

THREE DRUNKEN MAIDENS [BAMPTON]

Hankies. From 1st to last Ch, set forms double chevron shape [1 & 4 move in, 2 & 6 down, 3 & 5 up].
Ch = ((1 & 4 (swap places round 2 & 3 in sidestep L & R, step-hop x 2 facing away with Lh (up & down), ditto facing in with both hands), repeat swapping places, everyone progresses cw in Caper x 3, Show) x 2. VsS omit last Ch. Half Gyp in 3s to next place cw F then 180 deg & B to next cw, ditto to place. Whole Gyp in 3s cw around next place cw, ditto acw. End = 3 Capers [face out, move B, turn] & Show.

TRUNKLES [BLEDDINGTON]

Hankies. Ch = Corners (Lft triple-step to meet, (RF, Caper with hands up, Lhop) facing, return to place as in Half Gyp), corners (cross Rsh in [triple-step x 4, Up-2-3 x 4, RTB & LTB, Split Caper x 4], turn back using a 2nd half Basic).

TRUNKLES [FIELDTOWN]

Hankies. Corner dance. Ch = Partners in turn do (cross RSh in 2 [Triple Step, Galley, Beetle Crusher, Long Caper], Galley Round cw to face, FTJ), everyone repeats it together back to place. VsS = extra Whole Hey on the end. Partners waiting to dance do Galley & FTJ.

UPTON-UPON-SEVERN TRADITION

VsS = Rounds | Ch | Back to Back Rsh | Ch | Back to Back Lsh | Ch | Hey on Ends | Ch | Upton Hey | Ch | Rounds. Basic = Triple-step with heel raised across in hop. Start Lft. Hankies down, up. Upton Hey: start tops casting in.

VALENTINES [FIELDTOWN]

Hankies. Corner dance. Ch = Corners sidestep R & L, [Salute, Galley, Beetle Crusher, Long Caper] R & L, cross [reversing from centre to new place].

VANDALS OF HAMMERWICH [LICHFIELD]

Long stick. Triple step. Ch = (Clash R of partner, ditto L. Clash partner uft, ubt, uft. (hop, S, C, S) to R & L. Caper x 2. Clash.), ditto but Show not Clash. Show in 2nd half last Ch.

WILLIAM AND NANCY [BLEDDINGTON]

Hankies. Corner dance. Ch = Corners [Rh salute, Up-2-3, RTB, Split Caper], everyone does Half Hey. Salute = hanky circle above head [Rh acw] & down.

YOUNG COLLINS [BLEDDINGTON]

Long stick. Ch = (Clash butt to ground x 3, pause, clash partner dfb x 3, pause. Ditto but uft. Half Hey.) x 2. Hammer Bash [in 2nd half, last Ch if called] = replace uft x 3 with pause x 2, loud uft.

YOUNG COLLINS [FIELDTOWN]

Long stick. Ch = Young Collins (Bleddington) but Half Hey in Fieldtown Basic.

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These notes are downloadable from www.cotswoldmorris.com It was compiled by Andrew Handwick of LagbagMorris. They are mostly from Lagbag's repertoire or were learnt at Ales. The dances are believed to be public domain except where otherwise stated. No responsibility will be accepted for errors, injuries etc. These notes are distributable free of charge under the GNU Public License & Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike licence. Have fun!

About this Cotswold Morris Cheat Sheet

WHAT IS THIS?

A set of very quick notes for looking up a dance at, e.g. a Cotswold Ale, when told the name of it, that one will be dancing it & one has forgotten what the heck it was. It is prioritised so that the important bits [like stick or hankies] come first & details later. To keep instructions for so many dances & traditions pocket sized and small it has a lot of abbreviating.

HOW TO LOOK UP A DANCE

Simply look it up by name [the tradition follows the name in brackets]. The instruction are split between that unique to the specific dance right there, the common instructions for the tradition that can be found under the name of the tradition & common instructions for Cotswold. In case of conflict the more specific instructions take precedent.

USUAL ORDER OF INSTRUCTIONS

The props needed [hankies, sticks etc.].
Form of dance [corners, 8 person etc.].
Chorus.

Sequence of verses & choruses.

The basic stepping verses.

Detail of specific verses.

Dance start & end detail

DANCE STRUCTURE ABBREVIATIONS

Ch = CHorus(es).

Vs = VerSe(s) [as distinct from Ch].

VsS = VerSeS Sequence [the Ch & Vs in a dance].

Basic = the set of steps & hand movements used for general travelling in a dance.

DIRECTION ABBREVIATIONS

L = Left.

R = Right.

F = Forwards.

B = Backwards.

up/down = towards top/bottom of set or vertical.

FOOTSTEP ABBREVIATIONS

Consist of the foot [L or R] and where it goes [F, B, S,

C, I or A] and/or a method [hop, leap, jump, ww].

S = Side [away from other foot].

C = Close [to the other foot].

I = In-place.

A = Across [infront or behind other foot].

ww = Without Weight [just move not step onto].

CLASHING

uft = Up Forehand Tips.

dfb = Down Forehand Tips.

dbb = Down Backhand Butts.

etc.

ttm = Tip To Middle.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS USED WITH R & L

ft = Foot.

h = Hand.

sh = SHoulder [as in which to pass by].

TURNS

cw = ClockWise.

acw = AntiClockWise.

Angles in degrees. cw & acw are with respect to clock

on floor or [for limbs] facing towards oneself.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

FTJ = Foot-Together-Jump.

deg = DEGrees.

D1 = Dancer number 1 etc..

Square brackets '[...]' just contain extra info.

SEQUENCES

In most cases one thing following another is simply separated by a comma or 'then'. For clarity if having to call a dance, verse sequences are separated with '|' bars.

REPEATS

Repeats may be explicit like 'repeat that', simply abbreviated to 'ditto' in a sequence list or specified by 'x' & a number after something which means "done that number of times".

Round brackets '(...)' are used to group together several instructions so they can be referred to immediately afterwards as one chunk. E.g. "Rhop, clash x 2" means "Rhop, clash, clash" but "(Rhop, clash) x 2" means "Rhop, clash, Rhop, clash" because the whole enclosed chunk is repeated.

Curly brackets '{...}' denote instructions that change with each repeat of chorus or verse they are in, with comma-separated lists inside are. E.g. "Rhop, [clash, Rleap]" in chorus would mean "Rhop, clash" in the first chorus but "Rhop, Rleap" in the second. If a list runs out before the dance does, start reading the list from the beginning again.

[For fast reading I have compacted many instructions by using brackets within brackets with brackets and lots of "ditto but..." constructions. Sorry if this is confusing to non-mathematicians!]

Misc

Unless otherwise stated: Heys start with top couple casting up & out; Half Gyp, Whole Gyp, Back to Back etc. pass Rsh; and hankies are held by one corner. Often (but rarely mentioned) there is a preparatory hop before a step starts; those are not covered here.

THAT NOTORIOUS FOOT AMBIGUITY

For some people, "Rft start" means "start by stepping onto Rft"; for others it means "start by standing on Rft & stepping onto Lft". In these notes, the starting ft means the ft first stepped onto [ignoring preparatory hops] not the supporting ft. Similarly Galley R etc. means step on Rft & rotate Lft not rotate Rft. Rleap is leap from Rft whereas leapR is leap onto Rft.

IS THIS DEFINITIVE?

Definitely not! If I knew what I was doing well then I would not need to have written myself a cheat sheet! Expect lots of mistakes (and, anyway, there are lots of variations in how groups perform the same dances). The notation is not standard either, just something I made up for my own use and later mangled into ASCII.