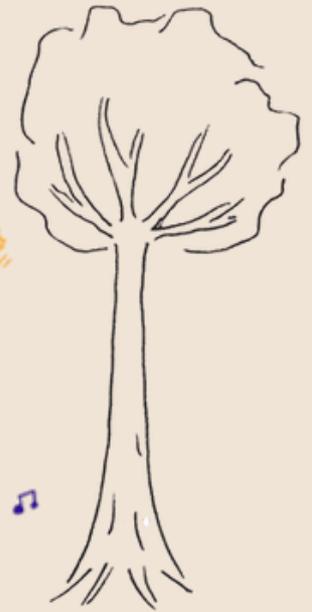
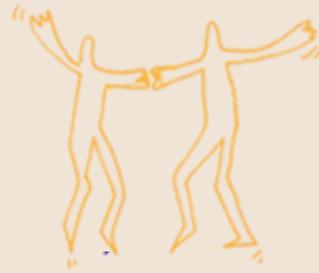


THE F&C COUNTRY DANCING MANUAL



Right hand star!



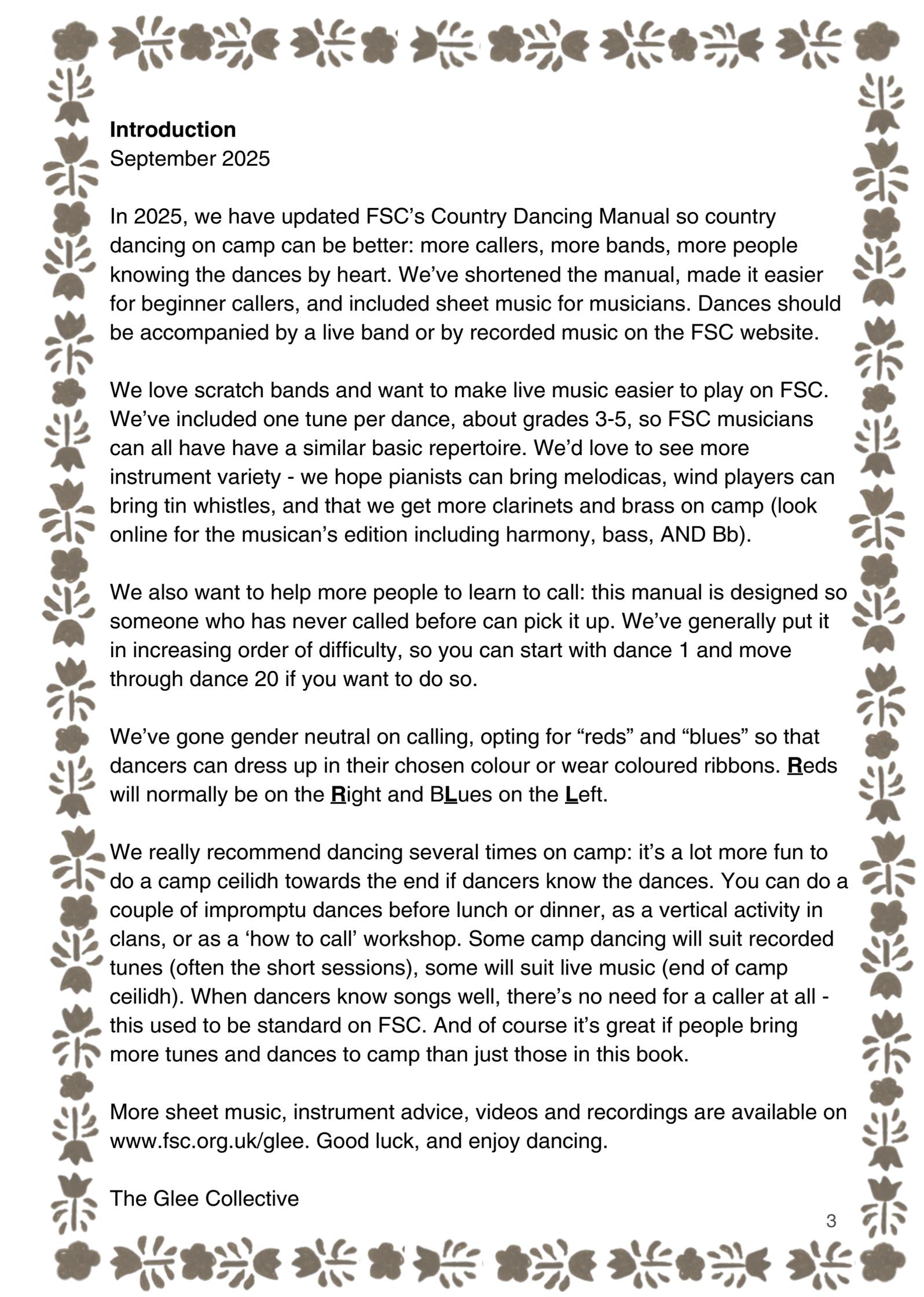


- 1. Heel & toe OR Serpent**
- 2. Alunelul OR Flying Scotsman**
- 3. Bridge of Athlone OR Riverside Jig**
- 4. Oxo Reel OR Old Swan Gallop**
- 5. N. Eggardon Reel OR Waves of Tory Island**
- 6. Circassian Circle**

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#	Dance name	Page	Difficulty	Formation	Tune type	Name of recorded tune
1	Serpent	8	Easy	Long line	32 bar jig	Lady Bandinscoth's Reel
2	Heel & Toe (clapping)	10	Easy	Couples	16 bar polka	Pat-a-cake Polka
3	Alunelul (stamping)	12	Easy	Circle, no partners	16 bar tune	Alunelul (own tune)
4	Flying Scotsman (train)	14	Easy	Longways sets	32 bar reel	Shropshire Lass
5	Circassian Circle (last dance)	16	Easy	Couples in big circle	32 bar reel	Off She Goes
6	I want to be near you (sung)	18	Moderate	Square sets	Sung	I Want to be Near You (own tune)
7	Gay Gordons	20	Moderate	Couples in a circle	16 bar march	Scotland the Brave
8	Riverside Jig (charging)	22	Moderate	Longways sets	32 bar jig	Seven Stars
9	Oh Honey Oh (sung)	24	Moderate	Square sets	Sung	Oh Honey Oh (own tune)
10	Bridge of Athlone	26	Moderate	Longways sets	48 bar jig	Morgan Rattler
11	Oxo Reel	28	Moderate	Longways sets	32 bar reel	Bonny Kate
12	Cumberland Sq 8 (basket)	30	Moderate	Square sets	64 bar jig	Monaghan Jig
13	Old Swan Gallop	32	Moderate	Sicilian Circle	32 bar reel	La Russe
14	Dashing White Sergeant	34	Moderate	Groups of 3	32 bar march	Dashing White Sergeant
15	Lucky Seven	36	Moderate	Couples in a circle	32 bars	Old Joe Clarke
16	Hole in the Wall (walking)	38	Trickier	Longways sets	16 bar triple hornpipe	Hornpipe No.8 (own tune)
17	N. Eggardon Reel (strip willow)	40	Trickier	Longways sets	32 bar jig	Enrico
18	Ducking for Oysters	42	Trickier	Sicilian circle	32 bar reel	Cuckold Come Out of the Amrey
19	Waves of Tory Island	44	Trickier	Longways sets	48 bar jig	Random Jig
20	Black Nag (walking)	46	Trickier	Sets of 3 couples	24 bar Playford	Black Nag

Difficulty indicator is for children in a field rather than experienced ceilidh dancers on a hard floor. Tune indicates instrumental music, song is sung. Own tune indicates that the tune & dance go together and tunes are not interchangeable.

A decorative border of stylized floral and leaf motifs surrounds the text. The motifs are arranged in a repeating pattern along the top, bottom, and sides of the page.

Introduction

September 2025

In 2025, we have updated FSC's Country Dancing Manual so country dancing on camp can be better: more callers, more bands, more people knowing the dances by heart. We've shortened the manual, made it easier for beginner callers, and included sheet music for musicians. Dances should be accompanied by a live band or by recorded music on the FSC website.

We love scratch bands and want to make live music easier to play on FSC. We've included one tune per dance, about grades 3-5, so FSC musicians can all have have a similar basic repertoire. We'd love to see more instrument variety - we hope pianists can bring melodicas, wind players can bring tin whistles, and that we get more clarinets and brass on camp (look online for the musician's edition including harmony, bass, AND Bb).

We also want to help more people to learn to call: this manual is designed so someone who has never called before can pick it up. We've generally put it in increasing order of difficulty, so you can start with dance 1 and move through dance 20 if you want to do so.

We've gone gender neutral on calling, opting for "reds" and "blues" so that dancers can dress up in their chosen colour or wear coloured ribbons. **R**eds will normally be on the **R**ight and **B**lues on the **L**eft.

We really recommend dancing several times on camp: it's a lot more fun to do a camp ceilidh towards the end if dancers know the dances. You can do a couple of impromptu dances before lunch or dinner, as a vertical activity in clans, or as a 'how to call' workshop. Some camp dancing will suit recorded tunes (often the short sessions), some will suit live music (end of camp ceilidh). When dancers know songs well, there's no need for a caller at all - this used to be standard on FSC. And of course it's great if people bring more tunes and dances to camp than just those in this book.

More sheet music, instrument advice, videos and recordings are available on www.fsc.org.uk/glee. Good luck, and enjoy dancing.

The Glee Collective

Notes for callers

The 'caller' directs other people to learn the dance. Clear instructions are helpful, as is creating a relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere. To call well on FSC, it helps to be able to herd people, know the dance, and able to keep in time with the music.

It is helpful and energising (though not compulsory!) to keep the dance in sync with the music. And it's really satisfying for dancers to complete one round of a dance at the right moment in the music. Dancers can miss out a figure so that they can catch up with the music.

Tips for FSC callers:

- Shout out simplified instructions e.g. 'forward and back' just before the dancers get to the relevant bit of the music (see p52)
- If the dance involves a complex movement, get dancers to practice it on its own first or teach it at Rally as a 'dance move of the day'
- Count movements in the first couple of rounds to help keep inexperienced dancers in time to the music e.g. "forward, 2, 3, 4...."
- Teach dances several times on camp
- Knowing the dance and the tune is helpful - practice a specific dance first with a small group before calling it for the whole camp
- Remember to get everyone to thank the band at the end

How the dances are written

Most dances are divided into sections, each indicated by a letter & number. The most common is 32 bars, split into A1, A2; B1, B2. These sections line up with the "musical phrases" of the dance tunes. For a 32 bar dance, there's 8 bars or 16 counts of musical phrase A (A1), repeated (A2). Then there's phrase B (B1) which generally repeats (B2). Sometimes the music for B1 & B2 will be a single, long musical phrase rather than a repeated short phrase.

At the end of B2, A1 starts again; and the whole dance repeats, or starts again with a new couple leading. Often it will be played 5-7 times through.

Most country dancing movements are 8 counts or steps long, which translates to 4 bars of music e.g. "Circle Right, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8".

Notes for bands / musicians

It's so much nicer having a live band! We've included sheet music and chords so FSC musicians can learn the recorded tunes.

A **junk percussion station** next to the band works well: upturned A10 tins & metal tent pegs; lentils in jam jars.

The music

We have chosen specific tunes to go with specific dances. But they're mostly interchangeable with other tunes of the same length.

FSC standard is to have a 4 bar intro by one player, and then other musicians join in at the moment when the actual dancing should start.

Tips for FSC bands:

- It is often good to start a bit slower and gradually speed up, ideally getting faster when the tune comes back round to A1
- The one thing the band must *really* try to avoid is slowing down. Strummed guitars and percussion often do this as they are physically more demanding
- Most dances work best at about 110 beats per minute (BPM). If you have a watch, take the pulse of a second, double it, then slow it down a little bit. If not, it's the speed of "Another One Bites The Dust"
- FSC callers are likely to be less experienced than in the outside world, so they'll need your help more - watch the dancers & keep them in time
- It can be helpful to have one of the players in charge of the band to keep time and communicate with the caller, e.g. on delaying or repeating a few bars until everyone's ready to start again
- Band rehearsal at Peafair followed by end-of-camp ceilidh has worked well for us (kids occupied, music at Peafair, everyone festive)
- It's helpful if musicians can also learn to call
- It can be frustrating to be quiet during the calling rather than rehearsing or discussing the next tune. But it's really important

More ideas for FSC callers & bands

- Learning to call on FSC is different to the real world: you don't need to be able to read sheet music or be particularly musical
- It takes about 10-15 mins to teach each dance and then dance it. So 1 dance if killing time, 2-3 dances before dinner, 6-7 dances for a ceilidh
- It is helpful to get dancers to clarify they know who they are by putting up hands "couple no.1 raise your hands" or "red lines raise your hands"
- Callers can put their own spin on dances. Cats (miaow) & dogs (bark) instead of reds and blues. Holding your left hand up as you right hand star. Shouting 'hey' as you do forward / back. Have fun!
- It can be fun to just shout out country dancing steps and get people to do them freestyle to the music, whether it's country or funkry
- Recorded music can be easier in some scenarios (calling workshop, doing just one or two quick dances), and it takes fewer staff - so you might do several sessions with recorded and then have a live band for a ceilidh
- Callers usually direct the band how many more rounds of the dance to do, but this is hard for new callers, so band might need to help
- Kids calling is brilliant - but probably good if they can call a dance which has already been done so some adults know it
- A sawn off oil bottle can make a serviceable megaphone
- It's good to mix up dance formations when planning a ceilidh - & probably not too many dances which require a specific number of couples in a set
- It's often helpful to do a setlist in advance (which can change) so caller and band know what's planned. There's a sample on the inside front cover
- Ending a ceilidh with the band surrounded by a circle of dancers for the Circassian Circle is ideal
- As with the songbook the ultimate aim is that this manual should become unnecessary because dancers and musicians will memorise these 20 dances and tunes. It's more fun that way

THE DANCES

THEMSELVES



SERPENT

Formation: Holding hands in a line, one leader

Tune: Lady Bandinscoth's Reel

Length: 32 bars

Dance difficulty: Very easy

Set up: Hold hands in a long line. Leader can change after the dance has got going. You can also break the line into several smaller lines if you want.

“A very simple dance, good to start off a ceilidh”

Instructions:

Hold hands in a long line. Step right foot forward, then left foot forward. That's it! Lead the serpent around in a line, going under arches, or into spirals, or just dance around the field in time to the music.

Variations:

- Grapevine: Take two steps forward to the music, then turn and still holding hands, take two steps in the same direction but backwards this time. Repeat.
- Stamping: Dance the serpent, but add an extra stamp in time to the music (the tune we have selected has an obvious stamp space).
- Spiral: Start facing in a large circle, ideally adults and kids alternating (to keep the tension manageable). Leader creates a slow spiral to the centre, where they turn out - at this point everyone starts being face to face as the spiral ravel and then unravels into a large circle with everyone now facing out.



One of the oldest dances in the world, depicted in Egyptian and Greek temples. Now part of Cornwall's modern "Nos Lowen" movement, which emphasises simple dances which don't need a caller.

Lady Bandinscoth's Reel

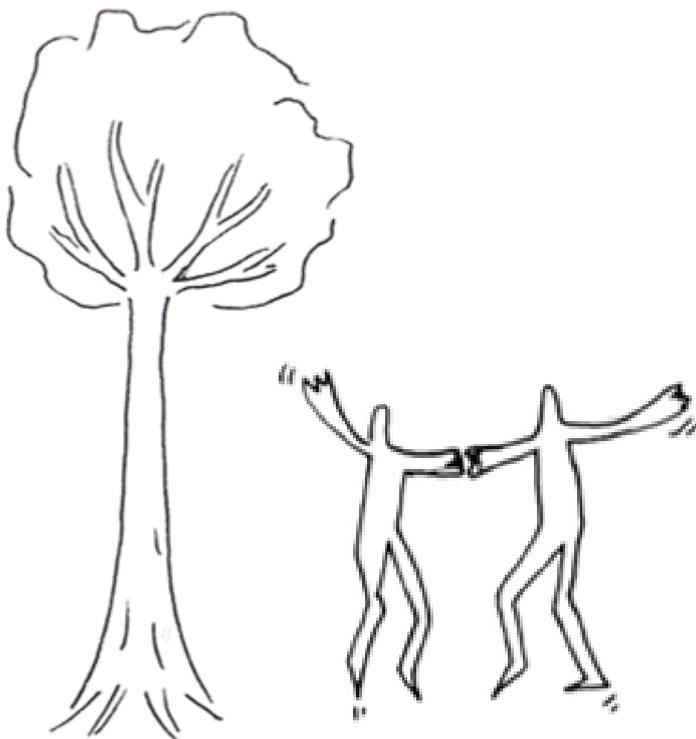
For 'Serpent' dance

Intro



Tune

Chord symbols: D, Em, A, D, G, A, A7, Em, D, G, A, D, A, G, A, D, A



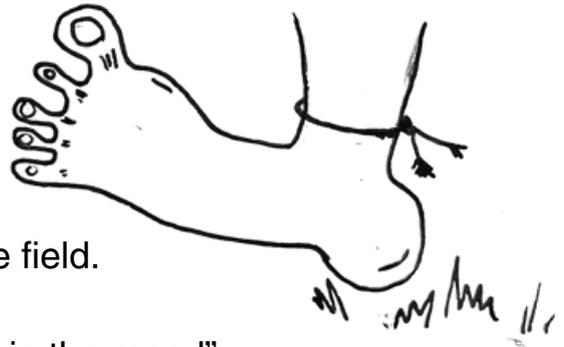
HEEL AND TOE (clapping)

Formation: Partners anywhere on the field

Tune: Pat-a-cake Polka / Sung

Length: 16 bars

Dance difficulty: Easy



Set up: Get a partner, start anywhere in the field.

“A great dance to kick off and get everyone in the mood”

Song lyrics

Heel and toe, heel and toe, gallop, gallop, gallop, gallop

Heel and toe, heel and toe, gallop, gallop, gallop, gallop

Right right right, left left left, both both both, knees knees knees

And swing! And change partners!

A	Take partner in ballroom hold (ideally) and using the leading foot tap heel, toe, heel toe. Then gallop (sideways step) four steps together in the same direction. Repeat back in the other direction, leading with the other foot
B	Clap right hands together 3 times, then left hands together 3 times, then both hands 3 times, then slap your knees 3 times, then swing your partner and change partners

Probably originating in the 1800s and originally danced to Little Brown Jug (which our tune resembles).

Pat-a-cake Polka

For 'Heel and Toe' dance

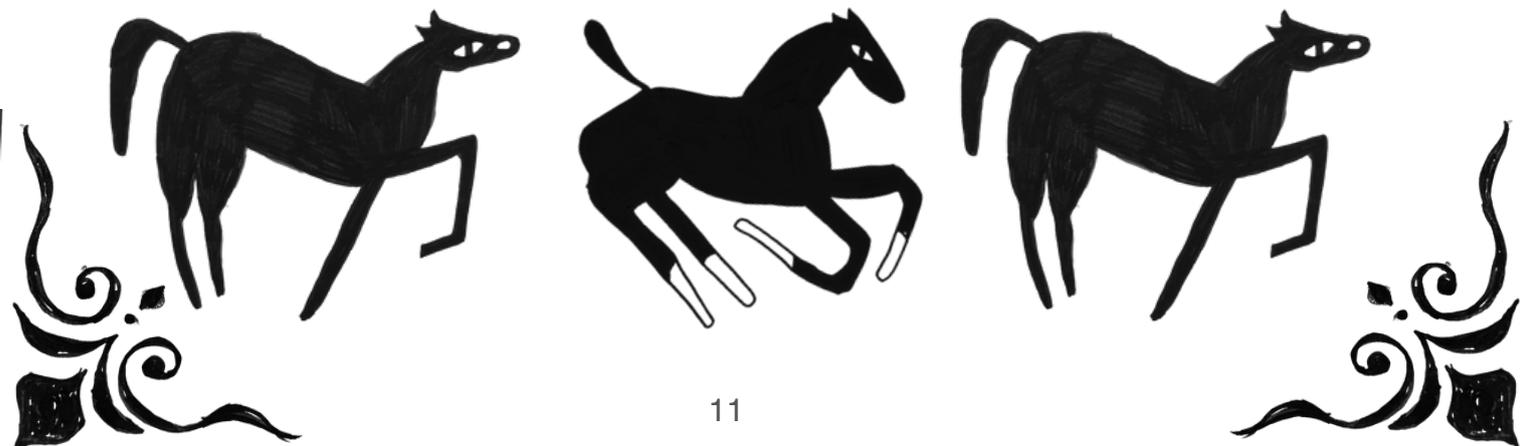
Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"



Tune

Heel and toe *Heel and toe* *Gallop gallop* *Gallop gallop*
Heel and toe *Heel and toe* *Gallop gallop* *Gallop gallop*
Right, right, right *Left, left, left* *Both, both, both* *Knees, knees, knees*
Swing & change partners



ALUNELUL

Formation: Large circle holding hands

Tune: Alunelul

Length: 16 bars

Dance difficulty: Easy

Set up: Get into a large circle, holding hands. Drop hands before the dance starts.

“Shows how fun it can be to dance in time with the music”

A1	3 side steps to R, stamp L foot twice 3 side steps to L, stamp R foot twice
A2	Repeat A1
B1	2 steps R, stamp L foot once, 2 steps to L, stamp R once 2 steps R, stamp L foot once, 2 steps to L, stamp R once
B2	1 step R, stamp L, 1 step L, stamp R, 1 step R, stamp L twice 1 step L, stamp R, 1 step R, stamp L, 1 step L, stamp R twice

A Romanian folksong which is taught as part of the school curriculum in the country. The accompanying dance is part of a family of similar dances from the South West Danube Plain of the country. The dance name is pronounced ah-loo-NEH-loo, with a silent L at the end of the word.

Alunelul

For 'Alunelul' dance

Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"



Note: speeds up each time it gets back around to A

Tune

A

1 R→ R→ R→ L↓ L↓ L← L← L← R↓R↓
 G D G D Em

2 R→ R→ R→ L↓ L↓ L← L← L← R↓R↓

B

1 R→ R→ L↓ L← L← R↓ R→ R→ L↓ L← L← R↓
 G D G G D G D Em

2 R→ L↓ L← R↓ R→ L↓ L↓ L← R↓ R→ L↓ L← R↓ R↓





FLYING SCOTSMAN (pretend to be a train)

Formation: Longways set (4 couples ideally)

Tune: Shropshire Lass

Length: 32 bars

Dance Difficulty: Easy

Set-up: Approx. 4 couples, holding hands along the line, reds facing blues.

“A great dance where everyone can pretend to be a train - the top couple is locomotive *The Flying Scotsman*, everyone else is the carriages”

A1	Top red leads the reds around the blues line (count 16) <i>(The train journeys through the hills from Edinburgh to London)</i>
A2	Top blue leads the blues around the red line (count 16) <i>(The train goes from London back to Edinburgh)</i>
B1	First couple holds two hands and gallops 8 big steps down the set and beyond (count 8) <i>(flying down the track)</i> , then gallops 8 small steps back to bottom of set (count 8) <i>(shunting to pick up carriages)</i>
B2	Whole train holds two hands and gallops down (count 8) and back (count 8) <i>(Trees flash past the windows)</i>
	The dance repeats with a new top couple

The Flying Scotsman is a famous express passenger steam locomotive dating from 1863 which ran between Edinburgh and London. The dance was inspired by the train and published in the 1950s - the train inspiration makes it easy to remember and a popular dance.

Shropshire Lass

For 'Flying Scotsman' dance

Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"



Tune

1 Top red leads line around blues (count of 16) —————→

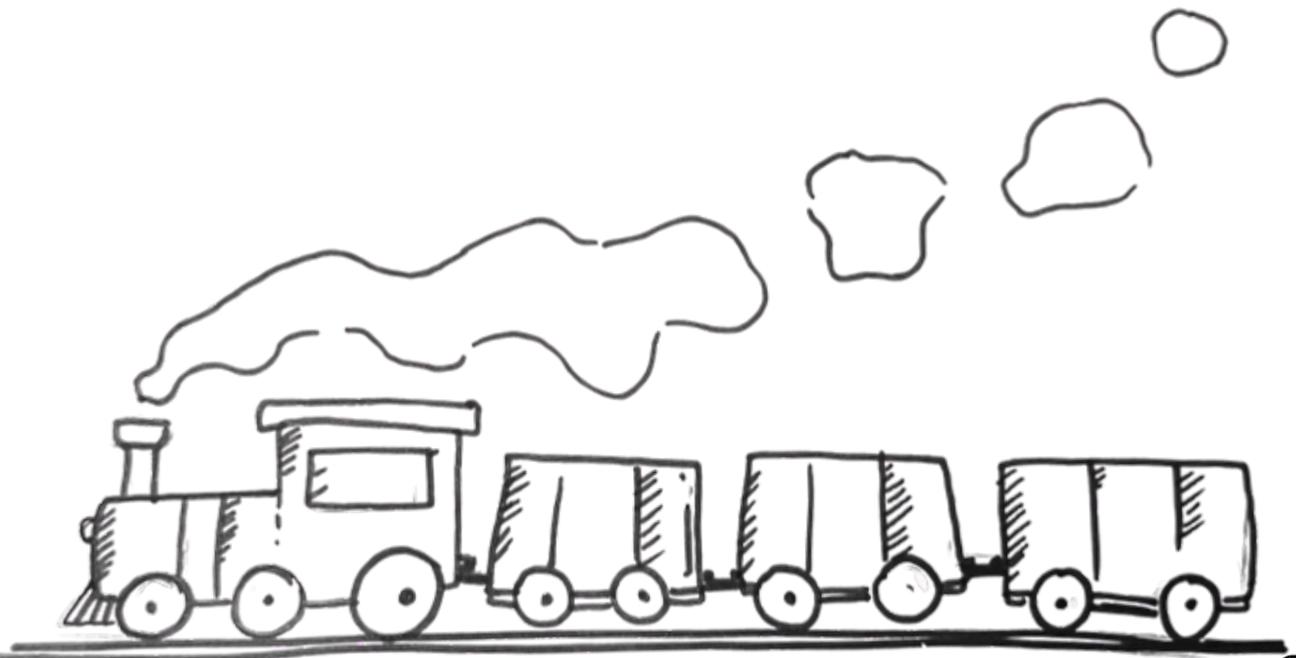


2 Top blue leads line around the reds (count of 16) —————→

1 Top couple gallop down (count of 8) → beyond (count of 4) → & back to bottom (count 4)



2 Everyone gallops down (count 8) → and back (count of 8) →



CIRCASSIAN CIRCLE

Formation: Couples in a big circle

Tune: Off She Goes

Length: 32 bars

Dance difficulty: Easy

Set up: Everyone facing the centre holding hands, reds on the right, blues on the left. (note - being blue is harder than being red in this dance).

Before you start, get everyone used to the idea of blues “progressing” to a new partner each round of the dance, moving one blue space to their left (clockwise) each time. Get blues to look at their future new partner and at the space into which they will go.

“This is traditionally the last dance. And, if you’ve got a band, it’s fun to put them in the middle”

A1	Everyone takes 4 steps forward to the centre (count 4), and back (count 4). Repeat
A2	Reds take 3 steps to the centre, and then clap (count 4), back to place (count 4). Blues 3 steps to the centre, and then clap (count 4), and return to their new partner and new place (count 4) Blues should have returned to a new partner, moving into the place of the blue who was previously on their left as they faced into the circle (i.e. the blues are rotating one place clockwise)
B1	Everyone swing new partners (count 16)
B2	Promenade anti-clockwise around circle, (blues on the inside, reds on the outside), reform circle with reds on the right of their new partnership, ready to start again (count 16)

This dance likely appeared in England in the 1800s, when it was popular to use exotic (if unrelated) place names. Circassia is an area between modern day Georgia and Russia and, whilst it did have circle dances, so did many ancient cultures.

Off She Goes

For 'Circassian Circle' dance

Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"



Tune

1 Forward & back

D G A D G D A D G A Bm D G A D



2 Reds in & clap Blues in & clap

1 Everyone swing (new partner)

D G A D A D G A D G A D



2 Promenade



I WANT TO BE NEAR YOU (Sing the dance)

Formation: Square set (4 couples)

Tune: Sung

Length: 20 bars

Dance difficulty: Easy

Set up: square sets, couple one with backs to the band. Make sure all couples know their number by getting them to raise hands before calling starts.

“A good one to do if you’ve not got a band”

Song lyrics

First couple separate, go out around the ring

You pass your partner going out

You pass them coming in

You bow to your corner, promenade your own

Singing “I want to be near you

You're the one, the one, the one

I want to be near you, you're the one for me”

A	First couple separate, and each dance around the outside of the set until they get back to place
B	Bow to your corner, then everyone promenades their partner round the ring and back to place
	Dance and song repeat with 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th couples separating, then top couples (1&3), then side couples (2&4) then finally everyone separating. Music needs to go 7x through

The tune is a French song from the 1600s, called ‘Après de ma blonde’.
Dance origins unclear.

I Want to be Near You

For 'I Want to be Near You' dance

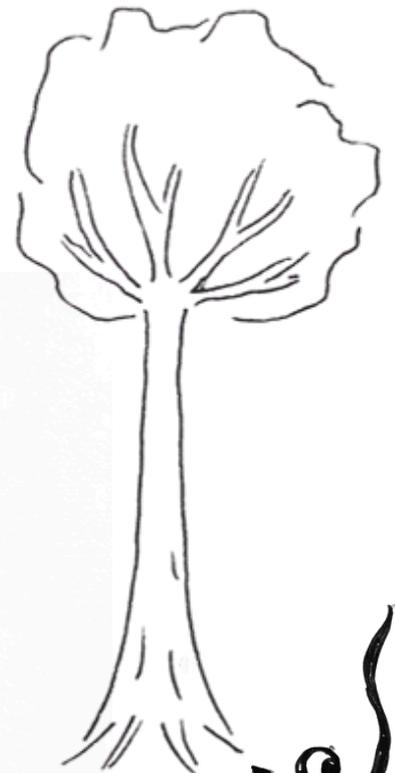
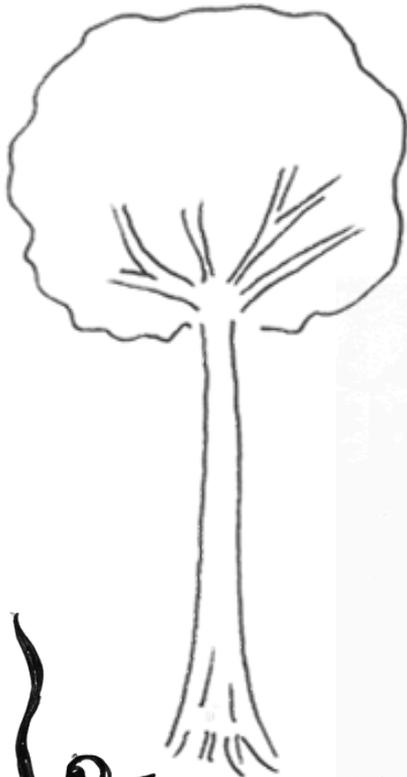
Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"



Tune

First cou-ple sep-ar-ate go out a round the ring— You pass your part-ner go-ing out you
 pass them com-ing in— You bow to your cor-ner prom-e-nade your own Sing-ing I want to be
 near you You're the one the one the one I want to be near you You're the one for me





THE GAY GORDONS

Formation: Couples in a circle

Tune: Scotland the Brave

Length: 16 bars

Dance difficulty: Moderate

Set up: Couples face anti-clockwise in a large circle, reds on the outside (right), blues on the inside. You have two choices of hold.

Traditional hold: Helpful if blues are taller. They hold left hand with partner's left hand across the front of their body, blue right hand goes over the back of the red and holds the red's right hand on the red's shoulder.

Crossed arms hold: Cross arms in front of body as if promenading (i.e. hold right to right, and left to left). This hold can be more comfortable for kids and adults, and it allows either person to lead when you switch directions (with traditional hold you rely on the taller person to direct the smaller)

"Relatively slow so good for a break, and lots of people know this tune"

A1	All walk four steps forward (4 counts), then pivot without letting go of hands so now the blue's left arm is over the red's back... and then walk four steps backwards (4 counts). Note, all 8 steps are proceeding in the same direction. Repeat back to place (8 counts)
B1	Blue holds red's right hand above their head and walks forward as red spins round under blue's arm, walking forward at the same time (8 counts). You can progress / switch partners here, with red moving forward to the next blue. Then ballroom hold and turn together on the spot (8 counts) before the dance starts again

The title refers to the Gordon Highlanders, a Scottish unit in the British army, and gay referring to their handsome formal dress. The dance likely dates from the early 20th Century.

Scotland the Brave

For 'Gay Gordons' dance

Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"



Tune

1 Forward 4 steps → Pivot back 4 steps → Forward 4 steps → Pivot back 4 steps →

A

2 Blue spins red walking forward (progressing) → Ballroom hold and turn on the spot →

< Dance repeats >

1 Forward 4 steps → Pivot back 4 steps → Forward 4 steps → Pivot back 4 steps →

B

2 Blue spins red walking forward (progressing) → Ballroom hold and turn on the spot →





RIVERSIDE JIG (charge down the rows)

Formation: Longways sets, as many as will

Tune: The Seven Stars

Length: 32 bars

Dance difficulty: Moderate

Set up: Long lines facing each other. Dance will be done in sets of two couples, starting at the top. Before starting get people to hold hands as a circle in their sets of two couples so they all know who they are dancing with.

“A really fun dance as it involves charging and ducking”

A1	Forwards (count 4) and back (count 4). Repeat (8 counts)
A2	In each set of two couples, make a RH star (count 8). Then a LH star (count 8)
B1	Do-si-do side in your set along your line (count 8) Do-si-do partner across the set (count 8)
B2	Couple 1 (backs to the band) hold hands as an arch and then also each holds one hand of the other couple, to make a line of four people holding hands up as arches. This line of four then charges down all the other dancers in the longways set, who have to duck under the archways as they charge (count 16) The top 2 couples then end up at the bottom of the set. Everyone moves up. You may have time to swing your partner or dance on the spot for a bit if people charge quickly Dance repeats. In the last round or two, caller might want to just keep setting off sets of four charging down the rows as soon as they get to the top (i.e. without doing the rest of the dance)

Devised by two women in the 1980s, this dance is named after Glasgow's Riverside Club, which has a long, narrow dancefloor - hence the full long set.

The Seven Stars

For 'Riverside Jig' dance

Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"

Tune

1 Forward (count 8)

D G D G D A

A

2 Right hand star

1 Back (count 8)

D G D G A D

2 Left hand star

1 Do-si-do along line

A

B

2 Top 2 couples charge

1 Do-si-do across set

G D G D G A D

2 Swing if time





OH HONEY OH



Formation: 4 couples in a square set

Tune: Sung tune

Length: 16 bars

Dance difficulty: Easy



Set up: 4 couples in a square set, start facing the middle, blues on the left, reds on the right.

Song lyrics

You all join hands and you circle the ring

Stop where you are give your partner a swing

Swing your corner behind you

Swing your own if they can come look and find you

Turn by the left with the corner you know

Do-si-do your own

Now you all promenade with the new friend you've made

Singing "Oh honey oh honey oh!"

A	Circle left 8 steps
B	Swing your partner
C	Swing your corner
D	Swing your partner again
E	Turn your corner with left hand
F	Do-si-do your partner
G	Promenade anti clockwise with your corner, aka your new partner

A popular American self-calling square dance, based on a 1917 song 'Oh Johnny Oh'.

Oh Honey Oh

For 'Oh Honey Oh' dance (sung)

Intro



Tune

The main tune is written in G major, 2/2 time. It consists of four lines of music with lyrics and chords indicated above the notes.

Line 1: Chords G, Am, D, D7, G. Lyrics: You all jo-in hands and you cir cle the ring... Stop where you are give your part ner a swing

Line 2: Chords C, D, D7. Lyrics: Swing your cor - ner... be - hind you Swing your own if they can come and look and find you

Line 3: Chords G, Am, D, C, B7. Lyrics: Turn by the left with the cor-ner you know Do - si - do your own Now you

Line 4: Chords G, A7, D7, G. Lyrics: all prom-e nade with the new friend you've made sing ing Oh Ho neyOh Ho ney Oh! You



*honey I love you...
but I just can't smile!*



BRIDGE OF ATHLONE

Formation: Longways sets of 5 (or any other number, music goes 5x)

Tune: Morgan Rattler

Length: 48 bars

Dance difficulty: M

Set up: Get a partner and get into a longways set of about 5 or 6 couples i.e. two lines facing each other. Each set should be approx same length. One line is reds and one line is blues in each set, call out “reds are the lines with their backs up the hill” or whatever. Ask reds to put their hands up, and then blues to put their hands up so everyone’s clear.

A1	Lines forward (count 4) & back (count 4). Forward with blues making arches. All move forward to switch places, reds pass under the blues arches, and then everyone turns around to face partners again (count 8)
A2	Lines forward (count 4) & back (count 4) again, this time reds make arches and blues pass underneath so everyone back to place (count 8)
B1 & B2	Couple one hold two hands and gallop down the set (count 4) and back (count 4). Ones cast off and lead down to the bottom of the set, everyone follows. Ones make an arch and everyone else leads their partners up through the arch and back to place - the couple first through the arch are now at the top (24 counts)
C1 & C2	All make a tunnel with partners, except ones. Red one goes up the middle and back down the outside, whilst blue one goes up the outside and back down the middle Everyone swing until the dance starts again (32 counts total)

OXO REEL



Formation: Longways 6 couple set (needs to be 6)

Tune: Bonny Kate

Length: 32 bars

Dance difficulty: Moderate

Set up: Get a partner and get into longways sets of 6 couples i.e. twelve people in total, in two lines of six each, facing partners across the set.

“Surprisingly satisfying to see the OXO appear when you dance”

A1	Lines forward (count 4) and back (count 4) Top couple gallop to bottom of set (count 8)
A2	Lines forward (count 4) and back (count 4) New top couple gallop to bottom of set (count 8)
B1	Top 2 couples join hands and circle L&R (making an O) Middle 2 couples star R&L (making an X) Bottom 2 couples circle L&R (making an O) <i>(All 8 counts for each movement in given direction; 16 counts total)</i>
B2	Bottom couple (original 2s) gallop back to top (count 8) All swing (count 8)
↻	Dance repeats with new top couple (and so different 2 couple sets for OXO). With inexperienced dancers, you might want to walk through twice to show them how they progress from an O to an X

Around since at least the 1960s, this song is so named because the patterns the dancers make form an “O X O” shape. There are many variants.

Bonny Kate

For 'Oxo Reel' dance

Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"



Tune

1 Lines forwards → Lines back → Top couple gallops down →

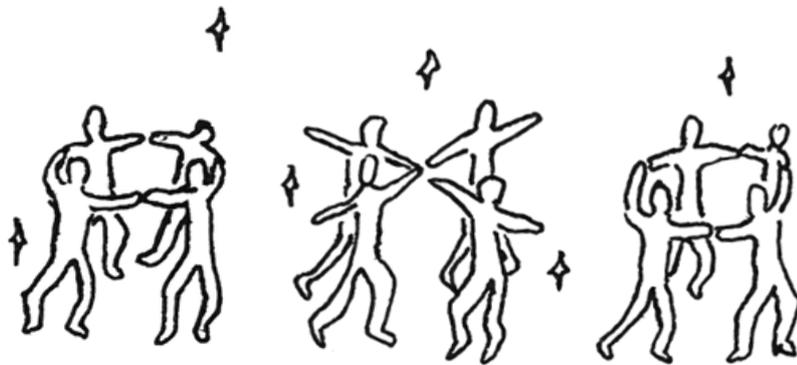


2 Lines forwards → Lines back → No.2 couple gallops down →



1 OXO L: circle L / LH star → OXO R: circle R / RH star →

2 No.2 couple gallops back → All swing (if time) → Back in lines



CUMBERLAND SQUARE EIGHT (Basket)

Formation: Square sets of 4 couples, ideally one big and one small member

Tune: Monaghan Jig

Length: 64 bars

Dance difficulty: Moderate

Set up: Reds on the right of blues. In order to best do the basket, make reds small (ideally kids) and blues large. Start with ballroom hold.

Basket: In groups of four, blues (big) put their arms around the reds waists, and reds put their hands on the blues shoulders. Circle to the left, pivoting on your right foot.

A1	Ballroom hold. Top couples gallop across (8 counts) and back (8 counts)
A2	Side couples gallop across (8 counts) and back (8 counts)
B1	Top couples RH star (8 counts), LH star (8 counts)
B2	Side couples RH star (8 counts), LH star (8 counts)
C1	Top couples basket left (clockwise) (16 counts)
C2	Side couples basket left (clockwise) (16 counts)
D1	All join hands and circle left (8 counts), circle right (8 counts)
D2	Promenade as couples anti-clockwise back to place (16 counts)

First published in 1939, and likely to have evolved from a quadrille (an aristocratic European square dance with complex prescribed dance motions).

The Monaghan Jig

For 'Cumberland Square Eight' dance

Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"



Tune

1 Top couples gallop across → Top couples gallop back →



2 Side couples gallop across → Side couples gallop back →

1 Top couples RH star → Top couples LH star →



2 Side couples RH star → Side couples LH star →

1 Top couples basket →



2 Side couples basket →

1 Everyone circles left → Everyone circles right →



2 Promenade around →



OLD SWAN GALLOP

Formation: Sicilian Circle (2 couple sets in circle formation)

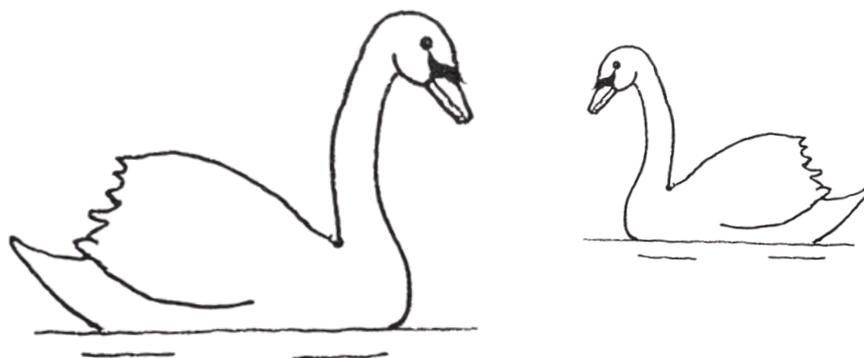
Tune: New Rigged Ship

Length: 32 bars

Dance difficulty: Moderate

Set up: Couple facing couple around the room, in a circle. Ones are facing anti-clockwise, twos are facing clockwise.

A1	Ones take a ballroom hold, with the “pointy end” towards the twos Twos take a step apart from your partner to make a space! Ones gallop anticlockwise around the circle between all the twos (count 8), then back to where they started (count 8)
A2	Ones take a step apart and the twos take a ballroom hold – gallop clockwise around the circle (count 8) and back to where they started (count 8)
B1	Right hand star (count 8) and LH star (count 8) in original groups of four (occasionally people don’t gallop back far enough and get mixed up)
B2	Face the other couple and join closest hand with partner. Walk forward 4 steps (count 4) and back (count 4), then twos arch and ones go under and get ready to start again (count 8)
↻	Dance repeats with new 2 couple sets



La Russe

For 'Old Swan Gallop' dance

Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"

Tune

1 Ones gallop anticlockwise

2 Twos gallop clockwise

A

1 Ones gallop back to place

2 Twos gallop back to place

1 Right hand star

2 Forward & back

B

1 Left hand star

2 Arch & under

DASHING WHITE SERGEANT

Formation: Groups of 3, two groups in a circle of 6

Tune: Dashing White Sergeant

Length: 32 bars

Dance difficulty: Moderate

Set up: Get into a line of three, and find another group of 3 so you are in a set of six. Then these sets get into a line or into a bigger circle.

“Extremely satisfying for kids to get the ‘reel of 3’ correct, and the clapping and the stamping is fun too”

Reel of 3 (see glossary): Each person walks in a figure of 8 in their group of three. Centre person starts, passing right shoulder to right shoulder with the first person they set with (i.e. R partner). See glossary for more detail, it’s less complicated to do than to explain!

A1	Circle right (8 steps), circle left (8 steps)
A2	Middle person, face R partner, bounce-kick R&L then right arm to right arm circle once around (8 counts) Middle person, face L partner, bounce-kick R&L then left arm to left arm circle once around (8 counts)
B1	Reel of three: initiated by middle person, who passes R hand partner by the R to start the reel (16 counts)
B2	Hold hands in lines of three. Walk forward 2 steps: clap, clap, clap (optional clapping both hands with your opposite) Walk backwards 2 steps: stamp, stamp, stamp (8 counts) Forward 8 steps to change places, the threesome facing anti-clockwise making arches if you’re in a big circle. Find another threesome (8 counts)

Dashing White Sergeant

For 'Dashing White Sergeant' dance

Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"



Tune

1 Circle right → Circle left →



2 Centre bounce-kick R&L, turn by R → Centre bounce-kick L&R, turn by L →

1 Reel of three →



2 Forward & back → Forward & find a new three →

There's an optional song to this tune:

A1 Now we're here let us all begin
So step it out and step it in
To the music of the violin
We'll dance the hours away

A2 Pluck the banjo, beat the drum
We'll dance and sing the whole day long
Dance it right or dance it wrong
But dance it anyway

B1 Katie, Peggy, Sam and Paul
Sally, Peter, Jack and all
Dance, dance, dance, dance
Dance away the hours together

B2 Dance till dawn is in the sky
What care you and what care I?
Hearts a-beating, spirits high
We'll dance, dance, dance

This dance comes from the tradition of Swedish circle dancing which was popular during Victorian times, and the music dates from 1826. These lyrics were published in 1929 by Hugh Robertson, who also wrote Mairi's Wedding.

LUCKY SEVEN

Formation: Large circle, in partners, reds on the right

Tune: Old Joe Clark

Length: 32 bars

Dance difficulty: Moderate

Grand Chain (see glossary): Face your partner. Take their right hand and gently pull them towards you, whilst reaching your left hand for the next person. Reds will go one way around the circle, and blues will go the other. You stop on the seventh person you meet (your partner is the first person).

A1	Circle left (8 counts), then circle right (8 counts)
A2	Everyone into the centre and back (8 counts). Repeat (8 counts)
B1	Face your partners and Grand Chain! Start with right hand to your partner ("one"), left to the next ("two"). Keep going until you get to the seventh person. Make sure you count out loud or you'll get lost
B2	Swing your new partner, and then make sure you finish on the correct side facing in and ready to circle again (16 counts)

This dance is to the tune of Old Joe Clark. If you're singing it, you need to sing two verses and then two choruses to fit with the steps.



Old Joe Clark

For 'Lucky Seven' dance

Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"



Tune

1 Circle left → Circle right →



2 Into the middle → and back → Into the middle → and back →

1 Grand chain →



2 Swing →



HOLE IN THE WALL

Formation: Longways sets (or in a big circle) for as many as will

Tune: Hole in the Wall 3:2 Hornpipe (N.B. count of three per bar)

Length: 16 bars

Dance difficulty: Trickier

Set up: Line of reds facing a line of blues; couples in sets of two. Each time through, couple 1 progresses down the set, and couple 2 progresses up the set. When you fall out the top or bottom, have a rest for one round, and then switch and progress the other way.

“A lovely walking dance dating from the 1600s which may be suitable for those who are older or who have limited mobility”

A1	First couple casts off down around the second couple (6 counts), and leads up the centre back to place (6 counts)
A2	Second couple casts off up around the first couple (6 counts), and leads down the centre back to place (6 counts)
B1	First blue and second red change places, facing each other as they do (6 counts). Second blue and first red change places (6 counts)
B2	The set of two couples hold hands in a circle of four, and circle half way back to places (6 counts). First couple casts down (as second couple takes a step sideways up into their place) and immediately starts again with a new second couple (6 counts)

Notes:

- Count 3 beats to the bar. Figures are for a count of 6
- Couples sit out a round at the top or bottom and then the second couple will become a new first couple. As with other longways progressions, with an even number of couples this can be danced continually in a circle

Dating from the 1698 edition of Playford, with the tune, Hornpipe no. 8 by Henry Purcell, adapted and published alongside the dance. The ‘hole in the wall’ refers to the figure where couples cast off up and down. This romantic dance features at the ball in the screenplay “Becoming Jane” about the life of Jane Austen.

Hole in the Wall

For 'Hole in the Wall' dance

Intro

"four, five, SIX"



Tune

1 First couples cast off → Lead up centre back to place →



2 Second couples cast off → Lead down centre back to place

1 1st blue & 2nd red change place → 2nd blue & 1st red change place



2 Half circle left → 1st couples cast down, 2nd couples step up



NORTH EGGARDON REEL (strip the Willow)

Formation: Longways sets, 4 couples approx

Tune: Enrico

Length: 32 bars

Dance difficulty: Trickier

*Right to your Partner,
Left to the Line!*

Set up: Find a partner, get into longways sets, reds facing blues.

Strip the Willow: ONLY give right arm to partner, left for anyone else. Use an elbowhold. Couple no.1 starts by doing a turn and a half with right arm, then left hand to opposite for a full turn around. Right arm back to partner and so on down the set.

Tell dancers to look carefully at the line of dancers opposite them as they will only be stripping the willow with their partner and their opposites (i.e. not dancing with anyone in their own line). Sets can be more than 4 couples, but it's helpful to have them all the same length.

If the willow-stripping (B1 & B2) lasts longer than the 32 counts allocated it can carry on through into A1, but the couples higher up the set should recommence the forward-and-back lines in sync with the music. Couples lower down the set can join in at A2 having completed stripping the willow.

A1	Lines forward (4 counts) and back (4 counts). Repeat
A2	Ones gallop down (8 counts), ones gallop back (8 counts)
B1	Ones strip the willow. Start by turning partner a round and a half with right hand, and then left hand to opposite for a full turn around, then right hand back to partner and a full circle in the middle of the lines, left hand to opposite... and so on down the set (16 counts)
B2	Ones continue to strip the willow until they get to bottom of the set (an additional 16 counts)

Enrico

For 'North Eggardon Reel' dance

Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"

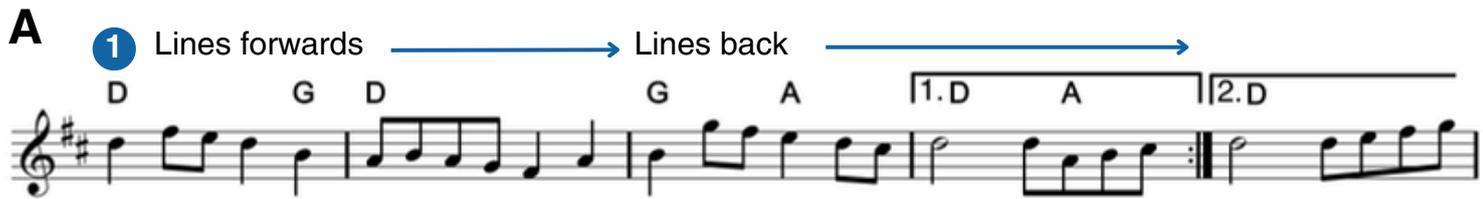


Tune

1 Lines forwards → Lines back →



2 Ones gallop down →



2 Ones gallop back →

1 Ones strip the willow →



2 Ones continue to strip the willow →



First published in 1734 as a dance called 'Drops of Brandy', this figure is named after the spring tradition of 'stripping the willow', which removed the bark and left the white willow underneath suitable for basket-making and domestic use. The bark could only be stripped when the sap was rising, and this only lasted until the weather warmed up. It was so important that children were given time off school to help.

DUCKING FOR OYSTERS

Formation: 2 couples in a set, sets in a long line or a circle

Tune: Cuckold Come Out of the Amrey

Length: 32 bars

Dance difficulty: Trickier

Set up: Get into sets of 2 couples, if there's enough people do it in a circle - if not, just a longways set will do.

Rock & roll: Top Couple (TC) go under bottom couple's arch, TC turn back to back, lift partner's arm over heads, pull BC through. Once BC are through TC arch (not before) BC turn back to back and pull arms over heads.

A1	Circle left (8 counts), Circle right (8 counts)
A2	Right hand star (8 counts), Left hand star (8 counts)
B1	Holding hands in sets throughout, TC under BC's arch and back (8 counts), then BC under TC's arch and back (8 counts)
B2	Rock and Roll movement (see above) Then BC forms an arch and TC go under arch, let go hands from BC and move on to meet a new couple (16 counts)
	Dance repeats with new 2 couple sets

This dance is likely from the mid-1900s, and the "rock 'n' roll" movement in this dance is known as "duck for the oyster" or "rock 'n' reel" in US square dancing.

Cuckold Come Out of the Amrey

For 'Ducking for Oysters' dance

Intro



Tune

1 Circle left → Circle right →

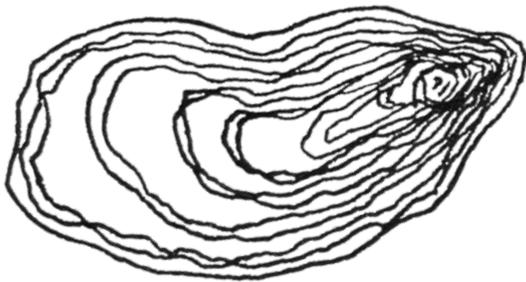
A

2 Right hand star → Left hand star →

1 Top couples under arch and back → Bottom couples under arch and back →

B

2 Rock & Roll → Top couples under arch and move on →



WAVES OF TORY ISLAND. (wAVes)

Formation: Longways sets, 5 couples exactly

Tune: Random Jig

Length: 48 bars

Dance difficulty: Trickier

Making the waves: From C1, the top couple (working couple) is at the bottom of the set and face up towards the band. The other four couples face down towards the working couple. Everyone holds hands with their partner. The working couple go up the set by dipping under the first couple they come to, who make an arch with their hand, then the working couple lift their hands to go over the second couple they come to - they progress up the set like this and everyone does the same. Each time a couple **gets to the end of a set**, they turn around, hold their partner's other hand, and **start progressing the other way by dipping (going underneath)** the first couple they come to. This whole figure ends with the working couple back at the bottom.

A1	Lines forward (4 counts) & back (4 counts), then Right hand stars (1's with 2's, 3's with 4's) while 5's turn by the R (8 counts)
A2	As A1 with L hand star and L hand turn (16 counts total)
B1	1's gallop down the set and back (16 counts)
B2	1's cast R and L, all others follow (8 counts); top couple form an arch at the bottom of the set and the others lead though to progressed place and the new top couple face down the set whilst the others face up (8 counts)
C1 & C2	Make the waves! New top couple start a progressive under and over dip and dive. When any couple gets to the top or bottom, they turn and go back the other way. Remember: all couples start by dipping underneath from the ends. Keep going until all couples end up back where they started. Reform lines, ready to start again, working couple back at the bottom (32 counts total)

Random Jig

For 'Waves of Tory Island' dance

Intro

"five, six, seven, EIGHT"

Tune

1 Lines forwards → Lines back → Right hand stars →

D A G Em A D A Em A D

A

2 Lines forwards → Lines back → Left hand stars →

1 Ones gallop down the set → Ones gallop back →

D G D A D E7 A

B

2 Ones cast off → Arch & through →

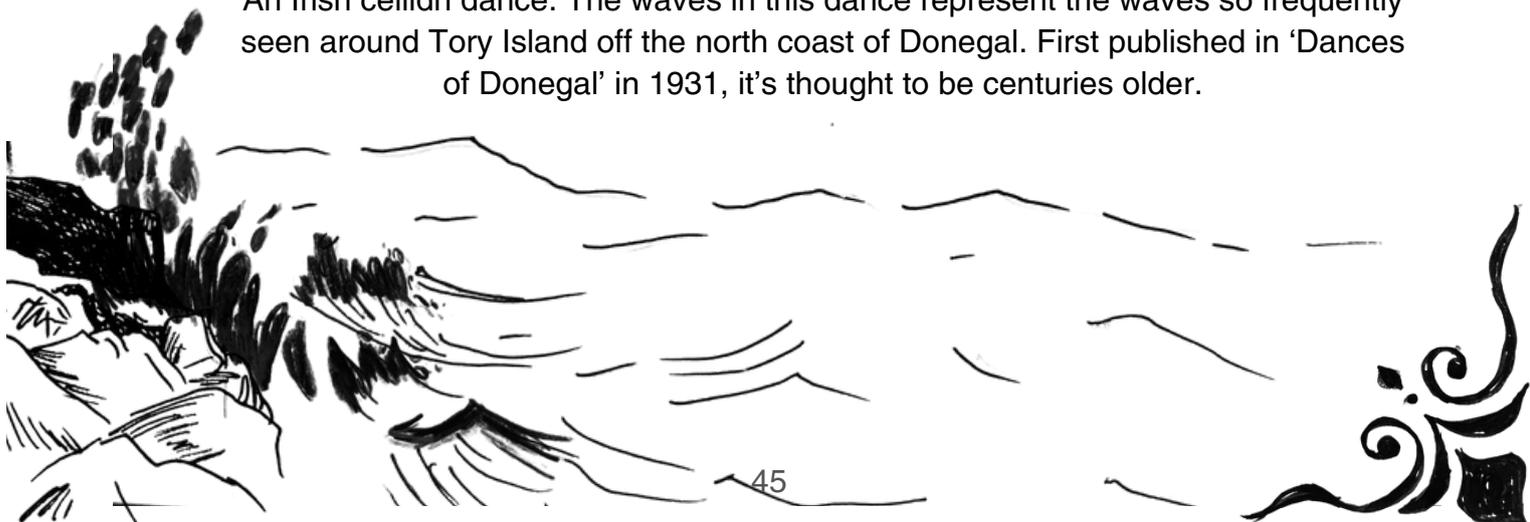
1 Everyone do waves →

D G Em A D Em G A D G Em A D Em A D

C

2 Everyone do waves →

An Irish ceilidh dance. The waves in this dance represent the waves so frequently seen around Tory Island off the north coast of Donegal. First published in 'Dances of Donegal' in 1931, it's thought to be centuries older.



BLACK NAG (walking dance)

Formation: 3 couple set

Tune: Black Nag

Dance difficulty: Trickier



Note: Each section I, II, III is a full play of the 24 bar music.

Reel of 3 (see glossary): Each person walks in a figure of 8 in their group of three. Centre person starts, turning right to address their right partner, and then passing right shoulder to right shoulder with them.

Turn single: Turn around on your own, 360 degrees.

Section I (first round of the music)

A1	All take partners hand, then take 4 steps forward towards the band (stamp), and back (stamp). Repeat for A2
A2	
B1	Face partners: 1's do 4 sideways steps up, then 2's, then 3's. All turn single (i.e. turn around on your own)
B2	3's do 4 sideways steps back, then 2's then 1's, all turn single

Section II (second round of the music)

A1	All face partners, walk forward to (nearly) touch right shoulders and back
A2	Repeat with left shoulders
B1	Red 1 and Blue 3 change places; then Blue 1 and Red 3 change places; 2's change places; all turn single
B2	Repeat above but so everyone goes back to their original places, all turn single

Section III (third round of the music).

A1	Partners arm right once round,
A2	Partners arm left once round
B1	Blue hey (reel of 3); as blues finish the reds turn single
B2	Red hey (reel of 3); as reds finish the blues turn single

Black Nag



For Black Nag dance

Intro

“five, six, seven, EIGHT”

Tune

Published in the first edition of Playford’s seminal 1651 “English Dancing Master”, this beautiful stately dance has its own accompanying music. It’s a courtly dance, evoking 17th Century costume dramas.



MORE ON
COUNTRY DANCING

A decorative border of stylized flowers and leaves surrounds the page. The border consists of repeating patterns of flowers and leaves, with some larger flowers at the corners and smaller ones in between.

Glossary (1/2)

Ceilidh

A gaelic word meaning a traditional Scottish or Irish social gathering. Now usually involving dancing. On FSC, it refers to a country dancing party.

Country Dancing

What you do at a Ceilidh. And what this book is all about.

Cast, Cast off, Cast out

Normally: turn out, away from your partner, and go down the outside of the set on your own side.

Corner

The person you're dancing next to who isn't your partner.

Do-si-do or Back-to-back

Pass partner by the right shoulders, cross back to back and return backwards to places passing left shoulders.

Double Cast

Same as the cast above, except you cast off just one side in couples and everyone follows you in couples.

Longways Sets

Two lines, reds and blues, facing partners. Top couple are the one closest the band. Dance will specify how many couples in the set.

Promenade

Couple hold cross hands in front and walk together around the set or circle.

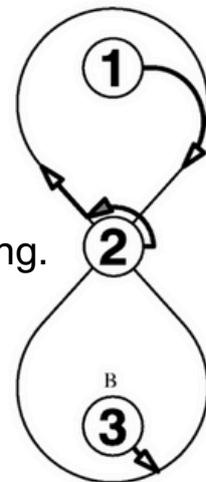
Progression

When one member of the couple moves on to repeat the dance with someone else. This also applies when a couple progresses.

Glossary (2/2)

Reel of 3

An intertwining figure where 3 dancers follow a figure of 8 on the ground. Easier to dance than it looks to watch or to learn from a book. We've found the easiest way to teach it is to find someone who knows it and put them in the no. 2 position, then explain to everyone they are walking figure of 8s, and that it starts right shoulders passing.



Is also helpful for no. 2s to hold out right hand in front of them (then left hand) to show the others where they are going. We'd recommend demonstration at Rally, and teaching people in slightly smaller groups at some point before dancing the dance.

Sicilian Circle

Essentially a circle of sets of two couples, or to put it another way, a longways set for as many as will, but all bent around into a circle.

Square set for 4 couples

Four couples stand one each on the sides of a square, numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4, anticlockwise from the top of the set (backs to the band).

Star: Right Hand Star or Left Hand Star

Four people (usually) all holding the specified hands to form a star. Lots of holds possible - we recommend hands into middle and grab OR hold the wrist of the person next to you. Walk once around in a circle.

Turn by the R or L

Do a full turn with someone else just R hands holding (or R elbows).

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English Traditional Country Dancing

History & context

The first printed description of country dancing was in 1651, John Playford's "The English Dancing Master". It featured more than 100 dances, each with its own music. These were similar to the dances we do today, with figures and formations, and names like "Black Nag", and "The Hole in the Wall". They would largely have been created by "dancing masters", itinerant musicians who would travel from village to village teaching and collecting dances.

But many elements involved in courtly dances dated from much earlier, we just lack written evidence. It is believed that folk dances done in local villages started to influence the aristocracy during the 1400s, and we know that Elizabeth I (1558-1603) enjoyed country dancing in her court, and that it was also popular across Europe at a similar time. Beethoven and Mozart wrote dances in the folk style, and they eventually crossed the Atlantic to become American line dances: still informal dances with a social purpose, but danced to different music.

Today, English country dancing is a social folk dance, with a focus on both individual and group structured movements and formations. Whilst it is usual these days to have a "caller" to explain and remind dancers of the figures, it is not needed if you practice the dances often enough. Historically on FSC dances were done every day before dinner, and callers were often superfluous.

The dances we do on FSC can be hundreds of years old or designed in the last decade - and we encourage you to make up your own! For example, we put together North Eggardon Reel at the farm of that name after testing a different version which didn't work as well with young kids.

We just suggest you make sure it fits in time to the counts of the music and give it a go! The easiest way to do this will be to do something to a standard 32 bar tune of A1, A2, B1, B2 form, but you can go as complex as you like.

Country Dancing Music

Beats and counting

The subdivision of rhythms within each bar (or “time signature”) is what defines the different types of tunes are called: reel (2:2), jig (6:8), triple hornpipe (3:2), waltz (3:4), polka (2:2) etc. These are often interchangeable when they have the same number of bars. E.g. a dance requiring a 32 bar reel can also be danced to a 32 bar jig.

Counting numbers of bars can be confusing because of the different subdivisions of the bars in different types of tunes. Generally it is more natural to count in beats. There are generally two instinctive beats to each bar, which means there are 16 instinctive beats to each section of the dance. So A1 will be 16 beats; A2, B1, B2 also each 16 beats.

Many country dancing moves are in a count of eight, so the 16 beats of each section are made up of two figures of eight counts each. E.g. A1 would be

“Circle Left, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Circle Right, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8”

It can help to call the next figure in place of the number 8 so the dancers know what their next move is going to be in advance. For example:

“Circle

Left, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Circle.

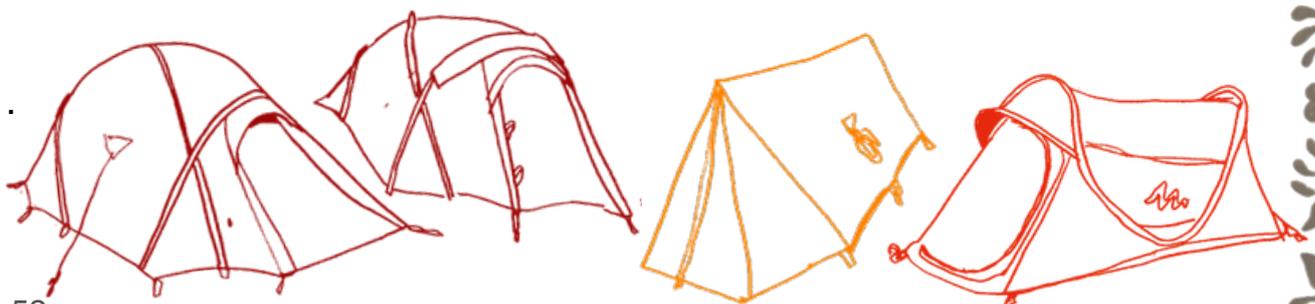
Right, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, ...”

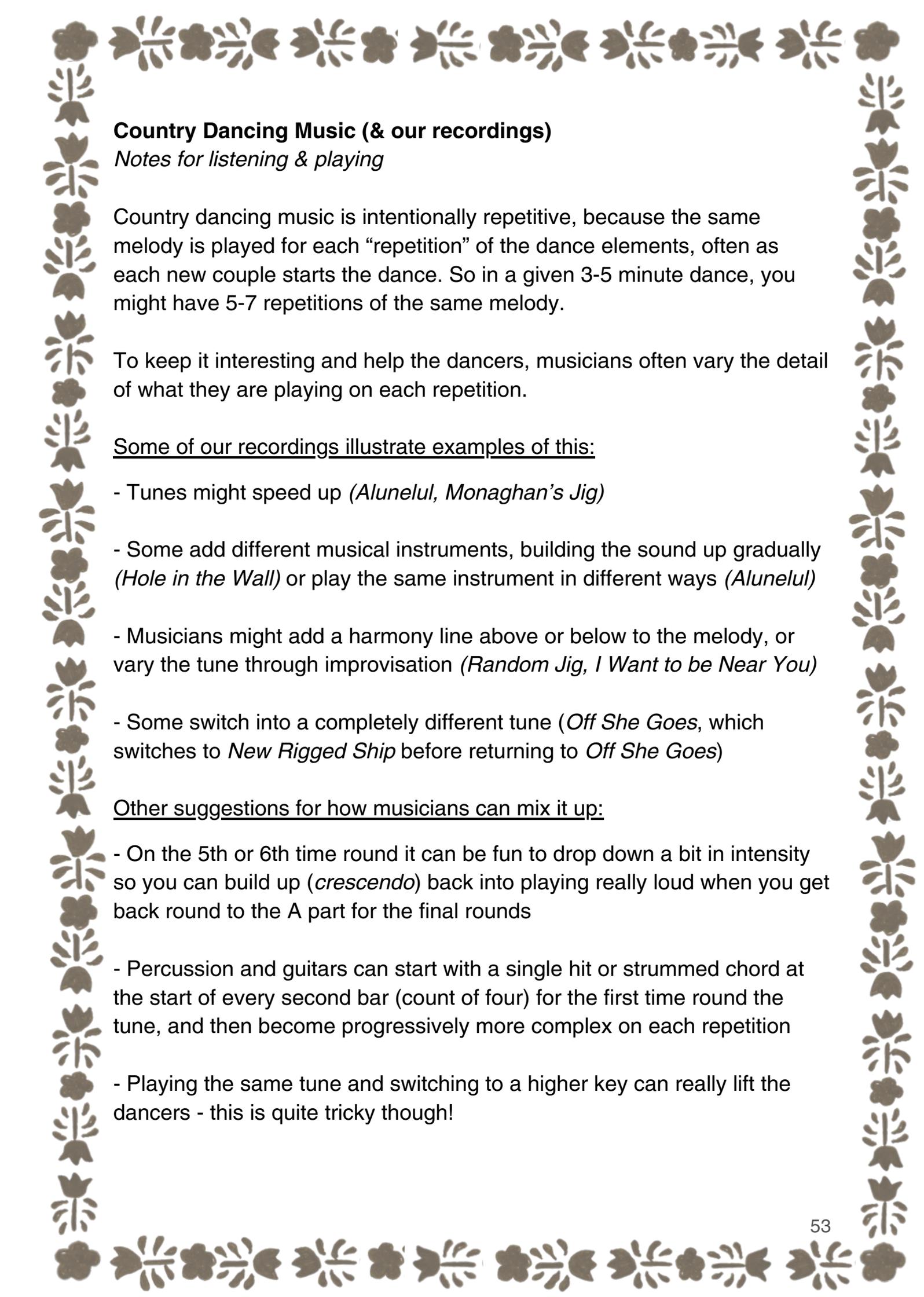
Or

“1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Circle Right

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Circle Left”

Or the caller might decide to just shout out a reminder quickly of the next move over the sound of everyone else counting (people tend to count when dancing on camp, which is often helpful for kids).



A decorative border with a repeating pattern of stylized flowers and leaves surrounds the text.

Country Dancing Music (& our recordings)

Notes for listening & playing

Country dancing music is intentionally repetitive, because the same melody is played for each “repetition” of the dance elements, often as each new couple starts the dance. So in a given 3-5 minute dance, you might have 5-7 repetitions of the same melody.

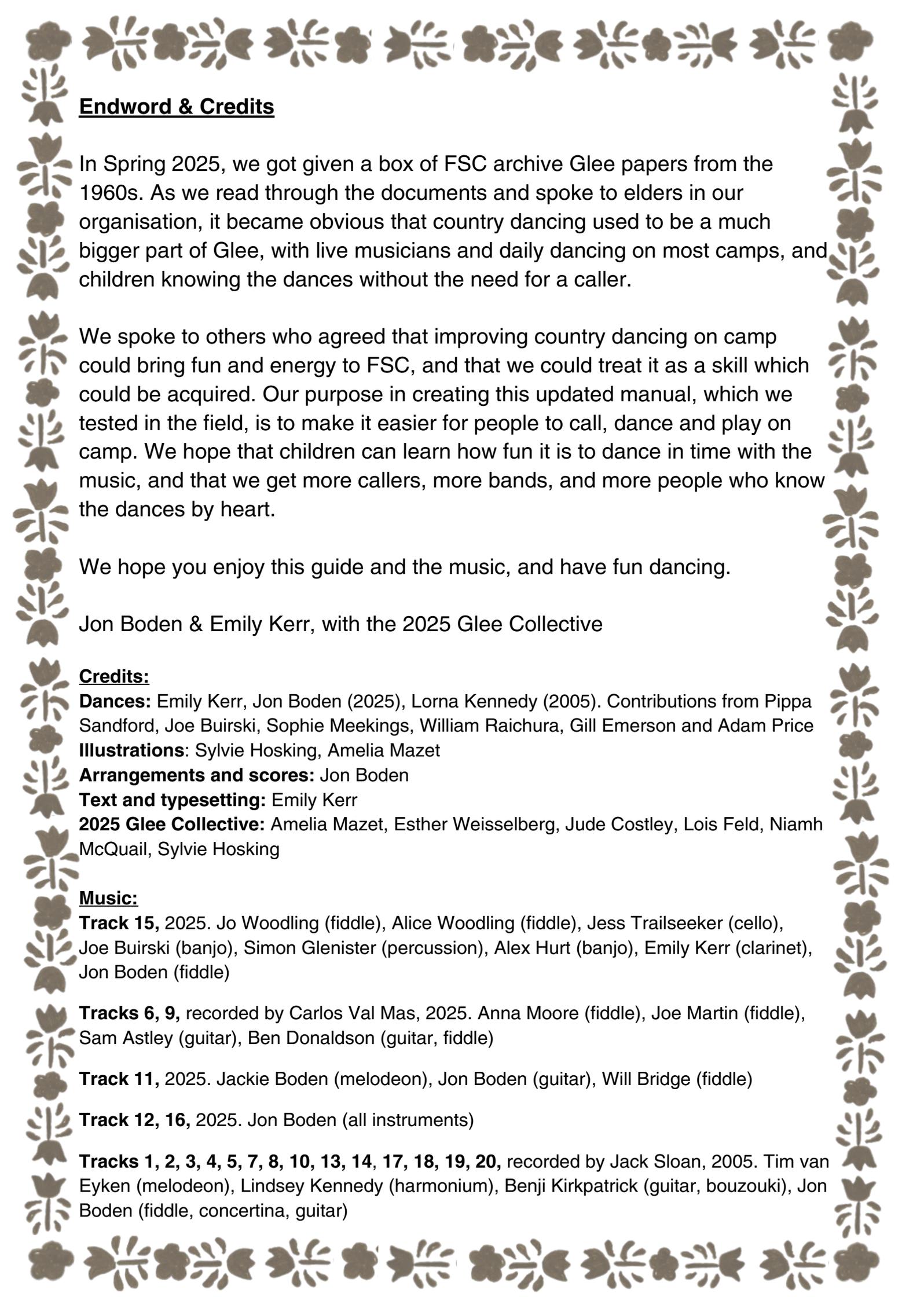
To keep it interesting and help the dancers, musicians often vary the detail of what they are playing on each repetition.

Some of our recordings illustrate examples of this:

- Tunes might speed up (*Alunelul, Monaghan’s Jig*)
- Some add different musical instruments, building the sound up gradually (*Hole in the Wall*) or play the same instrument in different ways (*Alunelul*)
- Musicians might add a harmony line above or below to the melody, or vary the tune through improvisation (*Random Jig, I Want to be Near You*)
- Some switch into a completely different tune (*Off She Goes*, which switches to *New Rigged Ship* before returning to *Off She Goes*)

Other suggestions for how musicians can mix it up:

- On the 5th or 6th time round it can be fun to drop down a bit in intensity so you can build up (*crescendo*) back into playing really loud when you get back round to the A part for the final rounds
- Percussion and guitars can start with a single hit or strummed chord at the start of every second bar (count of four) for the first time round the tune, and then become progressively more complex on each repetition
- Playing the same tune and switching to a higher key can really lift the dancers - this is quite tricky though!

A decorative border of stylized floral and leaf motifs surrounds the text. The motifs are arranged in a repeating pattern along the top, bottom, and sides of the page.

Endword & Credits

In Spring 2025, we got given a box of FSC archive Glee papers from the 1960s. As we read through the documents and spoke to elders in our organisation, it became obvious that country dancing used to be a much bigger part of Glee, with live musicians and daily dancing on most camps, and children knowing the dances without the need for a caller.

We spoke to others who agreed that improving country dancing on camp could bring fun and energy to FSC, and that we could treat it as a skill which could be acquired. Our purpose in creating this updated manual, which we tested in the field, is to make it easier for people to call, dance and play on camp. We hope that children can learn how fun it is to dance in time with the music, and that we get more callers, more bands, and more people who know the dances by heart.

We hope you enjoy this guide and the music, and have fun dancing.

Jon Boden & Emily Kerr, with the 2025 Glee Collective

Credits:

Dances: Emily Kerr, Jon Boden (2025), Lorna Kennedy (2005). Contributions from Pippa Sandford, Joe Buirski, Sophie Meekings, William Raichura, Gill Emerson and Adam Price

Illustrations: Sylvie Hosking, Amelia Mazet

Arrangements and scores: Jon Boden

Text and typesetting: Emily Kerr

2025 Glee Collective: Amelia Mazet, Esther Weisselberg, Jude Costley, Lois Feld, Niamh McQuail, Sylvie Hosking

Music:

Track 15, 2025. Jo Woodling (fiddle), Alice Woodling (fiddle), Jess Trailseeker (cello), Joe Buirski (banjo), Simon Glenister (percussion), Alex Hurt (banjo), Emily Kerr (clarinet), Jon Boden (fiddle)

Tracks 6, 9, recorded by Carlos Val Mas, 2025. Anna Moore (fiddle), Joe Martin (fiddle), Sam Astley (guitar), Ben Donaldson (guitar, fiddle)

Track 11, 2025. Jackie Boden (melodeon), Jon Boden (guitar), Will Bridge (fiddle)

Track 12, 16, 2025. Jon Boden (all instruments)

Tracks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, recorded by Jack Sloan, 2005. Tim van Eyken (melodeon), Lindsey Kennedy (harmonium), Benji Kirkpatrick (guitar, bouzouki), Jon Boden (fiddle, concertina, guitar)



Band in the middle of Circassian Circle to close the ceilidh at Craft Camp 2025



**Use QR code or visit
fsc.org.uk/glee for recordings
of the tunes and more,
including sheet music for
bass, Bb & harmony, 'field'
musicians version with larger
scores, and how-to videos**





BLUE SKIES!