

Glossary

1's And 2's, Horsham (8 Dancers)

1 and 2 Pass right shoulders, then 3 and 4 do the same and all cross. Repeat back to place.

1's And 4's, Horsham (8 Dancers)

1 And 4 Pass Right shoulders, the 2 and 3 do the same and all cross Repeat back to place.

2-Step

This is also known as single stepping.

left, hop, right, hop, left, hop, right, hop.

The main step at Bampton, but also used in other traditions as hop back, wide backs etc..

4-Hand Star

Dance rounds in four, grasping first right then left hands.

4-Step

This is also known as double step or Morris step.

right, left, right, hop, left, right, left, hop.

Advance

See Lichfield

Advance Meet Retire

See Eynsham

All-In

Finish the dance by forming a ring and dancing into the middle with a shout of "hey".

All-Up

Finish the dance by facing up, usually with four Plain capers.

Anacrusis

A small step at the beginning of each phrase, a feature of Field Town.

Apart

Jump into feet apart in line with shoulders. Hands out to the sides.

Back Step

This is like 2-step, but the feet are usually more tricky. There is a slight twist to the side which is easier to demonstrate, than to describe.

Back steps usually end with a little jump or caper at the end of the phrase of music.

Back To Back

Facing partner, dance one bar pass right shoulders, one bar past partner's back facing the same way and two bars back to where you started. Often ends with jump.

Backwards

Direction of travel. Lean slightly backwards and let your weight carry you.

Bars

In most music tunes one bar is the same as one 4-step or 2-step. There are exceptions.

Beetle Crushers

A fore caper, see Field Town.

Blocks Left

See Horsham.

Blocks Right

See Horsham.

Bottoms

The couple furthest away from the music. Can also apply to bottom four in eight Dancer dances.

Bow

A form of salute. Common in How do you do types dances.

Butts

The end of a stick closest to the ground when held vertically in the hand.

Chorus

The repeating common part of a dance.

Circles On Capers

Either low circles as in Bledington or high circle as in Headington.

Clap

May be in front, behind or under either knee. Also with partner; left, right or both hands.

Closed Side Step

Side step with the feet crossed. Usually this means turning the body so that a right closed side step involves right foot crosses over left, but the body turns to the left.

Column

Facing up (as at the beginning of a dance) or down. A chorus may be danced in column.

Corners

In six Dancer sets numbers 1 with 6, 2 with 5 and 3 with 4 (numbered from the front).

Corners Cross

Each corner pair dance in turn, pass each other to the opposite place.

Corners Salute

Each corner pair in turn, dance a salute (depends on dance) and stay in place.

Counter Twists

See Bledington

Cross

Usually to cross the set, either with partner or corner.

Cross And Turn

Usually with partners cross the set and turn into partners place.

Cross Back

Variation on Back steps involving feet doing Apart, cross, apart, cross etc.

Cross Over

Usually with partners cross the set and turn back out into partners place.

Dance Position

Dance a phrase without turning or moving from starting place.

Dib

To hit the ground with a stick. May be tips or butts.

Double Caper

See Bucknell

Double Whole Hey

See Wheatley

Doubling Up

See Lichfield.

Down

In travel the direction away from the music. In arm movements towards the ground.

Down and out

In travel away from the music and out from the set.

Evens

The right hand file when facing up in column.

Face Front

Facing into the set.

Face To Face

Dance round facing partner all the way round.

Figures

Parts of the dance that are common to a tradition.

File

The three (or four) dancers in either side when in column. Odd file or even file.

Finish

How a dance is ended. This should be definite and eye catching.

Foot Down

Dance facing down the set. Often the second part of a Foot up and down

Foot Together Jump

Place the feet together and jump off them.

Foot Up

Dance facing up the set. This may be following by Foot down or may be repeated up.

Fore Caper

In most traditions the third type of caper. Beetle crushers at Field Town, Right toe back at Bledington etc..

Forries

A fore caper, see Bledington.

Forward

Travel in the direction you are facing.

Front

Looking into the set.

Galley

Step usually taking one bar. Step onto left or right foot bring the other foot up until the thigh is parallel to the ground and rotate the foot three times. May be done facing forward or turning.

Galley Over

See Lichfield

Galley and Hook Leg

'Double De-Clutch', see Oddington

Grimstock Hey

Hey where tops face down and travel inside of middles and outside bottoms.

Half Caper

The second type of caper. Forries at Bledington, Field Town etc.

Half Gip

Dance across the set and return to place facing forward throughout.

Half Heys

Dance up and down the set doing half a figure eight in each file.

Half Rounds

Dance round the set (usually clockwise) to the opposite corner position and return. The circle may be maintained or a set may be formed.

Hands Rounds

Dance holding partners right hand first half, left hand second, round to place.

Heading Down

See Lichfield

Heading Out

See Lichfield

Heading Up

See Lichfield

Heel And Toe Dance

Dance where normal stepping is replaced by a Heel and Toe step.

High

Holding the arms up.

Hitch

A small arm movement to flick the handkerchiefs forward and back. See Ilmington.

Hockle Backs

Backward movement alternately raising the legs up and out. In Lichfield the foot should kick the high enough to touch his rear.

Hook Leg

See Bledington.

Hop Back

Back wards 2-step.

Horsham Rounds

Counter Clockwise rounds. See Horsham.

Inside 4 Dancers

In eight dancer sets the four dancers in the middle.

Into Line

Dance Back to back, but stop in a line of six in the middle of the set.

Jigs

Dance for one or more dancers, often dancing in turn.

Kneel Caper

Caper into a kneeling position. See Bampton

Leapfrog

Step usually done to upright capers, but the high caper is replaced by leapfrog over the other dancers (partner or corner).

left

Step on the left foot.

LEFT

Plain caper on the left foot.

Left Toe Back

See Bledington.

Lichfield Capers

See Lichfield.

Lichfield Hey

See Lichfield.

Line Across

See Horsham

Line Down

See Horsham

Line Up

See Horsham

Long Dances

Dance where the figure is twice as long as normal. See Field Town

Long Side Step

Side step in three bars. May be side step, 4-step and side step or a continuous step hopping after beat seven and eleven.

Man-Hole Capers

Fore caper, see Bampton

Middles

The couple numbered 3 and 4.

Odds

The left hand file in a column.

Once To Yourselfes

Introductory phrase at the start of a dance. Number one will call this time.

Open Side Step

Side step where the feet are apart.

Out

Outwards from the set.

Outside 4 Dancers

In eight dancer sets the top and bottom couple.

Outside Foot

The foot away from your partner. In column this is out from the set.

Own

In two stick dances hit one stick on the other.

Partners

1 with 2, 3 with 4 and 5 with 6 (7 with 8) are partners.

Plain Capers

A spring from one foot to the other.

Processional

Traditionally a dance done when traveling between spots. Out of vogue in the motor age.

Processional Down

See Adderbury

Processional Up

See Adderbury

Rear Up

See Brackley

right

Step on the right foot.

RIGHT

Caper onto the right foot.

Right Toe Back

See Bledington.

Ring And Kick In

See Bucknell.

Rounds

Dance round the set to the corner position and continue on to return to place. Half rounds are usually called "Rounds".

Rounds In 4

Dance round two places in 4 dancers. See Lichfield.

Salute

Step to partner, corner or in column and raise one or both arms.

Scissors caper

See Lichfield.

Set

Six or eight dancers in pairs.

Sherborne 4-Step

The Hop coming on second beat | **Right Right Left Right** |. See Sherborne.

Shoot

In stick dances shoot partner etc., as though holding a shotgun.

Shuffles

See Bledington.

Side By Side

Dance across set passing partner and return facing forward throughout.

Side Step

Short or long and open or closed. Short are done to 4-step, long are seven steps and a hop. Short may be followed by 4-step. In some traditions the hey is started with two side steps.

Single stepping

See 2-step.

Small Rounds

See Horsham.

Spin in hey

See Ilmington.

Splits

See Sherborne Upright capers.

Star Capers

See Bucknell

Step And Caper

A step followed by a caper. Used at the end of a phrase, see Bampton and Ducklington.

Step And Jump

A step followed by a Jump.

Step Back

See Field Town.

Strike**Swagger Round**

See Lichfield.

Three Bottoms

See Upton-On-Severn.

Three Tops

See Upton-On-Severn.

Tips

The end of the stick furthest away from the ground when held vertically.

Top

The end of the set nearest the music.

Tradition

A collection of dances from one village. This may change over time.

Up

In the direction of the music.

Upright Caper

The fourth type of caper. Splits in Sherborne etc..

Walk Round

Walk round the set back to place. Often singing.

Waves With Plain Caper

See Bledington.

Whole Gip

Dance around your partner facing them back to place. Clockwise first time, counter-clockwise second.

Whole Hey

Dance a complete figure of eight in each file back to place. Often done as the last figure of a dance. See Bledington and Sherborne.

Whole Rounds

Dance round the set back to place. Whole rounds may include re-forming the set or spins etc..

Wide Back

See Field Town.