SYLLABUS

of the

25th Annual Ralph Page Dance Legacy Weekend

January 13-15, 2012

Memorial Union Building University of New Hampshire Durham, NH 03824



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Sponsored by the
Ralph Page Memorial Committee
of the
New England Folk Festival Association, Inc.
(NEFFA)

1770 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge, MA 02140-2102

Table of Contents

Introduction3	Retrospective	20
Program Grid3	Golden Slippers	20
	Hinky Dinky Parlez-Vous	21
Welcome Dance Party6	Lady Walpole's Reel	22
Last Time I Checked This Was Still a	Rory O'More	
Democracy, Isn't It?6	Trip to Lambertville	23
Off to the Outhouse6	Hull's Victory	24
Lucy's Here6	Money Musk	24
Road to the Isles7	Elm City Reel	25
Ease About Thing7	Chorus Jig	25
Honest John7	Balance to My Lou	26
Queen Victoria8	Clayton's Cow	26
Ted's Triplet #38	Monday Night in Nelson (song)	27
Brimmer and May8	Dance Workshore "Weathering 4	h.
Squeeze the Wheel9	Dance Workshop: "Weathering t	
The Zombies of Sugar Hill9	Dance"	28
Lamplighter's Hornpipe9	The Snowy Day	28
Do-Si-Do and Face the Sides10	October Flurry	
Ends Turn In10	Keep Your Sunny Side Up	
Contravention10	The Tempest	
D WILL WILL ADI	Winter in Summerland	
Dance Workshop: "Jovial Gems of Rich	D' ' NI IN II	
Blazej"11	Discussion: Nelson and New Ham	-
Indian Summer Saunter11	Dance History and Stories	30
Marlboro Country Circle11	Grand Dance	33
Rags to Riches12		
Garfield's Escape12	Grand March	
Kingston Quickstep12	David on Fridays	
	Bucksaw Reel	
Music Workshop: "Favorite Tunes"13	Grand Square Contra	
Dance Workshop: "Dancing by the	David's Guiding Star	
Numbers," Dances for 1, 2, 3 etc14	The New Floor's Revenge	
	With Thanks to the Dean	
Accretion Reel14	Money Musk	
Silly Threesome14	Hillsboro Jig	
Tempus Fugit15	A Dance for Dan	
Hot Tub Rag15	Shooting Stars	37
Thanks to the Pharmacist16	Willis's Route	
The Weevil16	The Diagonal Dilemma	37
Square Line Special17		
Levi Jackson Rag17		
Callers Roundtable: "What's (not)		
Happening Here?" Working with		
Negative Space18		

Dance Workshop: "How Did I Ger Here?"		Music Workshop: "What Makes Dance-able Dance Music?"44	
Scout House Reel	38	Farewell Dance Party	46
C and J's Jig	38	Datting	16
A Slice of Pinewoods	38	Bettine	
Stoolie's Jig	39	Deer Park Lancers	
Concordia Reel		Fiddle Faddle	
Leave Them Hanging		Angie's Fancy	
Now We Are Four		La Bagatelle	
		Odd Couple Promenade	
Callers Workshop: "Whys and		Whirligig and Cheat49	
Hows"	40	Petronella	49
Open Microphone Session	41	Index by Title	50
Stars of Alberta	41	Index by Author	51
Little Log Cabin in the Lane	41	Inday by Dance Type	5 2
TLC Tempest	42	Index by Dance Type	33
Uncommon Courtesy		Bibliography of Published Sources54	
Yellow Stockings	42	8 I V	
Ted's Triplet #7	42		
Life, the Universe and Everything			
British Sorrow			

Introduction

The Ralph Page Dance Legacy Weekend celebrates contra and square dancing from New England. It was established a few years after Ralph Page's death in February 1985; the first Ralph Page Weekend was offered in January 1988. The annual gathering honors Page's extraordinary contributions to New England contra dancing.

Many consider Ralph Page responsible for keeping traditional contra dance alive through several decades when it had all but died out. Similarly, the weekend is a place where many older dances that are rarely done in most other venues are still eagerly anticipated and danced with gusto. Dancers at the Ralph Page Weekend have figured out that no conflict has to exist between old and new, between elegant and energetic, between being gracious and having fun. These are not opposite ideas; they are entirely compatible. Those of us who make the trek through a New Hampshire winter year after year "get it" that traditional dance is a living tradition, and that being gracious and dancing, as Ralph Page used to say, "with a wee bit of elegance" is just part of the fun. We are a crowd that can dance an intriguing 21st century dance with one vigorous swing after another, and then turn around and dance a joyous Money Musk for over fifteen minutes straight (as we do most years) even though this centuries old triple minor contra dance has neither a partner swing nor a neighbor swing. We love the dances you will find below—the easy or complex, the recently composed or venerable, the dances for two or eight or eighty. All offer opportunities for us to celebrate good dancing.

Another unusual feature of the weekend is how well documented it is. A "syllabus" like this one has been produced for all but four of the weekend's twenty-five years, and an effort is underway to partially recover the dances from those years as well. This collective body of material provides an amazing snapshot of New England dancing that reflects past, present and future. As well as dance sequences, the syllabi provide summaries of discussions from the weekends

Each dance description contained in this syllabus is preceded by a header with the following information:

Title

By [author's name if known; omitted for sessions like this year's tribute to Rich Blazej, where all the dances are composed by the same author] (date of composition, if known)

As called by [caller's name; omitted in sessions called by a single caller]

Musicians: listed during this year's Retrospective, when they changed frequently

Source: a publication where you can find the dance, but not necessarily the only one; the sources are listed in a bibliography at the end of the syllabus [omitted if we know of no published source]

Formation: [including a note about progression for squares or Becket formation dances]

Tune type: the names of the tune or tunes that were played; others can usually, but not always, be substituted. If we know the name of a tune's composer, we include it (in parentheses)

Dance notation in this syllabus is not entirely standardized, but depends on the type of dance presented. Most contras are presented using an A-part/B-part structure. For singing squares we try to capture the lyric more or less as sung, and add clarifications in parentheses as necessary. A couple dance may be explained in detail. For any style, extra notes often follow the dance. Whether or not you can actually reproduce the dance based on our directions depends in

large part on your familiarity with the tradition. If you are acquainted with traditional New England style dancing in most of its current manifestations, you should not have trouble deciphering the notation. If you have never seen such dancing, then you might find much of this introduction and the subsequent material to be confusing. We recommend that you put down this syllabus and go find out about contra dancing firsthand. There is probably a dance near you!

We notate the dances in consultation with those who called them and, when possible, those who composed them. You may notice that certain beloved dances tend to appear repeatedly in the syllabi. The transcriptions may be very similar from one year to the next, but they are not always identical, and sometimes the newer ones really improve on the older ones. This year, for example, the notation of Odd Couple Promenade (which was part of Sunday afternoon's Farewell session) includes clearer and more nuanced phrasing than in past years. We also make a considerable effort to find sources for every dance, and attribute compositions to correct authors. If no author is indicated, we believe that the dance or tune is "traditional," that is, no single author can be identified. Please contact us with corrections if we have misidentified any material. We will happily correct egregious errors for the electronic versions of these syllabi that are available online.

We appreciate the many callers and musicians who have helped us pull the syllabus together. Unlike what is expected at most of their gigs, at the Ralph Page Dance Legacy Weekend performers are asked to save a part of their attention for the mundane task of documentation. We consult with them about the moves of each dance, or ask them to write down titles of the fine tunes that they play, so that this material may be included in this syllabus. Please be generous with your applause if you meet any of these callers or musicians! The various composers and callers whose dances and dance adaptations are included also deserve our heartfelt appreciation. Their creativity breathes life into the tradition. Any mistakes that have crept into their work as we have put together this syllabus are our responsibility, and not theirs.

We are also deeply grateful to the Ralph Page Memorial Committee, a small, dedicated group of dance enthusiasts who put forth extraordinary effort each year to pull together this superb weekend event. The committee works under the umbrella of the New England Folk Festival Association; the Ralph Page Dance Legacy Weekend is NEFFA's "other dance weekend." Their vision is what keeps the old and the new in such close contact.

This syllabus is available in print form from NEFFA. Earlier syllabi are also made available electronically at the website of the University of New Hampshire's Dimond Library: http://www.izaak.unh.edu/nhltmd/default.htm. They are typically put online about one year after they are first made available in print form. The website also offers a spreadsheet that indexes all of the syllabi. Even if you download the electronic material, we encourage you to support this valuable weekend by purchasing paper copies of any syllabi that you wish to own, or by simply making a donation at the NEFFA office to the Ralph Page Dance Legacy Weekend.

We hope that you will come and dance with us at a future Ralph Page Dance Legacy Weekend!

David Smukler (Syracuse, New York), with help from Lynn Ackerson (El Cerrito, California) and David Millstone (Lebanon, New Hampshire) – Contact: <dsmukler@verizon.net>

Program Grid

UNH January 13-15 2012 Memorial Union Building (MUB)	25 th Ralph Page Dance I Sponsored by the Ralph Page Memorial Con Association (NEFFA), with additional suppo Center for the	nmittee of the New England Folk Festival rt from the University of New Hampshire
FRIDAY	STRAFFORD ROOM	
NIGHT	(Dance hall at the MUB, Level 2)	
7:30-11:00 Session A	WELCOME DANCE PARTY MC: John McIntire with music by Northern Spy Calling: Amy Cann, Adina Gordon, Ruth Sylvester &	
	Mary Wesley	
SATURDAY	STRAFFORD ROOM	MUSIC / DISCUSSION ROOM
MORNING	(Dance hall at the MUB, Level 2)	(Room 338-340, MUB Level 3)
9:00-10:30	Dance Session: Amy Cann with Nor'easter	Music Workshop: Bob McQuillen & Vince O'Donnell
Session B	"Jovial Gems of Rich Blazej?"	"Favorite Tunes"
10:30-11:00	SNACK BREAK	
11:00-12:30	Dance Session: Adina Gordon with Bob, Lissa & David	Caller Roundtable: w/ Amy Cann
Session C	"Dancing by the Numbers," Dances for 1, 2, 3 etc.	"What's (not) Happening Here?" Working with
		Negative Space
12:30-2:00	LUNCH	1:15 – 1:45 (MUB Food Court, Level 2)
	(MUB Food Court, Level 2)	Music Jam w/ Nor'easter
SATURDAY	STRAFFORD ROOM	MUSIC / DISCUSSION ROOM
AFTERNOON	(Dance hall at the MUB, Level 2)	(Room 338-340, MUB, Level 3)
2:00-4:00	Retrospective: "The Nelson Dance"	
Session D	MC: Rich Hart with many callers & musicians including Dudley Laufman, Steve Zakon-Anderson, Mary DesRosiers, Don Primrose & others	
4:15-5:30	Dance Session: Mary Wesley and Nor'easter	Discussion: Nelson and NH dance history and stories
Session E	"Weathering the Dance"	
5:30-7:00	Informal Jam Session, Food Court	
Session F		
SAT. EVENING	BANQUET	Dinner will be served when all diners are present.
6:30-7:30	Huddleston Hall Ballroom, 73 Main Street, Durham	Please be on time!
8:00-11:30	GRAND DANCE with Steve Zakon-Anderson	
Session G	& Mary DesRosiers	Festive Attire Suggested
	8:00-9:40 Bob, Lissa & David	Line up in the hallway for the Grand March .
	9:50-11:30 Nor'easter	
SUNDAY	STRAFFORD ROOM at the MUB	MUSIC / DISCUSSION ROOM
MORNING	(Dance hall at the Memorial Union Building, Level 2)	(Room 338-340, MUB, Level 3)
9:15-10:45	Dance Session: Ruth Sylvester with Nor'easter	Caller Workshop w/ David Kaynor
Session H	"How did I get here?"	"Whys & Hows"
10:45-11:00	SNACK BREAK	
11:00-12:30	Open Mic Dance Session	Music Workshop: with Nor'easter
Session I	MC: Sandy Lafleur, with Bob, David & Lissa	"What Makes Dance-able Dance Music"
12:30-2:00	LUNCH	1:15 - 2:00 (MUB Food Court, Level 2)
	(MUB Food Court, Level 2)	Music Jam with Bob & Co.
SUNDAY	STRAFFORD ROOM	,
AFTERNOON	(Dance hall at the MUB, Level 2)	
2:00-4:00	FAREWELL DANCE PARTY	See You Next Year!
Session J	MC: Sarah Mason	January 18-20, 2013
- ,	Staff and Guest Callers and Staff and Guest Musicians	

2012 Callers: Steve Zakon-Anderson, Mary DesRosiers, Adina Gordon, Amy Cann, Ruth Sylvester, Mary Wesley

2012 Saturday and Sunday Bands: Bob McQuillen (piano), Lissa Schneckenburger (fiddle), David Kaynor (fiddle)

Nor'easter: Cedar Stanistreet (fiddle), Julie Vallimont (piano), Max Newman (guitar) **2012 Friday Night Band**: Northern Spy: Bill Shepard (fiddle), Andy Stewart (fiddle), Rick Barrows (mandolin, mandola, tenor banjo), David Murray (flute, piccolo), Alan Graham (guitar), Mary Jo Slattery (guitar), Carol Compton (piano)

Welcome Dance Party

Friday evening, 7:30 -11:00 PM

John McIntire, MC; music by Northern Spy

Bill Shepard (fiddle), Andy Stewart (fiddle), Rick Barrows (mandolin, mandola, tenor banjo), David Murray (flute, piccolo),
Alan Graham (guitar), Mary Jo Slattery (guitar), Carol Compton (piano)

Sound Check Polka: Lady of the Lake #2

Last Time I Checked This Was Still a Democracy, Isn't It?

By Amy Cann (and altered by a "committee" of Nelson dancers)

As called by the author

Formation: Contra, duple improper

Reels: Gaspé Reel/Glise de Sherbrooke/Robertson's

Reel

- A1- Long lines forward and back Ones do something (see note), ending improper as you began
- A2- Line-of-4 down the hall (ones in the center), ones turn as a couple
 Return, hand cast the twos up and around the ones into the center
- B1- Twos half figure eight down through the ones

Twos swing in the center

B2- Circle left halfway, and pass through along the set

Do-si-do new neighbor and face across

The dance was first presented during a cold night in Nelson during tax season. The caller said "gypsy," but some dancers decided that they'd rather do-si-do. One couple started a swing. When the caller reminded them that she'd said "gypsy," a dancer replied that he'd been working on his taxes all day and was tired of following directions. So now the call is to do whatever you wish (default is a swing), as long as you are ready in time to go down the hall at the top of A2.

Off to the Outhouse

By Amy Cann (also with "crowd source" input)
As called by the author
Formation: Contra, duple improper
Reels: *Jimmy in the Swamp/Pretty Little Dog/North*Carolina Breakdown (Arthur L. Smith)

- A1- Do-si-do as couples
 Box the gnat with your neighbor,
 allemande right 3/4 until ladies meet
 with a left hand
- A2- Balance the wave, ladies allemande left halfway

Swing partner

- B1- Right and left through across Ladies chain back
- B2- Circle left halfway, balance the ring Circle right once around, and turn as individuals, changing hands with your partner, to face the next

Lucy's Here

By Richard Blazej
As called by Amy Cann
Source: Ferryin' with Lucy Beyond the Mist
Formation: Contra, duple improper
Jigs: Maggie Mawhinney (Bill Cormier)/Circus Jig
(Mickie Zekley)/Fiddle Hill Jig (Ralph Page)

- A1- Neighbors do-si-do 1½ Gents do-si-do 1½
- A2- Balance and swing partner
- B1- Down the hall 4-in-line (at least 6 counts), turn as a couple with your partner, return, do *not* bend the line
- B2- Balance the line twice Circle left ¹/₄, pass through to the next

Slightly altered: in the published version the neighbor do-si-do is just once around. Amy also suggested step-kick balances, and that the dancers do their best to impress the band.

Road to the Isles

As taught by Amy Cann Source: *Dance a While*

Formation: Couple dance in "Varsouvienne" position (partners are side by side with the lady on the right, left hands joined in front of them, the gent's right arm behind his partner's back, and right hands

joined at the lady's right shoulder)

Tune: same

First Part (8 measures): Point, Grapevine

- Point left toe forward to the left
- 2-3 Step left behind right, right to the side Left in front of right, hold
- 4 Point right toe forward to the right
- 5-6 Step right behind left, left to the side Right in front of left, hold
- 7-8 Point left toe forward, hold Point left to back, hold

Second Part (8 measures): Schottische

- 9-12 Beginning on left foot, take two schottische steps forward; without releasing hands, individually turn clockwise on the hop to face opposite way (now lady is on the left, gent on the right)
- 13-14 Take one schottische step in this direction; without releasing hands, individually turn counterclockwise on the hop to face the original way (now gent is back on the left, lady on the right)
- 15-16 Step in place: right left right

Ease About Thing

By Cis Hinkle

As called by Mary Wesley Formation: Circle mixer

Reels: Rannie MacLellan (Brenda Stubbert)/ Wissahickon Drive (Liz Carroll)

- A1- Balance and swing partner
- A2- Promenade around the ring
 Promenade into the center and back
- B1- Ladies weave to the right: pass in front of gent on the right, behind the next All go forward and back

B2- Gents weave to the right (similarly) Allemande right partner 1½ and on to the next

This is Cis's variation of the Ease About Mixer by Deric Owens and Gene Hubert (October 1985), which is published in *Dizzy Dances II*.

Honest John

As called by Mary Wesley

Source: Contras: As Ralph Page Called Them Formation: Singing square (no partner change) Tune: Brighton Camp (with additional bits)

Now the first go out to the right and you balance with the two

Join hands and circle to your left, and here is what you do

Sashay by, address your opposite Sashay back, and bow to your own

Now you right and left as you are, ah-ah-ah, ah-ah-ah

Right and left to your place, and everybody swing

And promenade around the ring

Sequence: Figure for each couple in turn. "Sashay by" is done by partners exchanging places, gent passing behind lady each way, facing opposites the entire time.

Ralph Page calls Honest John on a Folk Dancer recording (#20) available on CD from the Kentucky Dance Foundation. Page was so intrigued by this dance that it appeared in the very first issue of his Northern Junket magazine, and he discussed its history and its figures in two later issues. He wrote in the first of these articles, "Honest John has been of great interest to me for at least ten years..." The Orford dancers' style in particular impressed him: "In Orford, N.H. we found an extremely interesting variant of this second part of Honest John. Everybody up that way, on both sides of the Connecticut River say that only the Orford dancers do it this way. It is VERY VERY slow. The set that we saw dance were excellent dancers, and it was ceremonial in character. It was solemn and stately and we caught a breath of sadness about the dance. It was truly 'out of this world' and like no other American dance we have ever seen."

Queen Victoria

As called by Mary Wesley Source: *Cracking Chestnuts* Formation: Contra, duple proper

Marches: Rollstone Mountain (Ralph Page)/Sing

Boys Sing (Carol Compton)

A1- Actives allemande right and fall back into lines

Actives allemande left 1½ and take right hands with neighbor to form a wavy line-of-4

A2- Balance twice

Allemande right, gents continue to turn alone so that all face down

B1- Down the hall 4-in-line, actives turn as a couple while others turn alone Return and hand cast the ones up and around to progressed place

B2- Right and left four

Ted's Triplet #3

By Ted Sannella (June 24, 1968) As called by Mary Wesley Source: *Balance and Swing* Formation: Triplet, all proper

Jigs: Midnight Rider (Rick Barrows)/Lilting Banshee/

The Magho Snaps (Mick Hoy)

A1- Top two couples star by the right Star back by the left

A2- Couple one down the center, trade places (lady in front)

Come up the outside to the top and face down (ones now improper)

B1- Dip and dive all six

B2- Ones cast down the outside, other two couples move up one place
Ones swing at the bottom

Ends with couples in 2, 3, 1 order.

Waltz: Star Waltz (Omar Marcoux)

& Break (ending with a hambo) &

Brimmer and May

By Dan Pearl

As called by Ruth Sylvester

Source: Zesty Contras (earlier version) Formation: Contra, duple improper

Reels: Father Kelly's/Birchard's Hornpipe (Martin

Springer)/Swinging on a Gate

A1- Balance and swing neighbor

A2- Right and left through across the set Couple one swing in the center

B1- Down the center four-in-line (4), couple two remains facing down as couple one wheels around to trade places (4)

Allemande neighbor with a handy hand, go twice around

B2- All up the hall, two-by-two with couple one in the lead (4), couple one cast (unassisted) below couple two as the twos finish coming up and trade hands with each other to face down toward couple one (4)

Same four circle left halfway to original places and all pass neighbor along the set

Although Dan Pearl now prefers the timing above in the A-parts, the published version began as follows:

A1- Swing neighbor (8)
Right and left through across the set (8)

A2- Actives balance and swing

Squeeze the Wheel

By Rich Blazej

As called by Ruth Sylvester

Source: Ferryin' with Lucy Beyond the Mist Formation: Three gents face three ladies, arranged like spokes of a wheel, gents facing counter-

clockwise, ladies clockwise

Reels: Road to California/Great Warthog Chase (CW Abbott)/Shenandoah Falls

A1- Center people turn contra corners

- A2- All balance and swing the opposite, end facing the center of the hall
- B1- All forward into the center, balance Back out, balance
- B2- Circle 6 hands once around and pass your opposite by right shoulder to meet a new line-of-three

The Zombies of Sugar Hill

By Gene Hubert (August 1985) As called by Ruth Sylvester Source: *Dizzy Dances II*

Formation: Contra, duple improper Reels: Reel des Jeunes Mariés/Reel de Montréal/Wizard's Walk (Jay Ungar)

- A1- Balance and swing neighbor
- A2- Circle left halfway, slide left to the next couple

Circle to the left with them ³/₄ and California twirl with your neighbor

- B1- Balance and swing your partner
- B2- Ladies chain across Left-hand star

Lamplighter's Hornpipe

As called by Adina Gordon Source: *Cracking Chestnuts* Formation: Contra, duple proper

Reels: Reel Quebec/Lamplighter's Hornpipe/Bay of

Fundy (Bill Guest)

- A1- Actives cross the set to your corner's place as the twos slide up, (actives are now progressed, improper and facing out, twos are facing in), all take hands to form long waves (4), balance the wave (4)
 - All allemande right once around back to the same wave again (4), balance again (4)
- A2- All allemande left person until the actives meet in the center (4), actives balance (4)

And swing (8)

- B1- Actives down the center, turn as couples
 Return, coming *all* the way back, and cast off proper with couple two
- B2- Right and left four

Lamplighter's Hornpipe has many different versions, including triple and duple minor versions, some with a swing and some without, and various approaches to phrasing the figures. For a detailed discussion, see *Cracking Chestnuts*. See also the multiple versions called by Fred Breunig in the 2004 Syllabus for the Ralph Page Dance Legacy Weekend.

Do-Si-Do and Face the Sides

By Ted Sannella (February 1953) As called by Adina Gordon Source: *Balance and Swing*

Formation: Square (ladies progress to the right)

Reel: Eddie's Reel

Heads forward and back (8)

Forward again and do-si-do opposite, end facing nearest side person (8)

With the ones you face, circle left 1x (8)

Heads split the sides, separate around one to form lines-of-4 at the sides (all are next to their corner) (8)

Forward eight and back (8)

Middle four (the side couples) make a righthand star and go once around (8)

Allemande left corner 1½ (8)

The other four (the head couples) right-hand star once around back to the corner (8)

Balance and swing corner (16) Promenade to the gent's home (16)

Sequence: Intro; figure twice for heads; break; figure twice for sides; ending.

Ends Turn In

By Ed Gilmore

As called by Adina Gordon

under the arch

Source: Sets in Order, Five Years of Square Dancing

Formation: Square (no partner change)

Reel: Nail that Catfish to a Tree (Steve Rosen)

Head two couples forward and back
Forward again and turn to face your corner
Split those two and go around one to hook
onto the ends of lines-of-4 at the sides
Forward eight and back
Forward again pass through
Join hands again facing out, arch in the
middle and the ends turn in and dive

Circle four in the middle (sides California twirl to face back in)

Heads face your partner, pass through and split the sides

Separate around one and again form lines-of-4 at the sides

Forward eight and back, forward again pass through

Arch in the middle and the ends turn in (dive to the middle)

Circle four once around in the middle Pass your partner, allemande left your corner

Come back home and... (improvise from here)

Sequence: Intro; figure for heads; figure for sides; break; figure for heads; figure for sides; ending.

Contravention

By Ted Sannella (June 29, 1977) As called by Adina Gordon Source: *Balance and Swing* Formation: Contra, triple proper

Reel: Red Haired Boy/Lady of the Lake/Fisher's

Hornpipe

A1- First two couples forward and back Same four swing partner and face up

- A2- Cast off individually to go down the outside, twos in the lead; go well past your threes, then twos come up the center and ones follow them up, when in progressed place ones face down
- B1- Couples one and three star right
 All six circle left halfway, ones face
 down again
- B2- Couples one and two (who are now below) star *left*All six circle right halfway

As the dance starts again, the ones can retain hands with those below them (the original threes) for the forward and back. The role of lady one is key during the B-parts. She should be certain to end each star between the two other ladies.

Waltz: Boda Waltz (Vals fran Boda)

Dance Workshop: "Jovial Gems of Rich Blazej"

Saturday, 9:00 - 10:30 AM

Led by Amy Cann; Music by Nor'easter Cedar Stanistreet (fiddle), Julie Vallimont (piano), Max Newman (guitar/mandolin)

A workshop of all dances by Rich Blazej. These can be found in Rich's book: Ferryin' with Lucy Beyond the Mist.

Soundcheck Tune: Lamplighter's Hornpipe

Indian Summer Saunter

Formation: Contra, duple improper

Jigs: Off She Goes/Handsome Young Maidens

- A1- Joining *left* hand with neighbor, balance twice
 - Allemande left 1½ (gents turn in over left shoulder so that all face across)
- A2- All balance and swing partner in the center (see note)
- B1- Down the hall, two-by-two, couple two wheel as a couple while couple one turn single away from partner and join the ends of a line-of-4 with their neighbors
 - Return, a brief hand cast, twos backing up
- B2- Couple one half figure eight down through the twos
 - Ones cross the set and go below one place

As published the half figure eight in B2 goes up through your former neighbors. However, when Amy taught it this way it created consternation on the floor, so she modified it as above.

Many of Rich's dances include a swing for all in the center like this. For one of them, the author notes that in "an exceptionally crowded hall" just the first couple can swing.

Marlboro Country Circle

Formation: Sicilian circle (those facing counterclockwise are first couples)

Jigs: *Waves of Matanuck/Top o' the Hill* (both by Rich Blazej)

- A1- Do-si-do opposite Partner do-si-do
- A2- All swing partners
- B1- Balance in a ring, repeat Circle left, couple two break and open into a line facing counterclockwise
- B2- Promenade in lines-of-4
 Balance the line, couple one make an arch and the ends dive through

If lady two holds steady to allow the ring to roll out into a line in B1, it prevents the set from gradually collapsing into the center.

Rags to Riches

Formation: Contra, duple improper Rags: *Rich's Rag 1/Rich's Rag 2* (both by Rich Blazej)

- A1- Allemande right neighbor twice around Couple two allemande left twice around
- A2- Couple one allemande right twice around
 - Balance, twirl the lady under the gent's hand and both face down with lady on the right
- B1- Couple one down the center while twos go up the outside, turn alone Return
- B2- Balance and swing your neighbor

B1 is reminiscent of the dance Devil's Dream.

The author writes: "Dancers may wish to pretend they've just gone from rags to riches and put some action into the promenade. And as for the tunes, any 32-bar reel will do, but something with a hint of ragtime is most appropriate."

Garfield's Escape

Formation: Circle of couples with an additional lone gent in the center

Jig: Dunderback's Marching Home (Rich Blazej's combination of the songs Dunderback's Sausage Machine and When Johnny Comes Marching Home, which is by Louis Lambert, 1863)

A1- All into the center, attack the center man (or, at least, do your best to intimidate him...)

And back out again

- A2- Circle left and back to the right
- B1- Ladies continue to the right single file while all gents (including the center one) "right hand star" by putting your right hand on the shoulder in front of you
- B2- When caller shouts, "Escape!" each gent swings the nearest lady; whichever gent ends up alone in the center is the new "Garfield"

Kingston Quickstep

Formation: Contra, duple improper Reels: *Mackilmoyle/A Minor Consideration* (Rich Blazej)

- A1- Ones between the twos: allemande with the handy hand Ones swing
- A2- Couple one and lady two go down the hall 3-in-line; meanwhile gent two goes up the hall alone
 - Turn with the right-hand lady high and left-hand lady low, and come back up (gent two turns alone and comes back down)
- B1- Twos swing while ones continue to promenade up
 - Ones turn as a couple and return (as the twos continue to swing), all face across to form a ring
- B2- Balance the ring (4), circle left ³/₄ until you are home (~8)

 Twos arch and ones duck under to meet

Waltz: Whirlaway Waltz (Rich Blazej)

the next (\sim 4)

Music Workshop: "Favorite Tunes"

Saturday, 9:00 – 10:30 AM

Music Workshop led by **Bob McQuillen** and **Vince O'Donnell**

It has become traditional at the Ralph Page Dance Legacy Weekend to include a workshop led by a Bob McQuillen band where musicians share beloved tunes often played at contra dances. This year was no different, and a congenial group of musicians of all levels of experience met to play some of their favorite tunes.

The following tunes were played at the workshop:

Maison de Glace, jig in D (composed by Réjean Brunet)

Le Vieux Moulin, reel in D

Jamie Allen, march in G

The Wild One, jig in Dm

Crooked Stovepipe, reel in G

Happy Acres Two Step, Quickstep A, D, A

Dancing Bear, reel in Em (composed by Bob McQuillen)

Banks of Loch Alma, jig in Bm

Farrel O'Ghara, reel in D

Frank's Reel, reel in A (composed by John McCusker)

Charlie Hunter's, jig in D (composed by Bobby MacLeod)

Cowboy's Jig, jig in A

McQuillen's Squeezebox, march in C (composed by Ralph Page)

Piper's Lass, reel in D

Napoleon Crossing the Rhine, march in D

Ragtime Annie, 48-bar reel in D, D, G

Mistwold, march in G (composed by Dudley Laufman)

Road to Lisdoonvarna, jig in Em

Le Cotillion (from the playing of Raynald Ouellet) in D

Neil Vincent Orzechowski's Welcome to Earth, march in A (composed by Bob McQuillen)

Darling Nellie Gray (composed by Benjamin Hanby), popular song in D used for one of Ralph Page's favorite singing squares

Dance Workshop: "Dancing by the Numbers," Dances for 1, 2, 3 etc.

Saturday, 11:00 AM - 12:30 PM

Led by Adina Gordon with David Kaynor, Lissa Schneckenberger and Bob McQuillen

A selection of dances based on the numbers one through ten.

Soundcheck: Hambo and Schottische

Dance #1

Accretion Reel

By Chris Page (Spring 2006) Source: Chris's website Formation: Scatter mixer Reel: Swinging on a Gate

- A1- Balance the ring (from the previous B2) and turn away to scatter promenade as individuals anywhere in the hall
- A2- Find someone and do-si-do Swing same
- B1- Scatter promenade (as couples) anywhere in the hall
- B2- Find another couple (or two, or more!) and circle left with them Circle back to the right

The first time only, begin with the solo scatter promenade. Each subsequent time begins with the balance as above.

Dance #2 (a couple dance)

Schottische: Fleur de Lis (Bob McQuillen)

Dance #3

Silly Threesome

By Kenneth and Sibyl Clark Variation collected from Larry Edelman Source: Thomas Green's Barn Dance website Formation: Threesomes facing counterclockwise in a big circle

Reel: Dancing Bear (Bob McQuillen)

- A1- Promenade
- A2- Center person: allemande right the person on your right, allemande left the person on your left

 Do-si-do the person on your right
- B1 & B2- Outside people join two hands and lift them high to create a tunnel, centers go clockwise through the tunnel until the caller calls out,

"Capture!" and the outsides lower

their hands over whoever is there Those three basket swing

Strays can go into the center. The pairs who need a third dancer will wave at you.

Dance #4

Tempus Fugit

By David Smukler Source: David's website

side

Formation: Tempest formation (see note)
Marches: Jamie Allen/Meeting of the Waters

- A1- Ones go down the hall 4-in-line (as the twos slide up), turn as couples Return and face the side couple
- A2- Circle left halfway, twos arch and the ones dive through, then pass through with the other couple one Do-si-do with a neighbor on the other
- B1- Same neighbor, balance and swing
- B2- Circle left halfway and swing partner, end with ones facing down and twos facing in

Tempest formation is a particular kind of double contra formation. Two couples (the "heads" or "ones") face down in a line-of-4 between and just above two couples (the "sides" or "twos"), who face in from the sides as if in a widely separated Becket formation line. In the following diagram, an 'x' is a gent, and an 'o' is a lady. The arrows represent the direction of progression:

(music)

(etc.)

Dance #5

Hot Tub Rag

By Steve Schnur

Formation: 5 individuals in a ring, one dancer is

identified as "Jack" Reel: Soldier's Joy

- A1- All five left-hand star
 - "Jack turn back": The designated dancer turns out over right shoulder and dances clockwise around the star, which continues turning
- A2- Jack balance and swing with any other dancer, end the swing 2-facing-3
- B1- Middle person in the threesome (the new "Jack") do-si-do with the two who swung (acting as a unit), the new Jack ends facing out with arms crossed in front; all take hands from here
- B2- The new Jack lifts upper arm and, pulling with the other, pulls two dancers under, all face in to form a basket (as dancers go under the arch raising their leading arm will simplify forming the basket)

 Basket swing for five

Also called "Jack Turn Back" or "Cottontail Rag" (the name of a piece by Joseph Lamb). Several variations in figures and timing are common.

Dance #6

Thanks to the Pharmacist

By Carol Ormand (1996) Source: *Jurassic Redheads* Formation: Triplet, all proper Jig: *Sarah's Jig* (Bob McQuillen)

A1- Down the hall 4-in-line (ones between twos), turn alone

Return and (hand) cast off

- A2- Actives and their first contra corners hey-for-4 on the right diagonal (ones pass right shoulders to start)
- B1- Turn contra corners
- B2- Actives balance and swing to the bottom of the set, end facing up so that all are proper

Ends in 2-3-1 order. The pharmacist of the title is, of course, Ted Sannella, who was a pharmacist by day. Ted introduced the contra dance community to triplets. Ones can go down the center alone in A1 if the hall is crowded. Carol also notes that the dance can be done as a duple proper contra if the ones simply swing in place in B2.

Dance #7

The Weevil

By Richard Mason (1995) Source: Richard's website

Formation: Line of 3 people facing a line of 4 people. No partners. Any sex in any position as follows:

1 3 5 7 2 4 6

Reel: Arkansas Traveler

- A1- Those in the line-of-3 figure eight as individuals around those in the line-of-4: go through the gap in front of you, turn right, go round that person, go back through gap and round the left-hand person (dancer 2 goes round 3 then 1, as 4 goes round 5 and 3, etc.), ending in place
- A2- All face on the right diagonal and change places with right hand, then face on the left diagonal and change by the left hand
 - Again change by the right on right diagonal, and left on left diagonal (this is the progression)
- B1- From here all step forward in turn, starting with dancer 1, then 2, 3, etc. (each has one bar to move in), taking hands in an ocean wave; step back on eighth bar to form a tunnel down the middle
- B2- Without letting go of hands, dancer 1 leads down the tunnel followed by everyone else; at the bottom, let go and return up the side that you started the tunnel from (first to left, next to right, etc.)

Richard Mason's website contains several intriguing dances in unusual formations.

Dance #8

Square Line Special

By Gary Roodman Source: Calculated Figures

Formation: 4-couple longways, couples 1 and 3

improper

Reel: Batchelder's Reel

- A1- Lines forward and back
 Pass partner by right shoulder and turn
 alone over right shoulder to face
 back in
- A2- Give right hand to partner, balance; pull by right, and pull by left with next (for square dancers this is "square through two"; for English country dancers it is "two changes of rights and lefts")
 - Swing the one you meet (if you are at the ends of the lines it is your partner; in the middle it is the person coming toward along the line), end the swing in a square formation
- B1- Head couples half right and left through Head ladies chain back, and the heads

lead out to right to the side couples

B2- Circle left all the way to put heads back in the center
Sides arch, heads duck through, separate and go around one to form new lines

When the dance ends the set is in 2-4-1-3 order according to original numbering. All are across from partner, and first and third couples are magically improper. Four times through puts the set back in the original order, and everyone will have had a turn in each position.

The author writes, "I got the main idea for this dance sitting in the Scranton Airport waiting for a delayed plane to take off (which it never did)."

Dance #10

Levi Jackson Rag

Dance and tune by Pat Shaw (1974) Source: *Pat Shaw's Pinewoods*

Formation: 5 couples in U formation (1 couple at top

facing down, 2 couples on each side)

Tune: Levi Jackson Rag

- A1- Sides half right and left through; head couple moves to middle place
 Sides right and left back, and the heads move to the bottom
- A2- Sides circle left 4-hands once, while the head couple separates and returns up outside to home

All do-si-do partner at home

- B1- Five ladies chain: ladies form a right hand star, leave partner, pass one, and courtesy turn with the third gent Repeat the five ladies chain to new partner (ladies are now with the gent one place to the right of their original partner)
- B2- With new partner promenade one place to the right (4), balance (4) And swing in new positions (8)

At the end of the sequence the gents have moved one place to the right and the ladies have moved two places to the right. Five times through brings you home after giving everyone a turn with every partner and in every position.

Adina planned a Dance #9 as well ("Monkey in the Middle") but there was not quite enough time to include it.

Waltz: Westphalia Waltz

Callers Roundtable "What's (not) Happening Here?": Working with Negative Space

Saturday, 11:00 AM - 12:30 PM Led by **Amy Cann**

The focus of this workshop was to get the participants to look at things from a different point of view.

Amy noted a discussion on the Shared Weight electronic discussion list that talked about matching tunes to dances. Often, callers tell the musicians where the balances are in a dance. Why is that done? Callers may tell the musicians where they are because bands often ask for it. Musicians may ask where they are because the more experienced musicians often do, so it must be important. What if it's really more important to know where a move ends than where a move starts? Especially with new dancers, they may need cues about when to stop a swing, a star, or an allemande. The musicians can facilitate this by inserting a pause in the music, say for the last two beats of the phrase. This can let the dancers know that the current move is over and to get ready for the next move. Musicians don't always know that it's okay to stop playing for a beat or two. Their image of a really great fiddler is one who packs in as many notes as possible.

Let's think about the negative space as well as the positive space. Remember those pictures that can be seen as two different objects depending on if you focus on the negative or the positive space? One person sees a vase while another sees two faces. Callers tend to focus on what's happening, not on what isn't happening. It's important for callers to visualize the dance from the perspective of all four dancers in the minor set. Note the times when someone isn't doing anything.

Amy challenged callers to change their perspective on how they call. What about calling/ teaching to the inactives as well as the actives? For example, a typical dance move might be taught like this: "Ones, you go down the center, turn alone, come back, put your arm around your nearest two and cast around them." How about: "Ones, you go down the center, turn alone, come back; now twos, you put your arm around the nearest one and cast them around"? Tell the twos (not the "inactives") what to do while the ones are going down the hall – they're admiring, anticipating, preparing, adjusting the set. These are all active things. Don't just tell them, "Now, twos, while you're waiting (i.e., doing nothing), you can...."

What usually goes wrong with contra corners? Is it that the ones don't know where to go or is it that the twos aren't aware of their role? How about teaching the twos where to look for their first and second allemandes so they're prepared and can make eye contact with the person who is supposed to come to them next?

As an exercise, the participants were asked to teach Chorus Jig exclusively from the perspective of the twos instead of the ones. Some example phrases:

"Twos, step together and admire the ones as they parade down the outside of the set. Indicate to them where they should come back to in order to meet each other in the center of the set. Twos, step apart, making room for the ones to go down the center. As they return, scoop them up and turn them around. While the ones allemande each other by the right half way in the middle, get your left hand ready to allemande the one who comes to you and send them back to the center so they can allemande each other again."

Or "Inactive gents, you've been watching these ladies parade around for a while. Now's your chance to touch them. After the ones turn each other, then you'll get to turn one of the ladies. Then the ones will turn each other again, and you'll get to turn another one of the ladies."

Or "Gents, the lady you'll get to steal from her partner first is the one below you. Turn her around by the left and send her back to her partner for a little reassurance that she hasn't forgotten him. Gents, look for the other lady you've been watching, the one above you, and turn her too."

This changes the story line so it isn't all about the ones.

The same exercise was done for the dance "Haymaker's Jig." Phrases included: "Twos face up and balance and swing your neighbor. Twos, end the swing early enough so the ones can meet in the center on time for their balance and swing. Twos, face down the hall and take a step down to make a line of four with the ones going down the hall."

Amy encouraged the participants to try teaching a dance they'd called many times, but use the opposite perspective for each move. For example, try teaching the ladies chain from the men's perspective instead of the ladies'.

Retrospective "The Nelson Dance"

Saturday 2:00 - 4:00 PM

Rich Hart, Master of Ceremonies with many callers and musicians

March: Road to Boston

Participants in the after-lunch jam played this tune to lead folks into the hall for the Retrospective session.

- **Rich Hart**: Welcome to Nelson! We will try to reproduce many years of dancing in Nelson in the next two hours. Dancing has been going on in Nelson for 200 years, and there have actually been many Nelson dances over the years. It was a dance that changed with the generations.
- **Dudley Laufman**: In the late 1940s and early '50s we only did two or three contras. About 70% of the evening's dances were squares. This was one of them. Frankie Upton liked this dance the most.

Golden Slippers

As called by Dudley Laufman

Musicians: Amy Cann, Bob McQuillen, Jacqueline Laufman, Sylvia Miskoe and others

Formation: Singing square (ladies progress to the right) Song: *Oh Them Golden Slippers* (James A. Bland)

Intro:

Eight hands around; and the other way back Swing your partners everyone And you promenade your partner round the ring

Figure:

The first couple down the middle between the opposite two
Lady go right and the gent go left and around the outside back to place
You do-si-do right where you meet
And swing your sweet

Now everybody, you swing your corner And take that lady and promenade round the ring, round you go

Second time:

Now the same gentleman with a brand new girl, go down the center with a butterfly whirl Lady go right, the gent go left around the ring Now you do-si-do, and swing your partner before you go

Now everybody, you swing your corners all All promenade

Sequence: Intro; figure twice for each gent in turn. The ladies, although continually changing places, will still each be active twice. Danced without a walk through.

■ **Dudley Laufman**: That was right after when Happy Hale used to come up and call the dances. He was from Bernardston, Mass, a singing caller, one of the first ones. Sometimes he would go outdoors, and have a drink, and call through the open window.

And when Ralph Page used to call, he would stand at the mic and hold on tight. He'd have a pocket full of cigars. So did Happy Hale; he had the cigars.

Hinky Dinky Parlez-Vous

As called by Dudley Laufman

Musicians: Bob McQuillen, Jacqueline Laufman, Sylvia Miskoe and others

Formation: Singing square (ladies progress to the right)

Song: Mademoiselle from Armetières

Intro:

Eight hands around The other way back

Figure:

Head two ladies, forward and go back Now forward again and you do-si-do Now do-si-do with your corners all And you do the same with your partners all

And everybody swing your partner And promenade, promenade the ring

Ending:

... This time swing your corner Now run home and swing your own Promenade two times, all the way around And sing, "Hinky dinky parlez vous!"

Sequence: Intro; figure for head ladies, side ladies, head gents, side gents, head couples, side couples, ending.

- Rich Hart: In the 1970s, contra dancing was dying out and Ralph Page was trying to keep it going. All of a sudden a whole collection of new young people thought that it would be fun, and were dancing throughout the Monadnock region. Peter Temple started a Monday night dance in Harrisville. It lasted there for a few years and then in the early '80s it was moved to Nelson and became the Nelson Monday Night Dance.
- Peter Temple: Jack Perron used to run several Saturday night dances at that time: in Dublin and in Francestown, as well as in Nelson. In January of 1978 we started the Monday night dance in the part of Harrisville that used to be part of Nelson (they carved Harrisville out of Nelson and Dublin). We started the dance so that people who were intimidated by the Saturday night dances would have a place to go.

Lady Walpole's Reel

As called by Peter Temple

Musicians: Harvey Tolman and Bob McQuillen

Source: *The Country Dance Book* Formation: Contra, duple improper

Reels: Lady Walpole's Reel/unidentified tune in Cape Breton style/Lady Walpole's Reel

A1- Actives balance and swing the one below

A2- Actives down the center, turn alone Return and cast off

B1- Ladies chain, over and back

B2- Half promenade

Half right and left through

Rory O'More

As called by Peter Temple

Musicians: Bob McQuillen, Randy Miller, Jack Perron, Amy Cann, Deanna Stiles

Source: *Cracking Chestnuts*Formation: Contra, duple proper

Jigs: Rory O'More/Connaught Man's Rambles/Rose in the Heather

A1- Actives cross set, go down the outside below one

Cross up through the center to cast off with the same sex neighbor, and step into center of set to join right hands with partner and left with next in a long wavy line of actives

A2- Balance right and left in this long wavy line; release hands and slide 2 steps individually to the right (alternatively, you can spin to the right by pulling your right shoulder back); give left to partner and right to next to form the wave again

Balance left and right, and slide left (or spin pulling left shoulder back)

- B1- Turn country corners
- B2- Actives balance and swing, end proper and facing partner
- **Rich Hart**: In the 1980s, because so many new young dancers were getting involved, there was lots of change as a result. Hundreds of new dances and tunes were being created at that time. One of those responsible for all this creativity was Steve Zakon-Anderson.
- Steve Zakon-Anderson: Calling in Nelson can give you a misguided view of the world. That was where I started and got wonderful support. In those days it was a pretty regular crowd, and we did a lot of the same dances over and over again. And then I started traveling....

So, one night in Seattle, I was kind of a new caller and trying to impress everyone, and did a couple of pretty hard dances that didn't go as well as I'd hoped. So, I thought, "I'd better back way up and do something easy like Rory O'More." I lined everyone up, and then realized—"Oh, you mean, I have to teach this? Everyone doesn't already know it? How do you teach Rory O'More?" In Nelson, you'd just say, "Do Rory O'More" and then turn to the band. That wasn't what it was like in the real world. Well, I don't know which is the real world....

Rich assures me that my dance Trip to Lambertville is called frequently in Nelson. Like most good dances, the best part is stolen from somewhere else. The opening figure comes from Peter Lippincott's dance, The Snake River Reel, but I put a different spin on it.

Trip to Lambertville

By Steve Zakon-Anderson (Spring 1987)

As called by the author

Musicians: Bob McQuillen, Randy Miller, Jack Perron, Richard Backes, Lizza Backes

Source: Swing the Next

Formation: Contra, duple improper Reels: Sally Gardens/The Virginia Reel

A1- Ladies walk forward to form a long wavy line between the two lines of gents (4), balance (4)

Ladies back out as gents walk in to form a wave between the lines of ladies (4), balance (4)

A2- Gents allemande left ³/₄, hold on, give right hand to neighbor and balance Swing neighbor

B1- Gents allemande left 11/2

Partner swing

B2- Right and left through across the set

Ladies chain back

Rich Hart: You may or may not know that this year is the 200th anniversary of Hull's victory (the defeat of H.M.S. Guerriere by the U.S.S. Constitution in August 19, 1812).

Our next caller, Mary DesRosiers has been an influential radio host, and was one of the founders of the Monadnock Folklore society, sponsors of several dances.

■ Mary DesRosiers: The Nelson Monday night tradition was distinct from the Nelson Saturday night tradition. Monday nights were associated with the fiddle playing of Harvey Tolman and Gordon Peery's piano playing—Cape Breton music. Another thing about Monday night was that we didn't have a sound system (nobody could afford one). Peter was the caller and he had a loud, resonant voice. Well, one night Peter didn't show up and we had this hall full of people, and great musicians. So somebody said, "Well, Mary, you've got a loud voice...." And that's the absolute truth. That is the reason that I'm doing this now.

Hull's Victory

As called by Mary DesRosiers

Musicians: Randy Miller, Jack Perron and friends

Source: *Cracking Chestnuts* Formation: Contra, duple proper

Reel: Hull's Victory

A1- Active couples: "right to your own and left below" (turn half by the right and join left with your opposite to form a wavy-line-of-four) (4) and balance (4)

All turn by the left hand twice around

A2- Actives turn once around by the right hand to form the same wave (4), balance (4) Actives swing in the center

B1- Ones down the center, turn as a couple Return (proper) and cast off

B2- Right and left four

Rich Hart: The Monday night dances slowed down in the 1990s. It was no longer held in the wintertime. But then Don Primrose and Bob McQuillen agreed that they'd be there every Monday night to make sure the dance happened.

Money Musk

As called by Don Primrose

Musicians: Harvey Tolman and Bob McQuillen

Source: *Cracking Chestnuts*Formation: Contra, triple proper

Reel: Money Musk (24-bar New England version of a tune by Daniel Dow, 1776)

See p. 36 for directions.

Don ran Money Musk briefly, to give people a feel for Harvey's Cape Breton style of playing the tune, and then dancers kept the same partner for the next dance. A satisfyingly long rendition of Money Musk was offered during the grand dance.

When Dudley Laufman (as a dancer) reached the top of the set, Don handed him the microphone, and Dudley chanted the calls twice through in the traditional style (channeling Ralph Page) until it was his turn to be active.

■ **Don Primrose**: "Nelson lines": In Nelson, the sets drift to the back left corner (from the caller's perspective). So, instead of "Long lines forward and back," the call is "Nelson lines," or "Some go forward some go back." It means everyone goes forward, but just the ones on the caller's right go back.

Elm City Reel

By Don Primrose As called by the author

Musicians: Roger Treat, Lloyd Carr Formation: Contra, duple improper

Reels: Cape Breton tunes

A1- Circle left once around Swing your neighbor

A2- Down the hall 4-in-line, turn as couples Return, bend the line

B1- Circle left ³/₄ and swing your partner

B2- Ladies chain Couple one swing again

Chorus Jig

As called by Don Primrose

Musicians: Roger Treat, Lloyd Carr, Neil Orzechowski, Richard Backes, Lizza Backes, Matt Garland

Source: *Cracking Chestnuts* Formation: Contra, duple proper

Reel: Chorus Jig/Opera Reel/Chorus Jig

A1- Active couple down the outside and back

A2- Actives down the center, turn alone

Return and cast off

B1- Turn contra corners

B2- Actives balance and swing

Lizza Backes and Matt Garland took their whistles down from the stage and played along while they also danced, in the line closest to the door.

■ Rich Hart: Nelson dances cost three bucks, and all the callers and musicians are volunteers. The only reason, some say, that the callers and musicians come to the Nelson dance is the cookies. There are always homemade cookies there, and if they are not there, there are some musicians who have been known to leave. But, it's not really the cookies that power the dance; it's the smiles.

Balance to My Lou

By Becky Hill

As called by Rickey Holt

Musicians: Neil Orzechowski, Russell Orzechowski, Deanna Stiles, Jane Orzechowski and others

Source: Give-and-Take

Formation: Contra, Becket formation (progress ccw)

Reels: Staten Island Hornpipe/Mountain Ranger/Durang's Hornpipe

A1- Long lines forward and back

Circle left all the way around

A2- Right and left through straight across

Ladies chain on the left diagonal

B1- Balance the ring, spin to the right one place (as in Petronella) Repeat

B2- Balance, spin to the right once more, spinning until you see your partner Swing your partner

- Rich Hart: This last dance features a number of younger musicians who currently play regularly in Nelson. One thing that supports this is the Johnny Trombly memorial scholarship offered by the Monadnock Folksong Society, originally set up and funded by Bob McQuillen. One young person a year is given a stipend to take lessons in traditional music playing.
- Dave Eisenstater: When I first danced in Nelson, one of the regulars was an old-timer named Clayton. He has since passed on, but he was always in the center of things. Whenever I asked a younger dancer my own age for a dance, the inevitable answer was, "Sorry, I'm already dancing this one with Clayton." Clayton had a real sense of mischief and would sometimes prevent you from swinging someone he found attractive. He often wore a t-shirt with a horse on it. Don must have thought it was a cow, because he called his dance in honor of Clayton, Clayton's Cow.

Clayton's Cow

By Don Primrose

As called by Dave Eisenstater

Musicians: Neil Orzechowski, Richard Backes, Lizza Backes, Matt Garland, Perin Ellsworth-Heller, and others

Formation: Contra, duple improper

Reels: Dancing Bear (Bob McQuillen)/Wizard's Walk (Jay Ungar)

- A1- Balance neighbor, pull by the right hand and pull by your partner by the left hand Repeat
- A2- Balance and swing neighbor
- B1- Gents do-si-do 1½ Swing your partner
- B2- Circle left 3/4

Balance the ring, California twirl

■ Allison Aldrich: My friend Alouette Iselin wrote a wonderful song called "Monday Night in Nelson," which I'm going to sing before the last waltz, with help from Mary DesRosiers.

Monday Night in Nelson

Song by Alouette Iselin As sung by Allison Aldrich and Mary DesRosiers

It's been a day of unfulfillment and now I'm heading home
Looking forward to the comforts of the night
A glass of wine, some peace of mind, a warm room in a dark old time
And songs and jokes and friends and candlelight
And I never thought of dancing 'til I drove into the square
The town hall's bright with steamy light and everyone is there
Everyone, that is, but me; I think I'll just look in and see
And maybe dance if someone needs a partner

Chorus:

Lead me up and down, do-si-do below When we swing look straight into my eyes, so we don't get dizzy, you know And we'll stomp our worries underfoot as we balance in a line And we won't remember what they were 'til morning

The room is full of smiling folks, who've just heard Mary's latest jokes The lines are forming on the high side of the town hall floor The rules are ones we understand, the touching, hugging, holding hands And that is what the contra dance is for Mary walks us through it once and Harvey starts to play The world beyond these ringing walls slowly fades away The dance demands a focused mind, it keeps us all in present time And just for now we all know what to do

Chorus

Two hundred years ago these tunes and dances filled this simple room
And folks like us with partners facing lined up side by side
And for an evening's time they laid away the work and cares of day-to-day
And joined with friends to dance away the night
Now we are here and we will laugh and dance away our time
Then we will pass and leave behind our places in the line
Younger hands will mark the beat, the tunes will call to younger feet
'Til in the final waltz we all will join

Chorus (2x)

Waltz: Amelia (Bob McQuillen)

Dance Workshop: "Weathering the Dance"

Saturday, 3:30 - 5:00 PM

Led by Mary Wesley with music by Nor'easter Cedar Stanistreet (fiddle), Julie Vallimont (piano), Max Newman (guitar/mandolin)

All dances somehow related to the theme of weather – very important in New England! Mary suggested that with a little bit of audience "precipitation" we should have some fun.

The Snowy Day

By Tony Parkes (March 1976) Source: Shadrack's Delight

Formation: Contra, duple improper, double

progression

Reels: Colonel Roger's Favorite/Crock of Gold (Vincent Broderick)/Sheehan's Reel

A1- Balance and swing your neighbor

A2- Circle left once around With new neighbors left-hand star

B1- With original neighbors right-hand star With neighbor 2, allemande left 1½

B2- Stay with these neighbors: ladies chain Across and back

Tony writes, "This contra commemorates the night the Y's parking lot was under three feet of snow, making it necessary to cancel the dance even though the roads were clear."

October Flurry

Joe Baker (October 19, 1981) Source: Give-and-Take Formation: Sicilian circle, mixer

Reels: Bay of Fundy (Bill Guest)/Hommage à la

Belle Gaspésie (Marcel Messervier)

A1- Forward and back; do-si-do opposite

A2- Allemande right the same ³/₄ and gents join left hands, balance the wave Gents left-hand turn halfway and do-si-do partner

B1- Balance and swing your partner, end facing in or out of the large circle

B2- Ladies chain over and back With your opposite (who becomes your new partner for the next round), turn away from your current partner to face another couple

After the chain, face a new couple and everyone has a new partner. Ladies progress in the direction they face. Gents, however, stay more or less in place, facing first one way and then the other.

Written in the midst of an October snow flurry in the Berkshires.

Keep Your Sunny Side Up

Variation by Ralph Sweet

Source: On the Beat with Ralph Sweet

Formation: Singing square (ladies progress to the

right)

Song: Keep Your Sunny Side Up (Ray Henderson,

1929)

Intro, Break and Ending:

Four ladies chain across, go right across that ring

Rollaway, then circle left around

Rollaway, then circle left around that old land

Now allemande left your corner, do the right and left grand

When you meet your lady, you do the do-si-do

That's back to back, then promenade Stand upon your legs, be like two fried eggs Keep your sunny side up!

Figure:

Head couples forward up and come right back again

Now swing your opposite lady round and round

Face the sides, split those two, around just one you go

Then right-hand star, go all the way around Allemande left your corner, go right hand round your own

Corner swat the flea, and promenade Stand upon your legs, be like two fried eggs Keep your sunny side up!

Sequence: Intro; figure twice as above; break; figure twice with sides leading; ending. Ralph based his version on a dance by Earl Johnston.

The Tempest

Source: Cracking Chestnuts

Formation: Tempest formation (see p. 15)

Jigs: Tobin's Favorite/Irishman's Heart to the Ladies

A1- Ones go down the hall 4-in-line, do not turn

Back the line up, and turn to face the nearest side couple

A2- Balance in a ring-of-4, repeat Circle left once around

B1- Ladies chain over and back

B2- Half promenade
Half right and left through and the ones
lead on to the next

The band sped up the pace on the last time. Whew!

Winter in Summerland

By Jeffrey Spero & James Hutson (January 20, 2002) Formation: Contra, Becket formation (progress cw) Reels: Easy Club (Jim Sutherland)/Turning of the Tide (Maire Breatnach)/Sligo Creek (Danny Noveck)

A1- Gents allemande left 1½ Swing your neighbor

A2- Long lines forward and back Pass through to an ocean wave, balance

B1- Walk forward to new neighbor, looping to the right to start a hey-for-4 (pass right shoulders with the neighbor), walk the hey 3/4 until you meet your partner on your own side of the set

B2- With partner balance and swing

Jeff writes: "The dance was written on a trip to a dance in Santa Barbara. The road we were on (US 101) offered a beautiful view of the Pacific Ocean and the waves crashing on the sand, while straight ahead we noticed the sweeping curves of the freeway. That was the inspiration for the dance. As it happens, that stretch of road was located in the small town of Summerland."

Waltz: Valse du Mois d'Novembre (Jean-Claude Mirandette)

Discussion: Nelson and New Hampshire Dance History and StoriesSaturday, 3:30 - 5:00 PM

Dudley (Laufman) was just a kid the first time he went to the Nelson dance. The orchestra had a saxophone and a piano and a drum, maybe a fiddle. Shorty Durant was the caller. He was about five feet tall, sang all his calls, and wore a suit and tie. Dudley did Hull's Victory there for the first time – danced it with his mother. Dudley met Newt (Tolman) at the Gray Ghost. Newt was so excited that Dudley knew the old tunes and could play them on a harmonica.

Newt, Harvey (Tolman), and Dudley made a huge gift to the dance community by pairing the old dances with tunes, and with reintroducing the old tunes, which were being forgotten. At the time, the music was mostly "Red River Valley," "Darling Nelly Gray," and "Pop Goes the Weasel." Newt hated this and wanted fiddlers to play some of the other great old tunes.

Mary (DesRosiers) brought a copy of the book "Quick Tunes and Good Times: Authentic New England Square Dance Music and Stories of its Players" by Newt. It is a history and memoir of the revival of New England contras. She wishes CDSS would reprint it. Mary read excerpts from the book.

Peter (Temple) passed on a story he got through Renn Tolman: in the 1930s, Newt, Albert Quigley, and Fran Tolman were playing at the Cider House. Ralph Page was sitting in a corner. Everyone had been drinking hard cider. Every so often they'd hear a voice calling from the corner. That's when they got the idea to get the dances going again.

Mary told how the dances used to have to hire a cop for each dance because the dancers were known for being rowdy and fights would start. Everyone had had some "anesthetic" in the woodshed. Frankie Upton, a police officer from Nelson, used to tell Mary stories: "The hall was heated with a wood stove. Every GD (gall dern) Saturday night the boys would get in a fight and knock the GD stove pipe out and we'd have to haul the stove out to the snow."

People would walk from Harrisville to Nelson (about 5 miles) to dance until 3 or 4 in the morning and then walk home.

Dudley: There was the Square Dance Association (Janet Tolman was part of it), and they hired Harvey and Dudley to run the Nelson dances. They told the caller what he had to call and when. When the town wanted to raise the rent, Dudley asked Newt, who said, "Every resident of Nelson gets to use the hall for free. It doesn't matter if they're running a flying whorehouse circus, they get the hall for free." Dudley also said that, contrary to what some people believe, he was not the one who originated the idea of having inactives participate in Petronella. It was Donny Parkhurst and Glen Towle, who imported the trick from Roxborough Castle, an English dance Dudley was using at the time at some of the dances. Dudley did try it that way in Nelson one night, and Janet told him "Don't ever do that in Nelson again."

People used to bring their kids to the dances. They'd sleep under the piano, or in a corner, with coats thrown over them.

Richard (Hart) heard the following, he thinks from Renn's video: There was a 13-year old good dancer who wanted to dance with another good dancer. The men would go out to the pick-up trucks between dances and "check to make sure there was enough gas to get home." This girl figured it out, and would stand near the door when the music started up again. All the men would come through the door and she'd pick the one she wanted to dance with.

The bands would play a few bars of the tune before the caller started the dance so the dancers would know a dance was about to start and which dance it was (because everybody knew the tunes). Mary noted that when the dance first started in Harrisville, Peter (Temple) the caller would have the band play the tune one full time through before they danced. The dancers could get ready. Peter said he did this, because his philosophy is that it's about dancing to the music, not dancing to the caller. He wants people to hear the music so they'll know when each move ended. Important, because when he was calling there were lots of energetic new dancers, who often didn't know when to stop one figure and move on to the next.

How did Cape Breton music come to the Nelson dance? Harvey had been studying this style with Albert Quigley. Then Dudley took Harvey to the Highland Games where he'd been captivated by the music. Harvey went up to Cape Breton and followed Winston Scotty Fitzgerald all around the island to learn that music.

Amy (Cann) said that in the mid 80s, the dancers were more of a granola and carrot juice group that wouldn't even think about drinking at a dance. When did the change occur? Some people still had lots of beer and wine at dances. Depended on the crowd—different in different places. The dances used to have longer breaks between dances, and there were more unequal dances. Maybe this made it easier to drink and dance. Nowadays, people would puke if they danced and drank.

Quig's house (Albert Quigley) in Nelson was where the library is now, right by the hall. He gave Harvey Tolman a fiddle when he was small, and tried to encourage him. At that age, Harvey couldn't really play much, but Quig's attention did make an impression on him.

Mac (Bob McQuillen) told that whenever Ralph (Page) could hire an extra musician, such as for a big event in the Masonic Temple in Keene, he'd hire Quig, so there'd be three fiddles (with Dick Richardson and Russ Allen). One year, Mac came down with bronchitis and couldn't make it to the big Christmas dance. Quig had been really good to Bob and asked Ralph that night why Mac wasn't there. Quig died about ten days later. Mac said it was one of the saddest moments of his life, that he'd missed Quig just shortly before. One of the other participants mentioned that a poem about the death of Albert Quigley had been written and is being published soon. They wanted to put the poem in the archives.

Mac and Prissy (his wife, Priscilla) got married in 1947 and started to go to dances in the area. They ended up at the Nelson dance with Ralph calling and music by "Newt the flute" and "Fran the pian (o)." Once, when Mac was invited to sit in with his accordion, he stood on stage facing Newt with his back to the dancers. Mac was really enthusiastic and was having a great time. At the end of the tune, Newt looked over Mac's shoulder at the back of the hall and said, "Jesus

Christ" in his gravelly voice, and turned around and put the flute away. Mac hadn't realized how noisy his accordion was.

From Dudley: One time Gene Murrow came to a dance with his oboe. Newt said "Jesus Christ on a rubber crutch, I can play the Stars and Stripes Forever on a licked dandelion stem, but I'll be screwed if I can play an oboe."

There was a difference in the Nelson dances between the time when Dudley, Harve and Shorty Durant and Larry Pickett were there, and when Ralph ran it. The Nelson dance was a rougher dance. Some people would go to a cocktail/dinner party and then come to the Nelson dance and wait for the intermission. They'd dance Money Musk and then leave. At that time the men wore tweeds and ascots, and the ladies wore long dresses. The cocktail party was an important part of the dance then. Their favorite dances were Boston Fancy, Lady Walpole's, Morning Star, and Money Musk. They didn't always do Chorus Jig or Petronella, and they never did Rory O'More. Dudley tried to introduce Rory O'More at one time and he got the "time out" sign from the bottom of the hall from Steve Gilbert, Jimmy Haddock, and Bonnie Quigley. They yelled at him, "Where'd you get this dance from? Did you write this GD dance?"

It was not unusual to do the same dance twice in an evening.

Sylvia (Miskoe) told a story about having to fill in for Bob McQuillen for Duke Miller's dance in Fitzwilliam. The whole band shared one mic. She noticed it traveling away from her, and realized that the fiddler (Donna Hinds, now Hébert) was pulling it closer with her foot. So, she (Sylvia) started pulling it back with her foot, and the mic kept moving back and forth.

Sometimes they forgot to get the hall heated up before the dancers came and there would be ice on the floor. Several people remembered cold nights with no heat in the hall. The dancers had to wear coats until the heater could warm up the hall. Musicians wore gloves. One time, Larry Collins, a big 250-pound dancer, did a balance and pirouette in Petronella and fell on the ice, knocking out the stovepipe.

Grand Dance

Saturday evening, 8:00 -11:30 PM

David Kaynor (fiddle), **Lissa Schneckenburger** (fiddle) and **Bob McQuillen** (piano) provided the music for the first half of the evening

Grand March

Source for Grand March figures: *Legacy* Formation: Couples one behind the other March: *McQuillen's Squeezebox* (Ralph Page)

The Grand March was led by Steve Zakon-Anderson and Mary DesRosiers.

David on Fridays

By Paul Eric Smith As called by Mary DesRosiers Source: *Give-and-Take*

Formation: Contra, duple improper

Reels: The Old Rocking Chair/Miller's Reel

- A1- Gypsy neighbor 1½ to trade places Right hands across star, gents let go at home
- A2- Ladies right-hand turn ³/₄ and swing partner
- B1- Down the hall 4-in-line, turn as couples Return and bend the line
- B2- Circle left once around Shift to the left to meet a new couple and with them circle left 3/4

The author writes: "The whole first part was intended to be a nod to some similar Playford figures. The 'David' of the title is David Kaynor, and 'Fridays' is a reference to the incomparable Friday night contras at the Guiding Star Grange in Greenfield." During this half of the Grand Dance, when David, of course, was fiddling so capably for us, both Mary and Steve called different dances honoring his dances at the Guiding Star Grange. (See note on David's Guiding Star, p. 34.)

Bucksaw Reel

By Herbie Gaudreau As called by Mary DesRosiers Source: *Swing the Next*

Formation: Contra, Becket formation, double

progression (progress cw)

Reels: Opera Reel/The Contradiction

- A1- Allemande left your corner and swing your partner
- A2- Ladies chain over and back
- B1- On the left diagonal: right and left through (see note)

Straight across: right and left through

B2- Left-hand star; right-hand star

Your corner is the one next to you in line who is not your partner (except at the ends, where your corner is across). This person is also a "shadow" because the same person will be your corner throughout the dance. The rule for diagonal action in Becket formation dances applies: if no one is there, do nothing.

This was the original Becket formation dance, composed at a dance camp in Becket Massachusetts. It is also known as Becket Reel.

Grand Square Contra

By Jacob Bloom (1978) As called by Mary DesRosiers Formation: Four-face-four

Reel: Shove that Pig's Foot a Little Further in the

Fire

- A1- Forward eight and back
 Swing corner (who is opposite you if
 you are at the end of a line-of-4, and
 next to you in line if you are in the
 center); end in square formation
- A2- Sides face, grand square
- B1- Reverse
- B2- Sides pass through across; as soon as sides have moved by, heads pass through along; gents turn left and ladies right

Swing original partner, end facing original direction

Note that if you begin as the right-hand couple of your line-of-four, the next time through you will be the left-hand couple, and vice versa. This may be the first dance ever created with that feature, and as such it has inspired many newer dances with a similar progression. The four-face-four formation is sometimes referred to as Portland Fancy formation, because it comes to us from an older dance called Portland Fancy.

The challenging moment in this dance is at the end of the swing in A1, when you have very little time to decide how to orient yourself for the grand square. It is not so bad for those who become head couples, who face into the square with the lady on the right. But the sides are in a different situation, because they need to face each other. Here's a tip: When you hear the words "Sides face," end your swing facing opposite your line of direction. In other words, if you started in the line-of-4 facing down, end the swing facing up (and vice versa). Then you will be correctly positioned to back away for the beginning of the grand square.

Jacob first called the Grand Square Contra at the "dance-after-the-dance" at the Fox Hollow Festival in 1979. For this reason its alternate title is Fox Hollow Fancy.

David's Guiding Star

By Steve Zakon-Anderson As called by the author Formation: Contra, duple improper Reels: *Glise à Sherbrooke/Reel Eugène*

- A1- Right-hand star (end in long wavy lines at the sides, gents facing out)
 Balance; ladies walk straight across the set while gents loop over their right shoulder to face in, all take right hands with partner and left with the next to form a new wave
- A2- Balance the wave and partner swing
- B1- Circle left ³/₄ and corner swing
- B2- Long lines forward and back Same four left-hand star

For David Kaynor and the Guiding Star Grange in Greenfield, Massachusetts. During this half of the Grand Dance, when David, of course, was fiddling so capably for us, both Steve and Mary called different dances honoring his dances at the Guiding Star Grange. (See note on David on Fridays, p. 33.)

The New Floor's Revenge

By Fred Breunig (1976)

As called by Steve Zakon-Anderson

Source: Zesty Contras

Formation: Sicilian Circle, the couples facing counterclockwise are called the ones; those facing

clockwise are twos

Jig: Richard's Jig (David Kaynor)

- A1- Ladies chain to opposite gent and back
- A2- Mirror do-si-do (start with ones splitting the twos)

With ones again splitting the twos, all promenade forward (twos single file, forming a "corridor" for the ones) past three couples

- B1- Joining hands four with the fourth couple, balance the ring (4), circle left halfway (4)
 - Circle right all the way (to face back in the direction from which you came)
- B2- Dip and dive three changes (start with twos making an arch and ones ducking under) until you face your original opposites

Swing partner there, face original direction to begin again

Written for the Chelsea House Folklore Center of Brattleboro, Vermont. In 1976 the center replaced the old barn floor with a new floor that would be better for dancing. Dudley Laufman called the last dance on the old floor, and that evening he challenged Fred Breunig to come up with a dance for the new floor. *The New Floor's Revenge* was the result.

The band used a tune that David Kaynor wrote in honor of Rich Blazej, to whom a session earlier today was dedicated, and who was one of the people who worked on installing the new floor at the Chelsea House Folklore Center. Many connections.

With Thanks to the Dean

By Steve Zakon-Anderson (February 1985)

As called by the author Source: *Give-and-Take*

Formation: Contra, duple improper, double

progression

Reels: The Old Man and the Old Woman/

Woodchopper's

- A1- Allemande left neighbor 1½ Ladies chain across
- A2- Ladies allemande right once around Swing partner
- B1- Circle left once around Shift to the left and circle left 3/4 with the next neighbors
- B2- Do-si-do this neighbor Allemande right the same 1½

For Ralph Page, the "dean of contra dancing."

Waltz: Tennessee Waltz

Nor'easter provided the music for the second half of the evening Cedar Stanistreet (fiddle), Julie Vallimont (piano), Max Newman (guitar/mandolin)

Soundcheck Polka: Partita

Money Musk

As called by Mary DesRosiers Source: *Cracking Chestnuts* Formation: Contra, triple proper

Reel: Money Musk (24-bar New England version of a

tune by Daniel Dow, 1776)

- A- Actives turn by the right 1½ (8) Go down the outside below one, form lines-of-3 (4) and these lines balance forward and back (4)
- B- Active turn by the right ³/₄ until the active gent is standing between couple 2 facing down and the active lady between couple 3 facing up (8)

These lines-of-3 balance forward and back (4) and actives turn by the right ³/₄ again, so that they are progressed and proper (4)

C- Top two couples right and left through, over and back

Danced with distinct balances, which is popular in New Hampshire and has become "Ralph-Page-Weekend-style." Ralph Page, however, never called a balance in Money Musk, but simply a "forward six."

Hillsboro Jig

By Bill Thomas

As called by Mary DesRosiers

Source: Zesty Contras

Formation: Contra, duple improper

Reels: The Coalminer/Popcorn/Humours of Tulla

- A1- Balance and swing neighbor
- A2- Couple one down the center, turn as a couple

Return and cast off proper

- B1- Turn contra corners
- B2- Ones balance and swing, end facing down

A Dance for Dan

By Bill Olson (April 18, 1998) As called by Steve Zakon-Anderson

Source: Bill's website

Formation: Contra, duple improper Reels: *Batchelder's/Ross's Reel #4*

- A1- Long lines forward and back Ladies allemande left 1½ and give right hand to partner
- A2- Balance, box the gnat Half hey-for-4 (start with a little tug to pass your partner by right shoulders)
- B1- Partner balance and swing
- B2- Gents allemande left 1½ Neighbor swing

For Dan Pearl, a fine Boston-area dance caller. Dan is closely associated with the NEFFA weekend. Along with Ted Sannella and Larry Jennings, he was the author of The Contra Connection, a series of columns that ran for some years in the *CDSS News*. In each column, these three very distinctive callers share diverse perspectives about a single topic.

Shooting Stars

By Tom Hinds Source: *Legacy*

As called by Steve Zakon-Anderson Formation: square (no partner change)

Reel: Lévis Beaulieu

Figure

Head couples right and left through (8)
Head ladies chain back (counts 9-16)
Side couples pass through (start on count 13, as soon as head ladies are no longer in the center)

Turn to your right and promenade single file (gents follow partner), the lady round two and gent around one to lines-of-4 at the sides (these will be "she-he-he-she" lines) (8)

Lines go forward and back (8)

Right-hand star at each side of the set (8)
Gents left-hand star in the middle while
ladies go single file (clockwise) on the
outside track; pass your partner once (8)
The next time you meet your partner, pull
right into a grand right and left (8)

Sequence: Intro; figure as above; figure with the sides leading; break; figure as above; figure as above; figure with the sides leading; ending.

Willis's Route

By Willis Brown As called by Steve Zakon-Anderson Source: Sets in Order Yearbook Formation: square (no partner change) Reel: Kaynor's Kitchen (Max Newman)

Figure

Heads to the right and circle about halfway Head gent drop left hand to open up to linesof-4 at the sides

Forward eight and back; roll away with a half sashay

Up to the middle and back that way
Forward again, right hand to your opposite
and box the gnat

Right and left through the other way back Ladies chain straight across, then face along the line

Ladies chain along the line

All four ladies grand chain, courtesy turn with partner

Four ladies to the center and back to the bar Four gents to the center with a right-hand star

Gents hang on to the star and scoop up your partner with an arm around: star promenade

Ladies loop back and allemande left corner (Improvised from there)

Sequence: Intro; figure with heads leading; figure with sides leading; break; repeat figure for heads; repeat figure for sides; ending.

The Diagonal Dilemma

By Gene Hubert (October 1988)
As called by Steve Zakon-Anderson
Source: More Dizzy Dances, Volume III
Formation: Contra, duple proper
Jig to Reels: Orchard Hill (Max Newman)/Butcher's
March/Torn Jacket

A1- Down the hall 4-in-line (ones between the twos), ladies turn as a couple, gents turn alone

Return, bend the line

- A2- Circle left almost once until gent one is facing up and lady one facing down, and couple one swing in the center
- B1- Neighbors balance and swing
- B2- Long lines forward and back Couple one gypsy 1½ to end proper

It is helpful in this dance to anticipate the next move. For example, the active couple should end their swing in time to face their neighbors at the beginning of B1, and at the end of the gypsy all should face down.

Waltz: Sasha's Waltz (Julie Vallimont)

Dance Workshop: "How Did I Get Here?"

Sunday, 9:15 - 10:45 AM

Led by Ruth Sylvester; music by Nor'easter Cedar Stanistreet (fiddle), Julie Vallimont (piano), Max Newman (guitar/mandolin)

Scout House Reel

By Ted Sannella (April 15, 1979) Source: *Balance and Swing* Formation: Contra, duple improper

Reel: The Phoenix, played first in G, then in D (Dave

Hennessy)

A1- Down the center 4-in-line, turn alone Return, bend the line

A2- Circle left
Ladies chain across

B1- Ladies do-si-do 1½ Swing neighbor

B2- Long lines forward and back Actives swing

Ruth ran this dance briefly as a Sunday morning warm-up.

C and J's Jig

By Roger Whynot Source: *More of Whynot*

Formation: Contra, triple proper; couples one and

two progress as a unit

Jigs: Timmy Clifford's/Banks of Lough Gowna

A1- Couples one and two take right hands across in a star and balance (4), turn that star halfway (4)

Left-hand star all the way around

A2- Couple three half figure-eight up through the ones (all are now improper)

Threes do-si-do

B1- Lines forward and back All six circle left halfway

B2- Couples one and two: rights and lefts

The author writes: "A unique dance where couple #2 precedes the active couple down the set (a so-called 'sub-active' couple) and couple #3 moves up the set two places each sequence. Further, only every other #3 becomes active."

A Slice of Pinewoods

By Ann Cowan, Tina Fields, Jillian Hovey, Bob Isaacs, Mark Lattanzi and Chris Weiler (August 31 2006)

Source: Chris Weiler's website

Marches: Maids of Mitchelstown/250 to Vigo (Angus

R. Grant)

Formation: Contra, Becket formation, double

progression (progress cw)

A1- "Yearn" to the left (see note) passing one couple and facing the next With this couple circle left 3/4

A2- Balance the ring, California twirl Swing the neighbor you face

B1- Ladies chain across
Half hey-for-4 (ladies start by passing right shoulders)

B2- Partner balance and swing

The term "yearn" for the first figure was coined by George Walker, a dancer and dance composer from Seattle, who invented the move. This dance uses George's original version of the yearn, which is double progression. Move forward on the left diagonal, greet a neighbor couple, and then back off diagonally left to end facing *new* new neighbors. If you are at the left-hand end of the long line (so that there is no couple on your left diagonal, slide in an clockwise arc into the place directly across from where you started, and a new couple will arrive at the spot you left to circle with you. There are some other end effects, but they should not be troublesome. "Waiting out" will be very brief because of the double progression, and last the duration of B1.

Stoolie's Jig

By Cammy Kaynor Source: Zesty Contras

Formation: Contra, duple proper

Reels: Maudabawn Chapel (Ed Reavy)/Silver Spire/

Hunter's House (Ed Reavy)

- A1- Right hands across star just over halfway, balance the star First corners swing (gent 1 and lady 2)
- A2- Those who swung go down the hall two-by-two, turn as a couple Return and cast off with partner
- B1- Pass through across the set and swing partner
- B2- Ladies chain across Couple one half figure eight above

This dance was inspired by the tune Stoolie's Jig by Nick Hawes. Cammy used to be part of a band called "Vinyl Dinette and the Stools."

Concordia Reel

By Lou Shapiro Source: Zesty Contras

Formation: Contra, triple proper

Jigs: Champaign Jig Goes to Columbia (Liz

Carroll)/A Jig (David Kaynor)

- A1- Forward six and back All six circle left 3/4 until ladies are facing down and gentlemen up
- A2- Couple 1 through the middle between the other couples, turn alone Return and cast off to second place
- B1- Lines-of-3 pass through two other lines-of-3 moving up or down the hall, turn as a threesome with the center dancer doing "right hands high and left hands low," pass through one line in the other direction
- B2- All do-si-do partner

Couple one swing (a "tight" swing!) while the others circle left around them, all ending proper and falling back into line, ones between the other two couples

Leave Them Hanging

By Luke Donforth (July 2010) Formation: Contra, duple improper Jigs: Humours of Ennistymon/Rainy Day in Orono (Cedar Stanistreet)/Sunny Windows (Jaige Trudel)

- A1- Gypsy neighbor and swing
- A2- Gents allemande left 1½ Half hey-for-4 (partners start by passing right shoulders)
- B1- Gypsy partner and swing
- B2- Circle left 3/4, gent one drop left hand to break the ring and turn over left shoulder to lead the line-of-4 ccw ³/₄ around to progressed place

The author suggests "no thumbs" (finger contact only) in B2 to avoid twisting wrists.

Now We Are Four

By Erik Weberg Source: Erik's website

Formation: Contra, Becket formation (progress cw) March and Reel: Coleman's March/Jackie Coleman's

- A1- Give-and-take to gent's side and swing neighbor, end facing down
- A2- Down the hall 4-in-line (6), switch ends and turn alone (see note) (2) Return and bend the line (8)
- B1- Circle left 3/4 and couples slide left to face new neighbors These two ladies do-si-do
- B2- Partner balance and swing

Many key elements in this dance originated in a Mike Richardson's dance, Now We are Three.

To "switch ends" the couple on the right steps forward a bit more and slides to the left while the other couple slides to the right. Then each dancer turns alone (toward neighbor) to face up. The timing suggested for A2 is one solution, and others are possible. However, callers may find it useful to prompt "switch ends and turn alone" after only four beats to avoid a late turn.

Waltz: Saari and Kristen (Max Newman)

Callers Workshop: "Whys and Hows"

Sunday, 9:15 - 10:45 AM Led by **David Kaynor**

This session was focused on the Hows and Whys of calling. Numerous situations were raised and discussed by the participants.

David started by asking the participants what one piece of advice they wish they had gotten when they first started calling. Some responses were:

- 1) Keep it simple
- 2) Let the dancers make their own mistakes. They don't have to do the dance perfectly.
- 3) Do not cater to the most active 10% of the dancers at the expense of everybody else. Keep one's choice of dances accessible to the vast majority of potential dancers. Don't fall in love with complexity for its own sake.
- 4) Trust that experienced dancers will come back if you target the dances at the newer dancers, but the newer dancers won't come back if you target them at the experienced dancers.
- 5) Remember: it's all about the dancers, not about the caller.

When you're calling for a one-time dance (as opposed to a regular series), ask yourself what the expectations are of the people who'll be coming, and put yourself in that mindset as you choose your dances.

There's an assumption that people who come to a dance don't come to learn. They don't want to feel like they're in a class. But learning is involved. Put it in the context of the joy of discovery. This is different from a tedious learning situation. If you always call dances that are too easy, the dancers will never have the joy of discovery. It's a balance the caller has to aim for.

Regardless of the size or experience of the group that comes to a dance, the caller needs to find a way to make it exciting, and not get upset about the makeup of the crowd (even internally).

How can the caller integrate some children into a dance? Let them dance as a unit with an adult, or if it's a circle mixer and the children are afraid to leave their parents, let them dance in the center and keep their partner.

What can an organizer do to promote people being more open to dancing with people who may be physically or mentally challenged? It's good to let the caller know that there's a disabled person on the dance floor and how the caller can accommodate him or her better. Maybe we just need to cultivate being more welcoming to all new people. Then someone will pick up that there's someone with particular needs present, and they can help out.

One way to build more of a feeling of community is to call dances in formations other than long sets. The smaller set dances such as squares and triplets build a stronger sense of community. At the end of one of these dances, often the dancers thank all of the other dancers in their set. You don't see this in a long set dance. In those dances, people only thank their partner. John Rogers said that when he lived in Switzerland, at the end of an evening, every dancer shook the hand of every other dancer present.

Open Microphone Session

Sunday, 11:15 AM - 12:45 PM

Sandy Lafleur, MC; Music by David Kaynor, Lissa Schneckenburger and Bob McQuillen

Soundcheck Polka: Murphy's Polka

Stars of Alberta

By Carol Ormand (September 5, 1996) As called by Emily Addison Source: *Give-and-Take*

Formation: Contra, duple improper Reels: *Mountain Ranger/Nancy King*

- A1- Allemande right neighbor 1½ With new neighbors, left-hand star
- A2- Return to original neighbors and right-hand star ³/₄ Partner swing
- B1- Long lines forward and back Ladies chain across
- B2- Hey-for-4 (ladies begin by passing right shoulders)

Little Log Cabin in the Lane

As called by Adam Boyce Formation: Singing Square (no partner change) Song by William Shakespeare Hays (1875)

Intro

All circle left, it's eight hands round you go
To the little log cabin in the lane
You're all going wrong, go back the other
way

To the little log cabin in the lane

Places all, balance all, and everybody swing To the little log cabin in the lane Arm left around your corner, your partner by the right

Do a grand elbow reel (see note), go halfway round

Swing by the right arm, the next one by the left

To the little log cabin in the lane
And when you meet your partner, you
promenade back to place
To the little log cabin in the lane

Figure

Head two gents go round the outside (behind partner) to the right around the ring
To the little log cabin in the lane
Turn your partner by the right hand, your corner by the left
To the little log cabin in the lane
All four gents go round the outside, to the right around you go
To the little log cabin in the lane
Your right hand with your partner, your corner by the left
To the little log cabin in the lane

Places all, and balance all, etc. (as in intro)

Sequence: Intro; figure as above; then repeat the figure with the head two ladies (and later all four ladies) going out to the *left* behind their partners and around the outside. The partner turn is still by the right hand, etc.

The grand elbow reel is like a grand right and left with arm turns. Left arm turn around your corner instead of allemande left. Then do a right arm turn with your partner 1½, a left arm turn with the next, etc. When you get halfway around the set, promenade home. Adam explained that the styling for the promenade in the Vermont community where he dances is like a star promenade: all link to their partner with an arm around for the promenade while the gents take left hands in the center as in a star.

Adam learned this from the calling of Frank Fortune of Bradford, NH in the 1950s. It was recorded on the Sunapee Label.

TLC Tempest

By Chris Page (December 2011)

As called by the author Source: Chris's webpage

Formation: Modified Tempest formation: one active couple faces down between two couples facing in

from the sides (cf. p. 15)

Reels: Reel de Montreal/Bay of Fundy (Bill Guest)

A1- All balance and swing your partner

A2- Down the hall in a line-of-six, turn as couples

> Return, side couples face in and center couple face to the right

B1 & B2- Three ladies chain: The center gent briefly receives each lady from the one she leaves, and assists her on to the opposite gent; continue until all are back where they began (\sim 24) Sides left shoulder gypsy while ones

lead down between the next pair of side couples (\sim 8)

The "three ladies chain" figure is borrowed from square dancing. The center gent will feel like a revolving door. When two couples are waiting out, choose either one to come back in first.

Uncommon Courtesy

By Gene Hubert (November 1987) As called by Joe Kwiatkowski

Source: Give-and-Take

Formation: Contra, Becket formation (progress ccw)

Reel: Speed the Plough

A1- Left-hand star once around With partner, courtesy turn all the way around (a "power turn") and then roll away with a half sashay

A2- All pass through across the set and swing your partner

B1- Circle left 3/4 and neighbor swing

B2- Ladies chain across

Promenade back, looping ccw to meet your next neighbors

Gene Hubert described the action in B2 as "Promenade across the set and all shift right along the set to meet a new couple."

Yellow Stockings

English country dance As called by Al Yanas Source: A Choice Collection

Formation: Duple minor longways, all proper

Slip Jig: Yellow Stockings

A1- First corners take crossed hands, turn twice around and fall back to place

A2- Second corners the same

B1- Couple one slip down the center (3) Return (3)

> Cast below one place (unassisted) as the twos move up (6)

B2- Four changes of rights and lefts, with hands

The corner turns in the A-parts can be a buzz step swing (still with the cross-hands hold) if both corners are willing.

Ted's Triplet #7

By Ted Sannella As called by Gale Wood Source: Balance and Swing

Formation: Triplet, all proper

Hornpipe: President Garfield's Hornpipe

A1- Couples one and two, turn your partner by the right hand $1\frac{1}{2}$ Same two couples, half right and left through across the set

A2- Couple one turn contra corners

B1- Ones balance and swing, end facing up

B2- Ones up the center to the top and down the outside to the bottom

All do-si-do partner

Life, the Universe and Everything

By Carol Ormand (March 9, 2005)

As called by Tavi Merill

Source: *The Lizard Research Institute* Formation: Contra, duple improper

Jigs: Little Burnt Potato/Hens' Feet and Carrots

(traditional Danish tune)

- A1- Couple one pull by the right hand to cross the set and go down the outside one place
 - Long lines forward and back
- A2- Actives turn contra corners, do not let go of your second corner's left hand and take your partner's right hand to form a diagonal wave-of-4
- B1- Balance the wave, drop hands and walk forward to form a new wave with the twos in the center

Balance, allemande right about 3/4

B2- Actives balance and swing End improper, facing partner

As in Rory O'More and similar dances, the actives can remain connected at the end of their swing in B2 but step back to their side a bit, in preparation for the pull by.

Tavi chose to call this as an "alternating corners" dance, where every other time the twos are the active couple. This makes the twos just as busy as the ones, even if the sets are quite long. Given the complexity of Life, the Universe and Everything, we recommend that you carefully consider the skill level of your dancers before attempting this. Should you choose to use alternating corners, please note that the twos go *up* the hall in A1 when they are active, and the contra corners start on the opposite line.

British Sorrow

As called by Sylvia Miskoe Source: *An Elegant Collection* Formation: Contra, triple proper

March: Pete's March (Bob McQuillen)

- A1- Actives down the outside past two couples, step into the center Return up the center, cast off
- A2- Couples one and three, right-hand star Couples one and two, left-hand star
- B1- All six circle right once around
- B2- Couples one and two, right and left through; over and back

A key transition is from the left-hand star in A2 to the circle right in B1. Couple one can make this especially smooth if they consciously move out of the star to their respective sides of the set, gent between two gents and lady between two ladies. This also makes the circle rounder, which is important because it helps to use up all of the B1 music in a large and elegant circle.

Music Workshop: "What Makes Dance-able Dance Music?"

Sunday, 11:00 AM - 12:30 PM

With Nor'easter: Cedar Stanistreet, Julie Vallimont and Max Newman

This session started and ended with the participants dancing Chorus Jig.

When choosing the best tune for a dance, some choose a tune for its innate features that they think fit the dance, while others choose a tune and then adapt it to fit the dance as they watch the dancers. Most bands choose an approach somewhere between these two methods. Is it the tune or the arrangement that makes for good dance music?

Playing for dances is a craft. How does Nor'easter measure success?

- 1. The music is easy to dance to
- 2. The music is enjoyable to listen to
- 3. The music promotes tradition and community

Nor'easter demonstrated how to change a tune to fit a dance by playing the same tune two different ways: (1) bouncy A-parts and smooth B-parts, and (2) smooth A-parts and bouncy B-parts. The pianist can tell the dancers when a move is over by changing chords. This is also a good method when playing for a dance that has balances in "weird" parts of the phrase. This is one of many techniques rhythm and melody players can exploit to assist the dance.

When the band played Money Musk last night, the arrangement they chose was to keep the melody consistent, and then slowly vary what was underneath it. For example, the piano didn't change chords very often. A drone can really allow the melody to shine. An alternate method is what the other band (Mac, Lissa and David) did last night - Mac laying down a solid rhythm allowing the two fiddlers to play variations of the melody.

When picking a tune, the band likes to look at the card. They can see if the dance is busy (don't want to choose a busy tune), smooth (sexy, pretty, or driving smooth), etc. They ask the caller what mood they want for the dance and if there is anything weird about the dance that they should be aware of. Julie learned something from Amy Cann who organizes her tunes by genre. Irish tunes in general are note-y, smooth, and have long phrases. Old time tunes have fewer notes and shorter phrases. These are often good for dances with lots of balances. Quebecois tunes are good for anything.

So, how does the dance Chorus Jig "fit" the tune Chorus Jig? The B and D-parts of the tune are identical, which coincides with (and thus reinforces) the parts of the dance where the active couple is together in the dance.

As far as arrangement, the tune Chorus Jig has strong intrinsic chords and melodic shape. It's difficult to "mess with" the energy of the tune.

But what happens when the band switches to Opera Reel? This tune's energy and shape is more malleable. It's easier to "mess with." Nor'easter's arrangement takes advantage of that malleability to shape a different relationship of the dance with the music. By playing the same

chords for parts A + B and C + D, respectively, the band's arrangement divides the dance differently than when playing Chorus Jig (A + C and B + D). Now, the music emphasizes the similarity of the two down the hall moves in the first half of the dance. This is a different dance experience.

Cedar notes that, despite Nor'easter's arrangement, he also likes playing a V chord on the C part of Opera Reel, which builds tension during the contra corners and releases into the balance and swing.

So, the tune Chorus Jig has some intrinsic qualities that "fit" the dance, whereas Nor'easter uses their Opera Reel arrangement to "fit" the dance, but in a different way.

Is it the tune or the arrangement that one should consider for dance-able dance music? Each and both.

Farewell Dance Party

Sunday afternoon 2:00 - 4:00 PM

Sarah Mason, MC, with staff and guest callers, and staff and guest musicians

Bettine

By Jeffrey Spero (2010) As called by Mary Wesley Source: *CDSS News*, Fall 2011 Formation: Contra, duple improper

Marches: Morgan Magan (Turlough O'Carolan)/

Meeting of the Waters

A1- Down the hall 4-in-line, ones in the center, turn alone
Return and bend the line

- A2- Pass through across the set and swing your neighbor
- B1- Long lines forward and back
 Couple two half figure eight above and
 then lead up; as soon as the twos
 have passed couple one casts down
 one place
- B2- Couple one balance and swing

Written in honor of Bettine Kinney Wallin. This version is slightly folk processed. The original has no balance in B2, and the timing in the B-parts is as follows:

Long lines forward and back (8) Couple two half figure eight above and then lead up; as soon as the twos have passed, couple one meet and cast down one place (12, crossing the phrase)

Couple one swing (12)

Deer Park Lancers

As called by Beth Parkes Source: *Northern Junket*, vol. 10, no. 4 Formation: Square (no partner change)

March: Roddy McCorley

Heads promenade the outside counterclockwise (expected direction) (16) Head ladies chain to the right and back (16)

Facing same couple, dip and dive once around (sides arch first) (16) Do-si-do the one you meet (8) Swing partner (8)

Heads promenade the outside *clockwise* (unexpected direction) (16)
With the couple you meet, right and left through, over and back (16)

Facing this way, sides arch and dip and dive all around the square (16) Do-si-do the one you meet (8) Swing partner (8)

Sequence: Intro; figure above starting with heads; break; figure starting with sides (head couples will make the arch first for the dip and dive); ending. Adapted by Ralph Page and Ed Moody from a late 19th century Lancers figure. Tony Parkes contributed the do-si-do.

Fiddle Faddle

By Jim York (early 1950s) As called by Beth Parkes

Source: Sets in Order Yearbook #1 Formation: Square (no partner change)

Reel: Seneca Square Dance

Couples three and four do a right and left through (8)

Couple one down the center and split the opposite two, go around one to make a line-of-4 at the foot (8)

Forward four and back (8)

Line-of-4 slide to the right behind the next couple (8)

Those six forward and back (8)

Odd couple forward, split one couple, and separate to a line-of-4 (8)

Two lines-of-4 go forward and back (same direction) (8)

Center couples (one in the middle of each line-of-4) wheel around 1½ (8)

Gents star left and the ladies star right (8) First gent pick up your partner with an arm around, and each gent in turn do the same for a star promenade (8)

Gents back out and ladies turn in, turn 1½ (8)

Star promenade with the ladies in (8)

When you get home everybody swing (10) Allemande left corner (6) Promenade your partner (16)

Sequence: Intro; figure as above, figure starting with couples 4 and 1 (and 2's active); figure starting with couples 1 and 2 (and 3's active), figure starting with couples 2 and 3 (and 4's active); ending. Remember your number!

Angie's Fancy

Fred Breunig (February 1980)
As called by David Millstone
Formation: Contra, triple proper
Reels: Scollay's Reel/Union St. Session/Round the
Horn (Jay Ungar)

- A1- Forward six and back
 - As couple three swings, couples one and two cross the set and go down the outside with the couple two dancer in the lead
- A2- Couple three continues to swing as the twos lead the ones back across the set passing below the threes to their proper side and up into their progressed place

Forward six and back

- B1- Couples one and two, right-hand star Same four, left-hand star
- B2- Couples one and three, right and left four

This is Fred Breunig's adaptation (with a swing added) of an older dance called Angenette's Fancy, which appears in *The Contra Dance Book*. David learned the dance from Fred's calling in prior years at the Ralph Page weekend.

La Bagatelle

As called by George Fogg Source: *John Griffiths Collection*

Formation: Duple minor longways (proper)

Tune: La Bagatelle

- A1- First couple set twice to the second lady Those three circle left once around
- A2- Repeat with the second man
- B1- Couple one down the center, turn alone Return and cast off (unassisted)
- B2- Four changes of rights and lefts

This is an early American dance that can be found in the Griffiths collection, the first dance manual published in the United States (1788). A very similar dance called The Hop Ground is commonly done by English country dancers. (Only the B1 is different.) There are also a number of closely related contra dance chestnuts, variously called Vinton's Hornpipe, Christmas Hornpipe, Thunder Hornpipe, Oyster River Hornpipe, and Shunster's Hornpipe, after numerous tunes that have been used with the figure. Many older versions are triple minor dances.

Odd Couple Promenade

As called by Tony Parkes Source: An Elegant Collection

Formation: Square (no partner change)

March: Road to Boston

Couple one out to the couple on your right (4) and balance four (4)

Same four right and left through, over and back (12)

All four out to the right and circle six (12)

These six, allemande left corner and begin a grand right and left (8)

Complete the grand right and left going all the way around to place, while the odd couple promenades once around the outside (16)

All swing at home (8)

Repeat starting with each couple in turn. Insert intro, breaks and ending as desired.

Ralph Page called this dance often in the 1950s and included it in "An Elegant Collection of Contras and Squares" (1984), his last published collection of dances. He recorded it around 1950 on a 10" Folk Dancer Recording MH 1031, with Ralph Page's Boston Boys.

Whirligig and Cheat

Source: Contras: As Ralph Page Called Them Formation: Square (no partner change)

As called by Tony Parkes Reel: *Rakes of Mallow*

Head two ladies out to the right: Turn the right-hand gent by the right hand (4)

Turn your partner by the left (4) Cross the set passing right shoulders, and turn the opposite gent by the right, cross back by left shoulders (8)

Turn partner by the left (6)

Turn the left-hand gent by the right (6)

Turn partner by the left (4)

And "cheat or swing" (swing anyone in the hall) (16)

Run on home and swing your own (16)

Sequence: Head ladies, side ladies, head gents, side gents, then all four ladies and all four gents lead the figure in turn. The timing for the turns is approximate; allow extra time when four people are active.

Petronella

As called by Adina Gordon Source: *The Country Dance Book* Formation: Contra, duple proper

Tune: Petronella/Green Mountain Petronella

- A1- Actives only, each turn over own right shoulder spinning ³/₄ while rotating just 90° ccw around each other (end with the man facing up and woman facing down in center); balance there Repeat the turn and the balance
- A2- Around to right and balance, twice more
- B1- Actives down the center, turn alone Return, cast off
- B2- Right and left through, over and back

The version notated here is the older version in which only one couple is active. Adina suggested that the ones choose whether or not to allow the twos to join the action in the A-parts.

Polka: The Chickadees' Polka (Bob McQuillen)

Waltz: Amelia (Bob McQuillen)

Index by Title

14	Little Log Cabin in the Lane	41
47	Lucy's Here	<i>6</i>
48	Marlboro Country Circle	11
26	Monday Night in Nelson (song)	27
46	Money Musk	24, 36
8	New Floor's Revenge, The	35
43	Now We Are Four	39
33	October Flurry	28
38		
25		
26	Petronella	49
39		
10	Rags to Riches	12
36		
33	Rory O'More	22
34	Scout House Reel	38
46	Shooting Stars	37
37		
10	Slice of Pinewoods, A	38
7	Snowy Day, The	28
25	Square Line Special	17
10	Squeeze the Wheel	9
47	Stars of Alberta	41
12	Stoolie's Jig	39
20	Ted's Triplet #3	8
33		
34	Tempest, The	29
36	Tempus Fugit	15
21		
7	TLC Tempest	42
15	Trip to Lambertville	23
24	Uncommon Courtesy	42
11		
29		
12		
22	Winter in Summerland	29
9	With Thanks to the Dean	35
	Yellow Stockings	42
6	Zombies of Sugar Hill, The	9
39		
17		
43		
	47 48 26 46 8 43 33 38 25 26 39 10 36 33 34 46 37 10 7 25 10 47 12 20 33 34 36 21 7 15 24 11 29 12 22 9 17	Lucy's Here 48 Marlboro Country Circle 26 Monday Night in Nelson (song) 46 Money Musk 8 New Floor's Revenge, The 43 Now We Are Four 33 October Flurry 38 Odd Couple Promenade 25 Off to the Outhouse 26 Petronella 39 Queen Victoria 10 Rags to Riches 36 Road to the Isles 33 Rory O'More 34 Scout House Reel 46 Shooting Stars 37 Silly Threesome 10 Slice of Pinewoods, A 7 Snowy Day, The 25 Square Line Special 47 Stars of Alberta 48 Stoolie's Jig 20 Ted's Triplet #3 31 Ted's Triplet #3 32 Tempus Fugit 33 Tempus Fugit 34 Tempest, The 35 Trip to Lambertville 46 Uncommon Courtesy 47 Uncommon Courtesy 48 Marlboro Country Circle 48 Monday Night in Nelson (song) 49 Whirligig and Cheat 40 Villis's Route 41 Willis's Route 42 Winter in Summerland 43 Yellow Stockings 44 Zombies of Sugar Hill, The

Index by Author

Blazej, Rich	Hubert, Gene	
Garfield's Escape12	Diagonal Dilemma, The	37
Indian Summer Saunter11	Uncommon Courtesy	42
Kingston Quickstep12	Zombies of Sugar Hill, The	9
Lucy's Here6		
Marlboro Country Circle11	Kaynor, Cammy	
Rags to Riches12	Stoolie's Jig	39
Squeeze the Wheel9	C	
•	Mason, Richard	
Bloom, Jacob	Weevil, The	16
Grand Square Contra34	•	
1	Olson, Bill	
Breunig, Fred	Dance for Dan, A	36
Angie's Fancy47	,	
New Floor's Revenge, The35	Ormand, Carol	
	Life, the Universe and Everything	43
Brown, Willis	Stars of Alberta	
Willis's Route37	Thanks to the Pharmacist	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1	
Cann, Amy	Page, Chris	
Last Time I Checked This Was Still a	Accretion Reel	14
Democracy, Isn't It?6	TLC Tempest	
Off to the Outhouse6	The Tempese	
on to the outhouse	Parkes, Tony	
Clark, Kenneth & Sibyl	Snowy Day, The	28
Silly Threesome	Showy Duy, The	20
only incosome	Pearl, Dan	
Donforth, Luke	Brimmer and May	8
Leave Them Hanging39	Diffinite and May	
Leave Them Hanging	Primrose, Don	
Gaudreau, Herbie	Clayton's Cow	26
Bucksaw Reel33	Elm City Reel	
Bucksaw Reel	Lim City Reci	23
Gilmore, Ed	Roodman, Gary	
Ends Turn In10	Square Line Special	17
Elias Turii III10	Square Line Special	1/
Hill, Becky	Sannella, Ted	
Balance to My Lou26	Contravention	10
Datatice to My Lou20	Do-Si-Do and Face the Sides	
Hinds, Tom	Scout House Reel	
Shooting Stars37	Ted's Triplet #7	
Hinkal Cia	Ted's Triplet #7	42
Hinkel, Cis	Colomon Store	
Ease About Thing7	Schnur, Steve	1.7
	Hot Tub Rag	15

	Hull's Victory	24
Shapiro, Lou	Lady Walpole's Reel	
Concordia Reel 39	Lamplighter's Hornpipe	
	Little Log Cabin in the Lane	
Shaw, Pat	Money Musk	
Levi Jackson Rag 17	Odd Couple Promenade	
	Petronella	
Smith, Paul Eric	Queen Victoria	
David on Fridays	Road to the Isles	
,	Rory O'More	
Smukler, David	Tempest, The	
Tempus Fugit	Whirligig and Cheat	
	Yellow Stockings	
Spero, Jeffrey	C	
Bettine	Weberg, Erik	
	Now We Are Four	39
Spero, Jeffrey and Hutson, James		
Winter in Summerland	Weiler, Chris (and others)	
	Slice of Pinewoods, A	38
Sweet, Ralph	•	
Keep Your Sunny Side Up29	Whynot, Roger	
	C and J's Jig	38
Thomas, Bill	<u> </u>	
Hillsboro Jig36	York, Jim	
	Fiddle Faddle	47
Traditional (or unattributed)		
Bagatelle, La48	Zakon-Anderson, Steve	
British Sorrow	David's Guiding Star	34
Chorus Jig	Trip to Lambertville	23
Deer Park Lancers46	With Thanks to the Dean	
Golden Slippers20		
Grand March 33		
Hinky Dinky Parlez-Vous21		
Honest John7		

Index by Dance Type

Contra, Becket formation	Petronella	
Balance to My Lou26	Queen Victoria	
Bucksaw Reel33	Rory O'More	
Now We Are Four39	Stoolie's Jig	. 39
Slice of Pinewoods, A38	Yellow Stockings	.42
Uncommon Courtesy42		
Winter in Summerland29	Other	
	Accretion Reel (scatter promenade)	. 14
Contra, improper	Ease About Thing (circle mixer)	
Bettine46	Garfield's Escape (circle mixer)	
Brimmer and May8	Grand March (couple follow couple)	
Clayton's Cow26	Grand Square Contra (4-face-4)	
Dance for Dan, A36	Hot Tub Rag (5 dancers in a ring)	
David on Fridays33	Levi Jackson Rag (5 couples in a	
David's Guiding Star34	horseshoe)	.17
Elm City Reel25	Marlboro Country Circle (Sicillian)	
Hillsboro Jig36	New Floor's Revenge, The (Sicillian)	
Indian Summer Saunter11	Road to the Isles (couple dance)	
Kingston Quickstep12	Silly Threesome (trios in a circle,	,
Lady Walpole's Reel22	facing counterclockwise)	14
Last Time I Checked This Was Still a	Square Line Special	
Democracy, Isn't It?6	Squeeze the Wheel (adapted Sicilian:	. 1 /
Leave Them Hanging39	3 men facing ccw, 3 women cw)	9
Life, the Universe and Everything43	Ted's Triplet #3 (triplet)	
Lucy's Here6	Ted's Triplet #7 (triplet)	
Off to the Outhouse6	Tempest, The (Tempest formation)	
Rags to Riches	Tempus Fugit (Tempest formation)	
Scout House Reel 38	Thanks to the Pharmacist (triplet)	
Snowy Day, The (double progression) 28	TLC Tempest (modified Tempest	, 10
Stars of Alberta41	formation)	42
Trip to Lambertville		
With Thanks to the Dean (double	Weevil, The (3-face-4)	. 10
progression)35	Camana	
Zombies of Sugar Hill, The9	Square	10
Zomoles of Sugai IIII, The	Deer Park Lancers	
Contra nuonar	Do-Si-Do and Face the Sides	
Contra, proper	Ends Turn In	
Angie's Fancy (triple minor)47	Fiddle Faddle	
Bagatelle, La	Golden Slippers (singing)	
	Hinky Dinky Parlez-Vous (singing)	
C and J's Jig (triple minor, double	Honest John (singing)	
progression)38	Keep Your Sunny Side Up (singing)	
Chorus Jig	Little Log Cabin in the Lane (singing)	
Concordia Reel	Odd Couple Promenade	
Contravention	Shooting Stars	
Diagonal Dilemma, The37	Whirligig and Cheat	
Hull's Victory24	Willis's Route	. 37
Lamplighter's Hornpipe9		
Money Musk (triple minor)24, 36		

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