

Presented by Gordon Tracie

STIG-SCHOTTIS

Sweden

Stig-schottis is also done in Norway and is known as either Stigaren or Stigar'n. The dance translates as, Stride, walk, or step-schottis. It is a traditional old time dane, which is done primarily in Western and Northern Sweden and in Norway also. It was originally learned in Norway in 1970, then later in Sweden by Gordon Tracie.

It will easily be seen that this dance is but a duple meter version of the triple meter Stegvals, substituting schottische music for "långdans" or waltz music. The step itself, of course, is basically a polska -- either open polska or halfturn polska step -- adapted to another rhythm, in this case schottische. In Norway where the reinlander (the Norwegian counterpart of the Swedish schottis) is typically played with a decided syncopation, this dance (called Stigaren in Norwegian) can be danced with added flare by taking a subtle leap on each leading step (that into LOD) on the turn.

PRONUNCIATION: Steeg - shohtt-tees

RECORD:

RHYTHM: Duple meter; schottische rhythm; moderately slow to fast tempo; varying accentuation.

FORMATION: Cpls in a circle (W on M's R) facing and moving LOD (CCW), in R-sidecar pos. (see Preface)

STYLE: Animated style; free form.

METER: 2/4

PATTERN

NOTE: The following parts are not figures in the regular sense, but merely non-turning and turning segments which can be alternated at will, with no fixed number of meas for either. They are often used in conjunction with an ordinary Schottis or, for that matter, Gammal schottis, as a complementary dance pattern to the same music.

PART A: R-FT OPEN STEPS FWD

Cpls in R-sidecar polska pos, M facing fwd, W bkwd: any number of the following steps in LOD, M stepping fwd and W bkwd on R on each ct.

Ct 1: M step R fwd, W R bkwd in LOD .

Ct &: Both close L to R

PART B: CLOSED CW TURN

Whenever desired, cpls begin turning with same step as above, completing one full turn CW per 2 double cts, moving fwd in LOD, as follows:

Ct 1: M step diag R on R to initiate CW turn; W step R somewhat behind L.

Ct &: Both close L to R.

Ct 2: M step R behind in LOD; W step R fwd in LOD.

Ct &: Both close L to R.

*Continued...*

PART C: TRANSITION TO L-FT OPEN STEPS FWD

If desired, M and W can each step R,L,R hold transition step may be used to change directly from a CW to a CCW turn. As in Stegvals, M must begin toe turn facing LOD: Step R diag fwd R on CW turn, L diag L fwd on CCW turn.