

LA HONGROISE

Also spelled **Hungroise** Pronounced ung-WAHZ or ung-WAHZ-uh
Richard Powers

"The national waltz of the Hungarians is one of the most pleasing dances in Europe; and in the country from which it takes its title, is performed on festive occasions with equal zest by the magnate and the peasant, its distinguishing movements being characterized by simplicity and elegance, which have deservedly placed it among the most favored and fashionable dances of the continent." - Charles Durang in *The Ball-Room Bijou*, 1847

The turning **REDOWA** in polka time

First measure (1 bar of music = 2 counts)

Facing into the room, right foot free: Turn 1/4 clockwise to face line of-direction and step down onto the R, in place (count 1); extend L forward, straight leg (reaching under your partner's R leg) and step forward L (ct &); turn 1/4 clockwise and close R to L with weight (ct 2), pause.

Second measure

Facing out of the room, L free: Turn 1/4 clockwise and step down onto the L, in place (ct 1); extend R straight back, straight leg, stepping back R (ct &); turn 1/4 clockwise and close L to R with weight (ct 2), pause.

The gentleman usually commences the Redowa on the second measure, i.e. onto his L foot, backing against LOD, while the lady commences on the first measure, onto her R foot. .

Note: If the Redowa is done to 3/4 music, omit the pause at the end, counting 1-2-3 instead of 1-&-2.

LA HONGROISE according to Elias Howe, 1862, introduced by H. Kendon

In waltz position, with the gent facing out of the room, he raises his L leg to the left side (preparatory count "and"); hop on the R while clicking the heels together, toward his left side (ct 1); step L to the left side (ct &), close R to L with weight (ct2). Repeat this much for counts 3 & 4.

Execute a full turning Redowa, with the gent beginning backing, stepping L-R-L (cts 1 & 2) for a half-turn, then forward R-L-R on cts 3 & 4. This completes the step (4 bars) and the man is once again facing out of the room.

The lady starts with her right foot to the right side, doing the opposite steps of the man, and beginning with the first half of the turning Redowa.

Repeat this step.

Galop 8 slides toward LOD, ending with a half-turn CW; galop 4 slides toward LOD on the other foot, ending with a reverse half-turn; then galop 4 slides toward LOD on the first foot. It is more stable if you conclude the last galop with a slower side-close on counts 7 and 8.

HUNGROISE according to Charles Durang, 1856

In waltz position, with the gent facing out of the room, he raises his L leg to the left side (preparatory count "and"); hop on the R while clicking the heels together, toward his left side (ct 1); step L to the left side (ct &), close R to L with weight (ct2). Repeat this much for counts 3 & 4.

Execute a half turn of a Redowa, with the gent beginning backing, stepping L-R-L (cts 1 & 2) for a half-turn. Then do two jeté pivot steps, gent R and L; lady L and R, for a full turn.

The lady starts with her right foot to the right side, doing the opposite steps of the man, and beginning with the first half of the turning Redowa.

The gent is now facing into the room.

Repeat on opposite feet, with the lady backing on the half-turn of the Redowa.

Durand doesn't mention a second galop part.

Durang wrote, "The arms may occasionally be reversed when the waltzers are well practiced together." This change can be done during the jeté pivots.