

Compiled by Jim Hague



Session tunes

**The
Dirie Thaurk
Booke of
Alto Saxophone
Partes**

He
Crie Hauock
Booke of
Alto Saxophone Notes

Session tunes

Music commonly played at Cry Havoc sessions



Compiled by Jim Hague

Ye Crie Havoc Booke of Dottes

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to Jane
for the music, and the dance

Introduction

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

Havoc musicians come in all shades of experience and ability. This collection is intended to help those like me who are 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.

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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Wals voor Polle



Whinshields
Hornpipe



Will's Way



The Winster Gallop



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.

	Theme Vannetaise (Twiglet)
	Three Around Three (The Pleasure Of The Town)
	Tip Top Polka
	Tom Tolley's Hornpipe
	The Twister
	Valse Musette

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Springvals



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	Seacourt Bridge
	Seven Stars (The Moon And Seven Stars)
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Rochdale Coconut
Dance



The Rogues' March



La Roulante



Rub-a-dub (Stockport
Polka)



Rufty Tufty



Salmon Tails



Music commonly played at Cry Havoc sessions

Session tunes



Quarter Brawls



Poplar Grove



The Plane Tree



The Oyster Girl



Orange in Bloom
(Sherborne Waltz)



New Road To Alston



Barbara Payne, *Mandoharlequin*

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

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

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Mazurka d’Auvergne

Mazurka de Lapleau

Michael Turner’s
Waltz

The Midsummer
Waltz

Mount Hills

The Mudgee Waltz

Change: Ruffy Tufty.

Musical notation for 'A La Mode De France' consisting of three staves. The top staff is marked with a '9' and the middle staff with a '4'. A tempo marking below the staves reads '♩ = 160'. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature.

A La Mode De France

Maguire and
Patterson

Musical notation for 'Maguire and Patterson' on a single staff in treble clef, featuring a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Louth Quickstep

Musical notation for 'Louth Quickstep' on a single staff in treble clef, featuring a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Laridé 6

Musical notation for 'Laridé 6' on a single staff in treble clef, featuring a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Lanigan's Ball

Musical notation for 'Lanigan's Ball' on a single staff in treble clef, featuring a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes.

King Of The Fairies

Musical notation for 'King Of The Fairies' on a single staff in treble clef, featuring a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Just As The Tide Was
Flowing

Musical notation for 'Just As The Tide Was Flowing' on a single staff in treble clef, featuring a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Albert Farmer's Bonfire Tune

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

8

13

4

Inisheer

Iron Legs

An Italian Rant

Jamaica

Jamie Allen

Jessie's Hornpipe

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

Musical notation for 'Gathering Peascods' in G major, 3/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff is the treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The second staff is the bass clef. The third staff is the treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 90. The first staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The third staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

All In A Garden Green
Harwood Hall

Musical notation for six tunes in G major, 3/4 time. Each tune is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tunes are: Grandfather's Tune, Green Mountain Petronella, Harper's Frolick, Herbert the Sherbert, Horse's Brawl (Le Bransle des Chevaux), and L'Inconnu de Limoise. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, along with rests and accidentals.

Argeers
The Wedding Night

$\text{♩} = 130$

7

12

The musical score for 'Argeers' consists of three staves of music in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 130. The first staff contains measures 1-6. The second staff starts at measure 7 and includes a repeat sign at the end of the first phrase. The third staff starts at measure 12 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

A favourite of Sue, our resident Playford expert.

The Exploding Potato

The musical notation for 'The Exploding Potato' is a single staff in G major, consisting of eight measures.

The Extension Reel

The musical notation for 'The Extension Reel' is a single staff in G major, consisting of eight measures.

The Fiery Clock Face

The musical notation for 'The Fiery Clock Face' is a single staff in G major, consisting of eight measures.

From Night Till Morn

The musical notation for 'From Night Till Morn' is a single staff in G major, consisting of eight measures.

The Gamekeeper's Cottage

The musical notation for 'The Gamekeeper's Cottage' is a single staff in G major, consisting of eight measures.

Gathering Peascods

The musical notation for 'Gathering Peascods' is a single staff in G major, consisting of eight measures. It includes first and second endings marked with '1' and '2' above the final notes.

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.

Musical notation for *Astley's Ride*. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 180. The first staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots at the beginning and end, with the number 13 at the end. The second staff is marked with the number 8 at the end. The third staff is marked with the number 5 at the end. The fourth staff is marked with the number 180 at the end.

Astley's Ride

Musical notation for several pieces. Each piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The pieces are:

- Click Go the Shears (Ring The Bell, Watchman)*: 6 staves of music.
- The Dancing Colert*: 5 staves of music.
- Davy Davy Knick Knack*: 4 staves of music.
- Elizabeth Clare*: 3 staves of music.
- Emma From Finland*: 2 staves of music.
- Enrico*: 1 staff of music.

Bagpipers

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

The musical score for 'Bagpipers' consists of four staves of music in the key of D major (two sharps). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff measures 5-8, the third staff measures 9-12, and the fourth staff measures 13-16. The melody is written in a single treble clef line.

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

8

Bonny Kate

Musical notation for 'Bonny Kate' in D major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of 8 measures.

Brighton Camp (The
Girl I Left Behind
Me)

Musical notation for 'Brighton Camp (The Girl I Left Behind Me)' in D major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of 8 measures.

Buttered Peas

Musical notation for 'Buttered Peas' in D major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of 8 measures.

Le Canal En Octobre

Musical notation for 'Le Canal En Octobre' in D major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of 8 measures.

Captain Lanoe's
Quick March

Musical notation for 'Captain Lanoe's Quick March' in D major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of 8 measures.

Captain Rock's
Farewell

Musical notation for 'Captain Rock's Farewell' in D major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of 8 measures.

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.

11
6
♩ = 120

The image shows three staves of musical notation for the 'Battle of the Somme'. The first staff is marked with a measure rest '11'. The second staff is marked with a measure rest '6'. The third staff has a tempo marking '♩ = 120'. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature.

Pipe Major William Laurie Battle of the Somme

All In A Garden (Harwood Hall)
Argers (The) Wedding Night)
Astley's Ride
Bagpipers
Battle of the Somme
Bear Dance

This block contains six staves of musical notation, each corresponding to a different tune listed on the right. The tunes are: 'All In A Garden (Harwood Hall)', 'Argers (The) Wedding Night)', 'Astley's Ride', 'Bagpipers', 'Battle of the Somme', and 'Bear Dance'. The notation is in a key with three sharps and a common time signature.

Bear Dance

$\text{♩} = 120$

9

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

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

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

Change: Harper's Frolick.

Musical score for 'Bonny Kate' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of four staves. The first staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots, and a measure number '13' at the end. The second staff is marked with a measure number '9' at the end. The third staff contains two first-position fingering boxes labeled '1' and '2'. The fourth staff is marked with a measure number '5' at the end. A tempo marking below the fourth staff reads '♩ = 180'.

Bonny Kate

Change: Salmon Tails.

Musical score for 'The Winster Gallop' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of four staves. The first staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots, and a measure number '13' at the end. The second staff is marked with a measure number '9' at the end. The third staff is marked with a measure number '5' at the end. The fourth staff is marked with a measure number '5' at the end. A tempo marking below the fourth staff reads '♩ = 210'.

The Winster Gallop

Brighton Camp

The Girl I Left Behind Me

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

8

13

12

Will's Way

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

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

Musical score for 'Buttered Peas' 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 = 180. The score includes a repeat sign at the beginning of the first staff and measure numbers 5, 6, and 13.

Buttered Peas

Musical score for 'Whinshields Hornpipe' 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 = 160. The score includes a repeat sign at the beginning of the first staff and measure numbers 9, 12, and 18. There are first and second endings indicated by brackets and numbers 1 and 2.

Whinshields Hornpipe

J. L. Dunk

Le Canal En Octobre

Frederick Paris

♩ = 140

5

9

13

14

Wals voor Polle

Wim Poesen

♩ = 180

9

16

25

83

Four staves of musical notation for "Captain Lanoë's Quick March". The music is in 2/4 time, marked with a tempo of ♩ = 160. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The staves are numbered 13, 6, 5, and 4 from top to bottom.

Captain Lanoë's Quick March

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.

Four staves of musical notation for "Valse Musette". The music is in 3/4 time, marked with a tempo of ♩ = 160. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The staves are numbered 25, 17, 9, and 8 from top to bottom.

Valse Musette

Captain Rock's Farewell

$\text{♩} = 140$

6

9

17

Change: Orange in Bloom (Sherborne Waltz).

16

The Twister

Ed Pritchard

$\text{♩} = 180$

7

13

19

81

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.

Musical notation for the song 'Click Go the Shears'. It consists of three staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first staff starts with a double bar line and ends with a repeat sign. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff concludes the piece. A tempo marking '♩ = 140' is located below the third staff.

Click Go the Shears
Ring The Bell, Watchman

Change: Iron Legs.

Musical notation for the song 'Tom Tolley's Hornpipe'. It consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first staff starts with a double bar line and ends with a repeat sign. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff concludes the piece. The fourth staff continues the melody. A tempo marking '♩ = 132' is located below the fourth staff.

Tom Tolley's Hornpipe

The Dancing Oolert

Sally Kirkpatrick

$\text{♩} = 130$

5

8

12

The musical score for 'The Dancing Oolert' is written in treble and bass clefs 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 measures 5-7, the third staff measures 8-11, and the fourth staff measures 12-15. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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

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#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-5, the second staff measures 6-7 with first and second endings, and the third staff measures 8-11. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical score for 'Davy Davy Knick Knack' featuring four staves of music in G major. The score includes a repeat sign at the beginning of the first staff. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140. Measure numbers 13, 8, and 5 are indicated at the end of the first, second, and third staves respectively.

Davy Davy Knick Knack

Musical score for 'Three Around Three The Pleasure Of The Town' featuring four staves of music in G major. The score includes a repeat sign at the beginning of the first staff. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 160. Measure numbers 13, 9, and 5 are indicated at the end of the first, second, and third staves respectively.

Three Around Three
The Pleasure Of The Town

Elizabeth Clare

Chris Wood

♩ = 120

8

16

24

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the piece 'Elizabeth Clare'. 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 = 120. The first staff (measures 1-7) starts with a quarter rest followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (measures 8-15) continues the melodic line. The third staff (measures 16-23) features a dotted quarter note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff (measures 24-31) concludes the piece with a double bar line.

Change: Michael Turner's Waltz.

Theme Vannetaise
Twiglet

♩ = 140

5

9

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the piece 'Theme Vannetaise'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first staff (measures 1-4) begins with a quarter rest followed by eighth notes. The second staff (measures 5-8) continues the melody. The third staff (measures 9-12) features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (measures 13-16) concludes the piece with a double bar line.

Musical score for 'Emma From Finland'. The score consists of four staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140. The first staff (labeled 13) contains a first ending bracket with two endings. The second staff (labeled 9) continues the melody. The third staff (labeled 5) contains a second ending bracket with two endings. The fourth staff (labeled 1) concludes the piece.

Emma From Finland

Musical score for 'Teatree Waltz'. The score consists of five staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 120. The first staff (labeled 37) begins with a slur. The second staff (labeled 27) continues the melody. The third staff (labeled 17) continues the melody. The fourth staff (labeled 9) contains a first ending bracket with two endings. The fifth staff (labeled 1) concludes the piece.

Teatree Waltz

Enrico

$\text{♩} = 150$



6

12

The musical score for 'Enrico' 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 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second staff starts with a measure rest labeled '6'. The third staff starts with a measure rest labeled '12'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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.

22

Sussex Cotillion

$\text{♩} = 130$



5

8

15

The musical score for 'Sussex Cotillion' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 130 beats per minute. It 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 with a measure rest labeled '5'. The third staff starts with a measure rest labeled '8'. The fourth staff starts with a measure rest labeled '15'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Mount Hills

75

Change: The Extension Reel

Musical score for 'Change: The Extension Reel' in G major (one sharp). The score consists of four staves. The first staff is the treble clef melody, starting with a repeat sign and ending with a double bar line. The second staff is the bass clef accompaniment, starting with a repeat sign and ending with a double bar line. The third and fourth staves are also treble clef staves, likely for a second melody or a different instrument part. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 180. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the end of the respective staves.

Ed Pritchard

The Exploding Potato

Musical score for 'Springvals' in G major (one sharp). 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 also treble clef staves. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 130. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the end of the respective staves.

arr. Ceylon Wallin

Springvals

The Extension Reel

Ed Pritchard

♩ = 180

5

9

13

24

Spootiskerry

Ian Burns

♩ = 160

7

13

19

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

73

Musical score for 'The Fiery Clock Face' featuring four staves of music. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The first staff is numbered 13, the second 8, and the third 5. The fourth staff is numbered 160.

The Fiery Clock Face

Musical score for 'Soldier's Joy The Forester' featuring four staves of music. The score is written 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 is numbered 140.

Soldier's Joy
The Forester

From Night Till Morn

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

15

1

2

Detailed description: This is a musical score for the piece 'From Night Till Morn'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 140 beats per minute. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff starts at measure 5 and includes a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2') at the end. The third staff starts at measure 9 and contains measures 9 through 14. The fourth staff starts at measure 15 and contains measures 15 through 20. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

26

The Sloe

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

Detailed description: This is a musical score for the piece 'The Sloe'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 140 beats per minute. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff starts at measure 5 and contains measures 5 through 7. The third staff starts at measure 8 and contains measures 8 through 12. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and contains measures 13 through 16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

71

Musical score for 'The Gamekeeper's Cottage' consisting of three staves. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first staff is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign, and has a measure number '17' at the end. The second staff has a measure number '8' at the end. The third staff has a tempo marking '♩ = 96' at the end.

The Gamekeeper's Cottage

Musical score for 'Slängpolska 32' consisting of four staves. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first staff is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign, and has a measure number '13' at the end. The second staff has a measure number '9' at the end. The third staff has a measure number '5' at the end. The fourth staff has a tempo marking '♩ = 104' at the end.

Slängpolska 32

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

Gathering Peascods

$\text{♩} = 116$

7

13

28

Si Bheag Si Mhor

Turlough O'Carolan
(1670-1736)

$\text{♩} = 140$

8

16

24

69

Change: The Sloe

Musical score for 'Grandfather's Tune' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is marked with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket labeled '13'. The second staff is marked with a first ending bracket labeled '9'. The third staff is marked with a first ending bracket labeled '5'. The fourth staff has a tempo marking of quarter note = 160. The melody is a simple, rhythmic tune.

Grandfather's Tune

Change: Bear Dance.

Musical score for 'The Sheriff's Ride' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff is marked with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket labeled '13'. The second staff is marked with a first ending bracket labeled '9'. The third staff is marked with a first ending bracket labeled '5'. The fourth staff has a tempo marking of quarter note = 160. The melody is a simple, rhythmic tune.

The Sheriff's Ride

Green Mountain Petronella

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

12

The musical score for 'Green Mountain Petronella' 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 four staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter note C4, followed by eighth notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The second staff continues with a quarter note C4, eighth notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5, ending with a double bar line. The third staff starts with a quarter note C4, eighth notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The fourth staff continues with a quarter note C4, eighth notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5, ending with a double bar line.

30

Shandy Hall

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

The musical score for 'Shandy Hall' 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 four staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter note C4, followed by eighth notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The second staff continues with a quarter note C4, eighth notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5, ending with a double bar line. The third staff starts with a quarter note C4, eighth notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The fourth staff continues with a quarter note C4, eighth notes D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5, ending with a double bar line.

Another tune from Susie.

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

Musical score for Harper's Frolick, consisting of four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The first staff is labeled with a measure number of 13, the second with 8, and the third with 5. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.

Harper's Frolick

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Musical score for Seven Stars, consisting of four staves of music in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The first staff is labeled with a measure number of 13, the second with 9, and the third with 5. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests.

Seven Stars The Moon And Seven Stars

Herbert the Sherbert

Martin Ellison

♩ = 165

5

9

13

32

Seacourt Bridge

Ed Pritchard

♩ = 134

5

9

13

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

65

dancers.

A *bransle*, or variously *branle*, *brawl*, *brawl*, 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

17
9
♩ = 180

The musical score for 'Horse's Brawl' consists of three staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff is marked with a '17' and a repeat sign. The second staff is marked with a '9' and a repeat sign. The third staff is marked with '♩ = 180' and a repeat sign. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings like 'p'.

Horse's Brawl Le Bransle des Chevaux

17
9
♩ = 160

The musical score for 'Salmon Tails' consists of three staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff is marked with a '17' and a repeat sign. The second staff is marked with a '9' and a repeat sign. The third staff is marked with '♩ = 160' and a repeat sign. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings like 'p'.

Salmon Tails

L'Inconnu de Limoise

Jean-François "Maxou"
Heintzen

♩ = 104

5

8

13

1 2

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled 'L'Inconnu de Limoise' by Jean-François 'Maxou' Heintzen. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 104. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff continues with eighth notes and a triplet. The third staff features a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The fourth staff contains a first ending bracket over measures 13-14 and a second ending bracket over measures 15-16, both leading to a double bar line.

34

Rufty Tufty

♩ = 180

5

9

1 2

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled 'Rufty Tufty'. The score 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 three staves of music. The first staff begins with a half note followed by quarter notes, ending with a first ending bracket over a half note and a second ending bracket over a quarter note. The second staff starts with a repeat sign, followed by quarter notes and eighth notes, ending with first and second ending brackets. The third staff continues with quarter notes and eighth notes, ending with a double bar line.

63

Inisheer
Tommy Walsh

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Rub-a-dub
Stockport Polka

Iron Legs

$\text{♩} = 132$

5

8

13

The musical score for 'Iron Legs' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 132. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4. The second staff, starting at measure 5, contains measures 5-8 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff, starting at measure 8, contains measures 8-12. The fourth staff, starting at measure 13, contains measures 13-16 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

36

La Roulante

Jean Blanchard

$\text{♩} = 104$

5

9

13

The musical score for 'La Roulante' is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 104. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4. The second staff, starting at measure 5, contains measures 5-8 and includes first and second endings. The third staff, starting at measure 9, contains measures 9-12. The fourth staff, starting at measure 13, contains measures 13-16 and includes first and second endings.

61

Musical score for 'An Italian Rant' consisting of three staves. The top staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots, and the number 10. The middle staff is marked with the number 5. The bottom staff is marked with a tempo indication of quarter note = 95. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

An Italian Rant

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 'The Rogues' March' consisting of four staves. The top staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots, and the number 13. The second staff is marked with the number 9. The third staff is marked with a double bar line and repeat dots, and the number 5. The bottom staff is marked with a tempo indication of quarter note = 160. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

The Rogues' March

Jamaica

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Rochdale Coconut Dance

$\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

Musical score for 'Jamie Allen' 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 160 = ♩. The first staff is labeled with the number 13, the second with 8, and the third with 5. The fourth staff contains the tempo marking.

Jamie Allen

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 140 = ♩. The first staff is labeled with the number 13, the second with 8, and the third with 5. The fourth staff contains the tempo marking.

Quarter Brawls

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 line contains measures 1-4, the second line (starting at measure 5) contains measures 5-8, the third line (starting at measure 8) contains measures 9-12, and the fourth line (starting at measure 13) contains measures 13-16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

A little tune Susie's been working on.

40

Poplar Grove

Veronica Wagner

$\text{♩} = 130$

5

9

13

The musical score for 'Poplar Grove' 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 13 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 13-16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. There are triplets of eighth notes in measures 4, 8, and 12.

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.

57

Change: Rochdale Coconut Dance.

Musical score for 'Just As The Tide Was Flowing'. 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 ♩ = 160. The first staff is numbered 13, the second 8, the third 5, and the fourth 1. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Just As The Tide Was Flowing

Change: Herbert the Sherbert.

Musical score for 'The Plane Tree'. 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 ♩ = 140. The first staff is numbered 13, the second 9, the third 5, and the fourth 1. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The Plane Tree

Undine Hornby

King Of The Fairies

$\text{♩} = 140$

Musical score for 'King Of The Fairies' 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 contains measures 1-6. The second staff starts at measure 7 and includes a repeat sign at the end of measure 8. The third staff starts at measure 12 and features two triplet markings (indicated by a '3' below the notes) in measures 13 and 14. The fourth staff starts at measure 18 and ends with a double bar line. The melody is primarily eighth and sixteenth notes with some quarter notes.

Change: Lanigan's Ball.

The Oyster Girl

$\text{♩} = 120$

Musical score for 'The Oyster Girl' in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4. The second staff starts at measure 5 and ends with a repeat sign. The third staff starts at measure 8 and contains measures 8-12. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and ends with a repeat sign. The melody is primarily eighth and sixteenth notes.

Musical score for 'Lanigan's Ball'. 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 ♩ = 180. The first staff includes first and second endings. Measure numbers 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the end of the first, second, and third staves respectively.

Lanigan's Ball

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

Musical score for 'Orange in Bloom'. The score consists of three staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140. Measure numbers 8 and 16 are indicated at the end of the second and third staves respectively.

Orange in Bloom
Sherborne Waltz

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 dotted rhythms. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Change: Bear Dance.

44

New Road To Alston

$\text{♩} = 150$

5

9

13

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first 13 measures of the piece 'New Road To Alston'. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 150. The 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 slurs and ties. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

53

Musical score for 'Louth Quickstep'. 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 = 100. The first staff is numbered 13, the second 9, the third 5, and the fourth 1. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet patterns.

Louth Quickstep

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 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 14, the second 9, the third 6, and the fourth 1. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet patterns.

The Mudgee Waltz

Maguire and Patterson

♩ = 120

9

17

25

1 2

1 2

Detailed description: This is a musical score for the piece 'Maguire and Patterson'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 120 beats per minute. The first staff contains measures 1 through 8. The second staff starts at measure 9 and includes a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2') at the end. 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 music is primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes.

46

Mount Hills

♩ = 152

5

9

13

Detailed description: This is a musical score for the piece 'Mount Hills'. It consists of four staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a tempo of 152 beats per minute. 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 9 and ends with a double bar line. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and ends with a double bar line. The music is primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes.

51

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

Musical score for *Mazurka d'Avvergne*, measures 5-13. 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 = 120. Measure numbers 5, 8, and 13 are indicated at the end of their respective staves.

Mazurka d'Avvergne

Musical score for *The Midsummer Waltz*, measures 14-37. 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 = 140. Measure numbers 14, 27, and 37 are indicated at the end of their respective staves.

The Midsummer Waltz

Ed Pritchard

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'. The music is written on a single treble clef staff in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 130. The first measure starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4. Measures 2-4 contain eighth notes: G4-A4-B4, A4-G4-F#4, and G4-A4-B4. Measure 5 is the start of a first ending, marked with a '5' above the staff. Measures 6-8 contain eighth notes: G4-A4-B4, A4-G4-F#4, and G4-A4-B4. Measure 9 is the start of a second ending, marked with an '8' above the staff. Measures 10-12 contain eighth notes: G4-A4-B4, A4-G4-F#4, and G4-A4-B4. Measure 13 is the final measure, marked with a '13' above the staff, consisting of a quarter note G4 followed by a quarter rest.

Change: Mazurka d'Auvergne.

Michael Turner's Waltz

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

11

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first 11 measures of 'Michael Turner's Waltz'. The music is written on a single treble clef staff in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 140. The first measure starts with a quarter note G4. Measures 2-4 contain quarter notes: A4, B4, and G4. Measure 5 is the start of a first ending, marked with a '5' above the staff. Measures 6-8 contain quarter notes: F#4, G4, and A4. Measure 9 is the start of a second ending, marked with an '8' above the staff. Measures 10-11 contain quarter notes: B4, A4, and G4. Measure 11 is the final measure, marked with an '11' above the staff, consisting of a quarter note G4 followed by a quarter rest.