

He
Crie Hauock
Booke of
Alto Saxophone Notes

The Bumper Booke



Compiled by Jim Hague

He
Crie Hauock
Booke of
Alto Saxophone Dottes

The Bumper Booke

The collected Bookes of Dottes



Compiled by Jim Hague

Notes

to Jane
for the music, and the dance

Side Steps



Skirmish (British Grenadiers)



Step Back



Step n' Fetch Her



Sweet Jenny Jones



Valentine



The Postman's Knock 

Rigs of Marlow 

Ring O' Bells 

Shave the Donkey 

Shepherd's Hey 

Shooting (Beaux of London City) 

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.

Ladies Pleasure  Musical notation for Ladies Pleasure, a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of several eighth and quarter notes, with a four-measure rest indicated by a '4' above the staff.

Lads-a-Bunchum  Musical notation for Lads-a-Bunchum, a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. The melody is a continuous sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

Laudnum Bunches  Musical notation for Laudnum Bunches, a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. The melody features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Lillibulero  Musical notation for Lillibulero, a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. The melody is a simple sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

Monck's March  Musical notation for Monck's March, a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. The melody includes a repeat sign and two first/second endings, labeled '1' and '2' above the staff.

Mountain Goats  Musical notation for Mountain Goats, a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. The melody is a continuous sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

Greenham (Long Odds)



Haste to the Wedding



Highland Mary



Highland Mary (Old Tom of Oxford)



Hunt the Squirrel



Jenny Lind



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

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

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Bonny Green Garters 

Constant Billy 

Country Gardens 

Dogs of War 

Getting Upstairs 

Morris tunes

Balance the Straw



Banbury Bill



The Banks of the Dee



Bean Setting



Black Joke



Blue Bells of
Scotland



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Valse Musette 

Wals voor Polle 

Whinshields
Hornpipe 

Will's Way 

The Winster Gallop 

Teatree Waltz



Theme Vannetaise
(Twiglet)



Three Around Three
(The Pleasure Of The
Town)



Tip Top Polka



Tom Tolley's
Hornpipe



The Twister



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Session tunes

Music commonly played at Cry Havoc sessions

1

Slängpolska 32



The Sloe



Soldier's Joy (The Forester)



Spoostiskerry



Springvals



Sussex Cotillion



A La Mode De France

$\text{♩} = 160$

4

9

Change: Rufty Tufty.

3

Quarter Brawls

Rochdale Coconut
Dance

The Rogues' March

La Roulante

Rub-a-dub (Stockport
Polka)

Rufty Tufty

The Mudgee Waltz



New Road To Alston



Orange in Bloom
(Sherborne Waltz)



The Oyster Girl



The Plane Tree



Poplar Grove



Albert Farmer's Bonfire Tune

♩ = 160



All In A Garden Green
Harwood Hall

$\text{♩} = 90$

9

14

The image shows three staves of musical notation for the piece 'All In A Garden Green'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a tempo marking of quarter note = 90. The melody consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff starts at measure 9, and the third staff starts at measure 14. Each staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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

Maguire and
Patterson

A single staff of musical notation in treble clef, key signature of three sharps, showing a sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

Mazurka d' Auvergne

A single staff of musical notation in treble clef, key signature of three sharps, showing a sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

Mazurka de Lapleau

A single staff of musical notation in treble clef, key signature of three sharps, showing a sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

Michael Turner's
Waltz

A single staff of musical notation in treble clef, key signature of three sharps, showing a sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

The Midsummer
Waltz

A single staff of musical notation in treble clef, key signature of three sharps, showing a sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

Mount Hills

A single staff of musical notation in treble clef, key signature of three sharps, showing a sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

Jessie's Hornpipe



Just As The Tide Was
Flowing



King Of The Fairies



Lanigan's Ball



Laridé 6



Louth Quickstep



Argeers The Wedding Night

♩ = 130

Musical notation for Argeers The Wedding Night, consisting of three staves in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff starts with a tempo marking of ♩ = 130. The second staff begins with a measure number '7' and contains a repeat sign. The third staff begins with a measure number '12' and also contains a repeat sign.

A favourite of Sue, our resident Playford expert.

Astley's Ride

$\text{♩} = 180$

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

L'Inconnu de Limoise ³

Inisheer

Iron Legs

An Italian Rant

Jamaica

Jamie Allen

Grandfather's Tune



Green Mountain
Petronella



Guinness Waltz



Harper's Frolick



Herbert the Sherbert



Horse's Brawl (Le
Bransle des Chevaux)



Bagpipers

♩ = 140

Musical notation for Bagpipers, consisting of four staves in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff (labeled '5') contains measures 5-8, the third staff (labeled '8') contains measures 9-12, and the fourth staff (labeled '13') contains measures 13-16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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. Invalided to England, he died in the Third Southern General Hospital in Oxford aged 35, one of piping's greatest premature losses.

The Exploding Potato

The Extension Reel

The Fiery Clock Face

From Night Till Morn

The Gamekeeper's Cottage

Gathering Peascods

Click Go the Shears
(Ring The Bell,
Watchman)



The Dancing Oolert



Davy Davy Knick
Knack



Elizabeth Clare



Emma From Finland



Enrico



Bear Dance



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

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

Bonny Kate

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

Change: Harper's Frolick.

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

All In A Garden
Green (Harwood
Hall)



Argeers (The
Wedding Night)



Astley's Ride



Bagpipers



Battle of the Somme



Bear Dance



Brighton Camp The Girl I Left Behind Me



Buttered Peas

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

13

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

A.(A2.B2)4

Young Collins

♩ = 150

Musical score for 'Young Collins' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff starts with a boxed 'A' above the first measure. The second staff starts with a boxed 'B' above the first measure and a '4' below the first measure. The third staff starts with an '8' below the first measure. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests and a final double bar line.

129

Le Canal En Octobre

Frederick Paris

♩ = 140

Musical score for 'Le Canal En Octobre' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff starts with a tempo marking of ♩ = 140. The second staff starts with a '5' below the first measure. The third staff starts with a '9' below the first measure. The fourth staff starts with a '13' below the first measure. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests and a final double bar line.

14

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#) and a tempo of 160 beats per minute. It 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

(A2.B2)

Winster Processional The Morris March

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

4 B

The musical score for 'Winster Processional The Morris March' 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 two 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 B', contains measures 5 through 8. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Keep repeating as long as necessary.

(AB)2.(AC)2.A

William and Nancy

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

4 **B**

12 **C**

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'William and Nancy'. It consists of three staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 150. Section A (measures 1-4) is a simple melody. Section B (measures 5-8) continues the melody with some rhythmic variation. Section C (measures 9-12) features a change in time signature to 3/8 and then 6/8, with a more complex rhythmic pattern.

127

Captain Rock's Farewell

$\text{♩} = 140$

6 ¹ ²

9

17

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'Captain Rock's Farewell'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The piece begins with a repeat sign. Measures 6-8 show a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2'). The score continues with a steady melody through measures 9-16 and 17-24.

Change: Orange in Bloom (Sherborne Waltz).

Click Go the Shears Ring The Bell, Watchman

$\text{♩} = 140$

7

12

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 140. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests. The second staff starts at measure 7, and the third staff starts at measure 12. 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

A.(AB)4

Vandals of Hammerwich

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

5

B

9

13

1 2

The musical score 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 quarter note = 150 and is marked with a box labeled 'A'. The second staff starts at measure 5. The third staff starts at measure 9 and is marked with a box labeled 'B'. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and includes two first endings, labeled '1' and '2', which are indicated by brackets and repeat signs. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

126

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

Valentine

Musical score for 'Valentine' in G major (one sharp). The piece is in 4/4 time and consists of six staves of music. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The score is divided into three sections: Section A (measures 1-5), Section B (measures 8-13), and Section C (measures 16-22). Section C includes a key signature change to E major (two sharps) at measure 18 and a time signature change to 6/8 at measure 20. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 22.

125

The Dancing Oolert

Sally Kirkpatrick

Musical score for 'The Dancing Oolert' in G major (one sharp). The piece is in 4/4 time and consists of four staves of music. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 130. The score is divided into four staves of music, with measures 5, 8, and 12 indicated. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth staff.

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

Davy Davy Knick Knack

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first part of the song 'Davy Davy Knick Knack'. It consists of four staves of music in a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff (labeled '5') contains measures 5-8, the third staff (labeled '8') contains measures 9-12, and the fourth staff (labeled '13') contains measures 13-16. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final double bar line with repeat dots.

19

A.(AB)6.A

Sweet Jenny Jones

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

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

4

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

B

8

17

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the song 'Sweet Jenny Jones'. It starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 150. The first staff (labeled 'A') contains measures 1-4 with the lyrics 'My sweet Jen - - ny Jones she's the pride of Lan - - gol - - len'. The second staff (labeled '4') contains measures 5-8 with the lyrics 'My sweet Jen - - ny Jones she's the girl I a - - dore.' and 'My sweet Jen - - ny Jones she's the girl I love best.' The third staff (labeled 'B') contains measures 9-12, and the fourth staff (labeled '17') contains measures 13-17. The music is in a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps. It includes various note values and rests, ending with a double bar line.

Sing at the start and at the end.

A.(A.B.C)4

Step n' Fetch Her

$\text{♩} = 152$

A

1 2

5 B

1 2

8 C

123

Elizabeth Clare

Chris Wood

$\text{♩} = 120$

1

8

16

24

Change: Michael Turner's Waltz.

Emma From Finland

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

1

2

1

2

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled 'Emma From Finland'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff starts at measure 5 and includes first and second endings. The third staff starts at measure 9. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and also includes first and second endings. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

21

(A2.B2)3.A2

Step Back

$\text{♩} = 140$

A

6

B

12

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled 'Step Back'. It consists of three staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff starts with a boxed 'A' and contains measures 1 through 5. The second staff starts at measure 6 and includes a boxed 'B' section. The third staff starts at measure 12 and concludes with a double bar line.

122

A2.(A2.B2)3

Skirmish British Grenadiers

$\text{♩} = 160$

A

4 B

9

121

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 Exploding Potato

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

Change: The Extension Reel

A.(AB)4

Side Steps

Paul Ferrett

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

4

10

1 2

(A2.B3)6

Shooting

Beaux of London City

$\text{♩} = 160$

A

5

B

The first system of music for 'Shooting' consists of two staves. The first staff is marked with a tempo of 160 and a box labeled 'A'. It contains a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The second staff is marked with a box labeled 'B' and a measure number '5'. It continues the melodic line from the first staff.

119

The Extension Reel

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

The musical notation for 'The Extension Reel' is presented in four systems. The first system is in bass clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 180. The second system is also in bass clef and continues the melody. The third system is in treble clef and continues the melody. The fourth system is also in treble clef and concludes the piece with a double bar line. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the start of their respective systems.

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#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a tempo marking of quarter note = 160. The melody starts on G4 and moves through various intervals, including a chromatic descent. The second staff starts at measure 5 and continues the melody. The third staff starts at measure 8 and continues the melody. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat dots.

25

(A2.B2)6

Shepherd's Hey

$\text{♩} = 130$

A

5 B

The musical score for 'Shepherd's Hey' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 130. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a tempo marking of quarter note = 130. It starts with a boxed letter 'A' above the first measure. The melody is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The second staff starts at measure 5 and continues the melody, ending with a boxed letter 'B' above the first measure of the second staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

118

A.(A.B)3.A

Shave the Donkey

$\text{♩} = 152$

The musical score for 'Shave the Donkey' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a boxed 'A' and contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. It features a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2'). The second staff begins with a boxed 'B' and contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. It features a first ending (marked '1,2') and a second ending (marked '3').

From Night Till Morn

$\text{♩} = 140$

The musical score for 'From Night Till Morn' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of four staves. The first staff contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff begins with a boxed '5' and contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2'). The third staff begins with a boxed '9' and contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The fourth staff begins with a boxed '15' and contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2').

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 1-7. The second staff contains measures 8-16. The third staff contains measures 17-24. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

27

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

Ring O' Bells

$\text{♩} = 100$

Musical score for 'Ring O' Bells' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 100. The score is divided into three sections: A (measures 1-7), B (measures 8-15), and C (measures 16-24). Section A is a simple melody. Section B features a triplet in the final measure. Section C features triplets in measures 16, 17, and 18. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

116

A.(AB2)4

Rigs of Marlow

$\text{♩} = 144$

A

5

B

9

115

Gathering Peascods

$\text{♩} = 116$

1

2

7

13

28

Grandfather's Tune

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

Change: The Sloe

29

B.(AB)6.B

The Postman's Knock

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

9

$\text{♩} = 160$

B

17

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

21

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.(AB)4

Mountain Goats

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 130$

A

5

B

8

12

113

Green Mountain Petronella

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

12

Guinness Waltz

Tor Albrigtsen

$\text{♩} = 140$

9

16

25

Another melodeon tune Susie unveiled recently.

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

Monck's March

$\text{♩} = 60$

A

1 2

5 B

13 C

21

A2.(A2.B2)3

Lillibulero

Henry Purcell

$\text{♩} = 165$

A

5

B

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for the first part of 'Lillibulero'. It consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 165. The first staff (measures 1-4) is marked with a box 'A'. The second staff (measures 5-8) continues the melody. The third staff (measures 9-12) is marked with a box 'B'. The fourth staff (measures 13-16) concludes the section. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final double bar line.

111

Harper's Frolick

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'Harper's Frolick'. It consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The first staff (measures 1-4) starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff (measures 5-7) continues the melody. The third staff (measures 8-12) features a more rhythmic pattern with eighth notes. The fourth staff (measures 13-16) concludes the section with a double bar line. The music is characterized by a lively, dance-like feel.

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

Herbert the Sherbert

Martin Ellison

♩ = 165

5

9

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'Herbert the Sherbert'. 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 ♩ = 165. The first staff starts at measure 1. The second staff starts at measure 5. The third staff starts at measure 9. The fourth staff starts at measure 13. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final double bar line at the end of the fourth staff.

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

Laudnum Bunches

♩ = 88

A

B

7

C

14

♩ = 88

Detailed description: This block contains the musical score for 'Laudnum Bunches'. It consists of three staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 88. The first staff starts at measure 1 and includes a boxed 'A' above the first measure and a boxed 'B' above the eighth measure. The second staff starts at measure 7 and includes a boxed 'C' above the eighth measure. The third staff starts at measure 14 and includes a tempo marking of ♩ = 88 above the first measure. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a final double bar line at the end of the third staff.

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!

B

C

109

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.

L'Inconnu de Limoise

Jean-François "Maxou"
Heintzen

♩ = 104

5

8

13

1 2

Detailed description: This block contains the first 13 measures of the piece 'L'Inconnu de Limoise'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 104. The music consists of a single melodic line. Measures 1-4 contain a triplet of eighth notes. Measures 5-7 continue the melodic line. Measures 8-12 form a first ending, and measure 13 is the second ending. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

35

A4.B.(C2.B)2

Ladies Pleasure

♩ = 120

A

4

B

9

C

12

2 2 4 4

Detailed description: This block contains the first 12 measures of the piece 'Ladies Pleasure'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The piece is divided into three sections: A (measures 1-4), B (measures 5-8), and C (measures 9-12). Section A and C feature a triplet of eighth notes. Section B features a triplet of eighth notes. Section C features a triplet of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

A jig from the Field Town tradition.

A.(AB)4

Jenny Lind

$\text{♩} = 150$

A



Inisheer

Tommy Walsh



Iron Legs

♩ = 132

5

8

13

37

A.(AB)4

Hunt the Squirrel

♩ = 160

A

5

B

9

13

106

A.(A.B2)4

Highland Mary

Old Tom of Oxford

$\text{♩} = 140$

A

5

8

B

13

The musical score for 'Highland Mary' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 140 beats per minute. It consists of 16 measures. The first section, labeled 'A', covers measures 1 through 7. The second section, labeled 'B', covers measures 8 through 16. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

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

An Italian Rant

$\text{♩} = 95$

5

10

The musical score for 'An Italian Rant' is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a tempo of 95 beats per minute. It consists of 14 measures. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Jamaica

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

39

A.(A.B2)4

Highland Mary

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

5

B

12

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

104

A.(A.B2)4

Haste to the Wedding

$\text{♩} = 92$

A

5

B

8

13

103

Jamie Allen

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

40

Jessie's Hornpipe

attrib. to Aird's Collection

1794

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

8

13

The musical score for 'Jessie's Hornpipe' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180. The piece consists of 13 measures. The first measure is marked with a box containing the number 5. The eighth measure is marked with a box containing the number 8. The thirteenth measure is marked with a box containing the number 13. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

A little tune Susie's been working on.

41

(A2.B)

Greenham

Long Odds

$\text{♩} = 120$

A

5

B

9

The musical score for 'Greenham Long Odds' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The piece consists of 9 measures. The first measure is marked with a box containing the letter 'A'. The fifth measure is marked with a box containing the letter 'B'. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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

Getting Upstairs

$\text{♩} = 168$

A

5

B

14

Detailed description: The score for 'Getting Upstairs' is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of two sections, A and B. Section A (measures 1-8) features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 4. Section B (measures 9-17) continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and includes a dotted quarter note in measure 10. The piece concludes with a double bar line in measure 17.

101

Just As The Tide Was Flowing

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

Detailed description: The score for 'Just As The Tide Was Flowing' is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of a single melodic line. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line in measure 16.

Change: Rochdale Coconut Dance.

King Of The Fairies

$\text{♩} = 140$

7

12

18

Change: Lanigan's Ball.

A.(A2.B2)4

Dogs of War

Paul Ferrett

$\text{♩} = 150$

A

4 B

8

A.(A2.(BA)2)4

Country Gardens

♩ = 150

A



5

B



9



Lanigan's Ball

♩ = 180



5



9



13



Laridé 6

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first 13 measures of the piece 'Laridé 6'. 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 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 13-16. The music features a mix of quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Bear Dance.

45

A.(A2.B2)4

Constant Billy

$\text{♩} = 130$

A

4

B

8

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first 8 measures of the piece 'Constant Billy'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 130. The notation consists of three staves. The first staff contains measures 1-4 and is labeled with a box 'A' above the first measure. The second staff contains measures 5-8 and is labeled with a box 'B' above the first measure. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

98

A3.B.C

Bonny Green Garters

♩ = 100

6

14

Louth Quickstep

♩ = 100

5

9

13

Maguire and Patterson

♩ = 120

9

17

25

1 2

1 2

Detailed description: This musical score is for the piece 'Maguire and Patterson'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 120 beats per minute. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 8. The second staff starts at measure 9 and includes first and second endings. The third staff starts at measure 17 and includes a repeat sign at the beginning. The fourth staff starts at measure 25 and also includes first and second endings. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

47

A.(A.B)4

Bobbing Around

♩ = 92

A

5

B

13

1 2

Detailed description: This musical score is for the piece 'Bobbing Around'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 92 beats per minute. The score is organized into four staves. The first staff is labeled 'A' and contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff contains measures 5 through 7. The third staff is labeled 'B' and contains measures 8 through 12, starting with a repeat sign. The fourth staff contains measures 13 through 16 and includes first and second endings. The piece ends with a double bar line.

96

(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

17 [C] 1 2

$\text{♩} = 260$

95

Mazurka d' Auvergne

$\text{♩} = 120$

5

8

13

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

48

Mazurka de Lapleau

$\text{♩} = 130$

5

8

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first 13 measures of 'Mazurka de Lapleau'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 130. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff contains measures 5-8, the third staff contains measures 9-12, and the fourth staff contains measures 13-16. The music features a characteristic mazurka rhythm with frequent triplets and syncopation.

Change: Mazurka d'Auvergne.

(A2.B)6

Black Joke

$\text{♩} = 120$

A

7

B

12

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first 12 measures of 'Black Joke'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-6 and is labeled with a boxed 'A' above the first measure. The second staff contains measures 7-11 and is labeled with a boxed 'B' above the first measure. The third staff contains measures 12-15. The music features a characteristic 'black joke' rhythm with frequent triplets and syncopation.

A.(A.B2)4

Bean Setting

$\text{♩} = 80$

A

5

$\text{♩} = 80$

B

8

9

93

Michael Turner's Waltz

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

11

50

The Midsummer Waltz

Ed Pritchard

♩ = 140

14

27

37

51

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

The Banks of the Dee

♩ = 120

A

B

7

12

20

♩ = 180

♩ = 120

92

A.(A.B3)3.A

Banbury Bill

$\text{♩} = 170$

A

5

B

8

13

Detailed description: This musical score is for the piece 'Banbury Bill'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 170. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a boxed 'A' and contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff begins with a '5' and contains measures 5 through 7. The third staff begins with a boxed 'B' and a '8', and contains measures 8 through 11. The fourth staff begins with a '13' and contains measures 12 through 13. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

91

Mount Hills

$\text{♩} = 152$

5

9

13

Detailed description: This musical score is for the piece 'Mount Hills'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 152. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff begins with a '5' and contains measures 5 through 8, ending with a repeat sign. The third staff begins with a '9' and contains measures 9 through 12. The fourth staff begins with a '13' and contains measures 13 through 16, also ending with a repeat sign.

52

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.

53

(A2.B2)4

Balance the Straw

$\text{♩} = 130$

A

5

B

9

90



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.

New Road To Alston

$\text{♩} = 150$

5

9

13

Orange in Bloom

Sherborne Waltz

$\text{♩} = 140$

8

16

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Morris tunes

Music for common Cry Havoc dances

The Winster Gallop

$\text{♩} = 210$

5

9

13

Change: Salmon Tails.

87

The Oyster Girl

$\text{♩} = 120$

5

8

13

56

The Plane Tree

Undine Hornby

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

The musical score for 'The Plane Tree' consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff contains measures 1-4. The second staff, starting at measure 5, contains measures 5-8. The third staff, starting at measure 9, contains measures 9-12. The fourth staff, starting at measure 13, contains measures 13-16. Each staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Herbert the Sherbert.

57

Will's Way

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

The musical score for 'Will's Way' consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff contains measures 1-4. The second staff, starting at measure 5, contains measures 5-8. The third staff, starting at measure 9, contains measures 9-12. The fourth staff, starting at measure 13, contains measures 13-16. Each staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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

86

Whinshields Hornpipe

J. L. Dunk

$\text{♩} = 160$

6

12

18

85

Poplar Grove

Veronica Wagner

$\text{♩} = 130$

5

9

13

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

58

Quarter Brawls

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

The musical score for 'Quarter Brawls' 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 quarter note = 140. The music is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some slurs and accents. 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.

59

Wals voor Polle

Wim Poesen

$\text{♩} = 180$

9

16

25

The musical score for 'Wals voor Polle' 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 quarter note = 180. The music is composed of quarter and eighth notes, with some slurs and accents. The second staff starts at measure 9, the third at measure 16, and the fourth at measure 25. Each staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

84

Valse Musette

$\text{♩} = 160$

9

17

25

The musical score for 'Valse Musette' 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 28 measures. The first line contains measures 1-8, the second line (starting at measure 9) contains measures 9-16, the third line (starting at measure 17) contains measures 17-24, and the fourth line (starting at measure 25) contains measures 25-28. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some dotted notes and rests.

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.

83

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. The piece consists of 14 measures. The first line contains measures 1-4, the second line (starting at measure 5) contains measures 5-8, the third line (starting at measure 9) contains measures 9-12, and the fourth line (starting at measure 13) contains measures 13-14. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some eighth-note beamed pairs and rests.

60

The Rogues' March

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

Change: Captain Lanoe's Quick March

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

The Twister

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 180$

7

13

19

Tom Tolley's Hornpipe

$\text{♩} = 132$

6

11

16

Detailed description: This block contains the first 16 measures of the piece 'Tom Tolley's Hornpipe'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 132 beats per minute. The music consists of a single melodic line. Measures 1-4 form the first phrase, measures 5-8 the second, and measures 9-12 the third. Measures 13-16 form the final phrase, which ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. Measure numbers 6, 11, and 16 are indicated at the start of their respective lines.

Change: Iron Legs.

81

La Roulante

Jean Blanchard

$\text{♩} = 104$

5

9

13

Detailed description: This block contains the first 13 measures of the piece 'La Roulante'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 104 beats per minute. The music consists of a single melodic line. Measures 1-4 form the first phrase, measures 5-8 the second, and measures 9-12 the third. Measure 13 is the final measure, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the start of their respective lines. First and second endings are marked with '1' and '2' above the staff in measures 8 and 12.

62

Rub-a-dub Stockport Polka

$\text{♩} = 180$



5

8

13

The musical score for 'Rub-a-dub Stockport Polka' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 180 beats per minute. The piece consists of 13 measures. The first measure is marked with a repeat sign. The second measure begins with a measure rest. The score is divided into four lines of music, with measure numbers 5, 8, and 13 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

63

Tip Top Polka

$\text{♩} = 160$



6

8

The musical score for 'Tip Top Polka' 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 8 measures. The first measure is marked with a repeat sign. The second measure begins with a measure rest. The score is divided into three lines of music, with measure numbers 6 and 8 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The second line includes first and second endings, marked with '1' and '2' above the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

80

Three Around Three The Pleasure Of The Town

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

79

Rufty Tufty

$\text{♩} = 180$

1 2

5 1 2

9

64

Salmon Tails

$\text{♩} = 160$

9

17

The musical score for 'Salmon Tails' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 160. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff starts at measure 9, and the third staff starts at measure 17. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

65

Theme Vannetaise Twiglet

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

The musical score for 'Theme Vannetaise Twiglet' 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 quarter note = 140. The music is in 4/4 time and features a mix 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.

78

Teatree Waltz

$\text{♩} = 120$

9

17

27

37

The musical score for 'Teatree Waltz' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 120 beats per minute. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-8. The second staff contains measures 9-16, with first and second endings marked at the end. The third staff contains measures 17-26. The fourth staff contains measures 27-36. The fifth staff contains measures 37-40. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

77

Seacourt Bridge

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 134$

5

9

13

The musical score for 'Seacourt Bridge' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 134 beats per minute. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4. The second staff contains measures 5-8, with first and second endings marked at the end. The third staff contains measures 9-12. The fourth staff contains measures 13-14, with first and second endings marked at the end. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

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

♩ = 160

5

9

13

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Sussex Cotillion

♩ = 130

5

8

15

Change: Mount Hills

Springvals

arr. Ceylon Wallin

♩ = 130

5

9

13

1

2

1

2

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the piece 'Springvals'. 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 contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff starts at measure 5 and includes first and second endings. The third staff starts at measure 9 and includes a repeat sign at the beginning. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and also includes first and second endings.

75

Shandy Hall

♩ = 140

5

8

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the piece 'Shandy Hall'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff starts at measure 5 and ends with a double bar line. The third staff starts at measure 8 and ends with a double bar line. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and ends with a double bar line.

Another tune from Susie.

68

The Sheriff's Ride

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

Change: Bear Dance.

69

Spootiskerry

Ian Burns

$\text{♩} = 160$

7

13

19

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

74

Soldier's Joy
The Forester

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

73

Si Bheag Si Mhor

Turlough O'Carolan
(1670-1736)

$\text{♩} = 140$

8

16

24

70

Slängpolska 32

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

$\text{♩} = 104$

5

9

13

71

The Sloe

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

72