, and a quarter note B2. The twelfth measure features a quarter note A2, a quarter note G2, and a quarter note F2. The thirteenth measure contains a quarter note E2, a quarter note D2, and a quarter note C2. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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