TURNING POLKA--Trull Schottische

This is a traditional Swiss dance. This description was prepared by Miss Lucile Czarnowski.

MUSIC:

Record RGA Victor 25-4138A An Der Jochkilbi. Music Analysis A¹, A² (yodel), B¹, B², A² (yodel), C¹, C², A¹, B¹, A² (yodel), C¹.

Each section has 16 measures each.

FORMATION:

Couples in closed dance position (M. back to center of circle). Looking toward L O D (L O D means line of dance).

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STEPS:		Polka, without a hop unless so stated, heel-toe-polka, slide.
MUSIC 2/4		PATTERN
Measui	res	
A ¹	1-8 1-8	No introduction is given in the record so wait 8 measures in position. Turning CW and progressing CCW take 8 hop polka steps.
A ²	Yodel	I. Trull Polka W facing M with back in LOD. W holds M R index finger in her R hand. Both have L hands on own hips.
	1-4	W stepping back on R ft takes 4 polka steps turning L (no hops). Repeat 4 polka steps turning to her R. M progresses forward with 8 small polka steps while W turns under their joined hands.
D1	1-8	In closed dance position take 8 polka steps turning CW while progressing CCW. II. Heel and Toe Polka
$\mathbf{B_1}$	1-2	(a) In closed dance position M facing LOD take 1 heel to polka toward center of circle (M L ft, W R).
	3-4	Repeat heel, toe polka away from center.
	5-8 1-8	Progress CCW turning CW with 4 polka steps. Repeat heel and toe polka and turn and finish in Varsouvienne position. In Varsouvienne position the W holds the M R index finger in her R hand. (W steps L R on last polka step to take this position).
B ²		(b) Heel and Toe Polka with turn
	1-2 3-4	Both starting L ft take heel, toe polka to center of circle, W changing to M L side. Repeat starting R ft with W returning to M R side and couple moving away from center of circle.
	5-8 1-8	Unclasping L hands which are put on own hips, W turns R in front of partner under joined R hands 4 polka steps. M take 4 small polka steps forward. Repeat heel and toe polka with W turning—action of B ² . On last turn W steps
	1.6	R L so she can start Trull polka with R ft.
Λ^3	Yodel	III. Trull Polka
	1-8 1-8	Repeat action of Fig. J (A ²)
$\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{I}}$,1Q	IV. Galop Polka (slide polka)
U *	1-2	In closed dance position M back to center of circle. Take 3 complete slides CCW (step close 1 and, step close 2 and, step close 1 and). Step sideward in LOD and pivot one-half turn. CW (cts 2 and).
	3-4	Repeat the three slides, and step with one-half turn still progressing in LOD, M starting R ft, W L ft.
	5-8	Take 4 polka steps (with hop) turning CW while progressing forward. Repeat action measures 1-8 C ¹ .
C_3	1-8 1-8	Repeat Gallop Polka C ¹ .
	1-8	
A^1		V. Trull Polka
	1-8	Repeat action Fig. I A ² .
\mathbf{B}^{1}	1-8	VI. Heel and Toe Polka
D.	1-8 1-8	Repeat action of Fig. II B ¹ .
Λ^2		VII. Trull Polka
	1-8	Repeat action Fig. I A ² .
77.0	1-8	

Repeat action Fig. IV C1 with the following change:

VIII. Galop Polka

1-8

 C^1

TURNING POLKA--Continued

MUSIC 2/4	PATTERN
1-8	On the last 8 measures do not take the 4 turning polka steps but take an 8 step spin in place by leaning slightly backward away from partner and stepping with a light accent. The toes of M R ft, W R ft are placed between partner's feet. Keep the closed dance position during the spin. NOTE: In Germany and in Switzerland what we call a polka is frequently called a schottische, and the reverse. Curt Sachs in World History of the Dance offers an explanation for this confusion: "The polka originally consisted of ten figures the polka step pattern was a combination of the old fleuret and pas de bourree together with the old schottische step with which the people of the time were familiar When the polka made its appearance in German cities after 1830 it was called the schottische."