

Paul Hardy's Annex Tunebook 2016

Introduction

This tunebook contains tunes waiting to be incorporated into Paul Hardy's Session Tunebook, because they are new (to me) or been substantially improved since the 2016 edition. They are tunes that I have learned to play on my English concertina, that are played at folk music sessions, particularly around Cambridge, England and Redlands, California. They should also be playable on other folk melody instruments such as fiddle, whistle, flute, mandolin or dulcimer.

Most are traditional tunes from the British Isles, many of Celtic origin, including many Irish, English and Scottish dance tunes, but others are from an eclectic mix of sources. Some have been adapted from Internet resources, in abc, midi or visual score formats. Others have been learned by ear or handouts from various sessions in the UK and US. All are believed free of current copyright (unless noted explicitly), or else appear to have been placed in the public domain as part of the ongoing live folk music tradition. Please let me know if you are the owner of any that are under access restrictions and I'll remove them.

I have tried to present simple versions of most tunes, without much decoration and interpretation, so add your own triplets, grace notes and variations. I have included guitar chords, often based on computer generated ones – use these as guidance, not definitive! Tunes in 4/4 time that have the rhythm indication "Hornpipe" should usually be 'swung' – lengthen the first and shorten the second in every pair of quavers – as in "Thursday". Elsewhere these are sometimes written as 'dotted quaver, semiquaver', but that ratio of 3:1 seems too high – perhaps try for around 2:1.

This tunebook has been prepared using the abcm2ps software, with help from abc2midi, abcmus, Melody Assistant, ABCexplorer, and EasyABC. A big thank you goes to those creative and dedicated people who give their time to create and maintain low-cost or free and open source software for abc music editing and output.

The current version of this and the full session tunebook, in ABC and in PDF forms, is downloadable for free from Paul's web site at www.paulhardy.net, or you can order there a printed and bound copy of the full tunebook from Lulu.com. See there also the previous Annex Tunebook versions which update the Session Tunebook 2015 to include the 2016 content, etc.

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Original Annex 2016 version September 2016, this version of 17 August 2017.



Jig

Bean Setting

England, Headington

♩ = 120

The image shows the musical notation for the jig 'Bean Setting'. It consists of two staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 120. The first staff contains the first six measures of the piece, with chord markings G, D7, G, D7, and G above the notes. The second staff contains the remaining six measures, with chord markings G, D7, C, G, D7, and G above the notes. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and repeat signs at the end of each staff.

Jig
♩ = 100

The Black Rogue

Trad.
Ireland

The musical score for 'The Black Rogue' consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes, with chord markings A, G, A, D, A, G, D above the notes. The second staff continues the melody with similar chord markings. The third staff features a repeat sign at the beginning and includes dotted notes, with chord markings D, G, D, A, D, G, D. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a repeat sign and chord markings D, G, D, A, G, D.

Bourrée
♩ = 120**Bourrées Carrées de La Châtre**Trad.
France**Le Ruban Bleu**

Musical notation for "Le Ruban Bleu" in G major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains the first eight measures, and the second staff contains the next eight measures. The melody is a simple, rhythmic tune. The chord progression is: G, D, D7, G, G, D, D7, G in the first staff; and D, G, D, G, D, G, D7, G in the second staff.

En Passant la Rivière

Musical notation for "En Passant la Rivière" in G major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains the first eight measures, and the second staff contains the next eight measures. The melody is a simple, rhythmic tune. The chord progression is: G, C, G, C, G in the first staff; and G, Am, D7, G, G, Am, D7, G in the second staff.

Waltz
♩ = 140

The Cheshire Waltz

Trad.
England

D Bm G D Em A D

D A D Em A

D Bm G D Em A D

D Bm A G Em A

D Bm A G Em A D

Slow March
♩ = 55

Christ Church Cathedral

John Sheahan 1988

Ireland

The image shows a musical score for a slow march in G major, 2/2 time. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/2 time signature. The melody is written in eighth notes. Above the first staff, the following chords are indicated: G, D, C, G, C, D7, G, D, C, G, D7, G. The second staff continues the melody, with chords indicated above it: D, G, C, D7, G, D, C, G, D7, G. Both staves end with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Polka
♩ = 100

Cross-Hand Polka

Trad.
England
Cyril Papworth used it for Comberton Broom Dance

Musical notation for Cross-Hand Polka in G major, 2/2 time. The piece consists of two staves of music. The first staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/2 time signature. The melody is written in treble clef. The second staff is a repeat of the first staff. Chord symbols G, D, and G are placed above the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Reel
♩ = 120

The Cuckoo's Nest

Trad.
England

The musical score consists of six staves of music in 4/4 time, with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The chords used are Em, G, and D. The first staff begins with an Em chord. The second staff ends with a repeat sign. The third staff begins with a repeat sign. The fourth staff ends with a repeat sign. The fifth staff begins with a repeat sign. The sixth staff ends with a repeat sign.

Waltz
♩ = 150

Elsey's Waltz

Archie Dagg (1899–1971)
England, Northumbria

The musical score for 'Elsey's Waltz' consists of four staves of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 150. The music is written in a single melodic line. Above the staves, chord markings are provided: D, G, A7, D, A7, D, D, G, D, A7, D, G, A7, D, A7, D. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Hornpipe
♩ = 140

Gypsey's Hornpipe
Bewicks Hornpipe

Trad. Thomas Hardy
England, Dorset

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140. The piece consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a D chord and contains the first line of the melody. The second staff continues the melody and includes an A7 chord and a D chord. The third staff features a repeat sign at the beginning, followed by D, B7, Em, and A7 chords. The fourth staff concludes the piece with D, A7, and D chords. The melody is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests.

March
♩ = 110

The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls

Thomas Moore 1779–1852

Ireland

The image shows a musical score for a march in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff contains the first eight measures, and the second staff contains the remaining four measures. Above the notes, chord symbols are provided for each measure: G, C, G, D, G, Em, C, D, Em, D on the first staff; and G, C, Am, Em, G, C, G, D7, G on the second staff. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some dotted rhythms.

Jig
♩ = 90

Hullichan Jig

Trad.
Scotland/Ireland

The musical score for 'Hullichan Jig' is presented in four staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked as a jig with a quarter note equal to 90 beats per minute. The score includes the following chord markings above the notes:

- Staff 1: G, C, G, D7
- Staff 2: G, D7, G
- Staff 3: G, C, D, G, D
- Staff 4: G, C, D7, G

The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with repeat signs at the end of the second and fourth staves.

Hornpipe
♩ = 140

Jessie's Hornpipe

Trad.
England

The musical score for 'Jessie's Hornpipe' is presented in two staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140. The first staff begins with a G chord and contains the following sequence of chords: G, D7, G, D7, G, G, D7, G. The second staff begins with G and C chords and contains the following sequence: G, C, G, C, G, Am, D7, G, C, G, C, G, D7, G. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a repeat sign at the end of each staff.

March
♩ = 85

Kemp's Jig

Trad.

England

Will Kempe danced from London to Norwich in 1600 to win a bet.

The musical score for Kemp's Jig is presented in three staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 85. The first staff contains the first six measures of the melody, with chords G, Em, C, D7, G, and G. The second and third staves contain the remaining six measures, with chords Bm, Am, G, Em, C, D7, and G. The melody is characterized by its rhythmic complexity, featuring many eighth and sixteenth notes.

Hornpipe
♩ = 180

Lads-a-Bunchum
The 29th of May (Headington)
Oh Dear Mother What a Fool I Be

Trad.
England, Cotswolds

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a G chord and contains five measures. The second staff begins with a G chord and contains five measures, including an Em chord in the third measure. The third staff begins with a G chord and contains five measures. The music is a hornpipe, characterized by its fast tempo and rhythmic pattern. The chords are: G, Am, G, D7, G in the first staff; G, Em, Am, D7, G in the second staff; and G, Am, G, D7, G in the third staff.

Jig
♩ = 100

Lannigan's Ball

Trad.
Ireland

The musical score for 'Lannigan's Ball' is presented in four staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked as a jig with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The score includes the following chord annotations above the notes:

- Staff 1: Em, D
- Staff 2: Em, Am, Em
- Staff 3: Em, D, Em, Bm
- Staff 4: Em, Am, D, Em, Am, Em

Fling
♩ = 160

Love, Will You Marry Me?
The Devil Is Dead

Trad.
Scotland

The image shows two staves of musical notation for the tune 'Love, Will You Marry Me?' in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as 'Fling' with a quarter note equal to 160 beats per minute. The first staff contains the first six measures of the melody, with guitar chords G, C, G, and D indicated above the notes. The second staff contains the final three measures, including a triplet and an 'Out' section with a G chord. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature.

Morris Dance
A.AB.CB.CB
♩ = 150

Old Tom of Oxford

Trad.
England, Bampton

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first three staves are in 4/4 time, and the fourth staff contains a 2/4 section followed by a 4/4 section. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Chord markings are placed above the notes: G, D7, C, and D. Section markers A, B, and C are placed at the beginning of the first three staves respectively.

Jig
♩ = 120

The Oyster Girl
Kingsbury Jig

Trad.
England

Just A and B parts for usual 32 bar jig. Add C part for 48 bars.

Chords for A part: G, D, G, D, G, D, C, G, D7, G

Chords for B part: G, C, D7, G, D, C, G, D7, G

Chords for C part: G, D7, G

Chords for C part (continued): G, Am, D7, G

Polka
♩ = 100

Patchwork Polka

Iain Peterson (1934–2006)
Scotland

The musical score for "Patchwork Polka" is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/2 time signature. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 100. The score consists of six staves of music. The chords used throughout the piece are D, A, G, A7, and Em. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns and rests, typical of a polka. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Bourrée
♩ = 120

Les Poules Huppées
The Crested Hens

Gilles Chabenat, 1983
France

The musical score is written for guitar in the key of D major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note D4, followed by eighth notes E4-F4, G4-A4, and B4. The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes C5, B4, and A4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs. The guitar chords are indicated above the notes: Em, G, D, Em, D, Em, Em, C, D, B7, Em, C, D, Em, and Em.

Hornpipe
♩ = 140

Prince of Cabourg's Hornpipe
Prince of Coburg's Hornpipe

Trad.
England

The image shows a musical score for a hornpipe in G major, 4/4 time, with a tempo of 140 beats per minute. The score consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes. Above the staff, the following chords are indicated: G, C, Am, G, D, G, D. The second staff continues the melody and includes a repeat sign at the end. Its chords are G, C, Am, G, D7, G. The third staff continues the melody with chords D, G, D, G. The fourth staff continues with chords D, C, G, C, G, D. The fifth staff continues with chords G, C, Am, G, D, G, D. The sixth and final staff concludes the piece with chords G, C, Am, G, D7, G.

Branle
♩ = 140

Quarter Brawle
Quatre Branle

Tielman Susato (Danserye 1551)
Flemish

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff has a key signature of one sharp and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Chords above are G, Em, G, D, G, Em, G, D. The second staff has a repeat sign at the beginning. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Chords: G, D, Em, Am, D. The third staff has a repeat sign at the beginning. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Chords: G, Am, Em, Am, Em, Am, G, Am. The fourth staff has a repeat sign at the beginning. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Chords: D, G, D, G, D, G, D, G.

Reel
♩ = 160

Rakish Paddy

*Trad.
Ireland*

The musical score for 'Rakish Paddy' is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 160. It consists of four staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The first two staves each begin with a repeat sign. The first staff has a C chord above the first measure and a D chord above the fifth measure. The second staff has a C chord above the first measure and a D chord above the fifth measure. The third staff has a C chord above the first measure, an Am chord above the third measure, and a D chord above the fifth measure. The fourth staff has a C chord above the first measure, an Em chord above the second measure, a D chord above the fifth measure, an A7 chord above the seventh measure, and a D chord above the eighth measure. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Reel
♩ = 140

Roaring Mary

Trad.
Ireland

The musical score for 'Roaring Mary' is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as a Reel with a quarter note equal to 140 beats per minute. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The chords indicated above the staff are D, G, D, Em, and A7. The second staff continues with chords D, G, D, A7, and D. The third staff features chords D, G, Em, D, and A7. The fourth staff concludes with chords D, G, D, A7, and D. The music includes several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' below the notes) and repeat signs at the end of the second and fourth staves.

Hornpipe
♩ = 130

Rambler's Hornpipe
Old French Reel

Trad.
Canada, USA

The musical score for "Rambler's Hornpipe" is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of four staves of music. The tempo is marked as Hornpipe with a quarter note equal to 130 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and triplets. Chord symbols (D, A, G, A7) are placed above the staff to indicate accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Slipjig
♩ = 100

Rocky Road to Dublin

Trad.
Ireland

The musical score consists of four staves of music in 9/8 time. The first staff has a key signature of one flat (F major/D minor) and a tempo of 100. The second staff continues the melody and introduces a key signature change to one sharp (D major/B minor). The third and fourth staves continue the melody in D major. The fourth staff includes a repeat sign and an 'Out' section. Chords are indicated above the notes.

Chords for the first staff: Am, G, Am, G, Am, G, Am, G.

Chords for the second staff: Am, G, Am, G, Em, D, Em, G.

Chords for the third staff: Am, G, Am, G, Am, G.

Chords for the fourth staff: Am, G, Am, G, Em, Bm, Em, G, Out Em, G, Am.

Waltz
♩ = 140

The Rope Waltz

Trad.
Scotland, Orkney

The musical score for 'The Rope Waltz' is written in D major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The chords indicated above the notes are as follows:

- Staff 1: D, A, D, Em, A
- Staff 2: D, A, D, A7, D
- Staff 3: D, G, D, Em, E7, A
- Staff 4: D, G, D, A7, D

Hornpipe
Hornpipe
♩ = 150

The Spanish Patriots

*Trad.
England*

The musical score is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is indicated as quarter note = 150. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with several triplet markings. Chord symbols D, G, D, and A7 are placed above the notes. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and triplet markings, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The third staff starts with a repeat sign and continues the melody with triplet markings and chord symbols D, G, A, D, G, and A7. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat dots, featuring chord symbols D, G, A, D, G, A7, and D.

Jig
♩ = 110

Squirrel in the Tree

Trad.
England

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody starts on G4. Above the first two measures are the chords G and Am. The second staff continues the melody and includes a first ending (marked '1') and a second ending (marked '2'). Above the first ending are the chords G, D7, and G. Above the second ending are the chords G, D7, and G. The third staff continues the melody with a repeat sign at the beginning. Above the first two measures of the repeat are the chords G and C. Above the next two measures is the chord G. The fourth staff continues the melody and includes another first ending and second ending. Above the first ending are the chords D, G, D7, and G. Above the second ending are the chords G, D7, and G.

Jig
♩ = 100

Tars of the Victory

Trad.
England, Cumbria

The musical score consists of four staves of music in 6/8 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as a jig with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The melody is written in treble clef. The first staff begins with a D chord, followed by G and D chords. The second staff includes D, G, D7, and G chords. The third staff features D, G, D, and G chords. The fourth staff contains D, G, D7, and G chords. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Polka
♩ = 150

Tip Top Polka

Trad.
England

The musical score for 'Tip Top Polka' is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note G, followed by eighth notes A and B, and continues with a series of eighth and quarter notes. Chords G, D, G, and D are indicated above the staff. The second staff continues the melody with chords C, D, D7, and G. The third staff features a repeat sign at the beginning, followed by chords C, G, and D7. The fourth staff concludes the piece with chords C, G, Am, D7, and G, including a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' above them.

Hornpipe
♩ = 120

Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!
God Save Ireland

George Frederick Root, 1864
USA, then Ireland

The musical score is written in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The notes are as follows:

- Staff 1: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Chords: D, G, D, A7.
- Staff 2: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Chords: D, G, D, G, A, D.
- Staff 3: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Chords: D, G, D, A, D, A7.
- Staff 4: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. Chords: D, G, D, G, A7, D.

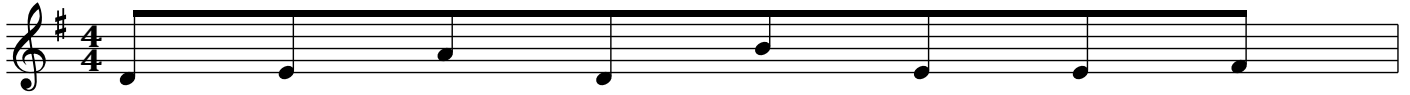
Reel
♩ = 180

Twenty-Ninth of May
Jovial Crew, The

Trad. Playford 1686
England

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in eighth and quarter notes. Above the staff are guitar chords: D, G, A7, D, G, A7. The first measure is followed by a repeat sign with two endings. The first ending is a whole note D chord, and the second ending is a whole note D chord. The second staff begins with a repeat sign and a key signature change to two sharps (D major). The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Above the staff are guitar chords: D, G, A. The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Above the staff are guitar chords: D, G, Em, D, A7. The first measure is followed by a repeat sign with two endings. The first ending is a whole note D chord, and the second ending is a whole note D chord.

Errata – Minor corrections to tunes



The following minor corrections have been noted to be made to tunes in the 2016 Session Tunebook (10 Sep 2016 edition).

Banish Misfortune – Lines 2,4, and 6 – change C to C#.

Battle of the Somme – remove all repeat marks and play straight through.

Boyne Hunt – remove repeat from B part and play once. Add D 'out' ending.

Buttered Peas – line 4 bar 2 – join up quaver run

Bilebie's Hornpipe – last note should be crotchet not dotted crotchet.

Caitlin Triall – Line 1 remove open repeat to include anacrusis in repeat, and remove duplicate from end of 1st time bar. Line 2, move first note G back to end of previous line to be bar 2 of 2nd time bars. Tune same, but layout more logical.

Constant Billy – Add D quaver anacrusis, and G quaver at start of line 3. Shorten last notes on lines 2 and 4 to crotchet.

Davey Davy Knick Knack – delete C chord at start of line 3.

Father Kelly's Reel – Line 2 change chords C D G D to be Am Am D D.

Flower of the Quern – Move G note from end of line 2 to beginning of line 3 after opening repeat, as anacrusis for B section.

Friendly Visit – delete G chord at end of line 3.

Grandfather's Clock – play as written, deleting unnecessarily complex sequence of parts

Kate Dalrymple – Line 3 bar 2 change Am to A7

Lillibulero – remove open repeat at start of line 2.

The Musical Priest – Line 3 move last two notes to start of line as anacrusis.
Line 2 delete last two notes and move open repeat to start of line.

Nantwich Fair – Delete D chord from line 2 bar 6. Make tempo be dotted crotchet = 100.

Roslin Castle – line 4 bar 3 change Bm chord to Em.

Seven Stars – make tempo be 3/8=90 rather than 1/4=110, to fit with Jig timing.

Star of Munster – move last two quavers into out bar at end. Move open repeat for B section to start of line.

The Sloe – line 2 bar 2 delete redundant D chord. Bar 3 move A chord back to beginning of bar