

EVOLUTION OF A DANCE

The original Madison made its way to France in the late 1950s, where young dancers loved doing the latest American fads. But it was no more than a brief novelty because most dancers found the long series of steps too difficult to memorize.

Harold Nicholas (1921–2000) took the new Hully-Gully to Paris and demonstrated it on a Paris pop music television program "Age tendre et tête de bois" on February 16, 1963. The next year filmmaker Jean-Luc Godard made "Bande à part" and used a slightly modified and faster version of the Hully Gully. His dancers replaced the Part 5 side step with stopping in place. (Then they invented a second part to make it more interesting). Here it is: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I6pOXjQLh7Y>

BANDE À PART MADISON

PATTERN

Measures

- 1-2 Step R ft to the R side; cross L over in front of R; step side R; kick L across in front of R & clap.
 - 3-4 Repeat opp with opp ftwk.

 - 5-6 Step back R ft; close L back to R with wt; scoot fwd on R ft while bringing up L knee, snapping fingers.

 - 7 Step fwd L; scoot fwd on L ft bringing up R knee, snapping fingers.
 - 8 Step fwd R turning 1/4 CW; jump down onto both ft.

 - 9-10 Hold for 3 quick cts then stamp down onto both closed feet on quick ct 4.
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More young French dancers saw the film than the television show, but the film didn't say what it was called. So moviegoers just assumed it was another Madison, and called it that, instead of the correct Hully Gully. It has been danced in France ever since, often at weddings and parties. In France the stop in place on part 5, from "Bande à part," was morphed into the final step of Part 4, squaring it to the music. French still call it The Madison instead of the Hully-Gully. Italians call it Hully-Gully and dance the unmodified original version.