

set of *COTILLONS*, or
French-Dances,

*after the newest & most elegant taste
 properly explain'd and illustrated.*

by *Corographical Lines*,
*drawn on a plan entirely new & far superior
 to those which have been before Published.*

The FIGURES and TUNES Composed by

M^r Siret

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INTRODUCTION.

THE Signs made use of in the following Dances are ■ ▼ † ● and the open ones □ ▽ ‡ ○ which may be of their size viz. □ ▽ ‡ ○ which may be called personal signs, the first representing the Gentlemen, and the last representing the Ladies, so that □ is the Partner of ■, ‡ of † &c.

The natural position of these figures in Cotillions is as under.



From which it appears that every Gentleman has his Partner on his left hand, a Lady opposite to him, and another Lady on his right hand. When there is a Line which seems to unite two signs, as in the foregoing Example, it signifies that the Gentleman & the Lady, so united, are handing; if the union is formed so ■ ~ □ it signifies that the Couple hold right hands - if the reverse □ ~ □ it signifies that they hold left hands; and if

II

if formed in this manner  it signifies that they are holding both hands; but if the union is formed in this manner viz.  it signifies that the Couple are holding hands as if they were to make Allemande.

As to the Lines drawn from the forementioned Signs and which constitute the Figures or Plans of the dances, they point out the different ways which the Dancers are to keep, and the little Stops put to the Lines shew the place where the Dancers must stop. But if the Stop put to a Line is not horizontal but angular as $\rightarrow$ it shews that the Dancer must stop and foot. So where ever you find the Sign $\wedge$ before you, foot, and if in the middle of the dance without any Line drawn from or to it, foot all.

As the figures of Cotillons and Country Dances may be varied ad infinitum, care has been taken to explain each Figure in the most plain and intelligible manner; and that the time to be employed in performing

III

ing the figures should be known care has likewise been taken to point out on the verbal explanation, the part of the tune & the number of bars to be played during each performance, so that the Reader may without trouble and at the first inspection be thoroughly acquainted with all the variations of the Dance .

The usefulness of such a corographical Description is too plain to be enlarged upon . Nothing shall be said, but that no trouble has been spared to execute it in a manner far superior to that employed in the countries where it is made use of; the figures and the tunes being entirely new, and adapted to the most elegant and fashionable taste .

As for the Changes of the Cotillons, tho' they depend much upon fancy, it will not be improper to set down the most fashionable ones, which are as follows .

IV

CHANGES of COTILLONS .

For the beginning of the Country Dance
all eight hands around and back again .

1st. change } Turn your Partner with the right
hand once round back again .

2nd. D^o } Turn the same with both hands
and back again .

3d. } Ladies right hands across once round
Left hands back again .

4th. } The Gentlemen do the same .

5th. } Ladies hands round and back again.

6th. } The Gentlemen do the same .

7th. } Each couple Allemande once round
at right, another round at left .

All around again as at the beginning of
the Dance .

Les Coter Saisons

Les quatre Saisons.
The 4 Seasons

MAJORE
PRESTO



The changes of Les Quatre sons

First, all round

2nd, Balance pas de Rigadoon & chaine

3rd, y the Ladies hands round the Gentlemen

4th, all round and Back a spin

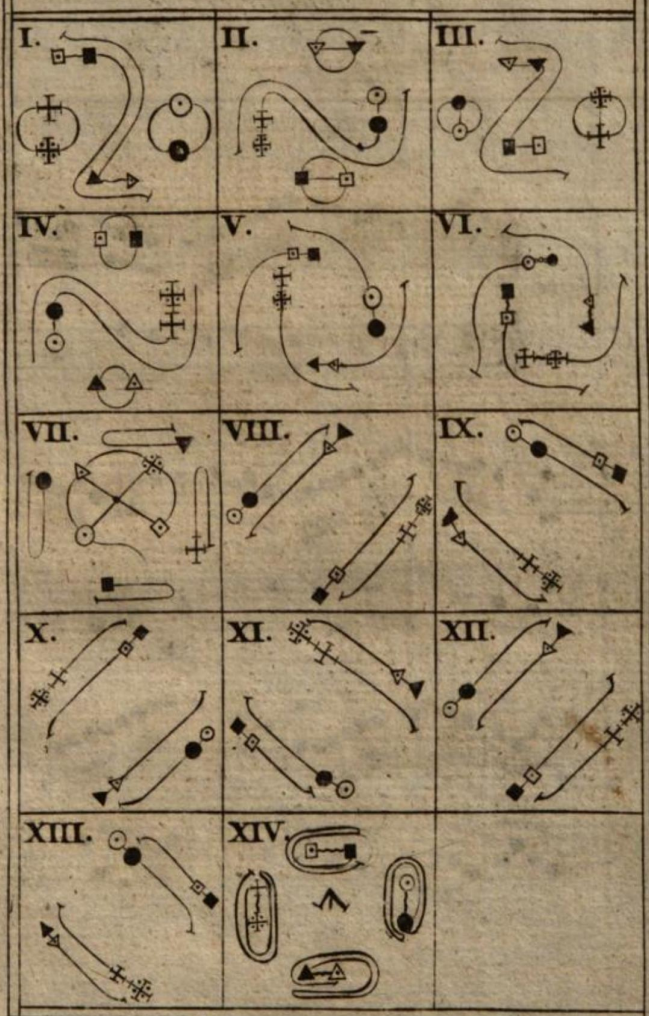


Handwritten musical score on page 3, featuring eight systems of two staves each. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and repeat signs. The text "Twice Each Part" is written at the bottom right.

Explanation of the Plan.

1 st part twice over.	All around as usual.
2 ^d . part four Bars.	I. The two first couple cross over $\frac{e}{y}$ middle and change places, the two other couple at the same time turn one hands round in their places.
Do. 4 Bars	II. The two couple who have 1 st turned round in their places cross over $\frac{e}{y}$ middle to $\frac{e}{y}$ opposite places, the two 1 st . couple turning one hands round in $\frac{e}{y}$ places where they are.
2 ^d . pt. over again.	III & IV. The two forementioned figures back again which, when performed, set every couple in their own places.
4 B. minore	V. Every couple make LA PROMENADE to one place on the left hand, and foot it.
4 B. Ditto	VI. The same again to another place, so that every couple are to $\frac{e}{y}$ opposite places
minore over again.	VII. The four ladies hands across one turn & meet their partners, who at the same time make one Chasse in the corners and back again as it is represented.
2 ^d . part of the minore twice over.	VIII. Every couple LA PROMENADE in a contrary movement to each other. IX. X. XI. XII & XIII. Go on LA PROMENADE in $\frac{e}{y}$ same manner one round & a half, which sets every couple to their own places. XIV. The first Change. NB. Foot twice before every Change.

Plan of the figures.



Le Vainqueur.
The Conqueror

Allegro



Handwritten musical score on page 7, featuring eight systems of two staves each. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes various note values, rests, and repeat signs. The final system includes the instruction "Twice Each Part."

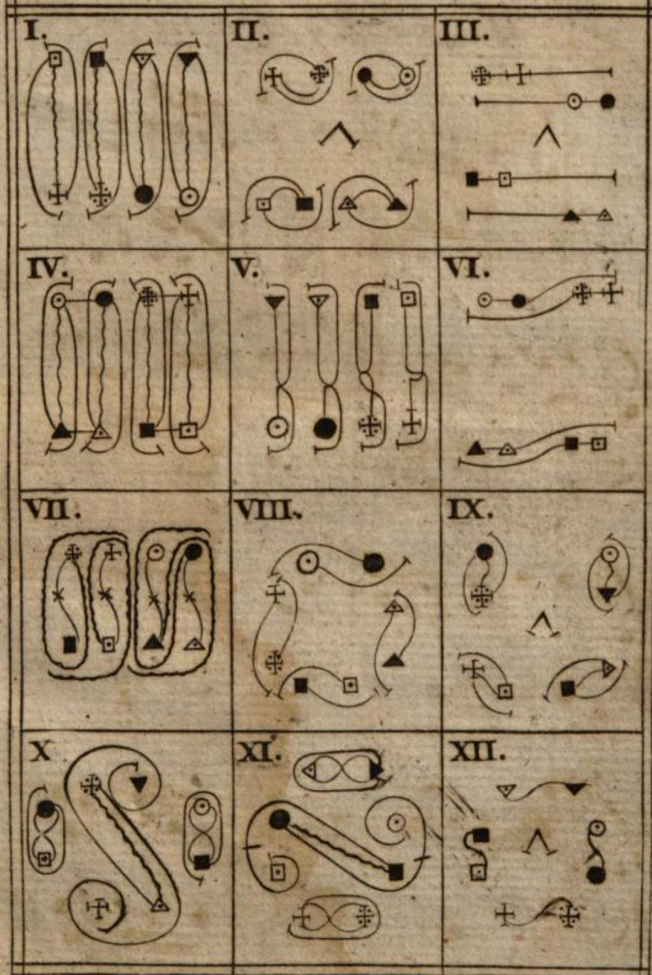
First change all round
2^d Balance pas de Rigadoon turn your Lady
with your right hand foot it then the Left, then
both hands the principal,

Explanation of the Plan .

1 st . part twice over	After the round, which is performed as usual, the dancers must display themselves on two lines .
2 ^d . part once .	I. Right hands to the opposite ladies & change places . II. The Gentlemen left hands to the ladies, who are at their left side to make them pass at the right .
Do. once again .	III. Double chafsee all 8 and foot it. IV. Right hands to the opposite ladies and change places .
3 ^d . part once .	V. All 8 lead up & turning half round lead down to the opposite places . VI. Double chafsee all 8 again .
ditto once again	VII. Right & left each 4 at once as in ^e y common English country dances & foot it. VIII. Chafsee all 8 .
4 th . part once	IX. Right hand to ^e y ladies, half a turn & foot it. X. Two opposite ladies cross over the middle, and change places, in order to meet their partners and turn around them at the same time, the other couples make one turn of Allemande .
Ditto once again .	XI. The two Gentlemen who are not with their own partners cross also over the middle and change places to meet them & turn round them, the 2 other couple making Allemande at the same time .
1 st . part twice over.	XII. The first Change . NB. Foot before every Change and at the end of them display on two lines .

3^d the change
4th Allemande then form 2 lines Balance pas de Rigadoon

Plan of the figures .



*La Brunette**The pretty Brown Girl*

Allegro



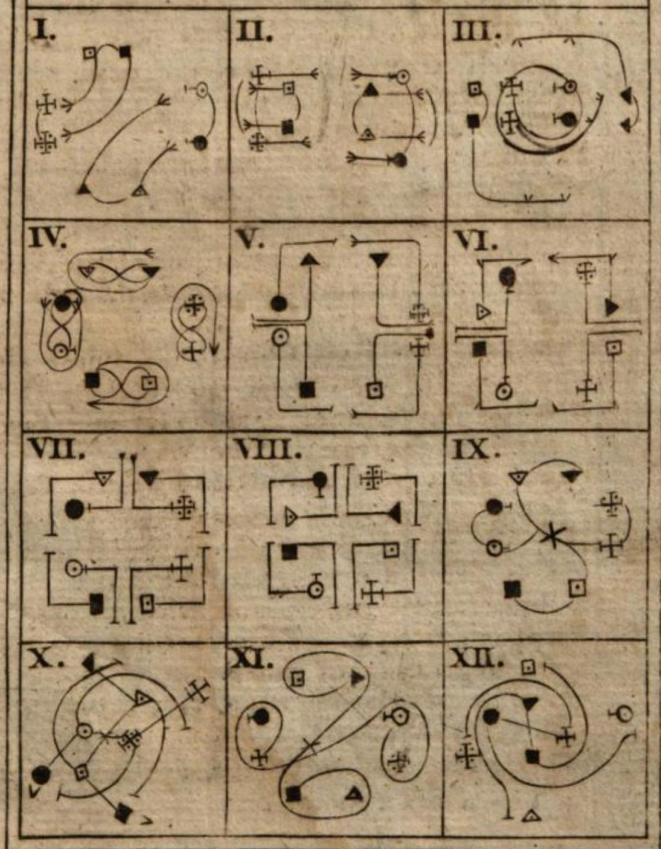
minore

Twice each Part

Explanation of the Plan.

first part	All round as usual.
2d. part 1st. time.	I. The two first Couple lead out sides and foot it. II. Then pass under the arms of the facing figurants, who at the same time lead up the middle, all foot it.
Do. 2d. time.	III. The two Couple being in the middle hands around, half a round only, whilst the two other Couple advance to one place on the right hand.
minore 8 bars	IV. All 8 Allemande, one turn & foot it. V. The two first Couple lead up the middle, then changing partners lead up the sides, the two other Couple at the same time cast off, and lead up in the corners as represented in the plan.
Do. to end	VI. The two first Couple do what the others did, and those do what the first did, so that every Dancer is in ^e y same place as before figure V.
min. again 8 bars.	VII. VIII. The repetition of the same figure in a contrary movement.
Do. to the end.	IX. The gentlemen cast off, and the ladies form a cross, all foot it. X. The ladies hands across half round, & stop to the places where they were at the beginning of the country dance. XI. The gentlemen turn around the ladies form a cross. XII. Hands across, half round, meet their partners The first Change.

Plan of the figures.



La Bonne Femme .
the good Wife



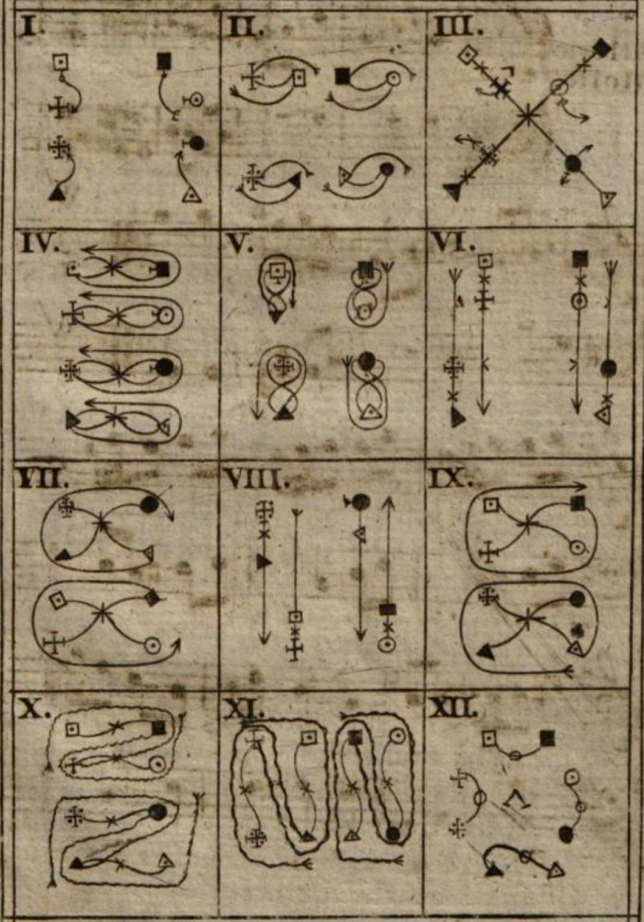
Handwritten musical score on page 15, featuring six systems of two staves each. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat, and various rhythmic values. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs in the final system.

Twice Each Part

Explanation of the Plan.

1st. part twice.	All 8 foot & hands around twice as usual, while the first part of the tune is played twice.
2d. part 1st. time.	I. Two opposite couple figure on the sides viz. the gentlemen with the 2 ladies of the left, & the ladies with ^e 2 gentlemen of ^e right. II. In this position every one's right hand half around, so that those who were in the outside of ^e country dance meet in ^e inside. III. The four of the inside form a cross, all foot & display themselves on two lines as represented in the IV figure.
Do. 2d. time.	IV. The four gentlemen Allemande one round with the opposite ladies. V. Another round of Allemande with the ladies of the sides.
3d. p. t. 1st. time.	VI. All double chafsee as represented and foot it. VII. Hands across, each four one round.
Do. 2d. time.	VIII. IX. The same back again.
4th. p. t. 1st. time.	X. Right & left each four, and display in two lines on the contrary side.
Do. 2d. time.	XI. Right and left each four again, and meet to their own places.
	XII. The first Change. NB. All 8 must foot before every Change of the country dance.

Plan of the figures . .



Le Tablo parlone

18

Le Tableau parlant.
the picture that speaks

Allegro
Molto

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, titled "Le Tablo parlone" (page 18) and "Le Tableau parlant. the picture that speaks". The tempo is marked "Allegro Molto". The score is written in treble and bass staves with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are two repeat signs with a "W" above them, indicating a section to be repeated. The notation is in a cursive, handwritten style.

Handwritten musical score on page 19, featuring four systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp and two flats), and various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The first system includes the marking *S. Minore.* and *S.*

The second system includes the marking *Fine.*

The third system includes the marking *S. DC.* and *S.*

Explanation of the Plan.

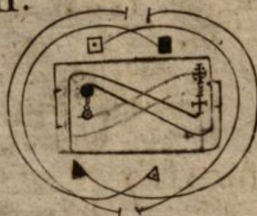
1st. pt. twice.	All 8 hands around as usual.
2d. part 1st. time	I. The two first couple cross over $\bar{y}$ middle to the opposite places, & back again to their own, the two other couple at $\bar{y}$ same time gallop around them separately, viz. the two ladies on the left hand and the two gentlemen on the right, and stop to the opposite places, all foot it.
Do. over again.	II. The same figure in $\bar{y}$ contrary movement, which sets every couple in the opposite places as represented.
Minore once 1st. part.	MINORE.
do. over again.	III. The two first couple stepping behind the others from right to left, get their own places, the other couple turn one hands round in their places, all foot it.
2d. part once over.	IV. The same for the other couple.
min. again 1st. pt. once.	V. The four ladies turning on the left hand, change two places over the middle, at the same time the gentlemen foot.
	VI. The ladies foot, and the gentlemen meet them, hands across.
	VII. All double chafsee with turnings to one place.
	VIII. The same again to another place, which sets every couple to their own places.
	The first Change. &c.
	NB. Foot before every change.

Plan of the Figure .

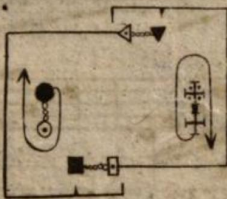
I.



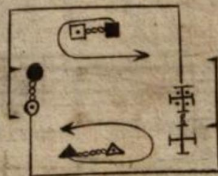
II.



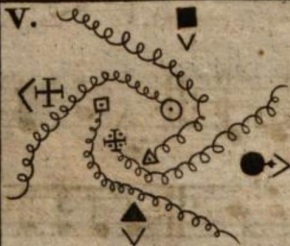
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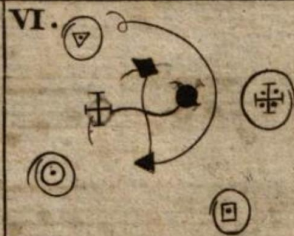
IV.



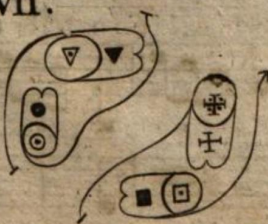
V.



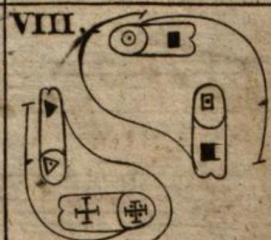
VI.



VII.



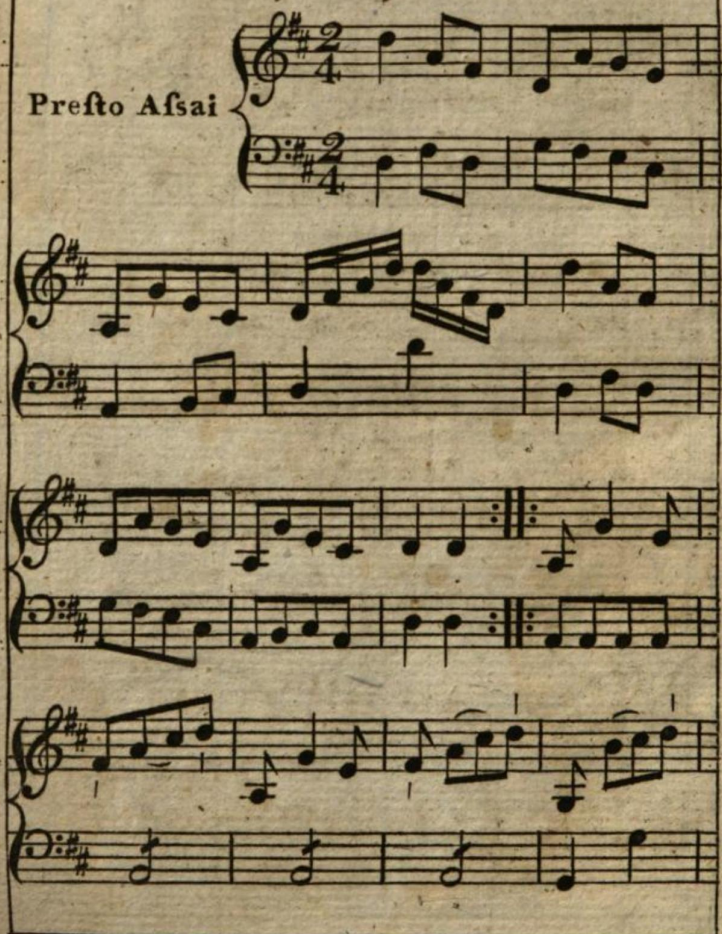
VIII.



Le Poau 22

*Le Point du Jour.
The Setting Day*

Presto Affai



Handwritten musical score on page 23, featuring six systems of two staves each. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and repeat signs. The text "Twice Each Part.." is written at the bottom right of the page.

Explanation of the Plan.

1st. part twice over.	I. Instead of the usual round, the dancers must display themselves on two lines, foot, and lead up and down twice during the first part of the tune.
2d. pt. once.	II. Double chafsee on each line.
Do. once over again.	III. Two crofs of four half a round.
3d. pt. once.	IV. Double chafsee back again.
Do. once again.	V. Two hands rounds of four, which sets the dancers to their places.
4th. part once.	VI. All eight foot.
Do. once again.	VII. Allemande one turn with the next ladies as represented.
	VIII. All 8 hands acrofs as represented and foot it.
	IX. Half a turn, hands acrofs, and turn your Partner under your arm.
	X. All eight foot again.
	XI. The great chain, or (what is ^e y same) right & left around, half around only.
	XII. All half a chafsee, which sets every couple to their own places.
	XIII. Allemande one turn with your partners.
	XIV. The first Change.

Plan of the Figures.

I 	II 	III
IV 	V 	VI
VII 	VIII 	IX
X 	XI 	XII
XIII 	XIV 	NB foot before every Change.



