

Flee as a Bird

Staff 1: G **A** C D7 G D7

Staff 2: G C G C D7 1. G

Staff 3: 2. G G **B** D7 C Bm G D7

Staff 4: C Bm C G D7 G₃ D7 G₃ D7 G₃

Staff 5: 1. G D7 2. G D7 C G **C** D7 Em

Staff 6: G D7 G D7 G D7 Em

Staff 7: G C G C 1. D7 C 2. D7 C G **D**

Staff 8: D7 G

Staff 9: D7 1. G D7 2. G

The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features various chords including G, C, D7, Bm, and Em. Techniques such as triplets and first/second endings are used throughout. The piece concludes with a final G chord.

"Flee as a Bird" also known as "Free Like a Bird" is a Lancashire, England clog in G Major. The parts are played AA'BB' (Williamson), AABBCDD (Ryan/Cole) or AA'BBCDD (Kerr). It is a Lancashire clog dance tune, which Williamson (1976) states is played slower than a hornpipe in solid 4/4 time. He writes:

"Ever since there have been coal mines in Lancashire, clogs have been the miner's footwear. Thick wooden soles, steelcapped toes, laced leather uppers. Clogs come in women's and children's sizes. You can still buy them in the street markets of Lancaster. There's a well-known Lancashire poem entitled 'Clogs'...Clog dancing is performed by male teams and is still a popular sport in Lancashire... This widely known and intricate tune probably dates from the nineteenth century"

This is not the same tune as that used for the hymn "Flee as a bird to your mountain". A shortened version of the melody was printed by O'Neill in **Music of Ireland** (1903). It was printed in Cole's **1000 Fiddle Tunes** (1940), Kerr's **Merry Melodies vol. 2**, Ryan's **Mammoth Collection** (1883) and Williamson's **English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish Fiddle Tunes** (1976).