



#### TEACHING SCHEDULE

2/03 Bagi Karikázó - Pajtás Tánc  
2/10 Oláhos - Falusi Tánc  
2/17 Körösztózó Tápij  
2/24 Debreceni Csárdás

BAGI KARIKÁZÓ - Circle Dance for women from Bag (North-Central Hungary, Palóc region)

Source: Learned by Andor Czompo from Sandor Timár

PAJTÁS TÁNC - a popular dance form for men in North-Central Hungary and is usually danced in pairs. This dance in most cases is danced during wedding festivities.

Source: Learned by Andor Czompo from L. Tarczy, a member and solo dancer of the Hungarian State Folk Ensemble

OLÁHOS - a Dance from South Hungary - Lower Tisza region. It belongs to the old layer of Hungarian dances and is a member of the so-called "ugrós" dance family. It is an individual dance, remembered and danced mainly by old timers: shepherds, ex-agricultural laborers of big estates. Dances which belong to the "old layer" can be traced back to the Medieval period. Source: Agoston Lányi, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

KÖRÖSZTÓZÓ TÁPII - South Hungary-Lower Tisza region. Tápi is a village just outside Szeged, one of the larger cities of Hungary. Girls in this area often wear embroidered velvet slippers or scuffs, called papucs, which have a small heel and no back.

DEBRECENI CSÁRDÁS - Debrecen is the third largest city in Hungary but still retains a provincial atmosphere. It is the center of the Hungarian prairie area (Hortobágy).

Debreceni Csárdás is a version of a general csárdás-style which is popular in the area of Debrecen. Source: Based upon research done by Andor Czompo in Hungary.

#### BAGI KARIKÁZÓ

Befagyott a Galga vize, Nem lehet halaszni  
Most már, kedves kisangyalom, rád fogok vigyázni.  
Ne költsd el az összes pénzed a Gyetván kocsmájába  
Inkább vegyél posztó szoknyáta karcsu derekamra.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST

An excellent workshop was sponsored January 22 by BETYÁROK, the popular Hungarian performing group. After a review of basic steps and techniques, members of the group taught the "old" Kapuvári Verbunk, Kónyi Verbunk, and Csanádi Leánytánc. Word is that BETYÁROK will be performing at the Laguna party, Saturday, February 12.

UGRÓS - (Leaping and Lads' Dances)

This type of dance belongs to the ancient layer and is in many ways related to the herdsmen's instrumental dances. A choreography and formal wealth independent of the handling of the object or instrument is typical of them. As against the herdsmen's dances, the fashion of instrumentless ancient dances has never abated, and their development has not been arrested. These dances may be in men's, women's, mixed, coupled, or group form. The structure of the Leaping Dance is simple (two-part or three-part motifs) and unregulated.

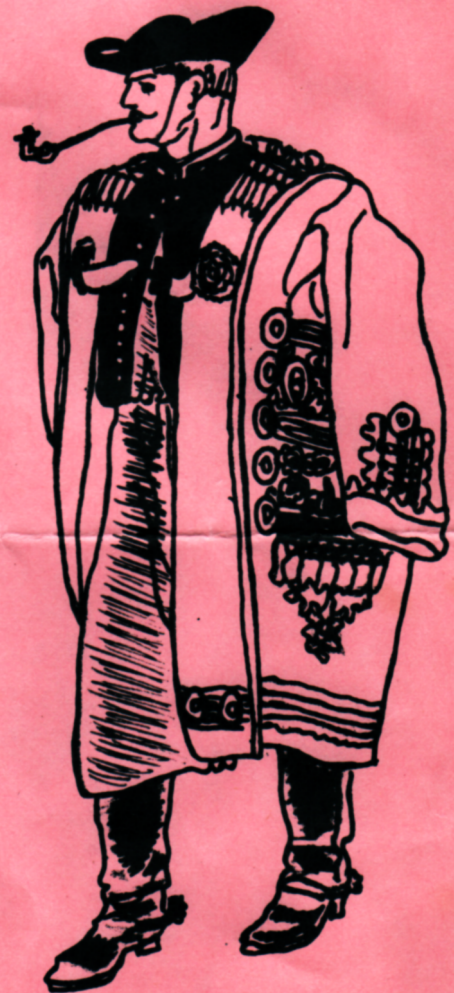
The Great Plain Leaping dance or Vlachico (Olajos), is a highly developed member of this family, common on the eastern fringe of the Great Plain. The structure of the solo or couple dance is not regular, but largely adjusted to the units of the tune. The name may derive from the frequently accompanying words in the rhythm of the Swineheads' Dance: "The Vlachs, the Vlachs walk in wooden clogs..." and from its Transylvanian features. It is directly related to the more simple variants of Transylvanian lads' dances.'

Members of the ugros family include Cinege, Oláhos, Háromugrós, Ugrós, Dus, Tustoló, Mars, etc..

#### COSTUME CORNER

A garment most frequently used in the Great Plain was the expensive cloak made out of many sheepskins, the 'suba' or 'bunda'. According to the means of the owner the sheepskin cloak was sewn out of more or less skins, three and a half or four being the least, and fifteen the most. Naturally, it was the rich who possessed the wide sheepskin cloak, embroidered by the furrier. A characteristic of the Hortobagy clothes is that the shirt and pantaloons are dark blue, a reminder that earlier the herdsmen had worn linen, impregnated with fat and smeared black. The wide-brimmed hat may still be seen here and also the fancifully embroidered 'szűr,' made in Debrecen.

Contrary to the more conservative men's attire, women's clothes in the Great Plain changed at an early period from peasant costume to fashionable urban dress. The difference between the two sexes is well depicted in a description from 1845 saying that the wife of the countryman appears on the promenade or in church in a modish silken gown with a parasol in her gloved hands, at the side of her husband who is clad in linen pantaloons or blue breeches with his sheepskin cloak on the shoulders. <sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Hungarian Folk Dances by György Martin  
Corvina Press, 1974

<sup>2</sup> Hungarian Peasant Costumes by  
Alice Gáborján, Corvina Press, 1969

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Why not come join us at 7:00 P.M. for dinner  
Dancing 8:00 to 10:30 P.M.

Hortobagy man in "szűr"