FOLK DANCES OF AUSTRIA, No. 1
DANCES OF AUSTRIA

VOLUME I

as played by

KARL KUBAT AND HIS BRASS FOLK DANCE BAND

Recorded in Austria

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The country, whose music is brought to life on this record has sat for one thousand years on the busiest crossroads of Europe. Great migrations of peoples have spilled over its frontiers. The cultures of a continent have met here, clashed here, and finally joined hands.

Here are a group of traditional dances from various parts of Austria, played in the traditional manner by a very popular Brass Dance Band. These dances are but a few of the numerous which engulf the whole Austrian picture.

They are fun to do, very easy to learn, and the enjoyment gained is well worth the efforts put forth. It should be stated that several versions exist for many of the dances presented. The version, stated in these instructions, being the most common one done. Whether you be 5 or 60 years old, let your hair down a little and join in. You will never regret it.

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Der Siebenschritt

(Seven Steps)

Lower Austria

Dance step: Short running step.

Formation: Partners stand side by side facing the direction of the dance; the boy on left of the girl. Inside hands are joined; outside hands hang down loosely.

Measures:

1-2: Seven short running steps forward in direction of dance.

3-4: Seven short running steps back.

5: Partners turn away from each other; the boy takes three steps to the left towards the center of the circle and the girl takes three steps to the right towards the outside.

6: The boy turns to the right, the girl to the left; then both take three steps toward each other.

7-8: The couples assume the social dance position and dance a complete turn in place using four double steps.

9-12: As in measures 5 to 8.

Repeat the whole dance as many times as the music permits.
Das Hiatamadel
(The Shepherdess) Salzburg

Formation:
Partners stand wide apart in social dance position, both facing the direction of the dance.

Measures:
1:
In the first count of 8, the boy puts his left foot forward, the girl her right foot; the ball of the extended foot gently touches the floor while the weight remains on the other leg. On the third count, the extended foot is returned to the starting position.

2:
The same movement is performed with the other foot.

3-4:
Two complete clockwise turns using four turn steps.

Repeat dance as many times as desired.

Der Cevvé
Lower Austria

Formation:
Partners face each other in normal waltz social dance position; the girl stands on the outside of the circle, facing the center.

Measures:
1-4:
Two normal closing steps to the left of the boy.

5-8:
The same to the right of the boy, i.e., back to the starting position.

9-10:
Same as measures 1-4.

11-12:
Same as measures 5-8.

13-26:
Waltz.

Repeat as often as desired.

Die Mainzer Polka
Upper Austria

Formation:
Partners face each other in circle for 8 measures with inside hands joined.

Dance:

Measures:
1:
The boy turns quickly towards the center, taking three steps (left, right, left) in this direction; on the 4th count of 8 he turns around (to the right). The girl executes the same movement towards the outside (right, left, right) and then turns toward the boy.

2:
The boy, taking three steps, returns from within the circle to the girl; she approaches him simultaneously in the same manner.

On the 4th count of the second measure, the partners assume social dance position.

The couples dance twice around in turn step (two-steps).

Same as measures 1 to 4.

The steps of the boy should be executed with a slightly bent knee and with a flat step (placing entire sole on the floor), stressing, but not overly so, the first step. After the dancers have learned this dance well, the boys can execute various small figures when dancing toward the center of the circle, as, for instance, a leap, a double leap, clapping, kneeling down. Each of these figures can also be executed with the next girl; in this instance the caller calls: "Füri geht" ("move ahead") and each boy moves up to the next girl when coming out of the center of the circle.

Der offene Walzer
(The Open Waltz)
Vorarlberg

Formation:
The couples stand in a circle facing the direction of the dance; the inside hands are joined, with elbows slightly bent; the outside arms hang down loosely, accompanying lightly the rhythmical motion during the dance.

Measures:
1-4:
Four waltz steps forward, starting with the outside foot; the inside arms swing in the same rhythm, starting in the first measure with a forward swing. Near the close of the fourth measure, there is a quick half-turn of the partners towards the inside and the hands are unclasped. After the completion of the half-turn at the beginning of measure 5, the inside hands, which were the outside ones, are now joined. The turn must not interrupt the waltz step.

Now facing in the opposite direction, the dancers move backwards, continuing the original direction of the dance; they start with a forward swing of the arms and progress as in measures 1-4.

Waltzing around until the end of 16th measure.

In the second part of the melody, measures 1-8 are danced as described.

Both partners raise their hands slightly above head level and turn towards each other. The girl, however, continues her turn, moving very slowly and executing only one complete turn. At measure 13, social dance position is again resumed.

Waltz to the right, then repetition of the entire dance.
Der Jägermarsch
(The Hunters' March)
Lower Austria

Boys and girls walk in pairs, with arms linked, in a circle to the rhythm of the march. When the first melody is repeated, the boys take leave - with a light nodding of the head - of their partners who carry out a complete turn to the left and who now walk, counter to the marching direction of the boys, outside around the boys' circle. The boys accompany this by hand clapping, first with a single, then with a double beat. At the end of the march all boys and all girls stop and turn towards each other; each boy then dances the waltz that now follows with the girl who happens to be opposite him. If the circles are very large, those dancers who do not find a partner step towards the center of the circle in order to look for one there.

The primary purpose of this dance is to bring variety into the ranks of the dancers.

Der Neudeutsche
(The New German Dance)
Lower Austria

Formation: Boy and girl stand facing each other in social dance waltz position, the boys with their backs towards the center of the circle.

Measures:

1-2: Two ordinary closing steps sidewise in the direction of the dance. (CCW)
3-4: The same in opposite direction.
5-8: Four waltz turns to the right.
9-16: Repetition of the first part of the dance.

When executing the sideward closing step, care must be taken that the second foot is pulled up only at the third count of the three quarter rhythm, (not sliding!), i.e., 1-3, not 1-2. The torso remains motionless and is not turned in the direction of the dance.

Kuckucks-Polka
(Cuckoo Polka)

Formation:
From Galicia (Austro-Hungarian Empire)

Girl standing diagonally to the right in front of boy, both facing direction of dance. Boy holding, with his right hand, girl's right hand above her right shoulder; his left hand holding her left hand at about shoulder level. Girl's left arm, slightly bent at elbow, extending to the side in front of boy's chest.

Measures:

1-8: The girl at the right passes under the uplifted arms of the boy and the girl at the left; the girl at the left steps towards her, the boy makes a complete left turn and lets the girl at the left pass between himself and the girl at the right; this is done twice.
9-16: At a signal - indicated in the music - all dancers clap their hands; the boy and the girl at the left turn towards each other, hook up their bent right arms and run in a semi-circle; then they release their arms. Again clapping of hands, then the boy hooks
Nickelosdorfer Schottisch
Burgensland

Preliminary note:
The description of the dance always refers to the positions and movements of the boy; the positions and movements of the girl are, in this dance, always exactly the opposite of those of the boy.

Formation:
Boy and girl face each other in social dance waltz position. Boy stands with his back towards the center of the circle, his head is slightly turned to the left, the tip of his left foot is pointed slightly towards outside.

Measures:
1:
Two closing steps in the direction of the dance. (CCW)

2:
First count: a quarter turn to the right on the ball of the left foot with simultaneous emphatic putting down of the other foot. The couple now stand with their backs in the direction of the dance. In the turning, the partners released their outside hands; the inside hands which remain joined are carried forward by the turning and lifted to chest level with the upper arms being held to the body.

Second to fourth counts: The inside foot crosses the outside one with a tapping step; it is then placed, with another tapping step, in front of the weight bearing leg and placed back in original position.

3–4:
The partners, facing each other and in the position indicated above make a turn in place (in two two-steps).

5–8:
Repetition of the dance.

Die Ennstaler Polka
(The Enns Valley Polka)
Styria

Formation:
Couples facing each other in circle, boys with backs to the center of the circle; hands not joined.

Measures:
1:
At the first count the boy leaps up spiritedly with both legs, slapping his thighs with both hands on the way down. The girl only hits at a slapping her thighs, without, of course, joining in the leap. At the second count both partners clap their own hands once.

2:
Three times clapping of each other's hands.

3:
Partners lean slightly sideward to the left and clap three times their own hands which are held upright at about level of the left ear.

4:
Partners lean slightly sideward to the right and clap as in measure 3 but now on opposite side.

5–8:
Boy clasps with his right hand girl's right hand, holding it quietly above girl's head and turns her two complete turns counterclockwise while he himself steps clockwise around the girl to his initial position. He does this in 8 steps, beginning with the left foot and closing, upon the eighth step, the right leg.

Now the dance starts again from the beginning. In the turns the couples should try to move slightly forward in the direction of the dance. (Let the boy who thinks that his partner is the most beautiful make the highest leap).