

**Ye  
Crie Hauock  
Booke of  
Dottes**

**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 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](mailto:dottes@cryhavoc.org.uk) and I will remove the offending tune.

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

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

# About Cry Havoc

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

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

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

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# Session tunes

Music commonly played at Cry Havoc sessions



Barbara Payne, *Mandoharlequin*

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

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

## A La Mode De France

$\text{♩} = 160$

The musical score is written for three staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 160. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, ending with a repeat sign. The second staff starts at measure 4 and contains measures 4 through 7, also ending with a repeat sign. The third staff starts at measure 9 and contains measures 9 through 12, ending with a repeat sign. Chord symbols D and G are placed above specific notes in each measure.

4

9

Change: Rufty Tufty.

# Albert Farmer's Bonfire Tune

♩ = 160

5

8

13

# All In A Garden Green

## Harwood Hall

$\text{♩} = 90$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

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



# Argeers

## The Wedding Night

♩ = 130

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as 130 beats per minute. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, with chords G, D, D, G, D7, and G indicated above the notes. The second staff starts at measure 5 and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots; it includes chords Em, Am, D, C, D7, and G. The third staff starts at measure 9 and includes chords D, D, A7, D, A7, D, A, D, A, D, A7, and D. The fourth staff starts at measure 13 and includes chords G, D, G, D, C, D7, and G, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

A favourite of Sue, our resident Playford expert.

## Astley's Ride



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

# Bagpipers

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

8

13

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

# Battle of the Somme

*Pipe Major  
William Laurie*



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.

## Bear Dance

$\text{♩} = 120$

Em D

5 Em D Em D Em D Em

9 Em D C D

13 Em D Em

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

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

# Bonny Kate

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

Change: Harper's Frolick.

# Brighton Camp

## The Girl I Left Behind Me

$\text{♩} = 180$

1  $\text{♩} = 180$  G C G D7

5 G C D7 G

8 G D7 G D7 G Em C D7

13 G C D7 G

# Buttered Peas

$\text{♩} = 180$

The musical score for "Buttered Peas" is written in D major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked as 180 BPM. The score consists of four staves of music, each with guitar chords indicated above the notes.

**Staff 1:** Measures 1-4. Chords: D, G, D, Em, A.

**Staff 2:** Measures 5-8. Chords: D, G, D, D. Ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

**Staff 3:** Measures 9-12. Chords: D, A, D, Em, A.

**Staff 4:** Measures 13-16. Chords: D, A, D, A7, D. Ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.



# Le Canal En Octobre *Frederick Paris*

$\text{♩} = 140$

Chord progression: G C G C Em D D

5 G C G C Em D G

9 G C G C Em D D

13 G C G C Em D G

# Captain Lanoe's Quick March

$\text{♩} = 160$

The musical score for "Captain Lanoe's Quick March" is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time, with a tempo of 160 beats per minute. The score consists of four staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature of 2/4. The tempo is indicated as 160. The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, the second staff contains measures 5 through 8, the third staff contains measures 9 through 12, and the fourth staff contains measures 13 through 16. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Chord symbols are placed above the notes: G, G, D, G, D, Em, G, G, D, G, B, B, D, G, G, Em, Em, C, G, D, G.

1  $\text{♩} = 160$

5

9

13

## Captain Rock's Farewell

$\text{♩} = 140$

Chord progression: G, C, G, G, G, C, D, D, G, C, G, D, G, D, G.

Change: Orange in Bloom (Sherborne Waltz).

# Click Go the Shears

## Ring The Bell, Watchman

$\text{♩} = 140$

5

9

13

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

# The Dancing Oolert *Sally Kirkpatrick*

$\text{♩} = 130$

1 D C D Em

5 D Am Bm D A D

8 Em D Em D

12 Em D Em G D

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

# Davy Davy Knick Knack

♩ = 140

Musical score for "Davy Davy Knick Knack" in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140. The score consists of four staves of music, each starting with a measure number (1, 5, 8, 13) and a key signature (G). The melody is written in treble clef. The first staff (measures 1-4) features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a G major chord at the start and a D major chord at the end. The second staff (measures 5-8) continues the melody, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff (measures 8-11) shows a change in the melody, with a G major chord at the start and a D major chord at the end. The fourth staff (measures 13-16) concludes the piece with a G major chord at the start and a D major chord at the end, followed by a double bar line and repeat dots.

# Elizabeth Clare

*Chris Wood*

$\text{♩} = 120$

8

16

24

Change: Michael Turner's Waltz.

# Emma From Finland

$\text{♩} = 140$

Dm

5 A7

1 Dm

2 n.c.

9 Gm

Dm

13 A7

1 Dm n.c.

2 Dm



## Enrico

$\text{♩} = 150$

The musical score for "Enrico" is written in D major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The tempo is marked as  $\text{♩} = 150$ . The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4. The score includes chord markings above the notes: D, G, D, D, G, A, D, G, A, D, D, D, D, Em, G, G, A, D, A, D, A, D, A, D.

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

# The Exploding Potato

*Ed Pritchard*

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

Change: The Extension Reel

# The Extension Reel

*Ed Pritchard*

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

G C D G

G C D G

G Am Em C D

G Am D G

# The Fiery Clock Face

♩ = 160

Musical score for "The Fiery Clock Face" in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff measures 5-8, the third staff measures 9-12, and the fourth staff measures 13-16. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 160. Chord symbols are placed above the notes: G, F, G, D7, G, Am, D7, G.

5

8

13

# From Night Till Morn

♩ = 140 G D G Am G D

5 G D G Am G 1 D G 2 D G

9 G D D C G D

13 G D G Am G D

17 G D G Am G D G

This musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as 140 beats per minute, indicated by a quarter note symbol followed by '= 140'. The score is organized into five systems, each containing four measures. Chord symbols (G, D, Am, C) are placed above the staff to indicate the harmonic accompaniment. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures featuring beamed eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in the final measure of the fifth system.

# The Gamekeeper's Cottage

♩ = 90

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 90. The piece is divided into measures across five staves. Measure numbers 5, 8, 13, 17, and 21 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. Chord symbols (G, Am, C, D, Em) are placed above the staff to indicate the harmonic accompaniment. The time signature changes from 4/4 to 3/4 and back to 4/4 throughout the piece. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with some measures containing rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth staff.

5 8 13 17 21

G Am G Am G C

G Am D G

G C Em D C

G C Em D C

G Am G Am D G

# Gathering Peascods

$\text{♩} = 116$

G C D

1 G 2 G

7 D G D/F#m A D

13 G C G C G C G D G

# Grandfather's Tune

$\text{♩} = 160$

D A D A A

5 D A D A D

9 A A A A

13 D A D A D

Change: The Sloe



# Green Mountain Petronella

5

9

12

Chord symbols: G, G, D, C, D, G, G, D, C, Bm, C, G, Em, B, C, Bm, C, G, G, D, G.

# Harper's Frolick

$\text{♩} = 160$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

D A D A

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

# Herbert the Sherbert

*Martin Ellison*

$\text{♩} = 165$

5

9

13

Em C Em D Em D Em C D Bm Em Bm D Em G D Em

# Horse's Brawl

## Le Bransle des Chevaux

$\text{♩} = 180$

5 9 13 17 21

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

# L'Inconnu de Limoise

*Jean-François*

*"Maxou"*

*Heintzen*

$\text{♩} = 104$

5

8

13

1 2

# Inisheer

*Tommy Walsh*

5

8

12

G Em C D

G Em C D 3 G

C G C

C Am G G D 3 G

The musical score is written for guitar in the key of D major (one sharp, F#). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, with chords G, Em, C, and D indicated above the notes. The second staff contains measures 5 through 8, with chords G, Em, C, D, and G indicated. Measure 8 includes a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff contains measures 9 through 12, with chords C, G, and C indicated. The fourth staff contains measures 13 through 16, with chords C, Am, G, G, D, and G indicated. Measure 16 includes a triplet of eighth notes. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# Iron Legs

♩ = 132

D A D A D G Bm A

5 D A D A D G A D

8 D A D A Bm A Bm F#m

13 G D G D G A D

# An Italian Rant

♩. = 95

Gm Dm Cm Dm Cm B $\flat$  Dm Gm

5 Gm Dm Cm Dm Gm Dm Cm B $\flat$  Cm

10 Dm Gm Dm Cm Dm Cm B $\flat$  Dm Gm



# Jamaica

$\text{♩} = 180$

The musical score for 'Jamaica' is written in 3/4 time with a tempo of 180 beats per minute. It consists of three staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, the second staff contains measures 5 through 8, and the third staff contains measures 9 through 12. Each measure is marked with a chord: G, C, G, D, G, G, D, A, D, G, C, G, C, G, D, G. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

5

9

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

# Jamie Allen

♩ = 160

G D7

5 G C G D7 G

8 G D7

13 G C G D7 G

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major, indicated by a single sharp (F#) on the treble clef. The tempo is marked as 160 beats per minute, with a quarter note (♩) equal to one beat. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 5, with a G chord above the first measure and a D7 chord above the fourth measure. The second staff begins at measure 5 and contains measures 5 through 9, with G, C, G, D7, and G chords marked above the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth measures respectively. The third staff begins at measure 8 and contains measures 8 through 12, with G and D7 chords marked above the first and fifth measures. The fourth staff begins at measure 13 and contains measures 13 through 17, with G, C, G, D7, and G chords marked above the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth measures. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the fourth staff.

# Jessie's Hornpipe

*attrib. to Aird's  
Collection 1794*

$\text{♩} = 180$  G C D G D

5 G Bm Em D G

8 G C G C G Em C D

13 G C G C G D G

A little tune Susie's been working on.

# Just As The Tide Was Flowing

$\text{♩} = 160$

The musical score is written on three staves in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked as 160 beats per minute. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, with chords G, C, D, G, D, Em, Em, C, and D. The second staff contains measures 5 through 7, with chords G, C, D, G, D, G, D, C, D, and G. The third staff contains measures 8 through 12, with chords Bm, C, Bm, C, G, Em, C, and D. The fourth staff contains measures 13 through 16, with chords G, C, D, G, D, G, D, C, D, and G. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

G C D G D Em Em C D

G C D G D G D C D G

Bm C Bm C G Em C D

G C D G D G D C D G

Change: Rochdale Coconut Dance.

# King Of The Fairies

♩ = 140

Em D

5 Em D Em Bm Em

8 Em C Em Bm Em

13 C Em D Em D Em Bm

18 D Em Bm Em Bm Em

Change: Lanigan's Ball.

# Lanigan's Ball

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

1 Em

Bm

D

Em

Bm

1 Em

2 Em

# Laridé 6

$\text{♩} = 160$

The musical score for "Laridé 6" is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, with a tempo of 160 bpm. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with an Em chord and contains measures 1 through 4. The second staff, starting at measure 5, contains measures 5 through 8 and ends with a double bar line. The third staff, starting at measure 9, contains measures 9 through 12 and ends with a double bar line. The fourth staff, starting at measure 13, contains measures 13 through 16 and ends with a double bar line. Chords are indicated above the notes: Em, D, Bm, G, and Em.

Em D Bm

5 Em D Em

9 Em G D Bm Em

13 Em G D Bm Em

Change: Bear Dance.

# Louth Quickstep

$\text{♩} = 100$

The musical score for "Louth Quickstep" is presented in four staves, each containing a melodic line and a series of chord symbols (G, C, D) indicating the harmonic structure. The tempo is marked as  $\text{♩} = 100$ .

Staff 1 (Measures 1-4):

- Measure 1: G (quarter), G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter)
- Measure 2: C (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter)
- Measure 3: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter)
- Measure 4: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter)

Staff 2 (Measures 5-8):

- Measure 5: G (quarter), G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter)
- Measure 6: C (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter)
- Measure 7: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter)
- Measure 8: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter)

Staff 3 (Measures 9-12):

- Measure 9: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter)
- Measure 10: C (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter)
- Measure 11: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter)
- Measure 12: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter)

Staff 4 (Measures 13-16):

- Measure 13: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter)
- Measure 14: C (quarter), A (quarter), G (quarter), F# (quarter)
- Measure 15: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter)
- Measure 16: G (quarter), A (quarter), B (quarter), A (quarter)



# Maguire and Patterson

♩ = 120

9

17

25

D A D A D

G A G 1 D 2 D

Bm A G D Bm A G A

D A D G A G 1 D 2 D

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piece titled 'Maguire and Patterson'. The music is written in D major (indicated by two sharps) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked as 120 beats per minute (♩ = 120). The score is divided into three systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 8, with chords D, A, D, A, and D marked above measures 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 respectively. The second system contains measures 9 through 16, with chords G, A, G, and first/second endings of D marked above measures 11, 13, 15, and 16 respectively. The third system contains measures 17 through 24, with chords Bm, A, G, D, Bm, A, G, and A marked above measures 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 respectively. The fourth system contains measures 25 through 32, with chords D, A, D, G, A, G, and first/second endings of D marked above measures 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, and 36 respectively. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 36.

## Mazurka d'Auvergne

♩ = 120

5

8

13

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

## Mazurka de Lapleau

$\text{♩} = 130$

The musical score for "Mazurka de Lapleau" is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The tempo is marked as 130 beats per minute. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and quarter notes. Chords are indicated by letters D, G, and C above the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Staff 1: D G G D G

Staff 2: G G D G

Staff 3: D G C D G

Staff 4: G C D G

Change: Mazurka d'Auvergne.

# Michael Turner's Waltz

♩ = 140

G D G C G D

5 G D G G D G

8 D D G

11 Em C G G D G

The musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as 140 beats per minute. The score consists of 11 measures. Chords are indicated by letters (G, D, C, Em) above the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# The Midsummer Waltz

*Ed Pritchard*

$\text{♩} = 140$

D G D G Em Am D

9 D G D Am D C G

17 G Am Bm C Em C Am D G Am

27 Bm D Am D C G G Am Bm C

37 Em C Am D D G G D Am D C G

# Mount Hills

$\text{♩} = 152$

1  $\text{G}$   $\text{D}$   $\text{G}$   $\text{Am}$

5  $\text{G}$   $\text{D}$   $\text{Am}$   $\text{D}$   $\text{G}$

9  $\text{D}$   $\text{C}$   $\text{G}$   $\text{D}$

13  $\text{G}$   $\text{Em}$   $\text{Am}$   $\text{Am7}$   $\text{D}$   $\text{G}$

# The Mudjee Waltz

$\text{♩} = 140$

1 G C Am D

6 1 D7 G D 2 D7 G

9 G Am D

14 1 Am G D 2 D7 G

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

# New Road To Alston

♩ = 150

The musical score is written on four staves in treble clef. The tempo is marked as 150 beats per minute with a quarter note symbol. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), indicated by the 'Am' chord labels. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some descending runs. Chord changes are indicated by 'Am' and 'Em' labels above the staff. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Am Em Am Em Am

5 Am Em Am

9 Am Em Am Em Am

13 Am Em Am



# Orange in Bloom

## Sherborne Waltz

$\text{♩} = 140$

G Em G Am Em G D7 G

8 G G Am G Em Am G

16 Em G Am Em G D7 G

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

# The Oyster Girl

$\text{♩} = 120$

5

8

13

# The Plane Tree

*Undine Hornby*

♩ = 140

Em Am G C D D B

5 Em Am G C D D Em

9 C D G C D D Bm

13 C D G C D B Em

Change: Herbert the Sherbert.

# Poplar Grove

*Veronica Wagner*

♩ = 130

1 G D G C D

5 G C Em G C D G

9 Am D C D

13 G C Em G C D G

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

# Quarter Brawls

♩ = 140  
Em

G G D Em G G D

5 G G C D

8 G G D G C G C G G D

13 D G G D G G D G

# Rochdale Coconut Dance

$\text{♩} = 160$



Musical score for Rochdale Coconut Dance, featuring four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked as  $\text{♩} = 160$ . The score includes chord markings above the notes.

Staff 1 (Measures 1-4):

- Measure 1:  $\text{Em}$
- Measure 2:  $\text{Em}$
- Measure 3:  $\text{Am}$   $\text{G}$
- Measure 4:  $\text{D7}$   $\text{Em}$

Staff 2 (Measures 5-8):

- Measure 5:  $\text{Em}$
- Measure 6:  $\text{Em}$
- Measure 7:  $\text{Am}$   $\text{G}$
- Measure 8:  $\text{D7}$   $\text{Em}$  (Ends with a double bar line and repeat dots)

Staff 3 (Measures 9-12):

- Measure 9:  $\text{G}$
- Measure 10:  $\text{D}$
- Measure 11:  $\text{G}$
- Measure 12:  $\text{D}$

Staff 4 (Measures 13-16):

- Measure 13:  $\text{G}$
- Measure 14:  $\text{D}$
- Measure 15:  $\text{G}$   $\text{D}$
- Measure 16:  $\text{G}$  (Ends with a double bar line and repeat dots)

## The Rogues' March

$\text{♩} = 160$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Chords: G, C, D, D, G, C, D, G, D, G, Em, D, C, D, Em, D, C, D, G, C, D, G, D, G

Change: Captain Lanoe's Quick March

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

# La Roulante

*Jean Blanchard*

$\text{♩} = 104$

The musical score for "La Roulante" by Jean Blanchard is written for guitar in D major (one sharp). It consists of four staves of music. The tempo is marked as 104 beats per minute (♩ = 104). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes guitar chords (D, Am, G, Em) and repeat signs with first and second endings. The first staff contains measures 1-4, the second staff measures 5-8, the third staff measures 9-12, and the fourth staff measures 13-16. The piece ends with a double bar line.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

D Am D G D D Em

5 D Em D Am D 1 2

9 Em G D

13 1 2



# Rub-a-dub

## Stockport Polka

$\text{♩} = 180$  G D7 G D7

5 G D7 G D7 G

8 D G D7 G

13 D G D7 G

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

# Rufty Tufty

$\text{♩} = 180$

D

D

G

D

1 D

2 D

5

G

D

G

D

1 D G

2 D G

9

G

C

D

G

C

D

D

D

G

# Salmon Tails

$\text{♩} = 160$

Chords: G, D, G, C, G, D7, G

9 Chords: G, C, G, D, G, C, G, D7, G

17 Chords: G, C, G, D, G, Em, G, D7, G

# Seacourt Bridge

*Ed Pritchard*

♩ = 134

5

9

13

Chords: G, C, D, Em7

First and Second Endings are indicated by 1 and 2 above the staff.

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**



From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

# Shandy Hall

♩ = 140

5

8

13

Chords: G, D, G, Bm, C, D7, G, C, D7, G, D, G, C, G, D7, C, D, G, C, D7, G

The musical score for 'Shandy Hall' is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140. The melody is presented on a single staff with guitar chords indicated above the notes. The score is divided into four measures, with measure numbers 5, 8, and 13 marked at the beginning of the first, second, and third measures respectively. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The chords are G, D, G, Bm, C, D7, G, C, D7, G, D, G, C, G, D7, C, D, G, C, D7, G.

Another tune from Susie.

# The Sheriff's Ride

♩ = 160

Em Am Em Bm

5 Em Am Em Em

9 Em Bm Em Bm

13 Em Am Em Em

Change: Bear Dance.

# Si Bheag Si Mhor

*Turlough  
O'Carolan  
(1670-1736)*

♩ = 140 D

8

16

24



# Slängpolska 32

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

$\text{♩} = 104$

5 9 13

G D G C G D G D G C D G Em Am G D G Em D G C G Am D G

# The Sloe

 = 140



5

8

13

Chords: D, A, D, G, A, D, D, A, D, A, D, G, A, D

# Soldier's Joy

## The Forester

♩ = 140

D G D E7 A7

5 D G D A7 D

8 D A7 D E7 A

13 D A7 D A7 D

# Spootiskerry

*Ian Burns*

$\text{♩} = 160$  G

5 G C Am D7 G

8 Em C G Em A7 D7

13 Em C G C D G

17 Em C G Em A7 D7

21 G C Am D7 G

From Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook.

# Springvals

*arr. Ceylon  
Wallin*

$\text{♩} = 130$

D G D G

5 D G D 1 G 2 G

9 D G D G

13 D G D 1 G 2 G

# Sussex Cotillion

♩ = 130

The musical score for "Sussex Cotillion" is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 130. The piece consists of 32 measures, organized into four systems of eight measures each. The melody is written on a single staff in treble clef. Chord symbols are placed above the staff at the beginning of measures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots in the final measure.

Measures 1-8: G, D, Em, C, D, C, G, G

Measures 9-16: G, D, G, Em, C, G, D, G

Measures 17-24: G, C, G, C, Am, D, G, G

Measures 25-32: C, G, Em, G, D, G, G, G

Change: Mount Hills

# Teatree Waltz

♩ = 120

Chords: G, D7, Am, D7, G, G, C, Am, D7, G, D7, Am, D7, G, G7, C, Am, G, Em, G, D7, G.

Repeat section (measures 21-22):

1. G (half note), G (half note)

2. G (half note), G (half note)

# Theme Vannetaise

## Twiglet

♩ = 140

Em D B

5 Em C D Em

9 Em D B

13 Em C D C B Em



# Three Around Three

## The Pleasure Of The Town

♩ = 160

Musical score for 'Three Around Three' in G major, 3/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 160. The melody is written in a single voice, with chords indicated by letters G, D, C, and G above the notes. The second staff continues the melody, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff begins with a measure rest, followed by the continuation of the melody. The fourth staff continues the melody, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

5

9

13

# Tip Top Polka

♩ = 160 G

6

1 D G

2 D G

8

C G D C G D G

## Tom Tolley's Hornpipe

$\text{♩} = 132$

1 G C C D7 C

5 G C D G D7 G

8 Em D7 G Em D G

13 G G Em Am D C G D7 G

Change: Iron Legs.

# The Twister

*Ed Pritchard*

$\text{♩} = 180$

5

9

13

17

21

Gm Cm Gm D

Gm Cm Gm D Gm

F Cm Gm D Gm

F Cm Gm D7 Gm

Gm Cm Gm D Gm A D

Gm Cm Gm D Gm D Gm

## Valse Musette

$\text{♩} = 160$

Em C D Em D B

9 Em C D Em D B Em

17 C Em D B

25 C Em D B Em

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

# Wals voor Polle

*Wim Poesen*

$\text{♩} = 180$

9

16

25

Chords: G, D, D, G, C, G, D, G, C, D, D, G, D, G

# Whinshields Hornpipe

*J. L. Dunk*

♩ = 160

6

9

14

19

Chords: G, D7, G, C, G, Am, A7, D7, Am, D7, G, A7, D, D7, G, D7, G, D7, C, D7, G.

Repeat: 1 Am A7 D7, 2 Am D7 G.

# Will's Way

Musical score for 'Will's Way' in G major, 4/4 time, tempo 140. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1-4 with chords D, G, A, D, and C. The second staff contains measures 5-8 with chords D, G, A, D, A7, and D. The third staff contains measures 9-12 with chords D and C. The fourth staff contains measures 13-16 with chords D, A7, and D. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

$\text{♩} = 140$

1 D G A D C

5 D G A D A7 D

9 D C

13 D A7 D

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



# The Winster Gallop

$\text{♩} = 210$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

G D7 G

C G D7 G

G D7

D7 G

Change: Salmon Tails.

# List of tune first lines

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

## Session tunes

A La Mode  
De France



# Albert Farmer's Bonfire Tune



All In A  
Garden Green  
(Harwood  
Hall)



## Argeers (The Wedding Night)



## Astley's Ride



## Bagpipers



# Battle of the Somme



# Bear Dance



# Bonny Kate



# Brighton Camp (The Girl I Left Behind Me)



# Buttered Peas



# Le Canal En Octobre



# Captain Lanoe's Quick March



Captain  
Rock's  
Farewell



Click Go the  
Shears (Ring  
The Bell,  
Watchman)



The Dancing  
Oolert



Davy Davy  
Knick Knack



Elizabeth  
Clare



Emma From  
Finland



## Enrico



## The Exploding Potato



## The Extension Reel



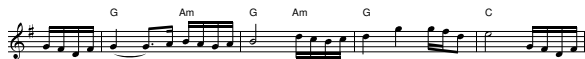
## The Fiery Clock Face



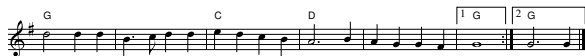
## From Night Till Morn



## The Game- keeper's Cottage



Gathering  
Peascods



Grandfather's  
Tune



Green  
Mountain  
Petronella



Harper's  
Frolick



Herbert the  
Sherbert



Horse's  
Brawl (Le  
Bransle des  
Chevaux)



L'Inconnu de  
Limoise



Inisheer



Iron Legs



An Italian  
Rant



Jamaica



Jamie Allen



Jessie's  
Hornpipe



Just As The  
Tide Was  
Flowing





King Of The  
Fairies



Lanigan's  
Ball



Laridé 6



Louth  
Quickstep



Maguire and  
Patterson



Mazurka  
d'Auvergne



Mazurka de  
Lapleau



Michael  
Turner's  
Waltz



The  
Midsummer  
Waltz



Mount Hills



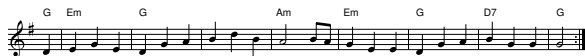
The Mudgee  
Waltz



New Road To  
Alston



Orange in  
Bloom  
(Sherborne  
Waltz)



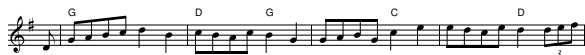
The Oyster  
Girl



The Plane  
Tree



Poplar Grove



Quarter  
Brawls



Rochdale  
Coconut  
Dance



The Rogues'  
March



La Roulante



# Rub-a-dub (Stockport Polka)



# Rufty Tufty



## Salmon Tails



# Seacourt Bridge



# Seven Stars (The Moon And Seven Stars)



## Shandy Hall



# The Sheriff's Ride



Si Bheag Si  
Mhor



Slängpolska  
32



The Sloe



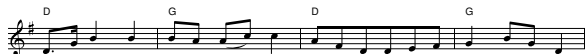
Soldier's Joy  
(The  
Forester)



Spoostiskerry



Springvals



Sussex  
Cotillion



Teatree Waltz



Theme  
Vannetaise  
(Twiglet)



Three Around  
Three (The  
Pleasure Of  
The Town)



Tip Top Polka



Tom Tolley's  
Hornpipe



The Twister



Valse Musette



Wals voor  
Polle



# Whinshields Hornpipe



# Will's Way



# The Winster Gallop

