

Intro to the Jamictionary

Dear reader,

This is a short intro to the "Jamictionary" : a compilation of music scores mixing some of the most frequently danced tunes in the European Balfolk festivals and some of the most frequently danced tunes in regional folk scenes. This database is designed to be used in multiple ways :

- As a leadsheet for the live performance in a jam session.
- As a collaborative database for dance music.
- As a music reading and training tool.
- As an enabler of transformation in the instrument hierarchy of jam sessions.
- As a discussion starter on how broken is the concept of traditional music databases.

There are currently 2 versions of the database : v.1 is named "Jamicionario" and the v.2 is named "Jamictionary". Only V.2 will remain after the transition period.

- V.1 : A Portugal-based Muscores and PDF-file database, lasting from 2022 to 26. If you're reading this introduction, V1 is the database next to it.
- V.2 : A International website in English language, starting on 2026.

What's inside :

V.1 :

- The goal of the "Jamicionário" is twofold :
 - To achieve a minimum common repertoire in the Balfolk jam sessions throughout Portugal.
 - To raise the local cultural and performance bar by introducing an organised map of the very extensive European folk and neo-folk dance music.
- It follows the blueprint of jazz's reference jam session book, "The Real Book." It then abandons the binding to exist as a shared folder on the internet that you can save on your computer. Each tune has two files: a PDF file and a MuseScore file. MuseScore is a software that allows you to edit the tunes, so you can create multiple versions of one score. There are no standards for the tunes : the melodies and chords I've provided are only suggestions. The software opens the door for the music jam be coordinated by any instrument as it makes real-time transposition of any music a possibility.

V.2 :

- The goal of the Jamictionary will be threefold :
 - To provide an central database into European trad. and neo.trad dance music focused on performance and jam sessioning.
 - To achieve a minimum common repertoire in the Balfolk jam sessions throughout Europe.
 - To raise the cultural and performance bar by introducing an organised map of the very extensive European folk and neo-folk dance music.
- It will follow the blueprint of Irish trad. music reference website, thesession.org. The website is now under development and will develop the architecture of "thesession" website by adapting to the complexities of music genres of European music and the challenges they present to adapt into the format of jam sessions.

How it is organised

The database owes its name (the amalgamation of Jam and Dictionary) to the organisation of the content. It is divided into 2 main categories :

- Dance families (mazurka, waltz, bourrée, etc.), organised in alphabetical order. Most tunes belong to this category. They are often further organised into subcategories (i.e., the two-time and the tree-time bourrée).
- Singles. This exceptional category incorporates the tunes that are specific to a single dance (Mardi Gras, Alunelul, Rumelaj, etc.). This separation between dance families and singles already exists in traditional Irish folk music, and they refer to "singles" as "set dances." The singles are not reorganised into subcategories.

Let's jam!

João Valente,
Porto, May 2026

An Dro : d'Alan *Alan Stivell's*

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France

Disc. : Alan Stivell

Notes : Very simple melody played by the Breton harpist Alan Stivell at the concert at the Olympia hall (Paris) in 1972. This was a special gig because it marked the beginning of the "Celtic" music trend in France. There isn't a documentary that doesn't mention it, by Toutatis! Attention: Traditional Breton songs unfortunately have no names; this title was given by someone who wanted to categorize the melody. This tradition causes a lot of confusion and makes it extremely difficult to search for Breton music in databases.

♩ = 170

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a boxed 'A' and contains the melody for measures 1-4, with chords Am, G, Am, and a first ending (1.) with chords G and Am. The second staff begins with a boxed 'B' and contains the melody for measures 5-8, with chords G, F, Am, Am, F, G, Am, and G. The third staff contains the melody for measures 9-12, with a first ending (1.) with chords F, G, and Am, and a second ending (2.) with chords F, G, and Am. The score ends with two measures of whole rests.

A Am G Am 1. G Am

5 2. G F Am Am F G Am G Am

9 1. F G Am 2. F G Am

An Dro : de Pluherlin

Pluherlin's

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France

Disc. : -

Notes : It's a song. Pluherlin is a commune in the southeast of Brittany, right near Vannes. It has a very charming medieval center.
Attention: Traditional Breton songs unfortunately have no names; this title was given by someone who wanted to categorize the melody.
This tradition causes a lot of confusion and makes it extremely difficult to search for Breton music in any database.

♩ = 170

A Am F Am G

5 Am F G Am

B Dm F

C Am C G Am C G

17 Am C G Am C G

An Dro : de Saint Nazaire *Saint Nazaire's*

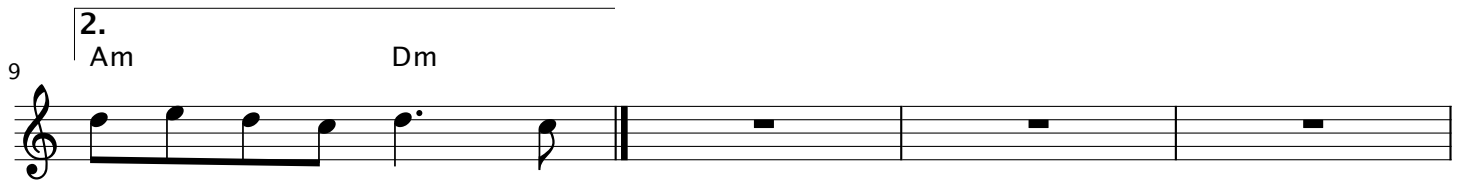
Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France

Disc. : Namnètes

Notes : Traditional song popularized in the 1970s by the group Namnètes. The song tells the story of three ships arriving at the port of Saint-Nazaire and then, all of a sudden, there's trouble involving a young woman who meant no harm.

Attention: Traditional Breton songs unfortunately have no names; this title was given by someone who wanted to categorize the melody. This tradition causes a lot of confusion and makes it extremely difficult to search for Breton music in any database.

♩ = 170



An Dro : An Triskell's

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France

Disc. : An Triskell

Notes : An Dro in 4 parts, which is unusual. I don't know if it's a combination of two An Dros by An Triskell, or if it was originally composed this way. An Triskell was a traditional Breton music band founded in 1970, which gained considerable popularity in the 1970s and 1980s. Attention: Traditional Breton songs unfortunately have no names; this title was given by someone who wanted to categorize the melody. This tradition causes a lot of confusion and makes it extremely difficult to search for Breton music in any database.

♩ = 150

A Am G

5 Am G 1.

9 2. G **B** Am G Em

13 Am G Em

17 Am **C** Am G F

21 1. Em 2. G **D** Am G

25 F 1. Em 2. G

An Dro : Jan Mijne

My John

Comp. : Trad. Netherlands
Disc. : Blowzabella
Notes : Dutch children's song adapted by the English group Blowzabella.

♩ = 150

A

Am

G

Am

1.

G

Am



2.

G

Am

B

C

F



9

Am

G

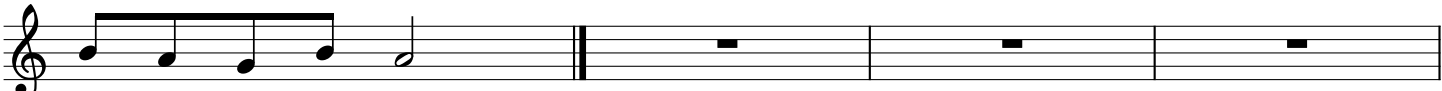
Am



13

G

Am



An Dro : Kerfank 1870

City of clay 1870

Comp. : One of Tri Yann's band members (Brittany region, France) in 1969

Disc. : Tri Yann, Mairead ni Mhaonaigh, Espiral

Notes : Tri Yann was a Breton group from the first wave of the Celtic revival. The name in Breton Gaelic translates to "Three Johns." It was recorded as a song and mentions a French military defeat (mainly of Breton soldiers) in the war against Prussia in 1870.

♩ = 170

A Em C D Bm

5 Em C D G Em

B Em C D Bm

13 Em C D G Em

An Dro : Saint Patrick's

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France

Disc. : Carlos Nuñez

Notes : Traditional Breton songs unfortunately don't have names; this title was given by someone who wanted to categorize the melody. This tradition causes a lot of confusion and makes it extremely difficult to search for Breton music in any database.

♩ = 150

A Dm F C Am C

6 Dm F C Am

1. Dm **2.** Dm

11 **B** Dm C F Gm Am Dm C

16 F Gm Am

1. Dm **2.** Dm

An Dro : Triolan

Comp. : Laurent Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : Laurent Geoffroy

Notes : Recent composition, goes well with the extra-bouncy style of An Dro as danced in Portugal.

♩ = 150

Musical score for "An Dro : Triolan" in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is 150 beats per minute (♩ = 150).

The score is divided into two main sections, A and B.

Section A: Measures 1 to 8. Chords: C, Dm, C, Dm, C, Bb, C.

Section B: Measures 9 to 16. Chords: Dm, C, F, G, A7, G, A7, G.

The score ends with a final measure (measure 17) in Dm.



Arin-Arin : Québec

Comp. : Kepa Junkera (Basque Country region, Spain)

Disc. : Kepa Junkera, The Chieftains, La bottine souriante

Notes : Recent composition by Basque accordionist Kepa Junkera. He plays it at the speed of light—if you play it at the speed of sound, you're doing just fine!. Kepa plays it in the key is F.

♩ = 180

1. A D

5 3 3 3 3 A 1. D

9 2. D D G

13 A

17 1. D 2. D

Arin-Arin : Untitled #1

Comp. : Trad. Basque Country region, Spain

Disc. : Duo Absynthe, Orontes Project

Notes: Arin-arin in Basque means "light-light," suggesting a fast and technically difficult step to dance. Arin-arin is a dance that always follows the Basque Fandango, an isolated case among fandangos. It's also curious because the Fandango is in 3/4 and the Arin-arin in 2/4, meaning the two are not very musically related. This version follows that of Duo Absynthe, and may differ from traditional Basque arrangements.

♩ = 180

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time, with a tempo of 180 beats per minute. It consists of six staves of music, each containing a system of measures. The score is divided into sections A, B, and C, with first and second endings indicated by bracketed numbers.

Staff 1 (Measures 1-5): Section A. Measures 1-3 are marked with **Am** and a triplet of eighth notes. Measures 4-5 are marked with **C** and a triplet of eighth notes.

Staff 2 (Measures 6-11): Measure 6 is marked with **Dm**. Measures 7-8 are marked with **E7** and a triplet of eighth notes. Measures 9-10 are marked with **Am**. Measure 11 is the first ending, marked with **Am**.

Staff 3 (Measures 12-16): Section B. Measures 12-13 are marked with **Am** and a triplet of eighth notes. Measures 14-15 are marked with **C** and a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 16 is the second ending, marked with **Am**.

Staff 4 (Measures 17-22): Measure 17 is marked with **Dm**. Measures 18-19 are marked with **E7** and a triplet of eighth notes. Measures 20-21 are marked with **Am**. Measure 22 is the second ending, marked with **Am**.

Staff 5 (Measures 23-27): Section C. Measures 23-24 are marked with **F**. Measures 25-26 are marked with **G**. Measures 27-28 are marked with **Em7**.

Staff 6 (Measures 29-34): First ending (measures 29-32) and second ending (measures 33-34) are both marked with **Am**.

Baião : Asa branca

Picazuro pigeon

Comp. : Luiz Gonzaga (Brazil) em 1947

Disc. : Luiz Gonzaga

Notes : Baião is the tune type, Forró is the dance associated with it. This is perhaps the most played tune for Forró dance ever. This is also a song with suprisingly sad lyrics, it tells the story of someone who has to leave the Sertão area of Brasil because of a draught. "Asa Branca" is the short name of a South American pigeon, the *Patagioenas picazuro*, and in the song he also flees the draught.

[A] G7 F G7

5 F G7

[B] G7

9 C G D7

[C] G G7

17 C D7

21 C D7

25 1. G G7 2. G

Baião : Baião

From Bahia state, Brazil

Comp. : Luiz Gonzaga (Brazil) around 1949

Disc. : Luiz Gonzaga, Dominginhos, Fagner, Gonzaguinha

Notes : Baião is the tune rhythm, Forró is the dance associated with it.

♩ = 110

A E7

6 A7

11 D7

16 B7 E7 E

B A7

21

26 Em7

31 D7 B7

36 E7

41

Baião : O ovo

The egg

Comp. : Humberto Teixeira/Hermeto Pascoal (Brazil)

Disc. : Hermeto Pascoal

Notes : Baião is the tune rhythm, Forró is the dance associated with it. A classic modern tune in the Forró dance world!

♩ = 100

The musical score is written in 2/4 time with a tempo of 100 beats per minute. It consists of two systems of staves, each with first and second endings.

System 1:

- Staff 1: Starts with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. This is followed by a repeat sign and a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The staff ends with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4.
- Staff 2: Starts with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. This is followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The staff ends with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4.

System 2:

- Staff 3: Starts with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. This is followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The staff ends with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4.
- Staff 4: Starts with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. This is followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The staff ends with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4.

System 3:

- Staff 5: Starts with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. This is followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The staff ends with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4.
- Staff 6: Starts with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. This is followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The staff ends with a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4.

Bourrée 2T : à Malochet

Malochet's

Comp. : Gilbert Malochet (France)
Disc. : Half of the bourrée-adicted planet on Youtube
Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. This particular melody is often played coupled with other bourrées.

♩ = 127

A

C

Dm

Em

G7

C

Dm

6

Em

G7

C

B

C

G7

11

Am

Em

F

1.

C

G7

16

C

2.

C

G7

C



Bourrée 2T : Aurore Sand's

Comp. : Trad. Berry region, France

Disc. : Half of the planet on Youtube

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Simple melody, great for jams. Probably the most played bourrée at French jam sessions.

♩ = 127

A Am C Am C Dm

6 Am Em Am **B** Am C

11 F Em Am C Em

16 Am

Bourrée 2T : Bachelier

The graduate

Comp. : Laurent Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : Laurent Geoffroy

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. A modern composer's bourrée. Like "Kerleguer", it has a different swing than traditional tunes but, being a solid composition, it's fun to dance and great for jams. The "graduate" of the title isn't Laurent, this tune was written for a song with that name.

♩ = 127

A Am Bm $\flat$ 5 C

7 **B** 1. Dm E7 2. Dm E7 Am

13 Bm $\flat$ 5 1. C Dm E7

19 2. C Dm E7

Bourrée 2T : de Montford

From Montford

Comp. : Jo Freya (England)

Disc. : Blowzabella

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Jo Freya was the saxophonist for Blowzabella, an English band. Montford is a small town near Wales.

♩ = 127

A Am Em7 Am

6 G **B** Em

11 Dm Em 1. F

16 Dm 2. F G

Bourrée 2T : de Montserrat

From Montserrat

Comp. : ?

Disc. : Duo Absynthe, Snaarmaarwaar

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. It's a fast tune, one of those that fits the special category "dancefloor exhauster!". It's the most popular bourrée in the Porto Jam sessions.

♩ = 127

Musical score for Bourrée 2T : de Montserrat, arranged for guitar.

The score is written in 2/4 time, with a tempo of 127 beats per minute. It consists of two systems, each with two staves.

System 1:

- Staff 1: Measures 1-5. Chords: Am, Dm, F, Em, Am.
- Staff 2: Measures 6-10. Chords: Dm, F, E, Am, G.

System 2:

- Staff 1: Measures 11-15. Chords: F, Em, Am, G. First ending (1.) F.
- Staff 2: Measures 16-20. Chords: E, F, E. Second ending (2.) F.

Bourrée 2T : Derrière chez nous

Behind our house

Comp. : Trad. Bourbonnais region, France

Disc. : TOG

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Simple melody, peculiarly epic and frequently played in French jam sessions. The title is intriguing, can you take a guess?

♩ = 127

The musical score is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves of music, each containing five measures. The first staff is labeled with a boxed 'A' and a 'G' chord. The second staff is labeled with a boxed 'B' and 'G' and 'C' chords. The third staff is labeled with 'F', 'G', 'C', and 'F' chords. The fourth staff is labeled with a 'G' chord. The score includes repeat signs at the beginning of the first and second staves, and a double bar line at the end of the fourth staff.

Bourrée 2T : Du zinzin *the crazyman's*

Comp. : Joël Bertheau (France)

Disc. : Every crazyman on Youtube

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Very popular tune in French jam sessions. The level of zinziiness depends on the jammers!

♩ = 127

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 2/4 time. It consists of five staves of music, each with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature of 2/4. The tempo is marked as 127 beats per minute. The score is divided into three sections: A, B, and C. Section A (measures 1-5) starts with a repeat sign and a key signature change to one flat. Section B (measures 6-10) starts with a key signature change to one flat and a repeat sign. Section C (measures 11-20) starts with a key signature change to one flat and a repeat sign. The score ends with a final measure (measure 21) and a repeat sign.

Staff 1: Measure 1 (A) Am, Measure 2 (F), Measure 3 (C), Measure 4 (G), Measure 5 (Am)

Staff 2: Measure 6 (F), Measure 7 (C), Measure 8 (G), Measure 9 (B) Am, Measure 10 (Am)

Staff 3: Measure 11 (G), Measure 12 (Am), Measure 13 (G), Measure 14 (Am), Measure 15 (G)

Staff 4: Measure 16 (Em), Measure 17 (C) Am, Measure 18 (G), Measure 19 (Am), Measure 20 (G)

Staff 5: Measure 21 (Am), Measure 22 (F), Measure 23 (G), Measure 24 (Em), Measure 25 (Am)

Bourrée 2T : Hé là mon Jean *Hey, my John*

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : Many musicians named Jean on Youtube

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Hey, it's a simple tune, great for jamming.

♩ = 127

The musical score is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of three systems of notation, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first system starts with a repeat sign and a box labeled 'A' above the first measure. The second system starts with a measure marked '7' and a box labeled 'B' above the fourth measure. The third system starts with a measure marked '12' and two first/second endings, labeled '1.' and '2.', above the first and second measures respectively. Chords are indicated by letters (F, Gm, C, Bb) above the notes. Repeat signs are used to indicate sections that are repeated.

System 1: **A** F Gm C Gm

System 2: 7 Gm F C **B** Gm Bb

System 3: 12 1. Gm F 2. Gm C

Bourrée 2T : Kerleguer

Comp. : Laurent Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : Duo Absynthe, Laurent Geoffroy

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. This version is simplified compared to the original. Kerleguer is a village in Brittany (France) where the tune's composer was not born in !

♩ = 130

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 2/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a box labeled 'A'. The second staff contains a box labeled 'B'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and dotted notes, along with rests. Chord symbols (Am, F, G, Dm, E7) are placed above the staff to indicate the harmonic structure. Measure numbers 6, 11, 16, and 22 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

Staff 1: Measure 1 (rest), Measure 2 (quarter note G4), Measure 3 (quarter note A4), Measure 4 (quarter note B4), Measure 5 (quarter note A4), Measure 6 (quarter note G4), Measure 7 (quarter note F4), Measure 8 (quarter note E4), Measure 9 (quarter note D4), Measure 10 (quarter note C4). Chords: Am (Measures 2-4), F (Measures 5-6), G (Measures 7-8), Am (Measures 9-10).

Staff 2: Measure 11 (quarter note B4), Measure 12 (quarter note A4), Measure 13 (quarter note G4), Measure 14 (quarter note F4), Measure 15 (quarter note E4), Measure 16 (quarter note D4), Measure 17 (quarter note C4), Measure 18 (quarter note B3), Measure 19 (quarter note A3), Measure 20 (quarter note G3). Chords: F (Measures 11-12), Dm (Measures 13-14), E7 (Measures 15-16), E7 (Measures 17-18).

Staff 3: Measure 21 (quarter note G3), Measure 22 (quarter note F3), Measure 23 (quarter note E3), Measure 24 (quarter note D3), Measure 25 (quarter note C3), Measure 26 (quarter note B2), Measure 27 (quarter note A2), Measure 28 (quarter note G2), Measure 29 (quarter note F2), Measure 30 (quarter note E2). Chords: Am (Measures 21-22), G (Measures 23-24), F (Measures 25-26).

Staff 4: Measure 31 (quarter note D2), Measure 32 (quarter note C2), Measure 33 (quarter note B1), Measure 34 (quarter note A1), Measure 35 (quarter note G1), Measure 36 (quarter note F1), Measure 37 (quarter note E1), Measure 38 (quarter note D1), Measure 39 (quarter note C1), Measure 40 (quarter note B1). Chords: Dm (Measures 31-32), F (Measures 33-34), E (Measures 35-36), Am (Measures 37-38), G (Measures 39-40).

Staff 5: Measure 41 (quarter note A1), Measure 42 (quarter note G1), Measure 43 (quarter note F1), Measure 44 (quarter note E1), Measure 45 (quarter note D1), Measure 46 (quarter note C1), Measure 47 (quarter note B1), Measure 48 (quarter note A1), Measure 49 (quarter note G1), Measure 50 (quarter note F1). Chords: F (Measures 41-42), Dm (Measures 43-44), F (Measures 45-46), E (Measures 47-48).

Bourrée 2T : L'ombre verte

The green shadow

Comp. : La Machine (France)

Disc. : La Machine, Duo Absynthe

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Good tune for improvisation, at least according to the Duo Absynthe version. They were a très sympathique duo for us jammers : everything seems easy when they improvise while one plays along with the CD. It's a lot shadier playing without the CD !

♩ = 130

A Dm Gm Am Dm

6 Gm Am **B** Dm

11 Gm Am Dm Gm

16 Am

Bourrée 2T : La dansarem pas pus *We'll dance no more*

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : Duo Brotto Lopez

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. A song in Occitan, often played at dance nights with DJs, especially in the tecno-trad version by Brotto Lopez.

♩ = 127

A Am G F G Am

5 Am G F G Am

B Am Em G Em Am

13 Am Em G Em Am

Bourrée 2T : La dérobee *The hidden one*

Comp. : Trad. Morvan region, France

Disc. : Half of the planet on Youtube

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Simple, nice melody hidden in plain sight.

♩ = 127

Staff 1: **A** C Dm C

Staff 2: 6 Dm 1. C 2. C

Staff 3: 11 **B** C Dm C

Staff 4: 16 Dm 1. C 2. C

Bourrée 2T : Last chance

Comp. : Michel Pichon (France)

Disc. : Blowzabella

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Originally titled "Il n'est plus temps", it was popularized by the English band Blowzabella who appear to have named it differently under an English title. What were they thinking? It has a slightly different swing from traditional French bourrées, which sometimes causes confusion in the dance floor. Play it wrongly and it might be your last chance to ever try a bourrée in a jam session!

♩ = 130

A Em Am Bm Em

7 C D **B** Em Am D G

13 C Em G Bm

Bourrée 2T : Le ruban bleu

The blue ribbon

Comp. : Trad. Morvan region, France

Disc. : Half of the planet on Youtube

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Very simple melody, great to play in a jam and combine with another melody. The title is a mystery : is the ribbon feeling blue?

♩ = 127

Staff 1: **A** C G F C

Staff 2: 6 G F C **B** G C

Staff 3: 11 Dm C G C 1. G

Staff 4: 16 C 2. G C

Bourrée 2T : Marilou

Comp. : Stéphane Delicq (França)

Disc. : A lot of button accordeonists on Youtube

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Stéphane Delicq was a French accordionist. This piece is in the posthumous sheet music book compiled by his daughter.

♩ = 127

Musical score for Bourrée 2T : Marilou, featuring chords and melodic lines.

Chords: Am, F, G, Em, G, Am, D, Am, Em, Am, D, Am, F, G, Am, Am.

Structure: The score is divided into sections A and B. Section A starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 10. Section B starts at measure 11 and ends at measure 16. The score includes first and second endings for measures 11-12 and 13-14.

Bourrée 2T : Marrakech

Comp. : Daniel Vacherel (France) in 1982

Disc. : Rémi Geoffroy

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. A classic tune in French jams and among YouTube accordion players. This version is simplified in terms of harmonies compared to the original composition.

♩ = 127

A Am

B 2. Em C G Em 1. F

9 C 2. F Am

Bourrée 3T : Bal Limousine

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : Ciac Boum, Benoit Guerbigny

Notes: According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. This tune is traditional (possibly a mix of two traditional tunes), but the choreography is not trad., it's a mixer. Ciac Boum may be responsible for the popularity of this mixer, which mixes 3-time bourrée with a ronde. As for "Limousine": not the Amercian stretched car, but the Limousin region in France.

♩ = 70

A G Dm G 1. 3.

8 F 2. 4. **B** F C C F Dm F

16 G 1. 3. F 2. 4. F C

Bourrée 3T : Des jeunes *Young peoples'*

Comp. : Trad. France (Berry region)

Disc. : Blowzabella

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Common tune in French jams. Recorded in 1979 by the English group Blowzabella. Danced in quadrille, with steps similar to the Portuguese "Vira", no wonder it's a young people affair.

♩ = 70

7

13

Bourrée 3T : Les poules huppées

Crested hens

Comp. : Gilles Chabenat (France)

Disc. : A cacophonous number of hens on Youtube

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. As for the hen (*Gallus Gallus Domesticus*), the "Crested" are a Dutch variant of the *Gallus gallus* family. The tune often plays at DJ-driven folk balls. It's also a great tune to rememebr the vacations in the Netherlands!

♩ = 70

Sheet music for Bourrée 3T : Les poules huppées (Crested hens). The music is written in 3/8 time, with a tempo of 70 beats per minute. The key signature is one flat (Bb).

The music is divided into three systems, each with a key signature change indicated by a flat symbol (Bb) above the staff.

System 1 (Measures 1-7): Labeled with a boxed 'A'. The key signature changes from Bb to C (no flat) at measure 1. Chords: Dm, Am, Dm, Am.

System 2 (Measures 8-14): Labeled with a boxed 'B'. The key signature changes from C to Bb at measure 8. Chords: Am, Dm, Bb, Gm, Am, Dm.

System 3 (Measures 15-18): The key signature changes from Bb to C at measure 15. Chords: Bb, Gm, Dm (first ending), Dm (second ending).

Bourrée 3T : des gars

Lads'

Comp. : Trad. Morvan region, France

Disc. : Half of the planet Youtube

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Simple melody found by chance in an issue of the now-defunct French magazine "Trad Magazine". Here's a tune for the lads.

♩ = 215

The musical score is written in 3/8 time and consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). It features a repeat sign after the first measure, followed by a sequence of notes: C, F, G, and C. Above the staff, the letters A, F, G, and C are placed above the corresponding notes. The second staff starts with a measure number '6' and contains a sequence of notes: C, G, F, and C. Above the staff, the letters C, G, F, and C are placed above the corresponding notes. The third staff starts with a measure number '11' and contains a sequence of notes: C, G, F, and C. Above the staff, the letters C, G, F, and C are placed above the corresponding notes. The score includes various musical notations such as treble clefs, time signatures, repeat signs, and measure numbers.

Bourrée 3T : Jeu de balle

Ball game

Comp. : Grégoire Jolivet (France)

Disc. : Duo Absynthe

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Very popular bourrée at Porto's dance nights (in the semi-electronic version by Duo Absynthe). Excellent tune to play ball with a 4-3-3 attacking strategy.

♩ = 70

The musical score is written in 3/8 time, key of D minor (two flats). It consists of 17 measures. The score is divided into two main sections, A and B, indicated by boxed letters above the staff.

Section A: Measures 1-5. Chords: Dm (measures 1-2), Gm (measures 3-4), Dm (measure 5).

Section B: Measures 6-17. Chords: Gm (measures 6-7), A7 (measures 8-9), Dm (measures 10-11), Gm (measures 12-13), Am (measures 14-15), Gm (measures 16-17).

The score includes repeat signs and first/second endings for measures 8-9 and 16-17.

Bourrée 3T : Koffeinmentes

The decaf

Comp. : Laurent Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : Laurent Geoffroy

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. The composer is French, but the title is Hungarian. As for the jam, it'll surely be Portuguese.

♩ = 70

A Em G Am B Em

6 G Am 1. B 2. B C

11 B Em D F#dim C B

16 G6 1. A 2. A

Bourrée 3T : Ma maîtresse *My master*

Comp. : Trad. Morvan region, France

Disc. : Baptiste Loosfelt and Benoît Michaud

Notes : According to Wikipedia, the bourrée is a French-origin dance common in the Auvergne and Biscay regions in 17th-century Spain. Simple melody found by chance in an issue of the now-defunct French magazine "Trad Magazine". Master it and you'll rule over the 3-time Bourrée highlands!

♩ = 215

Section A (Measures 1-5):

Am Em Am

Section B (Measures 11-18):

Am Em Dm

1. Am 2. Am

Italian Bransle : Sbrando

Comp. : Trad. Piemonte region, Italy

Disc. : Half of the planet on Youtube.

Notes : "Brando" is the Italian variant of the French "Bransle". A simple circle dance where dancers change partners, always holding hands.

♩ = 120

The musical score for "Italian Bransle : Sbrando" is written in 6/8 time and the key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 120. The score is divided into sections A, B, and C, with measures numbered 1 through 30.

Section A (Measures 1-10): Starts with a boxed 'A' above measure 1. Chords D, A, and D are indicated above measures 1, 5, and 9 respectively. The section ends with a repeat sign in measure 10.

Section B (Measures 11-15): Starts with a boxed 'B' above measure 11. Chords D, A, and D are indicated above measures 11, 12, and 13 respectively. The section ends with a repeat sign in measure 15.

Section C (Measures 16-20): Starts with a boxed 'C' above measure 16. Chords A, G, and C are indicated above measures 16, 18, and 20 respectively. The section ends with a repeat sign in measure 20.

Section D (Measures 21-25): Starts with a boxed 'D' above measure 21. Chords C, D, G, and C are indicated above measures 21, 22, 23, and 24 respectively. The section ends with a repeat sign in measure 25.

Section E (Measures 26-30): Starts with a boxed 'E' above measure 26. Chords D, G, and G are indicated above measures 26, 28, and 29 respectively. The section ends with a repeat sign in measure 30.

Bransle d'Ossau : Civada

White oats

Comp. : Joachim Montbord ? (France)

Disc. : Man Encantada

Notes : A song with lyrics in Occitan. It became notably popular during the concerts Man Encantada gave in Portugal from 2022 to 2024. Ossau is a valley in the French Pyrenees, not far from the city with the most don't-mention-it-to-Brazilians name: Pau.

♩ = 80

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as 80 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems, each containing a staff of music with corresponding chords indicated above the notes. The first system (measures 1-4) starts with a repeat sign and includes chords Em, D, and C. The second system (measures 5-8) features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) with chords D, D, and Bm. The third system (measures 9-12) includes chords C and D. The fourth system (measures 13-16) includes chords C and D, followed by two measures of whole rests. Measure numbers 1, 5, 9, and 13 are indicated at the start of their respective systems.

A Em D C

1. D 2. D Bm

C D

C D

Bransle d'Ossau : Les 3 cailloux

The 3 stones

Comp. : Cyrile Brotto (France)

Disc. : Duo Brotto – Milleret

Notes : Very simple music, very often heard in DJ sets. Mind the base rhythm to match the dance.
The dance is good for resting. Ossau is a valley in the French Pyrenees, not far from Pau.

♩ = 80

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is indicated as 80 beats per minute. The score is divided into three systems, each with a measure number (1, 5, 9) at the beginning. The first system (measures 1-4) is labeled 'A' and contains a first ending (1.) leading to measure 5. The second system (measures 5-8) is labeled 'B' and contains a second ending (2.) leading to measure 9. The third system (measures 9-12) contains two first endings (1. and 2.) leading to measure 10. Chord symbols are placed above the staff: Dm (measures 1, 3, 4, 8), Gm (measures 2, 5, 9, 10), Cm (measure 6), and Eb (measure 7). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The score ends with a double bar line after measure 12.

A Dm Gm Dm 1. Gm

B 2. Gm Cm Eb Dm

1. Gm 2. Gm

Bransle de l'Épine : set #1.1

Comp. : Trad. France ?

Disc. : Ciac Boum

Notes : Noirmoutier is an island off the west coast of France, near Nantes. The culture mixes Breton and Loire influences. Ciac Boum plays several Bransles from Noirmoutier—some traditional, some not. These are the first themes from suites on albums "Ciac Boum 2" and "Ciac Boum 5", one of them resembling a nursery rhyme.

♩ = 130

Musical score for Bransle de l'Épine : set #1.1, featuring three staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 130.

Staff 1 (Measures 1-6): Labeled **A** in a box. Chords: Em, C, D, Em.

Staff 2 (Measures 7-12): Labeled **B** in a box. Chords: C, D, Am, Bm.

Staff 3 (Measures 13-16): Chords: C, D. The staff ends with two measures of whole rests.

Bransle de l'Épine : set #1.1

Comp. : Trad. France ?

Disc. : Ciac Boum

Notes : Noirmoutier is an island off the west coast of France, near Nantes. The culture mixes Breton and Loire influences. Ciac Boum plays several Bransles from Noirmoutier—some traditional, some not. These are the first themes from suites on albums "Ciac Boum 2" and "Ciac Boum 5", one of them resembling a nursery rhyme.

♩ = 130

Musical score for Bransle de l'Épine : set #1.1, featuring three systems of music with chord annotations.

System 1 (Measures 1-6): Chords: Em, C, D, Em.

System 2 (Measures 7-12): Chords: C, D, Am, Bm.

System 3 (Measures 13-18): Chords: C, D.

Bransle de l'Épine : set #1.2

Comp. : Trad. France ?

Disc. : Ciac Boum

Notes : Noirmoutier is an island off the west coast of France, near Nantes. The culture mixes Breton and Loire influences. Ciac Boum plays several Bransles from Noirmoutier—some traditional, some not. These are the first themes from suites on albums "Ciac Boum 2" and "Ciac Boum 5", one of them resembling a nursery rhyme.

♩ = 130

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 7, with a boxed 'A' above measure 2. The second staff contains measures 8 through 13, with a boxed 'B' above measure 9. The third staff contains measures 14 through 17, ending with a double bar line. Chord symbols are placed above the staff: Em and Bm for measures 1-2, 5-6, and 17; Bm for measures 3-4, 10-11, and 14-15; D for measures 9, 12, and 16; and Em for measure 17. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

Bransle de l'Épine : set #1.2

Comp. : Trad. France ?

Disc. : Ciac Boum

Notes : Noirmoutier is an island off the west coast of France, near Nantes. The culture mixes Breton and Loire influences. Ciac Boum plays several Bransles from Noirmoutier—some traditional, some not. These are the first themes from suites on albums "Ciac Boum 2" and "Ciac Boum 5", one of them resembling a nursery rhyme.

♩ = 130

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 7, with a boxed 'A' above measure 2. The second staff contains measures 8 through 13, with a boxed 'B' above measure 9. The third staff contains measures 14 through 17, ending with a double bar line. Chord symbols are placed above the staff: Em and Bm for measures 1-2, 5-6, and 17; Bm for measures 3-4, 10-11, and 14-15; D for measures 9, 12, and 16; and Em for measure 17. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

Bransle de l'Épine : set #1.3

Comp. : Trad. France ?

Disc. : Ciac Boum

Notes : Noirmoutier is an island off the west coast of France, near Nantes. The culture mixes Breton and Loire influences. Ciac Boum plays several Bransles from Noirmoutier—some traditional, some not. These are the first themes from suites on albums "Ciac Boum 2" and "Ciac Boum 5", one of them resembling a nursery rhyme.

♩ = 130

A

Dm Am Dm Am Dm Am

7

Dm Am **B** B $\flat$ Am

13

B $\flat$ C

Bransle : de la fosse aux loups

The wolf pit

Comp. : Boris Nortier (France)

Disc. : Tribal Jâze

Notes : Bransle popularized by the 2014 album "Le grand saut" by the French trio Tribal Jâze. It features an unusual setup where a baritone sax leads the rhythm.

♩ = 120

A

Am F G Em

5 Am F Em Am

B

9 Dm G C Am

13 Dm G Em 1. Am

17 2. Am

Renaissance Bransle : D'Écosse

From Scotland

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : Half of the galaxy on Youtube

Notes : Pay attention to the B section's rhythm to match the dance !

The tune and the dance are not actually from Scotland, despite the name.

♩ = 140

Musical score for Renaissance Bransle : D'Écosse, featuring guitar chords and a treble clef staff.

The score is divided into three sections, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature.

Section A: Measures 1-4. Chords: Am, G, C, D, Am, G.

Section B: Measures 5-8. Chords: C, D, Em, Am, Am, G, C, D.

Section C: Measures 9-12. Chords: Am, G, Am, G, C, D, Em, Am.

The score includes a repeat sign at the end of Section C.

Renaissance Bransle : De la torche

The torch

Comp. : Trad. Germany or Michael Praetorius (1571–1621)

Disc. : Most ancient music players on Youtube

Notes : Renaissance Bransle found in Terpsichore, Musarum Aoniarum (1612).
Many people take the title seriously and dance with an actual torch!

♩ = 100

Musical score for Renaissance Bransle : De la torche (The torch). The score is written in 2/4 time and consists of four staves of music.

Staff 1: Measures 1-5. Chords: Dm, A, Dm, A, Dm. Section A is marked at the beginning.

Staff 2: Measures 6-10. Chords: C, Dm, A, Dm, F, C. Section B is marked at the beginning of measure 8.

Staff 3: Measures 11-15. Chords: Dm, A, F, C, Dm, A.

Staff 4: Measures 16-20. Chord: Dm. The staff ends with a double bar line and four measures of whole rests.

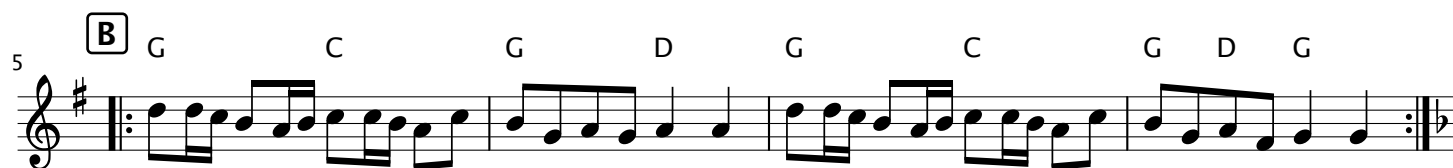
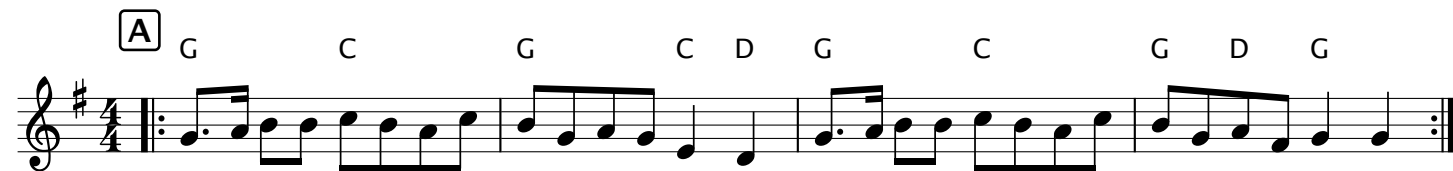
Renaissance Bransle : Des chevaux *Horses'*

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : All of France on Youtube !

Notes : The dance is notable for a peculiar moment in part C. liihh iihh ... brrrlllll!

♩ = 140



Renaissance Bransle : Du rat of the mouse

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : Epinette des Voges

Notes : Fun melody to play! Double line dance like the Bransle d'Écosse. In part B, couples switch places.

♩ = 90

A

5

♩ = 90

B

9

13

Renaissance Bransle : Pinagay

Comp. : Trad. France
Disc. : Compagnie Maître Guillaume
Notes : Unusual melodic logic in part A. Referenced in the 1589 Orchésographie.

♩ = 200

A

G

F

G

G

F

5

G

B

G

F

9

G

Big circle : Cleveland park

Comp. : Ivan Drever (Scotland) in 1987

Disc. : A lot of park goers on Youtube

Notes : **Notes** : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the British isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! Ivan Drever is a Scottish musician that has released an impressive number of CDs. This is an unusually modal jig : hard for some fingers, fun for others! The tune's name isn't clear : it could be Clevent park in London or the residential neighborhood in Washinton DC.

♩ = 120

A Am F D G Am

6 F G **B** Am Dm

11 Am G Am Dm Am F

16 G Am Dm Am G

21 Am F G

Big circle : Horizonto

Comp. : Paul James (England) in 1988

Disc. : Blowzabella, Andy Cutting

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the British isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! This tune has the power to tie fingers in knots. It was composed by mister Paul after a gig in Belo Horizonte, Brazil. Play in 2x blocks to align correctly with the dance (i.e., 2x + 2x + 2x...)

♩ = 120

A B $\flat$ C Dm C B $\flat$

6 C B $\flat$ Am Dm **B** B $\flat$

11 Dm B $\flat$ Dm

16 B $\flat$ Dm

21 **C** B $\flat$ G7 B $\flat$

26 C7 F B $\flat$ Gm E

31 Dm D7 B $\flat$ C7 F

36 B $\flat$ Gm E Dm

Big circle : Jump at the sun

Comp. : John Kirkpatrick (England) in 1972

Disc. : Everyone on Youtube

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the Brittish isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! This tune is also known in Ireland by the colourful-though-provoking name of "Fairies on acid". The chord sequence is just a suggestion, Irish trad has no universal harmonies.

♩ = 120

A Am

1.3. Em

2.4. Dm

B

6 Em Am G

1.3. F Em

11 2.4. F Em

Big circle : The sailor's wife

Comp. : Trad. Scotland

Disc. : Ian Fraser

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the British isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! This is a pre-18th century tune with a baroque-like melody. It's great fun to play in jams or on stage. It's safe to say that the sailor's wife was a good dancer knowing full well the meaning of the Irish-gaelic word Craic!!

♩ = 120

The musical score is written in 6/8 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of two systems of staves, each with a treble clef and a repeat sign at the beginning.

System 1 (Measures 1-5):

- Measure 1: Chord **A** (boxed), Dm
- Measure 2: Dm
- Measure 3: Am
- Measure 4: Dm
- Measure 5: Dm

System 2 (Measures 6-10):

- Measure 6: Chord **A**
- Measure 7: Chord **1.** Dm
- Measure 8: Chord **2.** Dm
- Measure 9: Chord **B** (boxed), F
- Measure 10: F

System 3 (Measures 11-15):

- Measure 11: Chord **G**
- Measure 12: Chord **C**
- Measure 13: Chord **A**
- Measure 14: Chord **Dm**
- Measure 15: Chord **C**

System 4 (Measures 16-20):

- Measure 16: Chord **Dm**
- Measure 17: Chord **1.**
- Measure 18: Chord **2.** Dm
- Measure 19: Chord **1.**
- Measure 20: Chord **2.** Dm

Big circle : Hunting the squirrel

Comp. : Trad. England

Disc. : The Gloaming

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the Brittish isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! A user-friendly tune from the 17th century English dance manual "The Dancing Master". No doubt the British squirrel lives on through this melody. It works as both a circle dance and a chappelloise : AABB structure for thre circle, simplify to AB for the chappelloise.

♩ = 120

1. A G C D G

6 C D 1. G 2. G B C

11 Em G

16 C D G

Big circle : The Gael Jig

Comp. : Dougie MacLean (Scotland) in 1990

Disc. : Dougie MacLean

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the British isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! This is an extremely famous tune because of its use in the main themes of the movie "The last of the Mohicans". In the 1990s and 2000s Irish pub sessions this would be the most requested tune by the merry audience. But the tune popularity sank when then came the Titanic movie made surface!

♩ = 120

A

Dm



5

C



9

F

C



13

Dm



Big circle : Il inferno

Hell

Comp. : Laurent Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : Laurent Geoffroy

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the Brittish isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! A very different melody from Irish/British jigs. This version is simplified – playing the original could be an infernal option!

♩ = 120

The musical score is written in 6/8 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of three staves of music.

Staff 1: Starts with a boxed 'A' and a Dm chord. The melody consists of eighth notes. A first ending bracket labeled '1. 3.' spans the final two measures, which end with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Staff 2: Starts with a boxed 'B' and an A chord. The melody continues with eighth notes. A second ending bracket labeled '2. 4.' spans the final two measures, which end with a double bar line and repeat dots. The staff is labeled with a '5' at the beginning.

Staff 3: Starts with a Bb chord. The melody continues with eighth notes. A first ending bracket labeled '1. 3.' spans the final two measures, which end with a double bar line and repeat dots. A second ending bracket labeled '2. 4.' spans the final two measures, which end with a double bar line and repeat dots. The staff is labeled with a '9' at the beginning.

Big circle : Kreisverkher

Comp. : ?

Disc. : Alguns videos no Youtube

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the Brittish isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! It's unusually hard to find data on this tune. On the world map, Kreisverkehr is a roundabout in Düren, Germany near French Alsace region. One deduces this tune was given a very clever name for a circular dance melody!

♩ = 120

A

Am G C Em

5 Am G C 1. Am

9 2. Am C F Em **B**

13 F C F Em

17 1. Am 2. Am

Big circle : Zelda

Comp. : Phillipe Plard (France)

Disc. : Vag

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the Brittish isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! A hugely popular circle tune in jams. It's very often seen and heard in festival jam videos like Marsinne Folk's 2024 "grand boeuf." Who Zelda might be, one can only guess.

♩ = 120

A Am C E 1. Am

2. E **B** Am Dm E

1. Am 2. E Am

Big circle : Gaspacho

Comp. : Sophie Cavez (Belgium)

Disc. : Duo Cavez Montanaro

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the British isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! It was recorder by Montanaro in G minor. It's usually danced as chappelloise but can be a Big circle depending on the players' swing.
Structure: AABB for the circle; simplify to AB for the chappelloise.

♩ = 120

A G C Em

1. 2. 3. 4.
D D

B G D Em

C

Big circle : Blarney pilgrim Jig

Comp. : Trad. Ireland

Disc. : Tommy Peoples, El Mcmeen

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the Brittish isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! The Blarney stone (It's a stone in a castle!) bestows eloquence, but with all those tourists, maybe it provides herpes too.

This tune was collected in early 20th century Irish music tunebook. It became popular in the 1970s and reached global fame from the film Titanic. Play it with the right swing and you're king of the world! Mess it up and you sink the jam !

♩ = 120

The musical score is written in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The chords are indicated above the notes. The sections are marked with letters A, B, and C in boxes.

Staff 1: Starts with a repeat sign. Chords: D, Am, G, C, D. Section marker **A** is above the first measure.

Staff 2: Chords: Am, G, C, G, D. Section marker **B** is above the fourth measure.

Staff 3: Chords: G, D, C, D, Am. Section marker **C** is above the first measure.

Staff 4: Chords: C, D, G, C. Section marker **C** is above the first measure.

Staff 5: Chords: D, G, C. Section marker **C** is above the first measure.

Big circle : Get up old woman and shake yourself Jig

Comp. : Trad. Ireland

Disc. : Séamus Egan

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the Brittish isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! Tune #394 from the 1905 "O'Neill's 1001" tunebook. The chord sequence is merely suggestive, there are no universal harmony in Irish trad.

♩ = 120

Boxed A: G

Boxed B: G

Chords: C, D, G

First and Second endings: 1. G, 2. G

Big circle : Out in the ocean Jig

Comp. : Trad. Ireland

Disc. : Every trad. Irish musicians on Youtube

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the Brittish isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! One of the most played tunes at Irish jams, especially after the third pint of Guinness. The chords are just suggestions.

♩ = 120

A G C

5 G D

9 **B** Em D

13 1. Em D Em

17 2. G C D G

Big circle : The cliffs of Moher Jig

Comp. : Trad. Ireland

Disc. : Everyone on Youtube

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the British isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! A mustplay in Irish jams but only not : there's busking at the cliffs themselves, this tune must resonate up there given the amount of rain and wind in that spot.

♩ = 120

Staff 1 (Measures 1-5): **A** Am G Am G Am

Staff 2 (Measures 6-10): G Am Em **B** Am

Staff 3 (Measures 11-15): **1.** Am G

Staff 4 (Measures 16-20): Em **2.** Am Em

Big circle : The dancing master Jig

Comp. : Trad. Ireland

Disc. : A lot of dancing musicians on Youtube

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the British isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! A tune with a name like this had to be included in the "jamictionary" ! It's also often known as "The Swallowtail Jig" although that name doesn't not invite as much into Irish step-dancing.

♩ = 120

Musical score for "Big circle : The dancing master Jig" in G major, 6/8 time. The score is divided into four systems, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 6/8.

System 1 (Measures 1-5): Labeled with a boxed 'A'. Chords: Am, G, Am.

System 2 (Measures 6-10): Labeled with a boxed 'B'. Chords: Em, Am, Em, Am.

System 3 (Measures 11-15): Chords: Em, Am, Em, Am, G.

System 4 (Measures 16-19): Labeled with a boxed '1.' and '2.'. Chords: Am, Am. The system ends with three measures of whole rests.

Big circle : The Kesh Jig

Comp. : Trad. Ireland

Disc. : Everyone on Youtube

Notes : "Big circle" is the original name given by the choreographers to the mixer dance 99% of Balfolkers wrongly name as "Circassian circle" which is in fact a dance from the Brittish isles. To confuse matters even further, the Circassians are a Caucasian ethnic group! Oy! Perhaps the most played tune in sessions worldwide. Some avoid it but we don't: it's fun to play and dance. "Kesh" is both a town and a river in Northern Ireland.

♩ = 120

Boxed A

Chords: G, D, C, D, G

6

Chords: D, C

1. D

2. D, G, Em

Boxed B

11

Chords: C, G

16

1. D

2. D

Chappeloise Pop : "Os Amigos do Gaspar"

"Friends of Gaspar"

Comp. : Jorge Constante Pereira (Portugal)

Disc. : Sérgio Godinho

Notes : Theme from the "Amigos fo Gaspar" cartoon's opening credits. It works well as chappelloise or polka, depending on B.P.M.
Great for starting a chappelloise set. Thank you, Mr. Godinho!

♩ = 125

A

Dm

C

Dm

C

Dm

C



B

Dm

A

Bb

A

Bb

5



9

1.
A

2.
A



Chappeloise Pop : Dartacão

Dartadog

Comp. : Guido de Angelis (Italy) in 1980

Disc. : -

Notes : This tune is urprisingly popular 40+ years after airing on TV. It fits wonderfully as a Chappeloise.

♩ = 125

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 125 beats per minute. It consists of a single melodic line in treble clef with accompanying chords. The key signature has one sharp (F#), indicating D major or B minor. The score is divided into two main sections: Section A (measures 1-12) and Section B (measures 13-32). Section A includes a first ending (measures 9-12) and a second ending (measures 13-16). Section B continues the melody and ends with a double bar line. Chords are indicated above the staff at various points.

Section A:

- Measures 1-4: C, Am, Dm, G
- Measures 5-8: C, Am, Dm, G
- Measures 9-12: F, Fm, C, Am, Dm, G (First ending), C (Second ending)

Section B:

- Measures 13-16: G, C, Am, E, Am
- Measures 17-20: Dm, G, C, F, G
- Measures 21-24: C, Am, E, Am
- Measures 25-28: Dm, G, C, F, E
- Measures 29-32: Am, G

Chappelle Pop: É tão bom *It's so good*

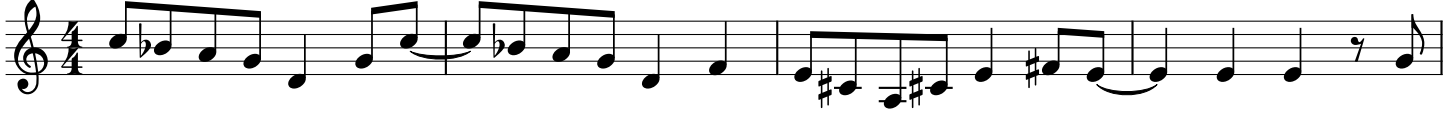
Comp. : Jorge Constante Pereira

Disc. : Sérgio Godinho

Notes : A song celebrating true friendship that fits perfectly within the swing and typical modulations associated with mr. Godinho. Be mindful of the number of loops, it's important to play this song in blocks of four for the number of bars to match the dance. So: 4 loops + 4 loops + 4 loops, etc.

♩ = 125

A C A



5 C A



B D Bb



13 G C Dm G



17 Dm G Fm Bb



21 C 1. A 2. F



Chappeloise : The Wellerman

Comp. : Trad. New Zealand

Disc. : Portland Megaband

Notes : This whaling song has a peculiar history: it became very famous in 2021 thanks to Nathan Evans, a Scottish singer, but it comes from a 1973 collection of traditional New Zealand songs. That said, the original composer is believed to have been a Scotsman who emigrated to New Zealand. There are many versions of the song; this one is close to the dance version by the Portland Megaband.

♩ = 200

A

Dm

Gm



5

Dm

Dm

A7



B

9

Dm

B♭

F

Gm



13

Dm

B♭

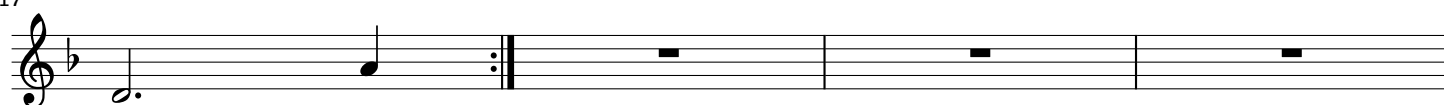
F

A7



17

Dm



Congò : Au Castèth de Monsur Montèth

At the castle of mister Monté

Comp. : Trad. Landes region (former Gascony province), France
Disc. : Ad'arrOn
Notes : An Occitan-language song used in the Congò dance. The gentleman's name seems to have multiple spellings. It's occasionally played at French and Portuguese jams.

♩ = 120

A

G

D

G

6

D

G

G

D

11

G

D

16

G

4

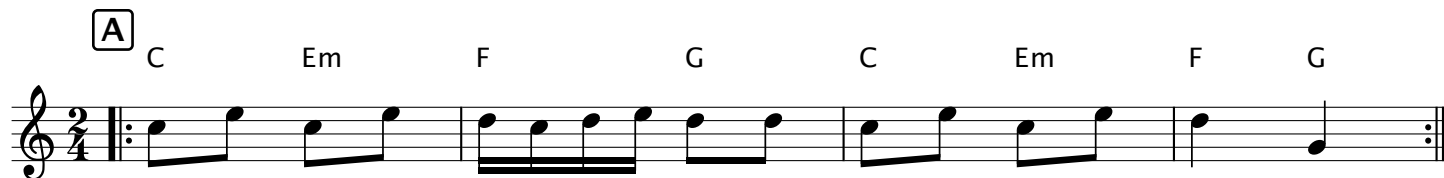
Congò : De Captieux *From the town of Captieux*

Comp. : Trad. Landes region (former Gascony province), France ?

Disc. : Castanha é Vinovèl

Notes : Captieux is a small town with 1500 souls in the Landes region (former province of Gascony), not far from the nice beaches of Biscarrosse and the nice oysters of Arcachon. This tune is often featured in dance tutorials for the Congò de Captieux variation of the dance. There are a few variants of the Congò dance, the Captieux being the most popular in the Balfolk milieu. It's listed by that name on the "Cercle Occitan" website. It's fun to play but it's way more fun to dance it!

♩ = 120



Congò : de Marcel Lagardère

Marcel Lagardère's

Comp. : Trad. Landes region (former Gascony province), France ?
Disc. : Trecadit
Notes : A fun melody to play. The recording by Trecadit is intriguing : it combines bagpipes, accordion, and electric guitar!

♩ = 120

A

C

B♭

C

B♭

C



5

C

B♭

C

B♭

C



B

C

B♭

C

B♭

C



Congò : Man encantada

Enchanted hand

Comp. : ?? (France)
Disc. : Man Encantada
Notes : An Occitan-language song with a neo-medieval melody.

♩ = 120

A

Dm

Congò : Untitled #1

Comp. : Trad. Landes region (former Gascony province), France ?
Disc. : Gasconha plus
Notes : This tune appears in dance tutorials for the Congò de Captieux. It's very similar to a traditional Finnish song. It's perhaps an adaptation.

♩ = 120

A

C

G

F

1.
G



B

2.
G

G



1.

2.

2



Contra Dance : Untitled #1

Comp. : Trad. Portugal

Disc. : Vai de roda

Notes : Whenever northern Contradances are danced this tune is often paired with the Untitled Countradaça #2. New compositions are needed! And perhaps new callers to the dance too, this dance genre is fading away in Portugal.

♩ = 120

Staff 1 (Measures 1-4):

Measure 1: [A] (boxed), D (chord symbol)

Measure 2: G (chord symbol), A (chord symbol)

Measure 3: D (chord symbol)

Measure 4: (empty)

Staff 2 (Measures 5-8):

Measure 5: 1. G (chord symbol), D (chord symbol); 2. G (chord symbol), D (chord symbol)

Measure 6: D (chord symbol), A (chord symbol)

Measure 7: (empty)

Measure 8: (empty)

Staff 3 (Measures 9-12):

Measure 9: G (chord symbol)

Measure 10: 1. A (chord symbol), D (chord symbol); 2. A (chord symbol), D (chord symbol)

Measure 11: (empty)

Measure 12: (empty)

Contra Dance : Untitled #2

Comp. : Trad. Portugal

Disc. : Vai de roda

Notes : Whenever northern Contradances are danced this tune is often paired with the Untitled Countradaça #1. New compositions are needed! And perhaps new callers to the dance too, this dance genre is fading away in Portugal.

♩ = 120

5

9

Contra dance : Untitled #3

Comp. : Trad. Portugal

Disc. : Vai de roda

Notes : An untitled contradance from the Vai de roda CD. In the recording the melody is notably brisked up. More recently, it appears in videos of the "Auto da Floripes" (A theatrical play) in the Minho region.

♩ = 120

5

9

Corridinho : Sariquité

Comp. : Trad. Ribatejo (Portugal)

Disc. : Uxu Kalhus

Notes : A song whose melody is perfect for finger-tying intricacy. The name likely means "going from one side to the other," though there are other possibilities according to the Portuguese "Ciberdúvidas" website. The name makes sense, the melody itself moves from side to side.

♩ = 180

The musical score for "Corridinho : Sariquité" is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is indicated as 180 beats per minute (♩ = 180). The score is divided into two main sections, A and B, each with a repeat sign.

Section A: Measures 1-18. It begins with a repeat sign and a key signature change to D major. The melody features intricate finger-tying patterns. Chords indicated are D, G, and Em. A first and second ending are shown at measures 13-14.

Section B: Measures 19-50. It also begins with a repeat sign and a key signature change to D major. The melody continues with complex finger-tying. Chords indicated are G, D, Am, Em, and G. The section ends with a double bar line and three measures of whole rests.

Fado : Batido dos Roncos do Diabo

Stomped fado from the band "Roncos do Diabo"

Comp. : Trad. Portugal

Disc. : Roncos do Diabo, JAM.pt

Notes : Versions of this stomped melody exist in both major and minor scales. The lads of the Portuguese bagpipe ensemble "Os Roncos do Diabo" ("The Devil's Snore") always play it in minor keys with a lot of power. The tempo is variable, it's one of those tunes where jammers tend to speed up to Mach 1 and break the sound barrier, Chuck Yeager style!

♩ = 140

Musical score for "Fado : Batido dos Roncos do Diabo" in 2/4 time, tempo 140 bpm.

Section A (Measures 1-8):

- Measure 1: Rest, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 2: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 3: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 4: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 5: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 6: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 7: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 8: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.

Section B (Measures 9-16):

- Measure 9: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 10: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 11: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 12: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 13: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 14: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 15: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 16: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.

Section C (Measures 17-24):

- Measure 17: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 18: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 19: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 20: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 21: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 22: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 23: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 24: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.

Section D (Measures 25-32):

- Measure 25: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 26: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 27: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 28: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 29: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 30: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 31: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 32: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.

Section E (Measures 33-40):

- Measure 33: A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 34: Rest, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 35: Rest, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 36: Rest, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 37: Rest, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 38: Rest, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 39: Rest, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.
- Measure 40: Rest, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.

Fandango : Albiztur

The town of Albiztur

Comp. : Iñaki Malbadi (Basque Country region, Spain) in 1982

Disc : Duo Absynthe

Notes : This quick tune was composed for a Trikitilaris (diatonic accordion) championship and named after the composer's hometown. This piece is so popular that it even appeared in a Disney TV series (Liv e Maddie). Its fun to play, perhaps that's the key to its jam-session success all over Europe.

♩ = 190

A Am E7

7 Am

13 E7 Am 1. 2. Am

B 19 Am E7 Dm E7

25 Am Am E7

31 Dm E7 Am **C** G

37 C E7/B Am

43 G C E7/B

49 Am

Frevo : Pagode russo

Russian party

Comp. : Luiz Gonzaga (Brazil) in 1984

Disc. : Luiz Gonzaga, Zeca Baleiro, Monobloco, Dominguinhos

Notes : This is a humourous song for a well humoured quick dance from Brazil's Northeast area.

♩ = 140

[A] Cm Gm F Gm Cm

7 Gm F 1. Gm 2. Gm

13 **[B]** Gm B♭ Gm

19 D 1. Gm 2. Gm **[C]** Gm

25 C B♭ Gm C 1. Gm **[D]** 2. Gm

31 Gm B♭

37 F Gm D 1. Gm 2. Gm

43

Breton Gavotte : War devenn Sant Pabu

The dunes of Sant Pabu

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France ?

Disc. : An Triskell

Notes : Traditional Breton songs unfortunately don't have formal titles; this one was assigned by someone looking to categorize the melody. This tradition causes a lot of confusion and makes it extremely difficult to search for Breton music in any database.

♩ = 120

A Am C Em Am C

B

1. Em Am 2. Em Am Am C Em Am

9 C Em Am C Em Am

13 C Em Am

Gavotte de Grenoble : Berceuse pour un loulou

Lullaby for a Pomeranian dog

Comp. : Quintette à claques (France) ?

Disc. : Quintette à claques

Notes : On one hand there's good news: even though it's a tune by not-easy-to-follow French band "Quintette à Claques", this melody is simple! Hip hip hurray! On the other hand there are bad news: the Gavotte de Grenoble is the slow-paced dance most Balfolers mistakenly call of "de l'Aven". The Gavotte de l'Aven is a traditional (and difficult) dance from Brittany.

♩ = 85

A Em Am B Em B Em Am **1.** G Em

B

2. Bm7 Em Em Am G B Em Am

1. Bm7 Em **2.** G Em

Gavotte of Grenoble : Fiif

Little son

Comp. : Aurélian Claranbaux (France)

Disc. : Aurélian Claranbaux, ZEF

Notes : Recorded and played by A.C. in B minor. This piece is prone to major slip-ups, there's even a YouTube video of A.C. himself making a couple of glorious mistakes! The title of the tune is curious : it's a southern French dialect version of the word son, a name the musicians of the French band ZEF use for each other. Attention : the Gavotte de Grenoble is the slow-paced dance most Balfolders mistakenly call of "de l'Aven". The Gavotte de l'Aven is a traditional (and difficult) dance from Brittany.

♩ = 85

The musical score is written in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 85. The score consists of 16 measures, divided into two main sections, A and B.

Section A (Measures 1-10):

- Measure 1: Rest.
- Measure 2: Repeat sign.
- Measures 3-10: A series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with chords Em, D, Bm, G, Am, and G indicated above the staff.

Section B (Measures 11-16):

- Measures 11-15: A series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with chords C, D7, Em, Bm, and A7 indicated above the staff.
- Measure 16: A final measure with a chord of F# indicated above the staff.

The score includes a repeat sign at the end of measure 10, followed by two endings (1. and 2.) for measure 16, both leading to a final B chord.

Gavotte de Grenoble : d'Alzen

From Alzen

Comp. : Rolland Martinez (France)

Disc. : Trio Loubelya

Notes : This gavotte was played by Aurélian Claranbaux during the New Year's Eve event in Coimbra, 2022. At the end of the tune, he said it was a great composition. It's used as a standard for improvisation, with a melody full of chromatic traps. The melody is close to the original, but the harmony is a much-simplified version. Note : the Gavotte de Grenoble is the slow-paced dance mistakenly called of "de l'Aven." The Gavotte de l'Aven is a traditional dance from Brittany.

♩ = 60

[A]

Am B7 E Am A7 Dm

6 Am A7 Dm E/G# Am Am7/G F E/G# C C/F#

11 F E B7/E $\flat$ E7 Am/C Dm E

Gavotte de Grenoble : Ivoirine

Ivory-like

Comp. : Stéphane Milleret (France)

Disc. : Duo Brotto Milleret, Djal

Notes : This tune is certainly the most frequently played gavotte in jam sessions and gigs. It even shows up frequently in slow dreams! Attention : the Gavotte de Grenoble is the slow-paced dance most Balfolders mistakenly call of "de l'Aven". The Gavotte de l'Aven is a traditional (and difficult) dance from Brittany.

♩ = 85

A Am F Em G E7/G Am F Am/D G Am

5 **B** Am Dm Esus4 E7/B E7/G Am E7/G# F E7 Am

Gavotte of Grenoble : Mira

Comp. : Naragonia (Belgium)

Disc. : Naragonia

Notes : The folks at Naragonia Quartet play this tune in C minor and at a faster tempo than the usual 80-90 BPM for this dance. Attention: the Gavotte de Grenoble is the slow-paced dance most Balfolders mistakenly call of "de l'Aven". The Gavotte de l'Aven is a traditional (and difficult) dance from Brittany.

♩ = 100

Musical score for "Gavotte of Grenoble : Mira" in C minor, 4/4 time. The score is divided into three systems, each with a key signature change to C minor (Bb).

System 1 (Measures 1-5): Labeled **A**. Chords: Dm, C, Gm, Am. The melody starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note Bb4. The rest of the system consists of eighth and quarter notes.

System 2 (Measures 6-10): Labeled **B**. Chords: Bb, Dm, Gm, Am, Bb. The melody begins with a half note Bb4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then continues with eighth and quarter notes.

System 3 (Measures 11-15): Chords: Dm, Gm, C. The melody starts with a half note Bb4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then continues with eighth and quarter notes, ending with a double bar line.

Gavotte de Grenoble : Very jeune

Muy jovem

Comp. : Hartwin Dhoore (Belgium)

Disc. : Hartwin Dhoore

Notes : Pay close attention to this very jeune tune: the melody is tricky, and the harmony is not to be underestimated either. The (young) Hartwin is an accordionist, and the (young) tune follows the logic of the instrument. It can be turbulent on other instruments and may induce premature ageing! Attention: the Gavotte de Grenoble is the slow-paced dance most Balfolders mistakenly call of "de l'Aven". The Gavotte de l'Aven is a traditional (and difficult) dance from Brittany.

♩ = 85

A G C Em D G C Em D C D

5 **B** C Bm Am D C Bm Am G

9 C Bm Am D C Bm Am G

Halay : Damat Havasi

Dance of the groom

Comp. : Trad. Turkey ?
Disc. : Arasta Bazar
Notes : Halay is a circle or line dance where people hold hands. This tune is typically played at Turkish weddings and now also at balfolk gatherings across Europe. The BPM is just a suggestion, the melody it keeps speeding up until everyone drops. İyi şanslar! (Good luck!)

♩ = 130

A

G

D

G

D

G

B

G

6

D

G

D

G

C

D

11

D

Hanter Dro : Calimero

Comp. : Pascale Rubens (Belgium)
Disc. : Naragonia, Celina da Piedade
Notes : This is a recently copmposed tune, it's quite different from traditional Breton Hanter Dros. Calimero was an Italian cartoon from the 1960s, particularly famous in Portugal due to a song where he gets cozy with Maya the Bee. Celina da Piedade plays pairs ths melody with an Alentejo folk song, "Pêra Verde."

♩ = 170

A

D

A

Bm

G

D

A

4

Bm

A

B

Em

A

G

Bm

7

Em

A

1.
D

Bm

2.
Bm

A

Hanter Dro : de Languidig

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France

Disc. : Ouberet

Notes : Traditional Breton tunes often lack official titles. This one was named by someone just to identify the melody. That tradition leads to a lot of confusion and difficulty in searching Breton music in any database.

♩ = 170

Musical score for "Hanter Dro : de Languidig" in 4/4 time, featuring two sections: A and B.

Section A: Measures 1-3. Chords: Am, G, F.

Section B: Measures 4-7. Chords: Dm, Em, Am, Am, Em, F, G.

Section C: Measures 8-10. Chords: Am, Em, F, G, Am.

Hanter Dro : Duhont'ar Ar Mané

Up on the mountain

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France

Disc. : Birds on a wire, Yann-Fanch Kemener

Notes : The tune is the melody to a song. There are no mountains in Brittany, the title is dreamy.

♩ = 170

A Dm Gm Dm C Dm Gm

4 Dm C Dm **B** Dm Gm Dm C

7 Dm Gm F C Dm

Hanter Dro : Flying Porto

Comp.: Toon van Mierlo (Belgium)

Disc. : Naragonia

Notes : This flying theme appears in the first Naragonia tune book and made a direct flight into the Jamictionary ! Sadly for the Portuguese balfolk dancers, there's yet no fresh news of a Naragonia's "Flying Lisbon" or a "Miracle Landing in Pico island" Hanter Dro. There's not even a "Oy! oy! Almost crashing in Funchal!". Come on, Belgium !

♩ = 160

A

Em Am Bm Em C

B

1. Am Bm 2. C Am Bm C

4

7 G D Am Bm

Hanter Dro : Hanterdrone

Comp. : Toon van Mierlo (Belgium)
Disc. : Naragonia, EmBRUN
Notes : Rarely heard tune at dance nights but for musicians it brings a whole new approach to Hanter Dro. Thanks, Toon, for the challenge!
Next challenge for mister Toon : Fandangodrone !

♩ = 170

A

Gm

Dm

Cm

Dm

B

E♭

Dm

4

E♭

F

C

Cm

Dm

E♭

Dm

7

D

E♭

Dm

E♭

F

E♭

Dm

10

E♭

Dm

Hanter Dro : Kabalerien

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France
Disc. : Alain Pennec
Notes : Simple tune, great for combining with other Hanter Dro-style melodies and extending the worm-dance. This version was popularized by Alain Pennec. Note: traditional Breton tunes often lack official titles. This one was named by someone just to identify the melody. That tradition leads to a lot of confusion and difficulty in searching Breton music in any database.

♩ = 170

A

AmFAmCAmFCEmAm



Musical notation for section A, measures 1-4. The melody is in 4/4 time, starting with a repeat sign. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), E4 (half). The chords are: Am, F, Am, C, Am, F, C, Em, Am.

5B

AmCAmCFCDmE7



Musical notation for section B, measures 5-8. The melody continues from section A. The notes are: D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3-G3 (beamed eighth notes), F3 (quarter), E3 (half). The chords are: Am, C, Am, C, F, C, Dm, E7.

Hanter Dro : La belle dame

The beautiful lady

Comp. : Toon van Mierlo (Belgium)

Disc. : Naragonia, Embrun

Notes : Simple melody, perfect for combining with others and keeping the Hanter Dro worm-dance going longer.

♩ = 170

A Dm C Dm Am Dm C

4 Dm Am **B** F C F C

7 F C F C

Hanter Dro : Nothing hill

Comp. : Laurent Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : Zef

Notes : A great choice when you want to play a non-traditional tune. Originally written in C minor with a more complex harmony. As for the tune title one might speculate : hasn't Laurent enjoyed the romantic movie where Julia Roberts rambles through Notting Hill (London) and meets a very abstent minded frolicking bookseller who changes her life forever?

♩ = 160

The musical score is written in 6/4 time and consists of three systems of music. The first system starts with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature of 6/4. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a half rest, then a quarter note G4, a half note F#4, and a quarter note E4. This is followed by a repeat sign. The first measure of the repeat is a quarter note D4, a half note C4, and a quarter note Bb3. The second measure is a quarter note A3, a half note G3, and a quarter note F#3. The third measure is a quarter note E3, a half note D3, and a quarter note C3. The fourth measure is a quarter note Bb2, a half note A2, and a quarter note G2. The fifth measure is a quarter note F#2, a half note E2, and a quarter note D2. The sixth measure is a quarter note C2, a half note Bb1, and a quarter note A1. The second system starts with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature of 6/4. It begins with a quarter note G4, a half note F#4, and a quarter note E4. This is followed by a repeat sign. The first measure of the repeat is a quarter note D4, a half note C4, and a quarter note Bb3. The second measure is a quarter note A3, a half note G3, and a quarter note F#3. The third measure is a quarter note E3, a half note D3, and a quarter note C3. The fourth measure is a quarter note Bb2, a half note A2, and a quarter note G2. The fifth measure is a quarter note F#2, a half note E2, and a quarter note D2. The sixth measure is a quarter note C2, a half note Bb1, and a quarter note A1. The third system starts with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature of 6/4. It begins with a quarter note G4, a half note F#4, and a quarter note E4. This is followed by a repeat sign. The first measure of the repeat is a quarter note D4, a half note C4, and a quarter note Bb3. The second measure is a quarter note A3, a half note G3, and a quarter note F#3. The third measure is a quarter note E3, a half note D3, and a quarter note C3. The fourth measure is a quarter note Bb2, a half note A2, and a quarter note G2. The fifth measure is a quarter note F#2, a half note E2, and a quarter note D2. The sixth measure is a quarter note C2, a half note Bb1, and a quarter note A1. The score includes chord labels: Dm, A, Dm, A, Bb for the first system; Gm, A, Dm, A, Gm, A, Dm, A for the second system; and 1. Gm, A and 2. Gm, A for the third system.

A Dm A Dm A Bb

B Gm A Dm A Gm A Dm A

1. Gm A 2. Gm A

Hanter Dro : Paumes d'amour

Love palms

Comp. : Boris Trouplin (France)

Disc. : Minuit Guiboles

Notes : This is perhaps the most played ever Hanter Dro in balfolk DJ nights in Portugal. For those who haved asked : the band's name roughly translates to Midnight Little Legs.

♩ = 170

A Em Bm D Em Em Bm

4 D Em **B** Em D Am Em

7 Em D Am Em

Green pear

Notes : This is a song, and a peculiar one as it has only one part. It's an adaptation of a non-dance piece by the Alentejo choir "As Papoilas do Corvo." Celina da Piedade recorded it together with Naragonia's "Calimero" and turned it into the most recognizable Hanter Dro in Portugal.

♩ = 100

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 6/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff starts with a boxed 'A' and a repeat sign. The second staff begins with a measure rest labeled '4'. The third staff begins with a measure rest labeled '7'. Chord symbols (G, Em, Am, D, C) are placed above the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Hanter Dro : Y a 10 marins sur mer *Há 10 marinheiros no mar*

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France

Disc. : Laurent Geoffroy, Alain Pennec

Notes : A Breton sailors' song often adapted to the Hanter Dro. The lyrics are as dark as El Greco's late paintings : in each verse a sailor disappears until none are left, everyone in that boat goes to the bottom of the Ocean ! On the brighter side of the story, the fish of Brittany just got a new artificial reef, finding protection for them and their families.

♩ = 170

A

Am



B

C

Am

F

Em

C

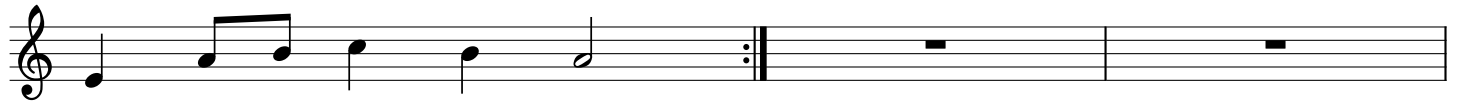
Am



7

F

Am



Hasapiko : Nostalgic

Comp. : Manos Hadjidakis (Greece) in the 1960s

Disc. : Monte Lunai

Notes : This is the most popular Hasapiko in Portugal but not in the land of temples full of well-cut marble columns. The composer is very famous in Greece and this version is the one popularized by the bouzouki player Anestis Athanasiou.

♩ = 95

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 95 bpm. It consists of several staves of music, each with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score includes various chords and musical notations such as triplets and repeat signs.

Staff 1: Measures 1-4. Chords: Am, Dm, G. Includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 3.

Staff 2: Measures 5-8. Chords: Em, E7, Am, Em. Includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 6.

Staff 3: Measures 9-12. Chords: Am, Em, Am, Am, G. Includes a first and second ending bracketed over measures 9-11.

Staff 4: Measures 13-16. Chords: F, E, Am, G. Includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 16.

Staff 5: Measures 17-20. Chords: F, E, Am, Dm. Includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 20.

Staff 6: Measures 21-24. Chords: G, C, Am, Dm. Includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 24.

Staff 7: Measures 25-28. Chords: Em, Am, Em, Am. Includes a first and second ending bracketed over measures 25-27.

Kost ar C'coat

Kost Ar C'hoat : Untitled #2

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France ?
Disc. : Dominique Jouve, Yann Goas
Notes : This short melody suits well the dance it was designed for : quick and tricky legwork contrasting with no movment on the upper side of the body. It's also one of the dances that everyone in the balfolk world messes up the name even quicker than the dance step!

♩ = 170

A

Am

B

5

Dm

Am

Dm

Am

Dm

Lambada : Llorando se fue

She went away crying

Comp. : Los Kjarkas (Bolivia) in 1981

Disc. : Kaoma

Notes : This song has a complicated history that ended in court. Look it up on Wikipedia: there isn't space here for the full story. The Lambada is a neo-traditional Brazilian dance from Pará that became very popular in the 1980s.

♩ = 125

Musical score for "Llorando se fue" (She went away crying) in 4/4 time, tempo 125. The score is divided into two sections, A and B.

Section A: Measures 1-8. Chords: Am, F, G, C, Am, F, G, C.

Section B: Measures 9-16. Chords: Dm, G, Am, Dm, G, Am.



Madison : French Connexions

Comp. : Jean-Michel Corgeron (France)

Disc. : 21 Boutons

Notes : This music is surprisingly popular in the Balfolk universe because it's not an American tune but it's instead made in France. The 21 Boutons structure the song as theme x3/improvisation x2/theme x1 to avoid repetitive melodies, oh la la!

♩ = 240

A Dm B $\flat$ F

5 C Am A7

B Gm Dm

13 E Am A7

Malhão : Ó Malhão, malhão *winnower, winnower*

Comp. : Trad. Portugal

Disc. : Linda de Suza, Amália Rodrigues

Notes : Perhaps the best-known song in Portugal. As for the word "malhão": the "malho" is a tool (with two sticks) used to beat corn ears and separate the kernels. "Malhão" would be an augmentative form of "malho", which for some reason remained historically associated with the dance.

♩ = 180

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 180 beats per minute. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a boxed 'A' and a 'G' chord, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The second staff begins with a boxed 'B' and a 'G' chord, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes. The third staff begins with a 'C' chord and a series of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a repeat sign. The score is arranged in a single system with three staves.

Maraichine : Untitled #1 from the Set 1

Comp. : *Trad. France ?*
Disc. : Ciac Boum
Notes : Ciac Boum play several maraichines; some are traditional, others not. This is the first theme of a suite of maraichines from the album "Ciac Boum 2".

♩ = 130

A

Dm

Musical notation for section A, starting on a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a Dm chord indicated above the staff.

B

Dm

5

Musical notation for section B, starting on a treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, with a Dm chord indicated above the staff. A measure number '5' is written at the beginning of the staff.

Maraichine : Untitled #2 from the Set 1

Comp. : *Trad. France ?*
Disc. : Ciac Boum
Notes : Ciac Boum play several maraichines; some are traditional, others not. This is the second theme of a suite of maraichines from the album "Ciac Boum 2".

♩ = 130

A

Dm



B

B♭

C



Maraichine : Untitled #3 from the Set 1

Comp. : *Trad. France ?*

Disc. : Ciac Boum

Notes : Ciac Boum play several maraichines; some are traditional, others not. This is the third theme of a suite of maraichines from the album "Ciac Boum 2".

♩ = 130



Marchoises : Untitled #1 from Guerbigny's set 1

Comp. : Trad. France ?
Disc. : Benoit Guerbigny
Notes : Traditional dance from the Poitou region in France. Very simple, ideal for beginners or chaotic party nights. It is danced in squares of two couples, as in the Congò.

♩ = 140

A

D

A

D

A

D

B

5

A

Em

A

D

A

Em

A

D

Marchoises : Untitled #2 from Guerbigny's set

Comp. : *Trad France ?*
Disc. : Benoit Guerbigny
Notes : Traditional dance from the Poitou region in France. Very simple, ideal for beginners or chaotic party nights. It is danced in squares of two couples, as in the Congò.

♩ = 140

A A

Section A consists of four measures in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 6/8 time. The melody is: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). The first measure is repeated, and the second measure ends with a repeat sign.

5 B Em A D Em A D

Section B consists of four measures in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 6/8 time. The melody is: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). The first measure is repeated, and the second measure ends with a repeat sign. The section concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Marchoises : Untitled #3 from Guerbigny's set

Comp. : Trad France ?
Disc. : Benoit Guerbigny
Notes : Traditional dance from the Poitou region in France. Very simple, ideal for beginners or chaotic party nights. It is danced in squares of two couples, as in the Congò.

♩ = 140

A

A

D

A

D

A

Section A consists of six measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 6/8 time. The melody is: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). Measures 2 and 4 contain a red line through the staff, indicating a repeat or a specific performance instruction.

B

Em

D

Em

D

Section B consists of five measures of music in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 6/8 time. The melody is: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). Measures 8 and 10 contain a red line through the staff, indicating a repeat or a specific performance instruction.

Brazilian Mazurka : Luíz Gonzaga's

Comp. : Luiz Gonzaga (Brazil)

Disc. : Luiz Gonzaga

Notes : The Polish mazurka migrated to Brazil in the 19th century and seems to have settled there in distinct forms: in the South and in the Northeast. This one is from the Northeast, it is a song, and due to the usual mixed-up classifications, it is associated with the Forró dance. The lyrics are amusing; probably composed in the 1960s (it was released on a 1968 album), they already nostalgically portray the disappearance of the dance: "Mazurca, velha mazurca inda se dança no meu sertão" ("Mazurka, old mazurka, people still dance it in my backlands"). And at the end it leaves a message for us musicians: "Tocador que não for tocador perde o compasso e num toca mais não" ("A musician who isn't truly a musician loses the beat and never plays again"). Burn!

♩ = 160

11

16

Brazilian Mazurka : Mazurka Choro

Comp. : Heitor Villa-Lobos (Brazil)

Disc. : A lot of classical guitar players Youtube

Notes : Simplified version of the original solo-guitar arrangement. Judging by the title, the composer envisioned a mazurka speaking in the language of Choro, the Brazilian genre famous for its technically demanding jam sessions (or "Roda" as they call it). Within the same "Suite Popular Brasileira", he also composed a "Scottish Choro", "Valsa Choro", and "Gavota Choro".

♩ = 110

A Am Dm E7 Am

6 Dm E7 Am

B G C E7 Am

14 Dm C 1. D7 G7

18 2. G7

Cape Verde Mazurka : Caldo Tchitcharinho

Atlantic horse mackerel soup

Comp. : Ano Nobo (Cape Verde)

Disc. : Kim di Nanda (on Youtube)

Notes : This might be the yummiest mazurka ever recorded! Cape Verdean mazurka originated in the 19th century when the Portuguese brought European dance fashion – Mazurka, Polka, Waltz, Schottische, and Galop – to the Lusophone world. In Cape Verde there are records of it being danced at weddings as early as 1864. It is a musical genre linked to the violin repertoire of four islands: Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Brava, and Fogo. Attention: it may be called "Rabolo" instead of mazurka.

♩ = 130

A Am G E7

B

1. Am G F

2. Am

1. E7 Am

2. E Am

Cape Verde Mazurka : da meia-noite

Midnight's mazurka

Comp. : Trad. Cape Verde

Disc. : Gabriel António Costa

Notes : Popular melody in Cape Verde. In that warm part of the world, midnight must be the best time to dance! Cape Verdean mazurka originated in the 19th century when the Portuguese brought European dance fashion – Mazurka, Polka, Waltz, Schottische, and Galop – to the Lusophone world. In Cape Verde there are records of it being danced at weddings as early as 1864. It is a musical genre linked to the violin repertoire of four islands: Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Brava, and Fogo. Attention: it may be called "Rabolo" instead of mazurka.

♩ = 130

6

11

16

Mazurka : a Bruxa

The witch

Comp. : Antón Seoane (Galicia region, Spain)

Disc. : Milladoiro, Anxo Lorenzo, Gerry O'Connor

Notes : The composer was one of the founding members of Milladoiro and is also trained in psychiatry, perhaps that hints at the title. It was originally recorded in C as a fast waltz but maybe a recalcitrant witch decided it was better to dance it as a Mazurka.

♩ = 120

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of six staves of music, each with a measure number on the left and a key signature change or chord change indicated above the staff.

- Staff 1 (Measures 1-4):** Measure 1: F# (Chord: Am). Measure 2: F# (Chord: Am). Measure 3: F# (Chord: Am). Measure 4: F# (Chord: F).
- Staff 2 (Measures 5-8):** Measure 5: E (Chord: E). Measure 6: Am (Chord: Am). Measure 7: F (Chord: F). Measure 8: E (Chord: E).
- Staff 3 (Measures 9-12):** Measure 9: 1. Am (Chord: Am). Measure 10: 2. Am (Chord: Am). Measure 11: Am (Chord: Am). Measure 12: C (Chord: C).
- Staff 4 (Measures 13-16):** Measure 13: Dm (Chord: Dm). Measure 14: 1. Em (Chord: Em). Measure 15: 2. Em (Chord: Em). Measure 16: G (Chord: G).
- Staff 5 (Measures 17-20):** Measure 17: C (Chord: C). Measure 18: E (Chord: E). Measure 19: Am (Chord: Am). Measure 20: Dm (Chord: Dm).
- Staff 6 (Measures 21-24):** Measure 21: Bdim (Chord: Bdim). Measure 22: E (Chord: E). Measure 23: 1. Am (Chord: Am). Measure 24: 2. Am (Chord: Am).

Mazurka : à Clement *Clement's*

Comp. : Philippe Souché (France)

Disc. : Duo Absynthe, Laurent Geoffroy

Notes : This score follows the version by Laurent Geoffroy and by Duo Absynthe. There are scores online with a very different B part, with less suspense than this version. In this version you can feel the mazurka players getting ready to improvise wildly in the B section.

♩ = 120

A Am

5 G C 1. 3. E Am

9 2. E Am 4. E Am

13 **B** Am C Em Am

17 C Em Am

Mazurka : Alio

Comp. : Pascale Rubens (Belgium)

Disc. : Naragonia

Notes : This mazurka (first recorded in 2005) was so popular at the time that it has been absent from setlists during the pandemic-era 2020s. Originally recorded in F# minor and therefore the cause of countless headaches and melodic blunders in Portuguese jam sessions.

♩ = 120

A Dm C 1. 3. B♭ Gm

5 2. B♭ C 4. B♭ C

B Dm C Gm B♭

13 F Gm B♭ C

Mazurka : Almofada

The pillow

Comp. : Abel Andrade (Portugal)

Disc. : B'rbicacho

Notes : Composed in the early 2010s, popularized in Portugal by the trio B'rbicacho, and played about 1,000,000 times by the composer in various lineups. The name happened by chance, it has nothing to do with the composer's work as a photographer for a Porto mattress-and-pillow company.

♩ = 120

Musical score for Mazurka: Almofada (The pillow). The score is written in 3/8 time, with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and 36 indicated. Chords are written above the staff, and repeat signs with first and second endings are used throughout.

Chords: F, C, Em, F, C, Em, F, Em, F, C, F, C, Am, Em, F, G, Am, Em, Em.

Repeat signs and endings:

- Measure 6: First ending (1.) leads to measure 11, second ending (2.) leads to measure 16.
- Measure 11: First ending (1.) leads to measure 16, second ending (2.) leads to measure 21.
- Measure 16: First ending (1.) leads to measure 21, second ending (2.) leads to measure 26.
- Measure 21: First ending (1.) leads to measure 26, second ending (2.) leads to measure 31.
- Measure 26: First ending (1.) leads to measure 31, second ending (2.) leads to measure 36.
- Measure 31: First ending (1.) leads to measure 36, second ending (2.) leads to measure 36.
- Measure 36: First ending (1.) leads to measure 36, second ending (2.) leads to measure 36.

Mazurka : Au bord de l'eau

By the shore

Comp. : Rémi Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : Rémi Geoffroy

Notes : Very popular at music gatherings in the 2020s. Rémi played it several times at Lisbon's Festiball in October 2023. E minor is the key Rémi recorded on the CD, with a long introduction that repeats at the end. Genealogical curiosity of the day : Rémi Geoffroy is not related to well-known mazurkist Laurent Geoffroy.

♩ = 130

A Em C G

5 D Em C G

9 1. D 2. D **B** C G

13 D Bm C G

17 D 1. Em 2. Em

Mazurka : Biqueiras d'aço

Steel toe caps

Comp. : Victor Cordeiro (Portugal)

Disc. : OIO, Espiral

Notes : Mr. Victor probably didn't realize, but this mazurka is great fun to play on violin, without the need for steel or steel tips ("biqueiras"). It's probably fun too on other string instruments, with kicks and stomps perhaps.

♩ = 120

A Am G Em F Am G

8 C D Em Am G Em F Am

15 G C D Em **B** Am Dm G C

22 Am Dm G F Am Dm G

29 C Am Dm G Am **C** F G

36 Dm Em F G C F

43 G Dm Em F G C Am

Mazurka : La candela *a vela*

Comp. : Cyrille Brotto, Stéphane Lopez (France)

Disc. : Duo Brotto Lopez, Duo Absynthe

Notes : This melody has an associated song in Occitan, one of the old languages of southern France, Monaco, and Catalonia. That candle must have burned well : this tune is sharply crafted.

♩ = 110

A Dm Em Am G Dm

6 Em 1. Am 2. Am

B C Bø Am G F Dm

16 Em 1. Am 2. Am

Mazurka : De la Beluse

From the hamlet of Beluse

Comp. : Laurent Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : Laurent Geoffroy, ZEF

Notes : A fun mazurka to play because of the many long pauses in the melody. "Beluse" is a place in central France, near the village of Briant. The chords are a simplified version of those used in the composer's own renditions of the tune.

♩ = 120

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 3/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff (measures 1-5) is marked with a box 'A' and contains chords Am, Em7, F7, and D. The second staff (measures 6-10) contains a first ending (1.) with chords Am and E7, and a second ending (2.) with chord E7. The third staff (measures 11-15) is marked with a box 'B' and contains chords Am, A, C#7, D, and A. The fourth staff (measures 16-20) contains a first ending (1.) with chords Bm7 and E7, and a second ending (2.) with chords Bm7 and E7. The fifth staff (measures 21-25) contains chords D and Dm7. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to three sharps (F#, C#, G#) at measure 11.

A Am Em7 F7 D

6 C7 1. Am E7 2. E7

B Am A C#7 D A

16 1. Bm7 E7 2. Bm7 E7

21 D Dm7

Mazurka : des Tuileries of the Tuileries garden (Paris)

Comp. : Maarten Decombel (Netherlands)

Disc. : Göze

Notes : Simple mazurka, excellent for jams with musicians of all levels. The recorded version is in Bm/C. Attention: the structure is irregular : 10 bars in A, 8 in B.

♩ = 100

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B minor). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 100.

Section A: Starts at bar 1. Chord symbols are Dm (bars 1-2), B♭ (bars 3-4), C (bars 5-6), and A (bars 7-10). It includes a first ending bracketed from bar 8 to bar 10.

Section B: Starts at bar 11. Chord symbols are Gm (bars 11-12), F (bar 13), Dm (bars 14-15), C (bars 16-17), and B♭ (bars 18-20). It includes a first ending bracketed from bar 16 to bar 18 and a second ending bracketed from bar 19 to bar 20.

Mazurka : Il neige à Porto

It snows in Porto

Comp. : Rolland Martinez (France)

Disc. : Trio Loubelya

Notes : A fresh (and technically challenging) tune that opens the album "Rua da Alegria". It gives some hints of how cold the Trio Loubelya must have felt during one of their winter visits to Porto. Was there snow in Porto? Yes, in 1956, 1983, 1987, 2010...

Attention guitarists, accordionists and harpists: the harmony here is greatly simplified compared to the original.

♩ = 120

A C Fm C Fm

5 C Fm **B** Am Dm

9 Am D **C** C D

13 C D C D

17 1. C 2. Em

21 **D** Fm C

25 Dm Em

29 Fm C

33 D G

37

Mazurka : Italienne

Italian

Comp. : Maurizio Martinotti (Italy)

Disc. : Marie Constant

Notes : The composer was the accordionist of the traditional (and neo-trad) Piedmont group "La Ciapa Rusa", active from the 1970s to 2000. This mazurka is closer to the traditional format : more "point-point", less "zzzzzzing-zzzzzing."

♩ = 120

A Am G F

5 Am G F

9 1. Am 2. Am **B** Dm Am

13 G Am G Dm Am

17 G 1. Am 2. Am

Mazurka : Je soi perdut *I am lost*

Comp. : ? (France)

Disc. : Brotto - Lopez

Notes : Simple mazurka with dramatic tendencies, excellent for jams with musicians of all levels. Less so for singers: it's also a song in Occitan. In this version, notes have been added at the end of long-note bars.

♩ = 120

A Am Dm

7 Am Dm Am

13 F 1. E 2. E Am

B Am Dm E

19 Am Dm E

25 1. Am F E 2. Am

Mazurka : l'impasse

The back alley

Comp. : Gilles Chabenat (France)

Disc. : Half of the Northern Hemisphere population on Youtube

Notes : A classic in jams of the 2010s, now absent in the post-COVID era. Perhaps it wandered into a dead end.

♩ = 120

A Em C Em C

5 Em C Em C

B G D F Em

13 G D F Em

Mazurka : La discrète

The discrete

Comp. : Stéphane Delicq (France)

Disc. : Stéphane Delicq

Notes : Truly a discreet tune! Great for jams because, like other mazurkas by this composer, it can be played either in the traditional style (faster and sharper) or in the modern style (slower and nuanced). This version is close to the one in the posthumous score collection "Recueil de musiques".

♩ = 110



The musical score is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of six staves of music, each with a measure number at the beginning and a chord above the staff. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with many triplets indicated by a '3' below the notes. The score includes repeat signs at measures 17 and 21.

Staff 1 (Measures 1-4): Am, Em7, F, C. Measures 1 and 2 contain triplets of eighth notes. Measure 3 contains a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 4 contains a half note.

Staff 2 (Measures 5-8): Dm7, Am, F, E7. Measure 6 contains a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 8 contains a half note with a sharp sign (F#).

Staff 3 (Measures 9-12): Am, Em7, F, C. Measures 9 and 10 contain triplets of eighth notes. Measure 11 contains a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 12 contains a half note.

Staff 4 (Measures 13-16): Dm7, Am, F, E, Am. Measure 13 contains a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 14 contains a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 15 contains a half note with a sharp sign (F#).

Staff 5 (Measures 17-20): Dm7, Am, F, E, Am. Measure 17 contains a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 18 contains a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 19 contains a half note with a sharp sign (F#).

Staff 6 (Measures 21-24): Dm7, Am, F, E, Am. Measure 21 contains a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 22 contains a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 23 contains a half note with a sharp sign (F#).

Mazurka : La nonchalante

The boat "nonchalante"

Comp. : Emmanuel Pariselle (França)

Disc. : Emmanuel Pariselle, Duo Nello, Duo Absynthe

Notes : A song composed as a waltz but with mazurka swing; it's extremely popular in France. The lyrics describe the author's farewell to his boat. "La nonchalante" is the name of the beloved vessel. At the end he sings in that agonizing A7 that he would like to go to Syracuse in Sicily. We could help the man by going to jam in a baroque-flamboyant piazza. Andiamo?

♩ = 110

C'est pas que j'sois d'première jeunesse
 La vie a passé sous les ponts
 Mais le bateau est encore bon
 Et l'temps n'est pas à la paresse
 Si j'débarque il n'me restera
 Qu'a m'saouler au café du port
 Sans avoir, comme un cœur à bord
 Dans la cale le moteur qui bat.

La Nonchalante, la Nonchalante,
 on va pas s'quitter comme ça
 Moi sans ta coque, toi sans mes bras,
 la Nonchalante,
 La Nonchalante, la Nonchalante,
 on peut pas oublier tout ça
 Y disent c'qu'ils veulent, nous on s'en va,
 la Nonchalante

Depuis la fin des années trente
 On en a vu des chargements
 Des écluses et du mauvais temps
 Qu'tu sois montante ou avalante
 Un soleil qui dissoud la brume
 L'canal du midi sous la lune
 Les fins de semaine à Conflans
 Y'a eu aussi des bons moments

Y en a qui disent qu'on n'a plus l'âge
 Tous les deux au bout du rouleau
 Qu'il faut m'envoyer à l'hosto
 Et t'amener au déchirage
 Mais passée la dernière écluse
 On partira sur la grand'bleue
 On ira aussi loin qu'on peut
 J'aimerais tant voir Syracuse

Mazurka : La P'tite Fée *The small fairy*

Comp. : Le sextet à claques (França)

Disc. : Le sextet à claques

Notes : Difficult to play from sheet music with the correct dance swing. Memorization required and some help from a fairy!

♩ = 120

A Em C G D

6 Em C G 1. D 2. D

11 **B** Em C D B7 Em

16 C 1. D 2. D

Mazurka : La paire de Saulxures

The couple of Saulxures

Comp. : Sylvain Butté (France)

Disc. : Sylvain Butté

Notes : The composer is a young and prolific French musician : over 200 compositions, according to the band's website! He plays this on diatonic accordion in G minor, a very unusual scale on that button-packed instrument. He plays a bit faster than the usual bpm. Saulxures is a small town in eastern France, between Strasbourg and Colmar, near the German border.

♩ = 120

Sheet music for Mazurka : La paire de Saulxures, arranged for diatonic accordion in G minor (3/4 time, 120 bpm).

The music is divided into two main sections, A and B, with various chord changes indicated above the staff.

Section A: Measures 1-12. Chords: Dm (measures 1-4), Bb (measures 5-8), C (measures 9-12). First ending (measures 11-12) leads to Section B.

Section B: Measures 13-28. Chords: Dm (measures 13-16), C (measures 17-20), Dm (measures 21-24), Bb (measures 25-28).

The piece concludes with a final measure (measure 29) marked with a double bar line.

Mazurka : Les écoliers de Saint Genest

The pupils of Saint Genest

Comp. : Gilles Chabenat (France)

Disc. : A lot of accordeon pupils Youtube

Notes : Music composed for a 1983 film of the same name.

♩ = 120

A

Em Am Em

6

1. D Em 2. D

B

11 Em Am Em

16 Am 1. C G Em 2. Bm

21 Em

Mazurka : Lisbonne

Lisbon

Comp. : Éric Thézé (France)

Disc. : Éric Thézé

Notes : This tune is not a mega-hit of Portuguese folk nights, but it is included in the Jamictionary as yet another of those compositions written with sunny Lisbon in mind – perhaps in homage to good times spent here. The harmony is a much simplified version of what Monsieur Éric actually plays. The music is long and somewhat dark—not the Lisbon seen in mobile-carrier ads or described in our popular music!

♩ = 120

A Gm D F C

6 Cm D 1. Gm D 2. Gm

B D Gm F# Gm F#

16 Gm F# Gm D Gm

21 F# Gm F# Gm F# D

26 Gm **C** Gm Cm

31 Gm D

36 Gm D F C Cm

41 D Gm

Mazurka : Motorway

Comp. : John Swayne (England)
Disc. : Shillelagh
Notes : The composer is the bagpiper of Blowzabella. A rare case of an English mazurka popularized by a French group and frequently played at Portuguese European-dance nights! The melody is slightly altered here to be more intuitive for jams, thanks to the massive chain-reaction mistakes at the 2025 Carnival Jam in Porto. The title, however, seems internationally uninspired!

♩ = 120

A

D

F#m

G

Musical staff 1 (Measures 1-4): Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 3/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a whole rest. Measures 2-4 contain eighth notes. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 4.

5

D

F#m

G

Musical staff 2 (Measures 5-8): Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 5-8 contain eighth notes.

B

1.

D

2.

D

G

A

D

Musical staff 3 (Measures 9-13): Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 9-10 have a first ending bracket. Measures 11-13 have a second ending bracket. Measure 13 ends with a double bar line.

14

Bm

Em

A

1.

D

Musical staff 4 (Measures 14-17): Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 14-17 contain eighth notes. Measure 17 ends with a double bar line.

18

D7

2.

D

A

Musical staff 5 (Measures 18-21): Treble clef, key of D major. Measures 18-21 contain eighth notes. Measure 21 ends with a double bar line.

Mazurka : Mouchti

Comp. : Rolland Martinez (France)

Disc. : Trio Loubelya

Notes : A very popular tune at balfolk DJ nights. The piece was played exceptionally well by Aurélien Claranbaux during the 2022 New Year's celebration in Coimbra (Portugal), filling it with improvised sections. The harmony has been simplified compared to the recording by the Loubelya Trio to make it easier to join the jam session, but the modulations in Part B have been retained. The name of the tune remains a mystery."

♩ = 110

The musical score for "Mazurka : Mouchti" is written in 9/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 110. The score is divided into two main sections, A and B, with first and second endings.

Section A: Measures 1-4. Chords: Am, G, D/F#.

Section B: Measures 5-8. Chords: F, Dm, G, 1. C.

Section C: Measures 9-12. Chords: E, 2. C, Dm.

Section D: Measures 13-16. Chords: G, E, Am, B7.

Section E: Measures 17-20. Chords: E, 1. Am, G, 2. Am.

Section F: Measures 21-24. Chords: E, G, Am, B7.

Mazurka : Musike mazurka

Small kiss Mazurka

Comp. : Laurent Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : ZEF, Laurent Geoffroy

Notes : Fun music but difficult in jam context because of the long silences in the first part. These relate to the dance: a call-and-response between musicians and dance steps. "Musike" means "kiss" in Estonian, the name came from a dance there.

♩ = 125

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 3/8 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a boxed 'A' and contains measures 1-6, with chords Am, Dm, and F. The second staff starts at measure 7 and includes first and second endings, with chords E7 and Am. The third staff starts at measure 13 and includes a boxed 'B' and a fourth ending, with chords E7, D, Dmaj7, and Dm7. The fourth staff starts at measure 19 and includes first and second endings, with chords C, E, and B7. The fifth staff starts at measure 25 and contains a single E7 chord followed by five measures of whole rests.

A Am Dm F

7 1.3. E7 2. E7 Am

B 4. E7 D Dmaj7 Dm7

19 C 1. E 2. B7

25 E7

Mazurka : Nadiejda

Little Nadia

Comp. : Stéphane Delicq (France)

Disc. : Stéphane Delicq

Notes : Released on the 1998 CD "La compagnie des anjés". The only public video of the composer playing it is from a concert in Évora for the Pé de Xumbo association. Very popular in French jams. This version is close to the one in the posthumous score collection "Recueil de musiques".

♩ = 120

A Am Dm Em7 Am 1. F

6 Dm Em Am 2. F Dm

B Em7 Am Am Dm Em7

16 Am 1. F Dm E7 Am

21 2. F Dm Em7 Am

Mazurka : Natzurka

Comp. : ? (France)

Disc. : Accordzêâm

Notes : Very dramatic tune from the "Tapas" CD.

♩ = 120

A Dm Am B♭ C Dm F

7 B♭ C Dm Am B♭ C

B

13 D 1. 2. D B♭

19 C F Dm B♭ C A

25 B♭ C Dm Am B♭

31 C G

Mazurka : Nina

Comp. : Cyrille Brotto (France)

Disc. : Duo Brotto Lopez, Duo Absynthe, beaucoup de folks on Youtube

Notes : Perhaps the most popular tune in balfolk jams. So popular in jams that during the pandemic many musicians joined the "Big Folk Orchestra" and recorded a good YouTube video of it. But who's Nina?

♩ = 120

A Am C

5 Em Am Dm

9 Em **B** F 1. 3. Em

13 2. Em 4. Em

17 E/G#

Mazurka : Solitude

Comp. : Laurent Geoffroy (France)
Disc. : Laurent Geoffroy
Notes : Laurent's best-known tune, a concertina-jam classic. In his score book it is written in E-flat : a cruelty toward string instruments!

♩ = 120

A

1.3.

2.

Em

C

D

Em

6

4.

Em

C

G

D

11

Em

C

D

G

D

Em

F

16

C

Mazurka : Tourbillonne

Swirls

Comp. : Pascale Rubens (Belgium)
Disc. : Naragonia
Notes : Popular mazurka at folk nights. It is a song with mysterious lyrics. They play it in G minor on the album "Myriad", probably to match the singer's voice.

♩ = 120

A

Am

Dm

E

Am

5

F

E

Dm

1.
E

9

2.
E

B

F

G

Am

13

E

F

G

Am

17

1.
E

2.
E

Mazurka : Traffic d'orgasmes

Traffic of orgasms

Comp. : Camille Passeri (France)

Disc. : Sextet à claques

Notes : Chords have been simplified, the original is full of transition chords. The recording already suggests a jazz-style jam structure: tutti + improvised solos + tutti a 4th up. Good luck getting stuck in traffic !

♩ = 110

Musical score for Mazurka: Traffic d'orgasmes (Traffic of orgasms). The score is written in 3/4 time and consists of five staves of music.

Staff 1: Measures 1-4. Chords: A (Am), Dm, E, E7, Am/C.

Staff 2: Measures 5-8. Chords: D/F#, F7, E, E7 (1st ending), E7 (2nd ending), F, G.

Staff 3: Measures 9-12. Chords: F, G, F, G, Am4 (1st ending), Am (1st ending).

Staff 4: Measures 13-16. Chords: C (2nd ending), Am, Dm, C, F, G, C.

Staff 5: Measures 17-20. Chords: Dm, C, F, G, C.

Mazurka : Donegal

Comp. : Trad. Ireland

Disc. : Tommy Peoples

Notes : In Ireland, traditional mazurkas survive only in one county: Donegal, the "Trás-os-Montes" of that island. This tune has many alternate names, but since it is the best-known Irish mazurka, it is presented here under this more generic name.

♩ = 130

Musical score for Mazurka : Donegal, 3/4 time, key of D major. The score consists of four staves. The first staff starts with a boxed 'A' and a 'D' chord. The second staff has a 'G' chord, an 'A' chord, and a first ending bracket labeled '1.' with a 'D' chord. The third staff has a boxed 'B', a second ending bracket labeled '2.' with a 'D' chord, and 'D', 'G', 'A', and 'D' chords. The fourth staff has a 'G' chord, an 'A' chord, a first ending bracket labeled '1.' with a 'D' chord, and a second ending bracket labeled '2.' with a 'D' chord. The piece ends with three measures of whole rests.

Mazurka : Inisheer

Comp. : Tommy Walsh (Ireland)

Disc. : Danú, Tim Edey

Notes : Melody originally composed as a waltz but with swing that quickly shifts it into mazurka territory. A modern classic of Irish traditional music jams worldwide. Inisheer is a small island west of Galway. It's not as tropical as Cape Verde !

♩ = 120

The musical score for "Mazurka : Inisheer" is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 120. The score is divided into two main sections, A and B, each with a repeat sign at the beginning.

Section A: Starts at measure 1. The first measure is a whole rest. The second measure is a quarter note G. The third measure is a quarter note A. The fourth measure is a quarter note B. The fifth measure is a quarter note C. The sixth measure is a quarter note D. The seventh measure is a quarter note E. The eighth measure is a quarter note F#. The ninth measure is a quarter note G. The tenth measure is a quarter note A. The eleventh measure is a quarter note B. The twelfth measure is a quarter note C. The thirteenth measure is a quarter note D. The fourteenth measure is a quarter note E. The fifteenth measure is a quarter note F#. The sixteenth measure is a quarter note G. The seventeenth measure is a quarter note A. The eighteenth measure is a quarter note B. The nineteenth measure is a quarter note C. The twentieth measure is a quarter note D. The twenty-first measure is a quarter note E. The twenty-second measure is a quarter note F#. The twenty-third measure is a quarter note G. The twenty-fourth measure is a quarter note A. The twenty-fifth measure is a quarter note B. The twenty-sixth measure is a quarter note C. The twenty-seventh measure is a quarter note D. The twenty-eighth measure is a quarter note E. The twenty-ninth measure is a quarter note F#. The thirtieth measure is a quarter note G. The thirty-first measure is a quarter note A. The thirty-second measure is a quarter note B. The thirty-third measure is a quarter note C. The thirty-fourth measure is a quarter note D. The thirty-fifth measure is a quarter note E. The thirty-sixth measure is a quarter note F#. The thirty-seventh measure is a quarter note G. The thirty-eighth measure is a quarter note A. The thirty-ninth measure is a quarter note B. The fortieth measure is a quarter note C. The forty-first measure is a quarter note D. The forty-second measure is a quarter note E. The forty-third measure is a quarter note F#. The forty-fourth measure is a quarter note G. The forty-fifth measure is a quarter note A. The forty-sixth measure is a quarter note B. The forty-seventh measure is a quarter note C. The forty-eighth measure is a quarter note D. The forty-ninth measure is a quarter note E. The fiftieth measure is a quarter note F#. The fifty-first measure is a quarter note G. The fifty-second measure is a quarter note A. The fifty-third measure is a quarter note B. The fifty-fourth measure is a quarter note C. The fifty-fifth measure is a quarter note D. The fifty-sixth measure is a quarter note E. The fifty-seventh measure is a quarter note F#. The fifty-eighth measure is a quarter note G. The fifty-ninth measure is a quarter note A. The sixtieth measure is a quarter note B. The sixty-first measure is a quarter note C. The sixty-second measure is a quarter note D. The sixty-third measure is a quarter note E. The sixty-fourth measure is a quarter note F#. The sixty-fifth measure is a quarter note G. The sixty-sixth measure is a quarter note A. The sixty-seventh measure is a quarter note B. The sixty-eighth measure is a quarter note C. The sixty-ninth measure is a quarter note D. The seventieth measure is a quarter note E. The seventy-first measure is a quarter note F#. The seventy-second measure is a quarter note G. The seventy-third measure is a quarter note A. The seventy-fourth measure is a quarter note B. The seventy-fifth measure is a quarter note C. The seventy-sixth measure is a quarter note D. The seventy-seventh measure is a quarter note E. The seventy-eighth measure is a quarter note F#. The seventy-ninth measure is a quarter note G. The eightieth measure is a quarter note A. The eighty-first measure is a quarter note B. The eighty-second measure is a quarter note C. The eighty-third measure is a quarter note D. The eighty-fourth measure is a quarter note E. The eighty-fifth measure is a quarter note F#. The eighty-sixth measure is a quarter note G. The eighty-seventh measure is a quarter note A. The eighty-eighth measure is a quarter note B. The eighty-ninth measure is a quarter note C. The ninetieth measure is a quarter note D. The ninety-first measure is a quarter note E. The ninety-second measure is a quarter note F#. The ninety-third measure is a quarter note G. The ninety-fourth measure is a quarter note A. The ninety-fifth measure is a quarter note B. The ninety-sixth measure is a quarter note C. The ninety-seventh measure is a quarter note D. The ninety-eighth measure is a quarter note E. The ninety-ninth measure is a quarter note F#. The hundredth measure is a quarter note G.

Section B: Starts at measure 11. The first measure is a whole rest. The second measure is a quarter note G. The third measure is a quarter note A. The fourth measure is a quarter note B. The fifth measure is a quarter note C. The sixth measure is a quarter note D. The seventh measure is a quarter note E. The eighth measure is a quarter note F#. The ninth measure is a quarter note G. The tenth measure is a quarter note A. The eleventh measure is a quarter note B. The twelfth measure is a quarter note C. The thirteenth measure is a quarter note D. The fourteenth measure is a quarter note E. The fifteenth measure is a quarter note F#. The sixteenth measure is a quarter note G. The seventeenth measure is a quarter note A. The eighteenth measure is a quarter note B. The nineteenth measure is a quarter note C. The twentieth measure is a quarter note D. The twenty-first measure is a quarter note E. The twenty-second measure is a quarter note F#. The twenty-third measure is a quarter note G. The twenty-fourth measure is a quarter note A. The twenty-fifth measure is a quarter note B. The twenty-sixth measure is a quarter note C. The twenty-seventh measure is a quarter note D. The twenty-eighth measure is a quarter note E. The twenty-ninth measure is a quarter note F#. The thirtieth measure is a quarter note G. The thirty-first measure is a quarter note A. The thirty-second measure is a quarter note B. The thirty-third measure is a quarter note C. The thirty-fourth measure is a quarter note D. The thirty-fifth measure is a quarter note E. The thirty-sixth measure is a quarter note F#. The thirty-seventh measure is a quarter note G. The thirty-eighth measure is a quarter note A. The thirty-ninth measure is a quarter note B. The fortieth measure is a quarter note C. The forty-first measure is a quarter note D. The forty-second measure is a quarter note E. The forty-third measure is a quarter note F#. The forty-fourth measure is a quarter note G. The forty-fifth measure is a quarter note A. The forty-sixth measure is a quarter note B. The forty-seventh measure is a quarter note C. The forty-eighth measure is a quarter note D. The forty-ninth measure is a quarter note E. The fiftieth measure is a quarter note F#. The fifty-first measure is a quarter note G. The fifty-second measure is a quarter note A. The fifty-third measure is a quarter note B. The fifty-fourth measure is a quarter note C. The fifty-fifth measure is a quarter note D. The fifty-sixth measure is a quarter note E. The fifty-seventh measure is a quarter note F#. The fifty-eighth measure is a quarter note G. The fifty-ninth measure is a quarter note A. The sixtieth measure is a quarter note B. The sixty-first measure is a quarter note C. The sixty-second measure is a quarter note D. The sixty-third measure is a quarter note E. The sixty-fourth measure is a quarter note F#. The sixty-fifth measure is a quarter note G. The sixty-sixth measure is a quarter note A. The sixty-seventh measure is a quarter note B. The sixty-eighth measure is a quarter note C. The sixty-ninth measure is a quarter note D. The seventieth measure is a quarter note E. The seventy-first measure is a quarter note F#. The seventy-second measure is a quarter note G. The seventy-third measure is a quarter note A. The seventy-fourth measure is a quarter note B. The seventy-fifth measure is a quarter note C. The seventy-sixth measure is a quarter note D. The seventy-seventh measure is a quarter note E. The seventy-eighth measure is a quarter note F#. The seventy-ninth measure is a quarter note G. The eightieth measure is a quarter note A. The eighty-first measure is a quarter note B. The eighty-second measure is a quarter note C. The eighty-third measure is a quarter note D. The eighty-fourth measure is a quarter note E. The eighty-fifth measure is a quarter note F#. The eighty-sixth measure is a quarter note G. The eighty-seventh measure is a quarter note A. The eighty-eighth measure is a quarter note B. The eighty-ninth measure is a quarter note C. The ninetyth measure is a quarter note D. The ninety-first measure is a quarter note E. The ninety-second measure is a quarter note F#. The ninety-third measure is a quarter note G. The ninety-fourth measure is a quarter note A. The ninety-fifth measure is a quarter note B. The ninety-sixth measure is a quarter note C. The ninety-seventh measure is a quarter note D. The ninety-eighth measure is a quarter note E. The ninety-ninth measure is a quarter note F#. The hundredth measure is a quarter note G.

Mazurka : Sonny Brogan's

Comp. : Trad. Ireland

Disc. : Many, many paddies on Youtube

Notes : In Ireland, the mazurka dance survive only in county Donegal. Curiously, the tune is named after a Dublin accordionist who played with Ceoltóirí Chualann in the 1960s, so the connection to Donegal is unknown. Perhaps he helped spread it around the capital at a time when they were out of fashion.

♩ = 130

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket labeled '1.' with a 'D' chord. The second staff continues the melody with a 'G' chord and a first ending bracket labeled '1.' with a 'D' chord. The third staff starts with a second ending bracket labeled '2.' with a 'D' chord, followed by a 'B' section bracket, and then continues with 'D', 'A', 'Bm', and 'G' chords. The fourth staff continues with 'D', 'A', 'G', and 'A' chords, ending with a first ending bracket labeled '1.' with a 'D' chord. The fifth staff begins with a second ending bracket labeled '2.' with a 'D' chord and then continues with a final measure.

Mazurka : Far away

Comp. : Pete Jung (USA) in 1985

Disc. : An unusual number of musicians on Youtube on a galaxy far away

Notes : Composed as a waltz but has mazurka swing, so it was adopted by dance-jam circles. Known by various names worldwide.

♩ = 110

A

Am Em Am G

6 F Em C 1. D 2. Am

B

11 C G C G Am G

16 F Em 1. Am 2. Am

Mazurka : Flatbush Waltz

Comp. : Andy Statman (USA) in 1980

Disc. : Andy Statman, Fabien Bucher, Frankie Gavin

Notes : A tune from the contemporary Klezmer repertoire (the Jewish musical tradition of Central and Eastern Europe) that frequently appears in French jam sessions. It was composed as a slow waltz, but it has the mazurka-like swing characteristic of the Balfolk tradition.

♩ = 110

A Gm Cm A# Cm

7 Gm G# Gm **B** Gm D D# A#

13 Cm Gm D7 Gm D

19 D# A# Cm Gm G# Gm

Muñeira : A camposa

Comp. : Trad. Galicia (Spain)

Disc. : Half of all Galician musicians on Youtube

Notes : This tune has an unusual structure. It's fun to play because of the contrast between sections ABC and D, but it's also easy to tie your fingers in knots in section C.

$\bullet = 110$

Musical score for "The Christmas Song" in 6/8 time. The score is written for guitar and includes a key signature change from D major to B minor at measure 31. The tempo is marked as 110. The score is divided into systems, with measures 1-6, 7-12, 13-18, 19-24, 25-30, 31-36, 37-42, 43-48, and 49-54. Chords are indicated by letters A, B, C, D, and Dm. The score includes a first and second ending for measures 19-24 and 25-30. The key signature changes from D major (two sharps) to B minor (two flats) at measure 31.

Muñeira : de Chantada
From the town of Chantada

Comp. : Trad. Galicia (Spain)

Disc. : Half of all Galician musicians on Youtube

Notes : Very popular Muñeira. Chantada is a Galician town between Ourense and Lugo. There are many variations of the third part on the Internet. One might deduce there are a lot of offline variations too!

$\bullet = 110$

6/8

A D G A D

6 G A 1. D 2. D

B A G A D A

16 G A D D Dm

21 Am Gm

26 Dm

31 Gm Dm Am 1. Dm

36 2. Dm

Muñeira : de Ponte Sampaio

From the town of Ponte Sampaio

Comp. : Trad. Galicia (Spain)

Disc. : Niamh ní Charra, all Galician musicians on Youtube

Notes : Perhaps the most played Muñeira in jam sessions across Europe. No wonder : it's great fun to play and even more to dance it, there are improvisation sections in the dance. Ponte Sampaio is a coastal Galician village near Pontevedra, a coastal town where northern Portuguese improvise par of their summer hollidays.

♩ = 110

A Dm A7

6 Dm A7 1. 2.

11 **B** D Gm C F Dm

16 A7 A 1. Dm 2. Dm **C** A7

21 Dm A7 Dm Gm A7

26 1. Dm 2. Dm **D** Gm

31 Dm Gm

36 1. Dm 2. Dm

Murinha : Burriqueira

Comp. : Mário Estanislau (Portugal)

Disc. : Roncos do Diabo

Notes : The Murinha is the Portuguese version of the Galician Muñeira. This untitled melody was recorded in the 1960s and appears in one of Michel Giacometti's collections. (Michel Giacometti was a French ethnomusicologist from Corsica who had the foresight to travel through Portugal recording traditional music before it disappeared.)

♩ = 120

A Am



5 E



9 Am **B** Am Dm Am Dm



13 Am Dm Am E



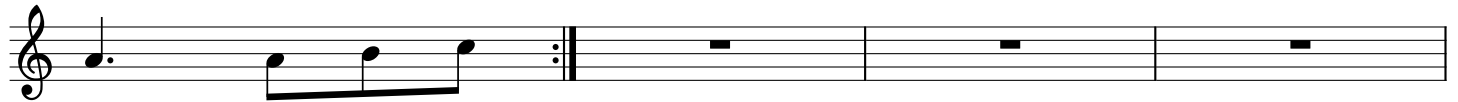
17 Am **C** Am Dm Am E



21 Am Dm Am E



25 Am



Murinheira : Transmontana

From the Trás-os-montes region

Comp. : Trad. Portugal

Disc. : Arrefole, Jig

Notes : The "Murinheira" is Portugal's version of the Galician "Muñeira". This untitled melody appears in a 1960s compilation by Michel Giacometti (a Frenchman from Corsica who had the très cool idea to record Portuguese traditional music before it disappeared).

♩ = 115

A G D Am

6 D Am 1. G 2. G

B G C G

11 D C 1. G 2. G

16

Pilé Menu : Non tu n'auras pas, mon ami

No, you won't have her, my friend

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France

Disc. : Duo Nello, Fleuves, Gwerz

Notes : Some groups play this piece as a song, while others treat it as an instrumental tune. The song is about romantic troubles, though certainly not in the dramatic style of Fado or Opera. This melody is always played in a call-and-response format, which is why the sections are repeated.

♩ = 130

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of three staves of music. The first staff contains measures 1 through 4, marked with a box 'A' at the beginning and a box 'B' at the end. The second staff contains measures 5 through 8, and the third staff contains measures 9 through 12. Chords are indicated above the notes: Dm, Am, Dm, Am, Dm, Am, Bb, C, Dm, Am, Dm, C, Dm, Am, Dm, C. The piece ends with a double bar line after measure 12.

A Dm Am Dm Am **B** Dm Am

5 Bb C Dm Am Dm C Dm Am

9 Dm C

Plinn : E garnison
At the garrison

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France
Disc. : Denez Prigent, Louise Ebrel
Notes : Written here in a simplified form, the melody has a swing that is closely tied to the dance. It begins with a dance call before the tune starts, in the style of traditional bagpipe calls. This piece is a song, and it is danced at a brisk pace; pay attention to the repeats during jam sessions. Denez Prigent recorded this tune in F#m.

♩ = 180

A

Em

G



B

Em

A

Em



A

Em



Polka : D'Auvergne #1

From Auvergne #1

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : Murray Grainger

Notes : A very simple tune, commonly played at French jam sessions. Auvergne is a region of France; if you're in doubt about where it is, read "Asterix and the Chieftain's Shield".

♩ = 110

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a box labeled 'A' above the first measure. Chord symbols D, G, D, C, D, and G are placed above the notes. The second staff starts with a box labeled 'B' above the first measure, followed by a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'. The third staff begins with a measure number '9' and a first ending bracket labeled '2.' above the first measure, followed by a first ending bracket labeled '1.' above the last measure. The score ends with a double bar line.

Polka : John Egan’s

Comp. : Trad. Ireland
Disc. : Chieftains, a lot of Youtube paddies
Notes : Also known as "The Kerry Polka". In Ireland it is widely used as an introductory polka for beginners.

♩ = 140

A

D

G

A

D

6

G

D

B

D

G

11

D

A

D

G

Em

16

D

Polka : L'élan

The enthusiasm

Comp. : Phillipe Plard (France)

Disc. : Duo Absynthe

Notes : This melody can be played very fast without tying too many knots in your musical fingers. It was optimistically composed as a "chappeloise" but the enthusiasm of playing it turned into a polka.

♩ = 140

A Am F Dm

6 F E7 **B** Dm

11 C Dm C

16 E7

Polka : Mairi's wedding

Comp. : Trad. Scotland
Disc. : Everyone who believe to have attended Mairi's wedding on Youtube
Notes : This tune is also a song. It is so overplayed in Scotland that some musicians at jam sessions there refuse to play it.

♩ = 130

A

G

C

D7

G

6

C

D7

B

G

11

C

D7

G

C

16

D7

Polka : The Ballydesmond #1

Comp. : Trad. Ireland

Disc. : The Chieftains

Notes : Ballydesmond is a settlement so tiny that the Irish say it belongs to the category "blink and you'll miss it." This tune is one of the must-plays in the world of Irish polkas. It's often played with Ballydesmond #2 in Irish trad. sessions.

♩ = 140

Am G Em Am

6 Am B Am

11 G Em Am G

16 Am

Polka : The Ballydesmond #2

Comp. : Trad. Irlanda

Disc. : The Chieftains

Notes : Ballydesmond is a settlement (smaller than a village) so tiny that the Irish say "blink and you'll miss it." This tune is one of the must-plays in the world of Irish polkas. It's often played with Ballydesmond #1 in Irish trad. sessions.

♩ = 140

Musical score for "Polka : The Ballydesmond #2" in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score is divided into four systems, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 140.

System 1 (Measures 1-5): Labeled with a boxed 'A' above the first measure. Chords: Am, G, Em, Am.

System 2 (Measures 6-10): Labeled with a boxed 'B' above the 9th measure. Chords: C, Am, Am, G.

System 3 (Measures 11-15): Chords: Am, Em, Am, G, Am.

System 4 (Measures 16-19): The first measure (16) has a chord of Am. Measures 17, 18, and 19 are empty staves.

Single : Karapet

Comp. : Trad. Ukraine
Disc. : Maybe 1/3 of Ukranian folk musicans on Youtube
Notes : A fun dance (and song) for couples. Played at the Lità Folk band workshops in Portugal.

♩ = 140

A

Am

E

Am

6

E

Am

B

Am

Dm

11

C

Bmdim

16

Am

Polska : efter Kings Selma Olofsdotter i Mora *after the king Selma Olofsdotter i Mora*

Comp. : Trad. Dalarna region, Sweden

Disc. : Hedningarna, John Assar trio

Notes : "Polskas" are classified/named according to a person's style — in this case, apparently a troubadour king. One can imagine the royal family of Belgium attending the Boombal jam sessions !

♩ = 120

Musical score for the song "Polska : efter Kings Selma Olofsdotter i Mora". The score is written in 3/4 time, key of D minor (one flat), and tempo is 120 beats per minute (♩ = 120).

The score is divided into two main sections, A and B, with measures numbered 1 through 16.

Section A: Measures 1-5. Chords: Dm, F, G, Dm.

Section B: Measures 6-10. Chords: F, G, 1. Dm, 2. Dm, B Gm.

Section C: Measures 11-15. Chords: F, Gm, F, G, 1. Dm.

Section D: Measures 16-20. Chords: 2. Dm.

Polska : efter Olof Tillman

After Olof Tillman

Comp. : Trad. Sweden

Disc. : Hedningarna, many of Nils Olgerson's readers on Youtube

Notes : The tune is traditional, but the version from which Hedningarna took the melody comes from the musician/violinist Olof Tillman from the Dalarna (northwest of Stockholm). The Hedningarna version is a good reference for practising the rhythm of the polska, as they emphasize the strong beats more clearly than traditional folk bands.

♩ = 115



Polska : Flodens död

The death of miss Flod

Comp. : Trad. Uppland region, Sweden

Disc. : Vasen, many nickel-harpists on Youtube.

Notes : Not the easieast melody for a jam session. The intense rhythm in the first part contrasts with a slowdown in the second. The sheet music doesn't fully capture the rhythm, it's a bit different. C'est la vie! As for miss Flod, one can imagine a speedy funeral.

♩ = 115

A

Chord symbols for Section A:

- Staff 1: Gm, B♭, Cm, Gm, F, Gm
- Staff 2: Gm, B♭, Cm, Gm, F, Gm

Chord symbols for Section B:

- Staff 3: B♭, Gm, B♭, Gm
- Staff 4: E♭, Dm, Gm

Section A ends with a repeat sign. Section B ends with a repeat sign.

Polska : Höglorfen

Comp. : Trad. Sweden

Disc. : Hedningarna

Notes : The most famous opening track from the 1997 CD "Hippjokk". On the album, it is described as "a polska from Vingåker with parts borrowed from Småland." It must have been a very good loan as the CD sold very well! They also mention, rather unhelpfully, that the word "lorf" refers to a bride's dance.

♩ = 105

A Am Em C Dm Am

5 C Am C 1. Am

B 2. C Am Am Em Am Em Am Em

13 Am Em Am Em Am Em Am

17 Am C Dm Am Em

21 C Am

Polska : Kruspolska

The jar Polska

Comp. : Hedningarna (Sweden) ?

Disc. : Hedningarna

Notes : Simple melody from Hedningarna's cool CD "Kaksi!". It may be a song about a leafy vase but only the Swedes would know.

♩ = 105

Musical score for *Polska : Kruspolska* (The jar Polska) in 3/4 time, tempo 105. The score is divided into three systems, each with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature of 3/4.

System 1 (Measures 1-4): Labeled **A**. Chords: Dm, G, F, G, Am.

System 2 (Measures 5-8): Labeled **B**. Chords: G, F, Em, Dm, Dm, C.

System 3 (Measures 9-12): Chords: Dm, C, Dm.

Slängpolska : efter Byss-Calle

After Byss-Calle

Comp. : Trad. Sweden

Disc. : Väsen

Notes : Byss-Calle is the name by which the musician and nyckelharpa player Carl Ersson Bössa (1783-1847) became known in history. This score follows the version by Väsen. Or rather, it follows the beginning of their version, they move on to variations immediately after the first repeat! A curiosity about the dance: slängpolska means "thrown polska."

♩ = 110

A

G D G Am G C

1. 3. 2. 4.

D D G D

B

G D G C D Em Am G C

1. 3. 2. 4.

D D D G

Slängpolska : efter Juringius

After Magnus Juringius

Comp. : Trad. Sweden

Disc. : Many Swedish musicians on Youtube

Notes : A very well-known slängpolska that was widely played and danced in Porto in the 2010s. It's a good tune for jam sessions, simple and easy to vary. A curiosity about the dance: slängpolska means "thrown polska."

♩ = 110

The musical score is written in 3/4 time and consists of two main sections, A and B, each with a repeat sign at the beginning. Section A starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 8. Section B starts at measure 9 and ends at measure 16. The chords are indicated above the staff.

Section A:

- Measure 1: Am
- Measure 2: Dm
- Measure 3: G
- Measure 4: C
- Measure 5: Am
- Measure 6: G
- Measure 7: Am
- Measure 8: Em

Section B:

- Measure 9: Em
- Measure 10: Am
- Measure 11: G
- Measure 12: C
- Measure 13: Am
- Measure 14: G
- Measure 15: Am
- Measure 16: Am

Slängpolska : från Barsebäck

From Barsebäck

Comp. : Per Munkberg (1818–1887) from Barsebäck, Skåne region, Sweden

Disc. : Octantrion, Magnus Zetterlund

Notes : An exercise in pattern contrast. There is a demonstration video of the "Slängpolska" on YouTube that is probably the view-count champion of all polskas. Watch out for the musical structure: 8 bars in A and only 6 in B.

♩ = 110

A Am Dm Em

5 Am Dm Em

B Em Dm Em Dm

13 Am Dm Em

Slängpolska : från Hälleforsnäs

From Hälleforsnäs

Comp. : Trad. Sweden

Disc. : Many musicians from Sweden on Youtube

Notes : A classic polska for nyckelharpa players, according to their own YouTube videos. Hälleforsnäs is a locality in central Sweden, near Stockholm, not an Ikea mattress!

♩ = 110

A Am C Am C G Am

5 C Am G Am

B Am C Am C G Am

13 Am C Am G Am

Reel : Farewell to Chernobyl

Comp. : Michel Ferry (France)
Disc. : Meadowhawk
Notes : A French reel composed at the time of the Chernobyl nuclear plant explosion in 1986. The fiddler who wrote it is a regular at Irish jams in Paris and clearly was not invited to write the music score for the Chernobyl TV show.

♩ = 200

A

Dm

Am

5

Dm

C

1.
Am

2.
Am

10

B

Dm

C

14

Dm

Am

C

18

Dm

C

22

Dm

B♭

C

Am

Reel : The Ballivanich

Comp. : Ian Kirkpatrick (Scotland)

Disc. : Wolfstone, Lúnasa

Notes : A tune composed in the 1990s. Ballivanich is a small settlement on the island of Benbecula in the Hebrides, Scotland. In the original version by the Wolfstones it is both played as a slow and a fast reel. Really unusual!

♩ = 200

The musical score is written in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. It consists of three systems of music, each with four measures. Chord annotations are placed above the staff at the beginning of measures.

System 1 (Measures 1-4): Labeled with a boxed 'A'. Chords: Bm (measure 1), G (measure 2), A (measure 3), F#m (measure 4).

System 2 (Measures 5-8): Chords: Bm (measure 5), Em (measure 6), A (measure 7), F#m (measure 8).

System 3 (Measures 9-12): Labeled with a boxed 'B'. Chords: G (measure 9), Em (measure 10), A (measure 11), F#m (measure 12).

System 4 (Measures 13-16): Chords: G (measure 13), D (measure 14), Em (measure 15), A (measure 16).

System 5 (Measures 17-20): Labeled with a boxed 'C'. Chords: G (measure 17), Bm (measure 18), F#m (measure 19), A (measure 20).

System 6 (Measures 21-24): Chords: G (measure 21), Bm (measure 22), D (measure 23), F#m (measure 24).

Reel : The De'il among the tailors

Comp. : Trad. Scotland

Disc. : Half of Scotland wearing kilts on Youtube

Notes : One of the classics of Scottish music, great fun to play at furious speeds. As in Irish music, these chords are only a reference — in the land of whisky there are a thousand ways to harmonize this melody.

♩ = 200

Staff 1: A Bm

Staff 2: E A Bm A

Staff 3: 1. 2. B

Staff 4: Bm E A 1. 2.

Repasseado : Carapau Preto

Black mackerel

Comp. : Victor Cordeiro (Portugal)
Disc. : Mosca Tosca
Notes : Fun tune to play. Victor hasn't explained yet why the horse mackerel ended up that color with so little freshness. Will Lisbon be the Lutetia of the 21st century?

♩ = 130

A Gm F E♭

Musical notation for section A, measures 1-4. The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords Gm, F, and E♭ are indicated above the staff.

5 B Cm B♭ F Gm

Musical notation for section B, measures 5-8. The key signature has one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Chords Cm, B♭, F, and Gm are indicated above the staff.

Repasseado : de Rio d'Onor

From the village of Rio d'Onor

Comp. : Trad. Trás-os-Montes region, Portugal

Disc. : Roncos do Diabo

Notes : Many people in jam sessions across Europe ask for a trad. reapsseado, this is it, the tradiest of them all ! This "repasseado" has an unusual asymmetrical measure count – 5 bars in A and 4 in B, so the dancers must be warned. To complicate things further, the Roncos version has 2 extra bars in part B. For jams, it's simplified to the usual 4-bar B section. Rio d'Onor is a very well known tiny village in the once remote Portugal's Northeeast corner. Check it out online, you'll be surprised of what happened in there.

♩ = 130

A Dm Gm

5 Am Dm **B** Dm A Dm A

9 Dm

Repasseado : do Vasco

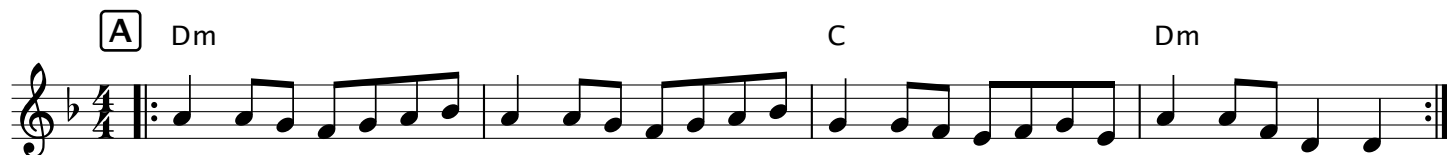
Mister Vasco's

Comp. : Vasco Casais (Portugal)

Disc. : Omiri

Notes : A very well-known tune inside and outside Portugal, common in dance jams across Europe. So much so that some people play it in front of Vasco and inform him that it is "an old and traditional tune". The melody is similar to the (actually traditional) "repasseado" from Rio d'Onor. The tune's name is, according to the author, simply "Repasseado," but here in the Jamictionary database "Repasseado repasseado" would not make sense!

♩ = 130



Rigodon : L'âne

The donkey

Comp. : Trad. Provence region, France

Disc. : Duo Vargoz, La compagnie du Rigodon, Drailles

Notes : The "Rigodon" is a couple dance typical of Provence, a region near Italy in southern France that Van Gogh enjoyed painting. Much loved by dancers, though rarely danced outside of France. On the other hand, all European countries have donkeys in abundance. Pay attention to the musical structure!

♩ = 90

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system contains measures 1 through 6, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 6. Above the staff, measures 1-2 are labeled 'A' in a box, and measures 5-6 are labeled 'B' in a box. Chord symbols D, A, D, A, D, D, and E are placed above the corresponding measures. The second system contains measures 7 through 11, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 11. Above the staff, measures 7-8 are labeled 'A', and measures 9-11 are labeled 'C' in a box. Chord symbols A, D, E, A, A, and E are placed above the corresponding measures. The third system contains measures 12 through 15. Above the staff, measures 12-13 are labeled 'D', and measures 14-15 are labeled '1. A D' and '2. A D' in boxes. Chord symbols D, A, D, A, and D are placed above the corresponding measures. The score ends with two whole rests in measures 14 and 15.

3-step Ronde : Tri Martolod

Three sailors

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France

Disc. : Alan Stivell, Yann Fanch Kemener

Notes : A 19th-century song. It tells of three young sailors who went to Newfoundland (Canada). The lyrics are in Breton Gaelic and recount that the three sailors met some cheerful native women who happened to be ready for marriage. Intriguingly, the song makes no reference to Canada's high divorce rates. This song is very well known in France, it became the symbol of the French 1970s celtic revival. The structure of this version follows the "ronde à 3 pas" dance as seen on YouTube, not the Trad-Pop version by Alan Stivell. Also, the scale is D Dorian (with B natural), not D Aeolian (with B-flat).

♩ = 120

A Dm C Dm Am Dm C

5 Dm C Dm Dm C Dm Am Dm C

9 Dm C Dm **B** F G B♭ Dm F G

13 B♭ C

Ronde du Quercy : Amazone

Comp. : Cyrille Brotto (France)

Disc. : Duo Absynthe, Duo Brotto - Lopez

Notes : Duo Brotto-Lopez play it with gusto, at 120 bpm; Duo Absynthe play it a wee calmer at 110 bpm. Quercy is a former administrative region in southwest France. In parts of Europe this tune is mistakenly danced as Rondeu en couples. Great tune for jam sessions, it allows a lot of variation and playfulness. The name is a mistery, the Amazones were not known for its playfulness!

♩ = 120

A Am F Dm Em Am

6 F Dm E7 **B** Am G F Dm

11 Em Am G F Dm Em Am

Ronde du Quercy : De bon matin *In a good morning*

Comp. : Trad. France ?

Disc. : Duo Brotto - Milleret, Trio Lam

Notes : A very simple melody, ideal to introduce the Ronde du Quercy in jam sessions. This the first tune of a set of four Quercy rondes on the Duo's CD, it works well paired with any of the others in a good morning, afternoon or evening.

♩ = 120

A Em D Em 1. 2. Em

6 **B** Em Am D 1. Em 2. Em

Ronde du Quercy : Dejol pont de Lion *Under Lyon's bridge*

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : Duo Brotto – Lopez

Notes : A song with lyrics in Occitan. Heard at Guillaume Lopez's concert at Festiball (Lisbon) in March 2023. The French title is "Dessous le pont de Lyon". Quercy is a former administrative region in southwest France.

♩ = 120

A Am

Section A is a 6/8 measure piece. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note G4. This is followed by a repeat sign. The first measure of the repeat contains a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. The second measure contains a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a quarter note C#4. The third measure contains a quarter note B3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3. The fourth measure contains a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3. The section ends with a double bar line.

B Am F Dm Em

Section B is a 6/8 measure piece. It begins with a repeat sign. The first measure contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second measure contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. The third measure contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The fourth measure contains a quarter note D4, a quarter note C#4, and a quarter note B3. The section ends with a double bar line.

Ronde du Quercy : Dessús la grava de Bordèu

Under Bordeaux's gravel (?)

Comp. : Trad. France
Disc. : Duo Brotto – Lopez
Notes : A song in Occitan. The gravel of Bordeaux must be excellent to deserve being named in a tune. Quercy is a former administrative region in southwest France.

♩ = 120

A

F

Em

F

Em

6

B

F

Em

Am

Rond de Landéda : P'edon war bont an Naoned

When I was on the bridge of Nantes

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France

Disc. : Shillelagh, Bernard Loffet, Denez Prigent

Notes : Landéda is small departmant near the city of Brest. The Ronde de Landéda is tricky to play properly in a jam session: attention to the little jump in dance that you have to play along in the right tempo.

♩ = 140

The musical score is written in 3/4 time with a tempo of 140 beats per minute. It consists of two systems of staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

System 1: The first staff begins with a repeat sign. Above the staff, a box labeled 'A' is positioned over the first measure, with the chord 'Am' written below it. The second measure has the chord 'F' written above it. The staff continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

System 2: The second staff begins with a measure marked with a '5' below it. Above the staff, a box labeled '1.' is positioned over the first measure, with the chord 'Dm' written below it. The second measure has the chord 'Dm' written below it. The third measure has the chord 'Am' written below it, and the fourth measure has the chord 'G' written below it. The fifth measure has the chord 'F' written below it. The staff continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

System 3: The third staff begins with a measure marked with a '9' below it. Above the staff, a box labeled '1.' is positioned over the first measure, with the chord 'F' written below it. The second measure has the chord 'G' written below it. The third measure has the chord 'F' written below it, and the fourth measure has the chord 'G' written below it. The fifth measure has the chord 'F' written below it, and the sixth measure has the chord 'G' written below it. The staff continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Rond de Landéda : Untitled #1

Comp. : Trad. Brittany region, France
Disc. : Shillelagh, Bernard Loffet
Notes : Landéda is small departmant near the city of Brest.The Ronde de Landéda is tricky to play properly in a jam session: attention to the little jump in dance that you have to play along in the right tempo.

♩ = 140

A

G



B

G

D

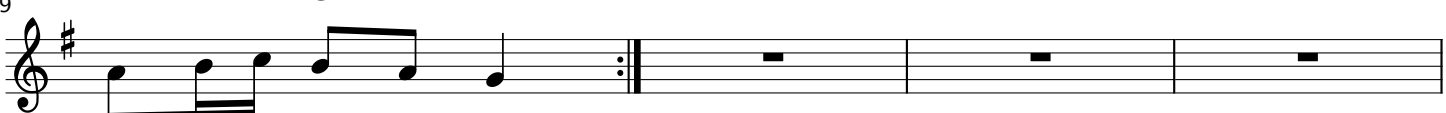
G

D



9

G



Ronde d'Argenton : Le jeune homme de Nantes

The young man from Nantes

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : Bargainatt

Notes : There are several places named Argenton in France, making it hard to know which one was immortalized here. The song has amusing lyrics: a young ambitious man asks for a lovely girl's hand in marriage, but her father refuses with little poetic instincts. The final verse is blunt: "Forget my daughter's hand, she is not for sale." Sheet music found online is always in 2/4. Either they all come from one source and everyone copies each other, or Bargainatt's version changed the swing. Rondes are usually ternary, and for dancers this 6/8 makes good sense.

♩ = 120

A Em

5 **B** G D

9 **C** Em Bm

Rondeau en chaîne : K.C. *Kinnersly Castle*

Comp. : Laurent Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : ZEF

Notes : For some reason many people dance it as a Bourrée 2-time. Kinnersly Castle is the site of a small dance festival in England (near Wales).

♩ = 115

A Dm Gm **1. 3.** Am B♭

B

2. 4. Am Dm Dm Gm Em7

11 A B♭ Gm A **1.** Dm

16 **2.** Dm

3

Rondeau en chaine : L'oeil du cyclone

The eye of the cyclone

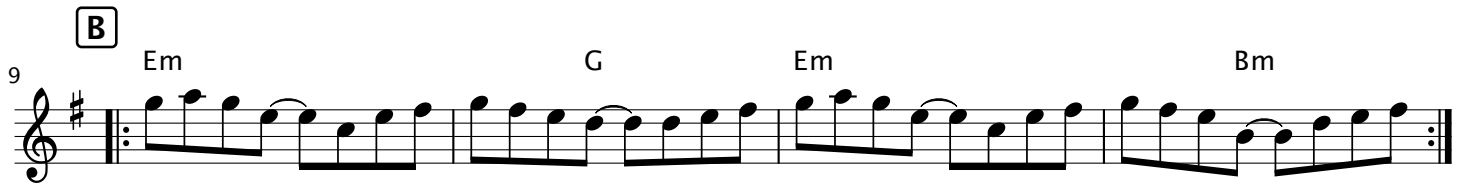
Comp. : Duo Fermé – Exibard (France)

Disc. : Duo Fermé – Exibard

Notes : The most popular tune by these two young musicians. They played it *très bien* at Lisbon's Festiball in March 2022.

♩ = 135

Base rhythm



Rondeau en chaine : Valhermeil

The hamlet of Valhermeil

Comp. : Bruno le Tron (France)

Disc. : Bruno le Tron, Accordzêâm

Notes : This is a simplified version, adapted for the heat of a jam. It lacks a C part in the key of G. Valhermeil is a small locality northwest of Paris. Cold in winter, hot in summer, *naturellement*.

♩ = 120

The musical score is written in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score is divided into sections A, B, and C, with chord annotations and repeat signs.

Staff 1 (Measures 1-5): Section A, Em chord. The melody starts with a repeat sign. The first ending (1.) ends with a repeat sign, and the second ending (2.) ends with a whole note rest.

Staff 2 (Measures 6-10): Section B, Em, Bm, D chords. The melody continues with a repeat sign at the beginning.

Staff 3 (Measures 11-15): Am, Em, C chords. The melody continues with a repeat sign at the beginning of the C section.

Staff 4 (Measures 16-20): Em, D, Am chords. The melody continues with a repeat sign at the beginning.

Staff 5 (Measures 21-25): The melody continues with a repeat sign at the beginning. The first ending (1.) ends with a repeat sign, and the second ending (2.) ends with a whole note rest.

Rondeau en couple : Nau goiatas a Castèthnau

Nine girls in Castelo Novo

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : Duo Brotto-Lopez

Notes : A song in Occitan with a near universal theme: nine girls want to dance but the boys don't, they prefer to stay in the shade! There are many versions of this song to which boys and girls dance to.

♩ = 120



Rumba : De los cinco mariñeiros

Rumba of the five sailors

Comp. : Trad. Galicia region, Spain

Disc. : Muxicas, Carlos Núñez

Notes : This is a very popular jam sessioning tune in Spain, thanks to the many pipers and flautists who abound there. In general terms, the Galician Rumba is a mix between the Cuban Rumba rhythm and the Galician melody and harmony.

♩ = 110

A C

7 G

13 1. C 2. C

B C G F C

19 C G C F

25 G C F

31 C G C F

37 C G C

Scottish : à l'amante *To the lover*

Comp. : Stéphane Delicq (France)

Disc. : Stéphane Delicq

Notes : Stéphane Delicq was a French accordionist who came to play in Portugal several times in the 2000s. This piece is included in the posthumous sheet music book compiled by his daughter. This version is simplified; the original piece has 4 parts, whereas this one has 2.

♩ = 170

A Am G C Em

5 Am G C Em Am

B F Em Am C Em Am

13 F Em Am Dm Em Am

Scottish : Brittish Swing

Comp. : Norbert Pignol (France)

Disc. : Duo Absynthe

Notes : This Scottish is great fun to play. But is the Swing really British?

♩ = 180

A Am F Dm G

5 Am F Dm 1. Em

9 2. Em **B** C Em F

13 G C Em 1. F

17 Dm G 2. F Dm Em

Scottish : du 29 de mars

March 29's

Comp. : Trad. France ?

Disc. : La machine

Notes : A fun tune to play, no need for machines to make it run in a jam session.

♩ = 160

A Dm F G F G

5 Dm F G 1. F G

9 2. F G D G D Dm

13 F G D G D Dm

17 1. F G 2. F G

Scottish : du Taraf

Taraf de Haidouks'

Comp. : Laurent Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : Laurent Geoffroy

Notes : A fun melody with flavours of Eastern Europe. The name comes from Laurent having written the tune after attending a concert by Taraf de Haidouks, a Romanian group that plays a repertoire from all over Europe. They're a bit mad, blending classical, folk and jazz!

♩ = 190

A Am B Am D Em

5 Am B Am 1. D Em Am

B

9 2. D Em Am Am B

13 1. 3. C D D#dim Em 2. C D D#dim

17 4. C D D#dim Am

Scottish : Esperanza a l'aranesa *Hope in the Aranese style*

Comp. : Marc Perrone (France) in 1978

Disc. : André Minvielle

Notes : This Scottish might be the most overplayed at jams in France. So overplayed that some people refuse to play it! It's fun to play, but harder to sing, especially in the original Occitan language. Occitan is one of several languages spoken in France, just like Breton Gaelic, Basque, Alsatian, etc. Want more info? Check Wikipedia, of course!

♩ = 150

A Am E7



5 1. Am

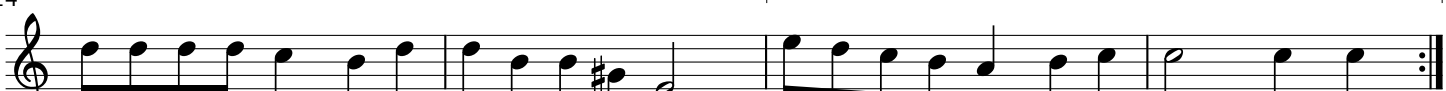


B

9 2. Am A7 Dm Am



14 1. E7 Am A7



18 2. Am



Scottish : Go mauve

Comp. : Ian Luff (England) in 1990

Disc. : Blowzabella, Balbrozijn

Notes : Composed by one of the founding members of Blowzabella. Very popular tune in the Portuguese jams for its playfulness, simplicity ... and button-accordion friendliness!

♩ = 180

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 180 beats per minute. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a box labeled 'A' containing the chord 'Am'. The melody starts on a quarter note G, followed by a quarter note A, a quarter note B, and a quarter note C. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter note D, a quarter note E, a quarter note F#, and a quarter note G. The third staff has a box labeled '1. 3.' containing the chord 'Em', followed by a quarter note F, a quarter note G, and a quarter note A. The fourth staff ends with a repeat sign. The second system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff begins with a box labeled '2. 4.' containing the chord 'Em', followed by a quarter note F, a quarter note G, and a quarter note A. The sixth staff continues the melody with a quarter note B, a quarter note C, a quarter note D, and a quarter note E. The seventh staff has a box labeled 'B' containing the chord 'Am', followed by a quarter note F, a quarter note G, and a quarter note A. The eighth staff ends with a repeat sign. The third system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The ninth staff begins with a box labeled '1. 3.' containing the chord 'Em', followed by a quarter note F, a quarter note G, and a quarter note A. The tenth staff continues the melody with a quarter note B, a quarter note C, a quarter note D, and a quarter note E. The eleventh staff has a box labeled '2. 4.' containing the chord 'Em', followed by a quarter note F, a quarter note G, and a quarter note A. The twelfth staff ends with a repeat sign.

Scottish : Hellebore

Comp. : Naragonia (Belgium)

Disc. : Naragonia

Notes : Very popular in jams all over Europe. It's a simple, repetitive tune, ideal for transitions between other melodies.

♩ = 160

A

1. 2. **B**

Scottish : L'ourson

The teddy bear

Comp. : Gabriel Lenoir (France)

Disc. : Gabriel Lenoir

Notes : A frequent theme in French jams. This tune is very good for beginners to Scottish: the melody and harmony are simple and, interestingly, part A is repeated in part B a fifth lower. There you go! Excellent for beginners' jams and getting a jam going when things are a bit slow.

♩ = 160

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of two systems of staves. The first system contains measures 1 through 5. Measure 1 is a whole rest. Measures 2-5 contain the melody with chords Dm, C, Dm, and C respectively. A first ending bracket labeled '1.' spans measures 4 and 5. The second system contains measures 6 through 10. Measure 6 is a whole rest. Measures 7-10 contain the melody with chords Gm, Dm, Gm, and Dm respectively. A second ending bracket labeled '2.' spans measures 7 and 8. A third ending bracket labeled '1.' spans measures 9 and 10. The score ends with two measures of whole rests.

A Dm C Dm 1. C

B 2. C Gm Dm Gm

1. Dm 2. Dm

Scottish : La sansonette

The starling

Comp. : Dominique Forges (France)

Disc. : Trio Lam, Nathalie Haas, Os Cempes

Notes : This theme seems to have been popularised by the Galician band "Os Cempes". It is very common in jams all over Europe; some say that it might be way too common!

♩ = 160

A

Gm F E♭ F

5 Gm F E♭ Dm Gm

B

9 Gm F

13 E♭ E♭ Cm Dm Gm

Scottish : Las Fatmas

The Fatimas

Comp. : Marcel Piaud (France)

Disc. : Cyrille Brotto

Notes : A very simple Scottish tune that occasionally resurfaces at jam sessions in France. The notation given here is highly simplified; in dance settings, the tune should be played with much more swing. Its composer, Marcel Piaud, was a fiddler from the Dordogne region, east of Bordeaux. Fatma is one of the Arabic variants of the name Fatima.

♩ = 200

A Am Em G Am

Scottish : Le lézard *The lizard*

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : Many lizzards on Youtube

Notes : Very popular in French jams. Short melody, ideal for combining with other Scottish tunes.

♩ = 100

1. 3.
C

2. 4.
C

B
Am

F

G

1. 3.

2. 4.

Scottish : Les beaux jours *The beautiful days*

Comp. : Gabriel Lenoir (France)

Disc. : Ghent violin project

Notes : Very popular at jams in cloudy days in France and Belgium. Note the difference in scales between parts A and B. Part A is in the Aeolian mode, part B in the Mixolydian.

♩ = 170

A Dm B $\flat$ C 1. 3.

B 2. 4. C D C D

5

9 C D C G

13

The musical score is written in treble clef, 4/4 time. It consists of two main parts, A and B, separated by a repeat sign. Part A (measures 1-4) is in the Aeolian mode (Dm, Bb, C) and ends with a repeat sign. Part B (measures 5-8) is in the Mixolydian mode (C, D, C, D) and starts with a repeat sign. The key signature changes from one flat to one sharp at measure 9. The score ends with three empty staves at measure 13.

Scottish : Lulu Typon

Comp. : ? (France)

Disc. : Trio Loubelya

Notes : With this sheer abundance of notes, musicians tend to slow down.

♩ = 170

A C F Am G

5 C F Am G C

B F G Am G Am

13 F G Am G C

Scottish : Luquejada ?

Comp. : Guillaume Lopez (France)

Disc. : Duo Brotto Lopez

Notes : There is some confusion regarding parts A and B. Here it is the reverse of the recorded version. The original version is in B minor. The reason for the name is a mystery; if anyone knows, give me a shout!

♩ = 100

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 100 beats per minute. It consists of two systems of music, each with first and second endings.

System 1:

- Part A:** Measures 1-4. Chords: Am, G, Em, G, Am, G.
- Part B:** Measures 5-8. Chords: Em, G, Em, G, Am, F.

System 2:

- Part 1. 3.:** Measures 9-12. Chords: Dm, G.
- Part 2. 4.:** Measures 13-16. Chords: Dm, G.

Scottish : Pink Molly

Comp. : Toon van Mierlo (Belgium)

Disc. : Naragonia

Notes : Short tune, ideal for combining with other more elaborate tunes.

♩ = 160

A

F C Am B♭ C

5 F C Am B♭ C

B

9 Dm Am B♭ C

13 B♭ Am Gm C F

Scottish : Too late to sleep

Comp. : Toon van Mierlo (Belgium)

Disc. : Naragonia

Notes : It is an iconic Bal Folk tune because it was used in the trailer for the documentary about the "Le grand Bal". Fortunately, it's great for jamming and fun to dance to, it's never too late to play it.

♩ = 180

A

D A G 1.

B

2. G F#m Bm G

5

9 F#m Bm G

13

Scottish : Trip to Pakistan

Comp. : Niall Kenny (Scotland)
Disc. : Nathalie Haas
Notes : This is a reel from Scotland with a less mechanical swing than the Scottish ones. The tune is fun to play, but there are no views of Pakistan to be seen. In fact, the composer says he wanted to give the tune a Breton flavour. Whoever can explain the name wins a trip to Karachi!

♩ = 180

A

Am

G

Am

C

G

Am

5

B

Am

F

C

G

Am

F

C

G

9

C

Am

G

1. Em

13

2. Em

Scottish : Trip to Prague

Comp. : Gudrun Walther (Germany)

Disc. : Andy Cutting and Gudrun Walther

Notes : The name of the tune suggests they didn't fly to Prague with Ryanair on one of those days when everything goes wrong and you get a fine for oversized luggage and a noisy flight. Instead, the Prague visit clearly left a fond memory to the composer.

♩ = 180

A Em C 1. 3. Am D

5 2. Am G D/F# Em 4. Am G D/F# Em

9 **B** C D G Am D

13 C D Em F 1. Em

17 2. Em

Scottish : Urbaine

Urban

Comp. : Grégory Jolivet (France)

Disc. : Duo Absynthe, Grégory Jolivet

Notes : A Scottish tune frequently played at festival jams in France. It is a recent composition by a young accordionist.

♩ = 180

A D C

5 D C 1 D

9 2 C D B D Em F#m C

13 Am D Em F#m C

17 Am D

Odd Scottish : Brume *Haze*

Comp. : Gérard Godon (France)

Disc. : Parasol

Notes : The 'Scottish impair' is a simplified version of the standard Scottish dance that someone – perhaps the composer of this song – decided to create and give a rather unintuitive name. It was maybe inspired by the settings of a printer on a Word document.

♩ = 110

A

Am 3 3 3 3 E7 3 3 Am

5

E7 3 3 Am

B

Dm 3 Am 3 E7 3 Am

9

13

Dm Am E7 Am

Schottis : Stures

Comp. : Trad. Sweden

Disc. : Vicki Swan

Notes : This is an unusual Swedish Scottish tune. The first part of the melody is reminiscent of Irish hornpipes, while the second part is more typical of Southern European music. It is a simple, predictable tune, ideal for introducing a new style of dance.

♩ = 140

A Gm D

5 Gm D Gm D

9 Gm **B** Bb F

13 Gm D

17 Gm

Xote : das meninas

The young girls' xote

Comp. : Luís Gonzaga (Brazil)

Disc. : Luís Gonzaga

Notes : Xote is the tune rhythm, Forró is the dance associated wit it. Xote is a slow dance.

♩ = 70

[A] Am Em B7

5 Em D7 G A7 D7

9 **[B]** G C G G7

13 C D G Em A7 D7

17 G G7 C D G Em A7 D7

21 **[C]** Am B7 Em Am B7

25 Em C D G Am B7

29 Em Am B7 Em Am B7

33 1. Em 2. Em

Shyrto : Лиляно моме (Lilyano Mome)

Young miss Lilian

Comp. : Valentin and Sevdalina Spasovi (Bulgaria) in the 1990s

Disc. : Mazedonia n'Blue, Bottines artistiques

Notes : A love song between Lilian and her beloved Georgi. It is a dance from the region of ancient Macedonia which lies within the Bulgarian borders, near the capital Sofia. That is to say, not the country of Macedonia or the region of Greece with the same name. This song has an impressive number of different versions. Parts A and B differ depending on the version!

♩ = 140

A

Am Dm G Am E

5 Am Dm E

1. Am

2. Am **B** Am Dm G

9 Am Dm G

13 C Am Dm E

17 Dm E7 A7 Dm G

21 C Am Dm E

25 Am

Single : A saia da Carolina

Carolina's skirt

Comp. : Trad. Portugal and Spain

Disc. : Galandum Galundaina, Uxu Kalhus, Lumen, Roncos do Diabo

Notes : There are versions in both minor and major keys. This song has lyrics in Portuguese and Galician.

♩ = 130

The musical score is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of two systems of staves. The first system starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 14. The second system starts at measure 15 and ends at measure 27. Chords are indicated above the staves: Dm, F, Bb, Am, Bb, C, Bb, C, Dm, C, Bb, C, Dm. The score includes repeat signs and first/second endings. The first ending is marked '1.' and the second ending is marked '2.'. The score ends with a double bar line and five measures of whole rests.

1. Am 2. Am Bb C

15 Bb C Dm Bb

21 C Bb C Dm

27

Single : Ajde Jano (Ajde Jano)

Let's go, Jana

Comp. : Trad. Serbia

Disc. : Dikanda, Nigel Kennedy, Ladaniva, Kroke

Notes : A song much loved in Eastern Europe, judging by the countless views and number of videos on YouTube! The lyrics are rather curious, it would make an excellent anthem for dance enthusiasts: a man sings and tries to persuade the girl (and his partner) Jana to dance non-stop, even going so far as to suggest they sell their horse and house so they can spend their time dancing. At this rate, Jana is going to have her bank account manager phoning her early on a Monday morning, full of financial worries! The dance takes the form of a broken circle, that is, a line that loops back on itself, a bit like the Hanter Dro or the An Dro.

♩ = 130

A Dm F

6 Gm C7 F Gm

11 C7 F Dm **B** Dm

16 G7 C C7 F Gm

21 C7 F F Gm

26 C7 F Dm

Single : Alunelul

Little hazelnut

Comp. : Trad. Romania

Disc. : Many happy trad hazelnuts on Youtube

Notes : This melody is originally a children's song. There are videos online of children singing against a backdrop of rainbows! Maybe if you play it right, there's a treasure at the end of the tune!

♩ = 160

3 **A** B $\flat$ F7 B $\flat$ F B $\flat$ 3

6 F7 Gm D7 1. 3 2. 3

11 **B** B $\flat$ F7 B $\flat$

16 F7 Gm D7 1. Gm 3 2. Gm 3

Single : Ambee Dageets

The Armenian turn

Comp. : Trad. Armenia

Disc. : Theo van Tol

Notes : A simple tune that gradually picks up speed. Note the scale, which is in one of the Eastern modes. The dance is circular and resembles a simple version of Tzadik Katamar with clapping included. It is a song reminiscent of Fado lyrics: it speaks of rainwater, which in turn symbolises a peculiarly ardent love. For some reason, the internet yields quite a few results in the US and the Netherlands, and, cruel fate, there is a second melody with the same name. What a turn of events!

♩ = 170

A G Cm G

6 Cm G 1. Cm 2. Cm **B** G

11 Cm G Cm G

16 Cm G

Single : Balamut

The lovebug

Comp. : Trad. Ukraine
Disc. : Bozhychi Band
Notes : The dance is performed in couples in a circle, ideal for beginner-friendly dances. There are videos of the dance on YouTube.

♩ = 80

A

G

D

G

D

G



B

Em

Bm

Em

Am

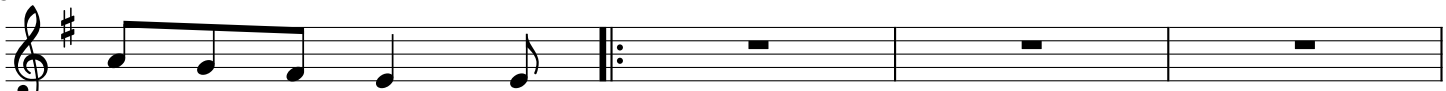
Em

1.
Bm



2.
Bm

Em



Single : Carnaval de Lanz

Lanz's Mardi Gras

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : Coriandre

Notes : There are several towns named Lanz in Europe, but this one refers to a village in the Basque Country. The dance resembles the Madison but includes all the Basque pirouettes.

♩ = 125

1. **A** G D G D

5 C G D G D

9 1. G 2. G G **B** G

13 D G

17 D G **C** G Am

21 C G Am

25 1. G 2. G C **D** C

29 Dm G C

33 G Dm 1. C 2. C

Single : Cochinchine *Conchinchina*

Comp. : Trad. Sweden / Denmark

Disc. : There are many Conhichiners on Youtube

Notes : A simple dance, with the distinctive feature of the dancers organising themselves into trios. The name is a mystery: "Conchichina" was the name Portuguese navigators gave to the southern region of Vietnam back in the year 1516! What or where on earth were the Scandinavians thinking when they gave such names to their traditional music?

♩ = 90

3 A G D G

5 1. D G 3 2. D G 3 G Em Am D

9 G 1. D G 3 2. D G 3

Single : Danse de l'ours

Dance of the bear

Comp. : Trad. France
Disc. : Every dancing bear on Youtube
Notes : A great dance to work up a sweat! The speed varies depending on the dancers' energy. An excellent track for a cardiac stress test on the unsuspecting dancing public.

♩ = 120

A

Am

F

G

Am

6

F

G

Am

B

Am

G

11

Am

G

Am

G

F

Em

Am

G

16

Am

Single : Dansul Pinguinului *Dança of Penguin*

Comp. : ?? (*Romenia*)

Disc. : Many Romanian wedding penguins on Youtube

Notes : A song from a Romanian cartoon that somehow made its way to Portugal as the 'Penguin Dance'. The dance has an even more convoluted history: it was choreographed at an American high school (Balboa High School in San Francisco) in 1952 and is called the 'Bunny Hop'. The connection between the dance and the music can only be revealed if you visit the South Pole!

♩ = 180

1. Gm D7 1. Gm

2. Gm B $\flat$ F

1. B $\flat$ 2. B $\flat$

Single : Drumul Dracului

Hell's way

Comp. : Trad. Moldavia
Disc. : Mazedonia n'Blue
Notes : The BPM is for reference only. The dance starts slowly and builds up until it becomes hell for the dancers, with the musicians openly embracing their Mephistophelean role as the Draculas of Balfolk.

♩ = 120

A

AmDmCEmG

Single : El sueño de la hija del rey de Francia

The dream of the King of France's daughter

Comp. : Trad. from somewhere in the Near or Middle East, the Internet doesn't know!

Disc. : Savinna Yannatou, Jordi Savall

Notes : This is a musical mish mash: the melody is from somewhere in the Middle East, but the lyrics are in Ladino (the language of the Sephardic Jews of the Iberian Peninsula). Excelent theme to rest while dancing.

♩ = 110

A

Dm Am7 Dm B♭

9 C Dm Gm7 Am

17 B♭ C Dm

Comp. : Trad. Portugal
Disc. : Uxu Kalhus
Notes : A simple, calm dance with two very distinct parts. There are several versions of this song.

5

A7

2.

G

A

D

F#m

D

9

A

Bm

C

1.

A7

2.

D

Single : Fado do espinho

Fado of the thorn

Comp. : Trad. Portugal

Disc. : Mosca Tosca

Notes : This is likely an Algarve fado. The 'thorn' in the title appears to refer to the irritating, sharp object rather than the northern town of Espinho near Porto. It is performed by the folk group "da Luz de Tavira".

♩ = 120

Sheet music for "Fado do espinho" (Fado of the thorn), arranged by João Valente. The music is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major (two flats), and tempo is 120 beats per minute (♩ = 120).

The score is divided into sections labeled A, B, and C, with first and second endings indicated by "1." and "2.".

Section A: Measures 1-4. Chords: Dm, A, Gm.

Section B: Measures 5-8. Chords: Dm, Dm, Am.

Section C: Measures 9-12. Chords: F, Dm, Dm. Tempo change to 200 (♩ = 200).

Section D: Measures 13-16. Chord: Emdim.

Section E: Measures 17-20. Chord: Dm.

Section F: Measures 21-24. Chord: Emdim.

Section G: Measures 25-28. First ending (1.) and second ending (2.) with a key signature change to B major (no flats).

Section H: Measures 29-32. Chord: Ral. (Ritardando).

Single : Güneşim

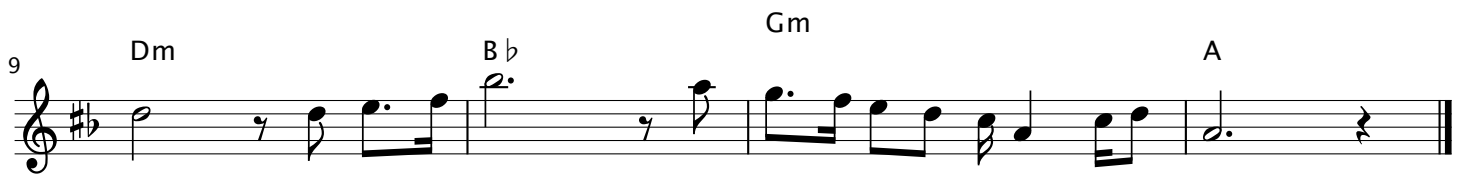
O meu sol

Comp. : ?

Disc. : Canan Uzerli band

Notes : A Turkish song that occasionally features in DJ sets. Note the scale: it is in A in an Arabic mode (like Misirlou). Given Europe's lack of sunshine from October to March, it ought to be played often.

♩ = 65



Single : Harabi Hameraked

The dancing rabi

Comp. : Trad. Israel ?

Disc. : Mundanzas, Mazedonia'n Blue

Notes : An excellent circle dance for the climax of the ball. Choreography by Shlomo Bachar in 1979. As is customary in Israeli dances, the tempo accelerates until it becomes difficult to dance... or play!

♩ = 130

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a box labeled 'A'. The second staff continues the melody and includes a first and second ending marked '1. Em' and '2. Em'. The third staff is marked with a box labeled 'B' and continues the melody. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final repeat sign and two empty measures. Chords are indicated above the notes: C, F, C, Am, Em, G, D, Em, G, D, Em, Am, C, Am, G, C, F, E.

Single : Horah Medura

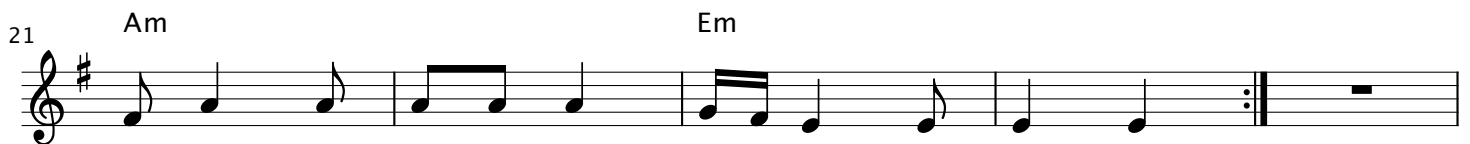
Circle dance of the fire

Comp. : Yoel Velba (Israel) in 1934

Disc. : Effi Natzer and his band

Notes : A circle dance, choreographed in 1963 by Yo'av Ashriel, always performed in a continuous line where no one changes places. 'Horah' comes from the Greek and means 'dance'. More recently, it has become a circle dance that extends from the Balkans to Israel. Horah is a type of dance, but in this case it is a choreography specific to this song; in other words, it is a single. The BPM is approximate, the music gradually speeds up until the music instrument has smoke coming out of it.

♩ = 140



Single : Koce Berberot

Koce the barber

Comp. : Trad. Macedonia

Disc. : Jonce Hristovski

Notes : It is a song and a fun melody to play.

♩ = 100

A Am G E

5 Am G Am

B Am G E7

13 Am G E Am

C Am Dm Am G E Am

21 Dm Am G E Am

Single : Ladrão do meio

The burglar in the middle

Comp. : Trad Portugal
Disc. : Baileburdia
Notes : The choreography varies depending on the region of the country. It is a song and the lyrics describe, as is customary in Portugal, part of the dance's choreography.

♩ = 130

A

Em

Am

Em

7

Am

B

Em

D

Em

13

D

Em

Single : Les olivettes *the olives*

Comp. : Trad. Belgium

Disc. : Dance groups on Youtube

Notes : The first and second parts of the dance are in line formation, the third is a fast polka. These sudden changes in rhythm are potential icebergs where the jam crashes and sinks. Ahoy!

♩ = 90

A C G C G

6 C G C G

B 1. 2. C G C

11

C ♩ = 135 C

16 G C

23 G C G

28 1. C 2. C

Single : Ma Na-avu

So beautiful

Comp. : Josef Spivak (Israel)
Disc. : B'rbicacho
Notes : Choreographed in 1956 by Riya Spivak, the wife of the song's composer. The Hebrew title is taken from the Bible.

♩ = 110

A



Am Dm Am Em F G



5

B



Am Dm Am Em F G



9

13

C D Em Am C D Em

C D Em Am C D Em

Single : Maneio

Comp. : *Trad. Portugal ?*

Disc. : Celina da Piedade

Notes : Good music for fooling around with the dancers. The origin of the song is unclear; on the internet, some say Madeira, others say the Algarve.

♩ = 190

A Am

E

6

1. Am 2. Am

11 **B** Am

E

16

1. Am 2. Am

Single : Mardi Gras

Carnaval

Comp. : Jany Rouger (France) in 1976
Disc. : Duo Guérbigny Thébaut
Notes : A dance from the former administrative Poitou region (located on the coast, south of Brittany, with Poitiers as its capital).

♩ = 125

A

Am

G

Em

Am

5

G

Em

Am

B

Am

G

Em

Am

13

G

Em

Am

Single : Mat'aranha

Kill the spider

Comp. : Trad. Alentejo region (Portugal)
Disc. : Uxu Kalhus
Notes : A simple and fun dance, great for dances/workshops with children.

♩ = 70

A

C

G

1.
C

2.
C

B

C

F

G

C

11

C

F

G

1.
C

2.
C

Single : Misirlou

Egyptian girl

Comp. : Trad. Greece

Disc. : Dick Dale, Kronos Quartet

Notes : The Lebanese say it's traditional there too; one suspects a hummus war is on the cards. The Greek lyrics of the song speak of forbidden love between a Greek (Christian) and an Egyptian (Muslim). The first version is thought to have been recorded in the USA in 1927 by Theodotos Demetriades.

♩ = 130

A D Am5- D Am5- D

6 Am5- D Am5- **B** E♭ Am5-

11 D Am5- D

16 **C**
1. D 2. D7 Gm Cm D Am5-

22 E♭ Cm D D7 **D** E♭

27 Cm D D7 E♭ Cm

32 D **1.** D7 **2.**

Single : Nigun Shel Yossi

Joseph's melody

Comp. : Trad. Israel ?

Disc. : An impressive number of melodists on Youtube

Notes : It's not clear if this melody is from the Klezmer repertoire or if it is from Israel. Nigun means 'melody' in Hebrew. A simple circular dance, reminiscent of the Big Circle.

♩ = 240

A E Dm E Dm E

5 Am Dm E

B Am Dm E7 Am Dm E7

13 Dm Am 1. F E

17 2. F E

Single : (Oy Yossel Yossel) יוסל יוסל *Oh Joseph Joseph*

Comp. : Nellie Cashman (USA) in 1923

Disc. : Amanida Folk

Notes : A song popularised by the Andrew Sisters around 1940 as "Joseph Joseph". The choreography is more recent: it was created by Moshiko Halevy in 1976.

♩ = 135

A Em Am Em Am Em

6 Em Am Em Am B Am B

11 Am B Am B Am

16 Em Em Am Em Am Em

B E7 Am

21

26 Em B

31 Am Em Am

36 Em B Am Em

41

Single : Pas d'été de Médoeux *Médoeux's summer step*

Comp. : Trad. France

Disc. : Duo Guerbigny Thébaut

Notes : A dance from the former administrative region of Poitou (in south-western France, a long way from Paris). Médoeux must be a hamlet in that region but does not appear on online maps. This is the tune that many dancers will never fail to request at the end of a gathering, dance, event or, perhaps, on a trip to the Moon. This a great tune to end a jam when the last dancer drops, exhausted.

Variable tempo

1. F#m Bm Em

7. A D 1. D 2. D B G

13. Em A D G Em

19. A 1. D 2. D

Single : Picadinha

Shreded

Comp. : Trad. Portugal
Disc. : "Os Pastores de São Romão" folklore group
Notes : A very simple dance for shredding couples.

♩ = 100

A

G D G D

B

C G D G C G D G

Single : Pieternelle

Miss Pieternelle

Comp. : Trad. Flandres (Netherlands/Belgium)
Disc. : Shillelagh
Notes : A simple dance for couples in a circle. This tune has the peculiarity of featuring a short bridge with two notes in the C section, in the style of the basque "Seven jumps" dance.

♩ = 80

A

G

D

G

D

G

B

Am

7

D

G

D

13

G

D

G

C

Single : Pingacho

The Pingacho dance

Comp. : Trad. Miranda do Douro region (Portugal)

Disc. : Galandum Galundaina

Notes : An old song usually played by bagpipes. The harmony is completely open; it has no standard progression. The lyrics are in Mirandese language, not Galician or Asturian.

♩ = 77

Staff 1 (Measures 1-5): **A** G C G C

Staff 2 (Measures 6-10): **B** B5 G Am B5 C

Staff 3 (Measures 11-15): **C** G B5 C G B5

Staff 4 (Measures 16-20): G B5 C G

Single : Regadinho

The furrow

Comp. : Trad. Portugal
Disc. : Uxu Kalhus, Jam.pt
Notes : A popular and simple circular dance from northern Portugal. The BPM can vary a lot. The lyrics describe part of the dance so you learn the choreography as you sing the tune.

♩ = 130

A

G

D

5

G

D

9

B

G

Em

D

13

G

Em

D

17

G

Single : Rumelaj *To blush*

Comp. : Trad. Macedonia

Disc. : Kalyi Jag, Faraualla

Notes : It's a song. It's one of those tricky tunes to jam on, given that the well-known Faraualla version is very good. The difference between the Faraualla's version and the standard jam interpretation is wide enough to make one blush!

♩ = 80



Single : Senhor Galandum

Mister Galandum

Comp. : Trad. Miranda do Douro region (Portugal)

Disc. : Galandum Galundaina

Notes : It's a song. Note: the structure of the music is unusual. The Galandum Galundaina band repeat section A3 four times which does not coincide with the standard version of the dance. Note: bars 20-33 (or parts C and A3) are repeated until the dancers reach their starting position; if there are a lot of people, this can take a while!

♩ = 130

The musical score is written in treble clef, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 130. The score is divided into sections labeled A1, B, A2, C, and A3, which are repeated throughout the piece.

Section A1: Bars 1-6. Chords: A, D, A, Bm.

Section B: Bars 7-12. Chords: D, A, D, A.

Section A2: Bars 13-18. Chords: D, A, A, D.

Section C: Bars 19-24. Chords: A, A, Bm, D, A, Bm.

Section A3: Bars 25-30. Chords: A, A, D, A.

Section D: Bars 31-36. Chords: D, A, D.

Section C: Bars 37-42. Chords: A, D, A, A.

Section Bm: Bars 43-48. Chords: Bm, D, A, Bm, A.

Single : Serjoza

Little Serge

Comp. : Trad. Estonia/Latvia/Russia

Disc. : Trio Klap's

Notes : A tune often known in Portugal as the "Estonian Chappeloise" or as the "Double Chappeloise". The melody is great fun for the jam, it's easy to play with it.

♩ = 130

A

Am Dm Em Am Dm

Single : тройка (Troika)

Trio

Comp. : Trad. Russia

Disc. : A few trios on Youtube

Notes : A circular dance organised in trios (like the Danish Conchichine), hence the name of the tune.

♩ = 150

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It consists of two main sections, A and B, each with four measures.

Section A: Measures 1-4. Chords: Dm (measure 1), A7 (measure 2), Dm (measure 3), A7 (measure 4).

Section B: Measures 5-8. Chords: Dm (measure 5), C (measure 6), F (measure 7), A7 (measure 8).

Section C: Measures 9-12. Chords: Dm (measure 9), Dm (measure 10), C (measure 11), Bb (measure 12).

Section D: Measures 13-16. Chords: A7 (measure 13), Dm (measure 14), Gm (measure 15), A7 (measure 16).

Section E: Measures 17-20. Chord: Dm (measure 17). Measures 18-20 are empty staves.

Single : Trumpakojis

Short leg

Comp. : *Trad. Lithuania ?*

Disc. : Lithuanian folk bands on Youtube

Notes : Dance/music suggested by Lithuanians who attended the weekly balfolk nights in Porto. It's a simple dance in couples.

♩ = 125

5

9

13

A

E

1. E A

2. E A D A

D A D A

1. A

2. A

Single : (Tzadik Katamar) צדיק כתמר *The just person*

Comp. : Amitai Ne'eman (Israel)

Disc. : Amanida Folk

Notes : The dance and music are recent, they are not traditional. The choreography dates from 1965. There is a wealth of material online. It is particularly popular in Spain and Portugal.

Variable tempo

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of two systems of staves. The first system (measures 1-5) includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The second system (measures 6-10) includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The third system (measures 11-15) includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The fourth system (measures 16-20) includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.).

System 1 (Measures 1-5):

- Measure 1: Chord Am
- Measure 2: Chord E
- Measure 3: Chord Am
- Measure 4: Chord E
- Measure 5: Chord E

System 2 (Measures 6-10):

- Measure 6: Chord E
- Measure 7: Chord Dm
- Measure 8: Chord G
- Measure 9: Chord C
- Measure 10: Chord F

System 3 (Measures 11-15):

- Measure 11: Chord E7
- Measure 12: Chord Am
- Measure 13: Chord A7
- Measure 14: Chord Am
- Measure 15: Chord E7

System 4 (Measures 16-20):

- Measure 16: Chord Am
- Measure 17: Chord Am
- Measure 18: Chord Am
- Measure 19: Chord Am
- Measure 20: Chord Am

Single : Valsa da mota

The motorcycle waltz

Comp. : ?

Disc. : A few motorcycles on Youtube

Notes : It is an extremely playful dance, excellent for a young or childlike audience. Each part of the melody can be repeated as many times as you like, depending on the engine size of the motorbike

♩ = 170

Staff 1: **A** C G D G C

Staff 2: 7 G D G **B** C G D

Staff 3: 13 G C G D G **C** G

Staff 4: 19 D G D

Staff 5: 25 1. G 2. G

Single : Zazpi Jauziak

Seven jumps

Comp. : Trad. Basque Country region, Spain
Disc. : Oskorri
Notes : Part C often confuses hard-working, honest musicians. At the liveliest jams, it's possible to increase the number of jumps and give the audience's heels a workout!

♩ = 155

A

G

D

G

7

D

G

B

Am

D

G

13

Am

D

G

C

D

G

Tango : Ausência

Absence

Comp. : Goran Bregović (Bosnia-Herzegovina)

Disc. : Cesária Évora

Notes : A tango that became famous for appearing on the soundtrack of Emir Kusturica's 1995 film "Underground", although it also features in a 1988 film by the same director, "Time of the Gypsies" ("Kuduz"). The voice of Cesária Évora was a very surprising choice. The bpm are those of the film version, although the tempo is flexible: the musicians speed up and slow down at the start of phrases.

♩ = 120

A

Dm

E7

A

Dm



5

A

Dm

A

Dm

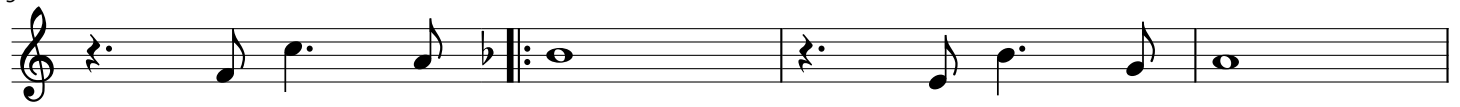


B

Gm

C

F



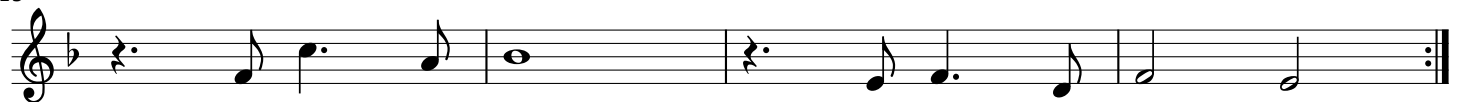
13

B♭

Gm

E

A7



Tarantella : Napolitana

Napolitan

Comp. : Trad. Italy

Disc. : Half of the western hemisphere on Youtube

Notes : It has several parts: these three are the most commonly heard.

♩ = 130

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 6/8 time, with a tempo of 130 beats per minute. It consists of five staves of music, each with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature of 6/8. The score is divided into three main sections: A, B, and C. Section A (measures 1-5) starts with a key signature change from one flat to two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Section B (measures 11-15) starts with a key signature change from two flats to one flat. Section C (measures 16-25) starts with a key signature change from one flat to two flats. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals, as well as chord symbols (Am, Dm, C, Em, F, E, G) and repeat signs. The first ending of section A (measures 1-5) is marked with a box 'A' and a key signature change. The second ending of section A (measures 6-10) is marked with a box '1.' and a key signature change. The first ending of section B (measures 11-15) is marked with a box 'B' and a key signature change. The second ending of section B (measures 16-20) is marked with a box '1.' and a key signature change. The first ending of section C (measures 21-25) is marked with a box 'C' and a key signature change. The second ending of section C (measures 26-30) is marked with a box '2.' and a key signature change.

Section A (Measures 1-5):

- Measure 1: Am
- Measure 2: Dm
- Measure 3: Am
- Measure 4: Dm
- Measure 5: Am

Section B (Measures 11-15):

- Measure 11: Am
- Measure 12: F
- Measure 13: E
- Measure 14: Am
- Measure 15: Am

Section C (Measures 16-25):

- Measure 16: C
- Measure 17: E
- Measure 18: Am
- Measure 19: Am
- Measure 20: C
- Measure 21: G
- Measure 22: C
- Measure 23: G
- Measure 24: C
- Measure 25: G

Section D (Measures 26-30):

- Measure 26: G
- Measure 27: C
- Measure 28: C
- Measure 29: C
- Measure 30: C

Tourdion : Quand je bois du vin claret

When I drink claret wine

Comp. : Anonymous French composer. This tune was published in a compilation of music scores in the 1530s

Disc. : Jordi Savall, Short tailed snails

Notes : This song has a curious history. It was published in a collection by Pierre Attaingnant (the world's first music publisher, who lived between 1494 and 1551) in the 1530s. However, the title and lyrics accompanying the song were written by César Geoffray in 1949, a mere 419 years later! As for the 'claret' wine mentioned in the title, it's a style of wine similar to the rosé characteristic of the Bordeaux region. Santé!

♩ = 320

A Em D Em

5 D Em

B Em D Em

9

13 D Em

Dañs Tricot : Dave

Comp. : Duo Absynthe (France)

Disc. : Duo Absynthe

Notes : A Breton dance combining two traditional Breton dances: Part A is a Hanter Dro and Part B an An Dro. It's only suitable for bals with experienced dancers as the contrast in swings is not very clear. It's the first track on Duo Absynthe's first CD and offers plenty of scope for improvisation ... according to what the Duo recording !

♩ = 130

The musical score for 'Dañs Tricot' is presented in three staves. The first staff contains measures 1 to 3, marked with a box 'A'. The second staff contains measures 4 to 6, marked with a box 'B'. The third staff contains measure 7. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, as well as chord symbols (Dm, F, Gm, C, Am, Dm) and a repeat sign.

Staff 1 (Measures 1-3):

- Measure 1: Dm
- Measure 2: F, Gm
- Measure 3: C, Dm

Staff 2 (Measures 4-6):

- Measure 4: Am, C, Dm
- Measure 5: B (start of Part B), F
- Measure 6: Dm

Staff 3 (Measure 7):

- Measure 7: F, Dm

Dañs Tricot : Le beau rosier

The beautiful rose plant

Comp. : Naragonia (Belgium)
Disc. : Naragonia
Notes : A Breton dance combining two traditional Breton dances: Part A is a Hanter Dro and Part B an An Dro. This tune is a song.

♩ = 130

A

Em D C Em D C D

3 B

C D Bm C D Em D C

Vira : de Quatro

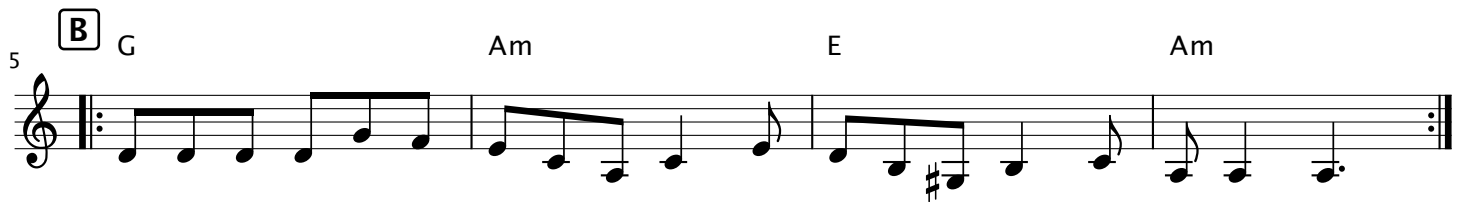
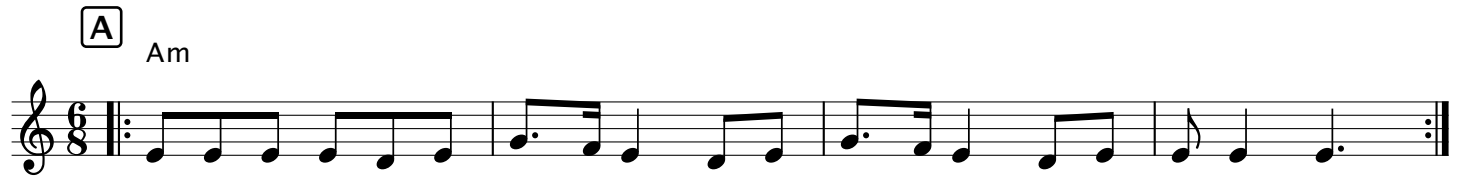
Vira of four steps

Comp. : *Trad. Portugal ?*

Disc. : Coro dos Anjos, Colectivo Foice

Notes : It's a song. No specific choreography is known for this tune.

♩ = 80



Vira : do Minho

Vira from the Minho region

Comp. : Trad. Portugal ?

Disc. : Every Portuguese accordion player Youtube

Notes : Perhaps the most fun Vira dance tune to play because of the contrast between the three parts.

♩ = 200

The musical score is written in 3/4 time with a tempo of 200 beats per minute. It consists of three parts, A, B, and C, each with a specific chord progression and repeat signs.

Part A: Starts with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign. The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). Chords: Am (above the first measure), E (above the last measure).

Part B: Starts with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign. The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). Chords: Am (above the first measure), Dm (above the second measure), Am (above the fourth measure), E (above the last measure).

Part C: Starts with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign. The melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C#5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half). Chords: Am (above the first measure), E (above the last measure). The score includes first and second endings for parts A, B, and C.

Vira : Elvira

Miss Elvira

Comp. : Paulo Pereira (Portugal)

Disc. : No mazurka band, Parapente 700

Notes : In the original version of the tune, the third is omitted from all chords. The dance is a cross-step vira. Great fun to play!

♩ = 90

A Dm

5 B♭ C B♭ C

9 1. Dm 2. Dm **B** Dm

13 B♭ C

17 B♭ C 1. Dm 2. Dm **C** D

22 B♭ C D

26 B♭ C 1. D 2. D

Notes : It is a song notorious for the off-key singing of the ranchos singers!

8

16

Vira : Toma lá dá cá
Here's to you, gimme that

Comp. : Trad. Portugal ?
Disc. : Mosca Tosca
Notes : It has an associated song. It may have been adapted from a waltz. It is also known as Vira of Nazaré, but there seems to be some confusion with other viras, there's one named "Vira of Nazaré". Hopefully the giant waves will wash this problem away.

♩ = 200

Sheet music for "Vira : Toma lá dá cá" in 3/4 time, featuring two systems of music with chord progressions and repeat signs.

System 1:

- Measure 1: Chord **A** (Dm), followed by a repeat sign.
- Measure 2: Chord **Am**.
- Measure 3: Chord **C**.

System 2:

- Measure 4: Chord **1. Dm**.
- Measure 5: Chord **2. Dm**.
- Measure 6: Chord **Dm**.
- Measure 7: Chord **C**.

System 3:

- Measure 8: Chord **F**.
- Measure 9: Chord **1. Dm**.
- Measure 10: Chord **2. Dm**.

Waltz 3T : A minha saia velhinha

My old skirt

Comp. : Trad. Portugal
Disc. : Arrefole
Notes : It's a song about an old skirt

♩ = 180

A

G

D

7

G

1.

2.

G

B

13

D

Am

19

D

Am

D

25

G

Waltz 3T : Al Yaras

The hamlet of Al Yaras

Comp. : Laurent Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : Laurent Geoffroy

Notes : A stark contrast between the first two slow sections and the fast third. Laurent plays a longer version. This is a simplified version of the piece, which has five sections and a few extra notes in section B! Al Yaras is a place in Chile.

♩ = 180

The musical score is written in 3/4 time with a tempo of 180 beats per minute. It consists of two main sections, A and B, with various chord progressions and repeat signs.

Section A: Starts with a whole rest, followed by a repeat sign. The first measure of the repeat has a chord of Am. The second measure has a chord of G. The third measure has a chord of C. The fourth measure has a chord of Am. The section ends with a repeat sign.

Section B: Starts with a chord of Em. The first measure of the repeat has a chord of Em. The second measure has a chord of E. The section ends with a repeat sign.

Section 1.3: Starts with a chord of F. The first measure of the repeat has a chord of Dm. The second measure has a chord of E. The section ends with a repeat sign.

Section 2.: Starts with a chord of E. The first measure of the repeat has a chord of E. The section ends with a repeat sign.

Section 4.: Starts with a chord of E. The first measure of the repeat has a chord of E. The section ends with a repeat sign.

Waltz 3T : Ashokan farewell

Comp. : Jay Ungar (USA)

Disc. : Jay Ungar

Notes : A simple waltz well known in the USA as it was used as the soundtrack for a documentary on the American Civil War. Interestingly, the title refers to a farewell at the annual Ashokan fiddle and dance gathering in the USA. By the way: the American Civil War took place in 1861-65, but the music was composed 130 years later, in the 1990s.

♩ = 170

Staff 1 (Measures 1-6): **A** D G Em D

Staff 2 (Measures 7-12): **1.** Bm G A **2.** A D D **B**

Staff 3 (Measures 13-18): D G D Bm G A

Staff 4 (Measures 19-24): D C G D

Staff 5 (Measures 25-30): Bm A D

Waltz 3T : Flatwater Fran

Comp. : Phil Cunningham (Scotland)

Disc. : Phil Cunningham, John Williams

Notes : A classic waltz from Irish and Scottish jam sessions. A piece composed for a relative who used to row on still water!

♩ = 140

[A]

7 Am Em C G C

13 G Am Em C D7 1 G 2 G

[B]

19 C G C G C Em

25 Am D C G D7 Em

31 Am C 1 D7 G 2 D7 G

Waltz 3T : Flatworld

Comp. : Andy Cutting (England)

Disc. : Blowzabella, Andy Cutting

Notes : Originally composed in E minor. A classic jam piece, it is often danced as a family waltz, a version that is indeed a slightly flattened waltz! Trivia: the "family waltz" is a dance that (as far as we know) originated in Denmark in the early 20th century.

♩ = 180

Musical score for Waltz 3T : Flatworld, featuring chords and melody lines.

Chords: Am, F, Dm, G, Am, F, G, Am, Am, Am, F, G, C, F, Dm, Bm, E, E7, Am.

Structure: The score is divided into measures, with repeat signs and first/second endings indicated by numbers 1. and 2. in boxes.

Measure 1: Am

Measure 2: F

Measure 3: Dm

Measure 4: G

Measure 5: Am

Measure 6: F

Measure 7: G

Measure 8: 1. Am

Measure 9: 2. Am

Measure 10: Am

Measure 11: F

Measure 12: G

Measure 13: C

Measure 14: F

Measure 15: Dm

Measure 16: 1. Bm

Measure 17: E

Measure 18: 2. E7

Measure 19: Am

Waltz 3T : Josefin Dopvals

Josefin's baptismal roll

Comp. : Roger Tallroth (Sweden) in 1993

Disc. : Vasen, Dervish

Notes : A slow waltz composed for the christening of Joséfin, a niece of the composer. Interestingly, she is now a singer and the waltz is purely instrumental!

♩ = 160

Sheet music for **Waltz 3T : Josefin Dopvals** (Josefin's baptismal roll) in G major, 3/4 time, 160 bpm.

Section A (Measures 1-14):

- Measures 1-4: G
- Measures 5-8: C
- Measures 9-14: Am

Section B (Measures 15-21):

- Measures 15-16: 1. D
- Measures 17-21: 2. D

Section C (Measures 22-28):

- Measures 22-23: G/B
- Measures 24-25: Am
- Measures 26-27: G
- Measures 28-29: D
- Measures 30-31: G

Section D (Measures 29-35):

- Measures 29-30: C
- Measures 31-32: G/B
- Measures 33-34: Am
- Measures 35-36: G
- Measures 37-38: D
- Measures 39-40: Em

Section E (Measures 36-42):

- Measures 36-37: G/B
- Measures 38-39: C
- Measures 40-41: G
- Measures 42-43: D7
- Measures 44-45: 1. G

Section F (Measures 43-48):

- Measures 43-44: 2. G
- Measures 45-48: (Silence)

Waltz 3T : La mal aimable *The unpleasant one*

Comp. : Jean-Christophe Lequerre (France)

Disc. : Many button accordeonists on youtube

Notes : A classic waltz in French jam sessions. The melody is surprisingly pleasant!

♩ = 170

A Am F G C Am

6 Dm/F G E G# **B** Am Dm7

11 G7 C F Dm7 **1.** E7

16 G# **2.** E7 Am

Waltz 3T : La partida *The departure*

Comp. : Carlos Bonnet (Venezuela)

Disc. : Anxo Lorenzo, Duo Absynthe

Notes : A good tune to pick up the pace in the second half, but also to tie your fingers in knots.

♩ = 160

A

Am E7

7 Am A Dm

13 Am E7 Am 1. 2.

B

19 E7 Am E7

25 Am A Dm

31 Am E7 1. Am 2. Am 3 3

Waltz 3T : La rivière de Regourd

Regourd's river

Comp. : Guillaume Lopez (France)
Disc. : Duo Brotto Lopez
Notes : The Duo Brotto Lopez version was recorded in the key of B flat minor.

♩ = 160

A

Am

Em

Am

7

Em

B

C

B

13

C

B

Waltz 3T : La valse (des Negresses Verts) *The waltz*

Comp. : Mathieu Crespin (France)

Disc. : Les Negresses Vertes

Notes : Opening waltz from 'Mlah', a 1991 CD that caused quite a stir in the French music scene at the time. It was composed by the band's accordionist. The BPM is that of the CD.

♩ = 200

Musical score for Waltz 3T : La valse (des Negresses Verts) in 3/4 time, 200 BPM.

Section A (Measures 1-8):

- Measure 1: Rest
- Measure 2: Quarter note G4
- Measure 3: Quarter note F4
- Measure 4: Quarter note E4
- Measure 5: Quarter note D4
- Measure 6: Quarter note C4
- Measure 7: Quarter note B3
- Measure 8: Quarter note A3

Section B (Measures 9-16):

- Measure 9: Quarter note G4
- Measure 10: Quarter note F4
- Measure 11: Quarter note E4
- Measure 12: Quarter note D4
- Measure 13: Quarter note C4
- Measure 14: Quarter note B3
- Measure 15: Quarter note A3
- Measure 16: Quarter note G3

Section C (Measures 17-24):

- Measure 17: Quarter note G4
- Measure 18: Quarter note F4
- Measure 19: Quarter note E4
- Measure 20: Quarter note D4
- Measure 21: Quarter note C4
- Measure 22: Quarter note B3
- Measure 23: Quarter note A3
- Measure 24: Quarter note G3

Section D (Measures 25-32):

- Measure 25: Quarter note G4
- Measure 26: Quarter note F4
- Measure 27: Quarter note E4
- Measure 28: Quarter note D4
- Measure 29: Quarter note C4
- Measure 30: Quarter note B3
- Measure 31: Quarter note A3
- Measure 32: Quarter note G3

Section E (Measures 33-40):

- Measure 33: Quarter note G4
- Measure 34: Quarter note F4
- Measure 35: Quarter note E4
- Measure 36: Quarter note D4
- Measure 37: Quarter note C4
- Measure 38: Quarter note B3
- Measure 39: Quarter note A3
- Measure 40: Quarter note G3

Section F (Measures 41-48):

- Measure 41: Quarter note G4
- Measure 42: Quarter note F4
- Measure 43: Quarter note E4
- Measure 44: Quarter note D4
- Measure 45: Quarter note C4
- Measure 46: Quarter note B3
- Measure 47: Quarter note A3
- Measure 48: Quarter note G3

Waltz 3T : My favorite things

Comp. : Richard Rodgers (USA) in 1959

Disc. : John Coltrane, Julie Andrews

Notes : A waltz composed for the Broadway musical 'The Sound of Music' and made famous in jazz by Coltrane in 1960.

♩ = 160

A1

Em7 F#m7 Em7 F#m7 C7

8 Am7 D7 G7 C7 G7 C7

15 F#m7 b5 B7 **A2** Em7 F#m7 Em7 F#m7 A7

22 Am7 D7 G7 C7

29 G7 C7 F#m7 b5 B7 **B** Em7 F#m7 b5

36 B7 Em7 C7 C7

43 A7 G7 C7 D7 G6

50 C7 F#m7 b5 B7

Waltz 3T : Primavera a três tempos

Spring in three beats

Comp. : Pedro Pimenta (2019)

Disc. : -

Notes : Piece suggested by Pedro Pimenta.

♩ = 195

Musical score for Waltz 3T : Primavera a três tempos, arranged by João Valente. The score is written in 3/4 time and consists of 31 measures.

The score is divided into sections A, B, and C, with measures numbered 1 through 31.

Section A: Measures 1-5. Chords: C, Am, F.

Section B: Measures 6-10. Chords: G, F. Includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) leading to Section B.

Section C: Measures 11-31. Chords: C, F, Am, Em, F, C, F, G, C, Em, F, G. Ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Waltz 3T : Silent night

Comp : Franz Xaver Gruber (Austria) in 1818

Disc : Half of the planet on Youtube

Notes : This piece has a tortuous history, but Wikipedia tells it very well!

♩ = 160

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of three systems of music, each with a measure number and a section label in a box.

System 1 (Measures 1-7): Labeled **A**. Chords: G (measures 1-4), D7 (measures 5-6), G (measure 7).
Measure 1: D4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (half).
Measure 2: E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half).
Measure 3: B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (half).
Measure 4: F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (half).
Measure 5: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (half).
Measure 6: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (half).
Measure 7: C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half).

System 2 (Measures 8-14): Labeled **B**. Chords: C (measures 8-9), G (measures 10-11), C (measures 12-14).
Measure 8: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (half).
Measure 9: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (half).
Measure 10: C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half).
Measure 11: G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half).
Measure 12: D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (half).
Measure 13: A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (half).
Measure 14: E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half).

System 3 (Measures 15-21): Labeled **C**. Chords: G (measures 15-16), D7 (measures 17-18), G (measures 19-21).
Measure 15: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (half).
Measure 16: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (half).
Measure 17: C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half).
Measure 18: G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half).
Measure 19: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (half).
Measure 20: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (half).
Measure 21: C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half).

System 4 (Measures 22-28): Labeled **D7** and **G**. Chords: D7 (measures 22-23), G (measures 24-28).
Measure 22: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (half).
Measure 23: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (half).
Measure 24: C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half).
Measure 25: G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half).
Measure 26: D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (half).
Measure 27: A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F#3 (half).
Measure 28: E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half).

Valsa 3T : à Ollu

Ollu's way

Comp. : Alain Ollu (France)

Disc. : Every button acordeonist on Youtube

Notes : I can't find any more info on the composer, au secours!

♩ = 160

A Am F G Em Am

6 F G Em **B** Am F

11 G Em Am F G

16 Em

Waltz 3T : Dombelle

Comp. : Marc Perrone (França) in 1978**Disc.** : Marc Perrone**Notes** : An excellent waltz to really tie your fingers in knots during a jam session!

♩ = 160

A Am E7

6 Am

11 E7

1. Am

B 2. Am Dm

21 Am E7 Am

26 Dm Am

31 E7 Am

Waltz 3T : Valse Magnétique

Magnetic Waltz

Comp. : Philippe Plard (France)

Disc. : Philippe Plard

Notes : The BPM is that of Plard in concert. A fun waltz to play in a jam session due to the contrast between the calmer first section and the more lively second.

♩ = 190

A C D 1.3. Bm

6 Em 2. Bm

11 Em 4. Bm Em

16 **B** Em Bm

21 C D 1. 2. 3. 4.

Waltz 3T : We wish you a merry Christmas

Comp : Trad. England

Disc : Many Christmas-spirited muscians on Youtube

Notes : This song has a funny story that Wikipedia tells well!

♩ = 170

Sheet music for "We wish you a merry Christmas" in 3/4 time, key of D major. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 170. The score is divided into three systems, each with a boxed letter indicating a section: A, B, and C.

System 1 (Measures 1-6): Chords: G, C, A7, D7, B. The section is marked with a boxed **A**.

System 2 (Measures 7-12): Chords: Em, C, D7, G, G, D, A7. The section is marked with a boxed **B**.

System 3 (Measures 13-18): Chords: D, G, D, C, D7, G. The section is marked with a boxed **C**.

Waltz 5T : Batalia

Comp. : Parasol (France)

Disc. : Parasol

Notes : Very simple melody, good for wee variations.

♩ = 210

A Dm Gm C

Waltz 5T : Cinco Tempoush *Five Beat'ch*

Comp. : Rolland Martinez (France)

Disc. : Trio Loubelya

Notes : A song heard at the workshop by the Belgian dance duo Micheustef at Lisbon's Festiball in October 2023. As is often the case with songs by the Loubelya trio, the harmony is very simplified.

♩ = 100

The musical score is written in 5/8 time and consists of four systems of music. Each system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature of 5/8. The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number at the beginning and a set of chords above the staff.

System 1 (Measures 1-5): Measure 1: Am, F; Measure 2: Am, F; Measure 3: Am, F; Measure 4: Am, F; Measure 5: B, E. The first system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

System 2 (Measures 6-10): Measure 6: Am, Bo; Measure 7: Am, Bo; Measure 8: Am, E; Measure 9: Am, E; Measure 10: Am, E. The second system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

System 3 (Measures 11-15): Measure 11: Bo, E7; Measure 12: C, F; Measure 13: G, F; Measure 14: G, F; Measure 15: Am, F. The third system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

System 4 (Measures 16-20): Measure 16: Am, F; Measure 17: G, F; Measure 18: G, F; Measure 19: Am, F; Measure 20: Am, F. The fourth system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Waltz 5T : Elle

She

Comp. : Rémi Geoffroy (France)

Disc. : Rémi Geoffroy

Notes : The title of the song is vague; it could just as easily be “She” or, who knows, the French magazine “Elle”. A simple tune, great for those starting to play 5/4 waltzes for the first time. The key of C is that of Rémi’s recording on the 2012 CD “Entre-Deux”.

♩ = 200

A C Em F G C

6 Em 1. F G C 2. F G

11 **B** C F C F Am

16 Em F 1. G 2. Em

Waltz 5T : Evening glory

Comp. : Toon van Mierlo (Belgium)

Disc. : Naragonia, Duo Absynthe

Notes : The BPM is that of former French "Duo Absynthe". An excellent tune for a glorious night of jamming!

♩ = 180

Musical score for "Waltz 5T : Evening glory" in 5/4 time, featuring two sections: A and B.

Section A: Measures 1-5. Chords: F, B♭, C, Dm, F.

Section B: Measures 6-10. Chords: Dm, B♭, C, Dm, C, B♭.

Section C: Measures 11-15. Chords: F, C, Dm, Am, B♭.

Section D: Measures 16-19. Chord: C.

Valsa 5T : Vivre *To live*

Comp. : Stéphane Delicq (France)

Disc. : Stéphane Delicq

Notes : A waltz written with the logic of the diatonic accordion, almost entirely with notes in thirds, fourths and sixths, making it nearly impossible to play as written on many instruments. For these, it will be necessary to live at least twice!

♩ = 200

A

Am E7 Am E7 Am E7 Am E7

5 Am E7 Am E7 F G C

9 F C F C F C C

13 Dm Am E7 Am

B

17 Am E7 Am E7 Am E7 Am E7

21 Am E7 Am E7 Am G C

25 Dm C Dm C Dm G C

29 Dm Am E7 Am

Waltz 8T : Anne's

Comp. : Toon van Mierlo (Belgium)
Disc. : Naragonia
Notes : A waltz frequently heard at dance evenings in the 2010s.

♩ = 170

A

Em

D

Em

D

C

D

4

Bm

C

D

B

G

D

Em

D

7

C

G

D

C

D

Wiwat : Halina

Little miss Halina

Comp. : Trad. Poland
Disc. : Janusz Prusinowski Trio
Notes : The Wiwat is a simple dance, consisting of two parts, both of which are danced in pairs in a circle. This melody is played with the Ta-Ha swing of the Polka.

♩ = 140

A

D

C



5

D

C

D



B

D

C

D



13

C

D



Wiwat : Musiałaś Ty dziewczę co umieć

You should outgh to know something, woman

Comp. : Trad. Poland

Disc. : Janusz Prusinowski Trio

Notes : The Wiwat is a simple dance, consisting of two parts, both of which are danced in pairs in a circle. This melody is played with the Ta-Ha swing of the Polka. This tune is a song whose lyrics are in archaic Polish, not modern version spoken on the snowy streets of Poland.

♩ = 140

A Gm

6 **B** 1. F 2. F Gm

11 1. F 2. F