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A description of the correct method of waltzing / , the truly fashionable species of dancing,... Part I containing a [...]

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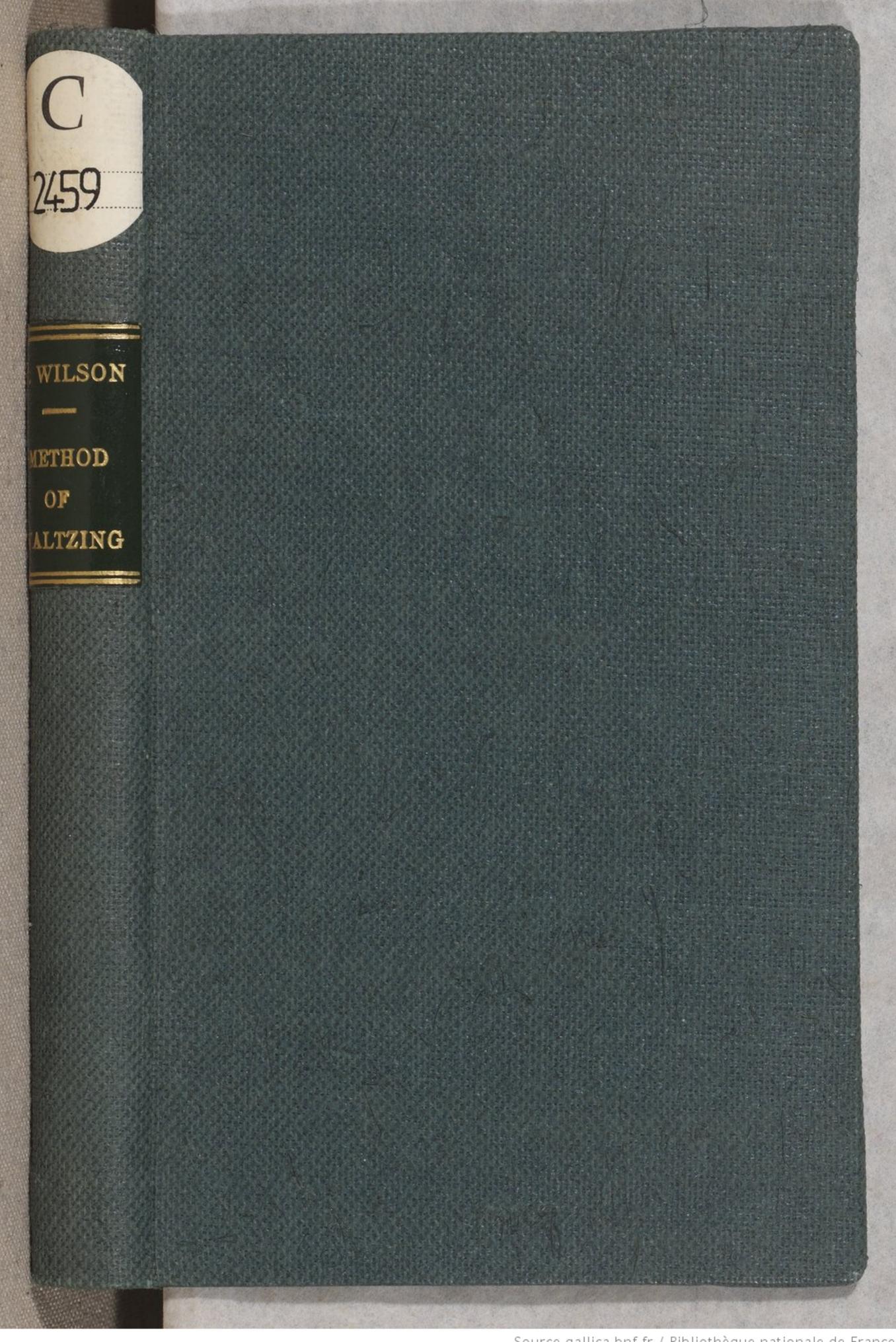
Wilson / Thomas / 18..-... / maître de danse / 0070. A description of the correct method of waltzing / , the truly fashionable species of dancing,... Part I containing a correct explanatory description of the several movements and attitudes in German and French waltzing, by Thomas Wilson,... Illustrated by engravings, from original designs and drawi.

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A

DESCREPCEON

OF THE

CORRECT METHOD

OF

WALLTINGO

THE

TRULY FASHIONABLE SPECIES

OF

DANCING,

That, from the graceful and pleasing Beauty of its Movements, kas obtained an ascendancy over every other Department of that Polite Branch of Education.



PART I.

Containing a Correct Explanatory Description of the several
Movements and Attitudes

In German and French Waltzing,

BY

THOMAS WILSON,

Dancing-Master,

(FROM THE KING'S THEATRE, OPERA HOUSE)

Author of "The Analysis of Country Dancing," "The Treasures of Terpsichore," and a Variety of other Works on Music and Dancing.

Illustrated by Engravings, from Original Designs and Drawings,
By J. H. A. RANDALL.

LONDON,

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

2, Greville Street, Hatton Garden:

Published by SHERWOOD, NEELY, and JONES, Paternoster Row; and sold by MANNERS and MILLER, Edinburgh; and J. CUMMING, Dublin.

1816.

C-2459

酒证回班企风证形面形。

TO THE

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

OF THE

King's Theatre, Opera Mouse,

OF THE

Theatres Royal, Drury Lane & Covent Garden

AND OF THE

OTHER THEATRES,

AND TO THE

TEACHERS OF DANCING,

And the others who have honoured

The Treatise on the correct Method of Maltzing,

WITH THEIR

PATRONAGE AND SUPPORT,

AS

SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERWISE.

In dedicating this Work (though small) to so highly esteemed and extensive a body of refined talent, I cannot but feel that I am doing a

duty most imperiously incumbent on me.

It is to you, Ladies and Gentlemen that I owe greater obligations, than it can ever be in my power to discharge: for a work, countenanced and supported by talent and ability of the first order, and which has so constantly been the theme of just and universal admiration, cannot possibly fail in obtaining for me, a certain realization of much more than could be expected to result from the most pleasing and encouraging prospects that I might have had at the commencement of the Work.

It is impossible for me to express to you, in language sufficiently grateful, the high sense I entertain of the enviable honor conferred on me, by the interest and zeal you have been so kindly pleased to shew in the promotion of my object.

To the First Dancers and Corps de Ballet, of the King's Theatre, Opera House, particularly, and of the other Theatres, I feel exceedingly indebted, for the politeness, liberality, and spirited assistance, I have experienced from them in this undertaking.

I should be proud and happy indeed, Ladies, and Gentleman, were

it in my power by any means, to convince you how my heart teems with gratitude for the high recommendation afforded to my work through your inestimable patronage.

No work on Dancing ever having been so highly patronised as the present, I can only say, that my sense of gratitude, excited by your goodness, is so strong, as to be altogether inexpressible, and such as never can be destroyed, but must be ever held in my remembrance, and cherished with enthusiasm.

Ladies and Gentlemen, may health and the greatest prosperity enable

A

you long to enjoy the honours and the distinguished admiration which you have hitherto indisputably merited.

I have the honor to be,

LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

Your ever grateful

And devoted Servant,

T. WILSON.

2, Greville St. Hatton Garden, 1st June, 1816.



TO THE SUBSCRIBERS,

whose names are omitted in the Subscribers List.

Mr. WILSON is extremely sorry that any Apology should be rendered necessary in the publishing of this Work.

He has, however, most respectfully to apologise to those Ladies and Gentlemen who proposed themselves as Subscribers, for the Omission of their Names in the Subscribers List prefixed to this Edition, in consequence of the Work having been obliged to be sent to Press before their Names could be obtained correctly; but, on their signifying their pleasure of having their Names inserted in any future Edition, every care shall be taken that such be the case; and those Ladies and Gentlemen who may decline having their Names inserted in the Subscribers List prefixed to any future Edition, may, if they please, have their Subscription Money returned.



KING'S THEATRE, OPERA HOUSE



First Dancers.

MADAME BAPTISTE,
MADEMOISELLE MILANIE,
MADAME LEON,
MADEMOISELLE MANGIN,
MADEMOISELLE NARCISSE,
MADEMOISELLE MORI,
MADEMOISELLE TWAMLEY.

NOTE—The Author feels infinite Pride and Satisfaction in being enabled to submit to the Notice of the Public a Work so highly patronized; and has to offer his most grateful Acknowledgments for the great Zeal which has been employed in his Favor, and the Support and Sanction afforded to him, particularly by the First Dancers and Corps de Ballet, of the King's Theatre, Opera House, and the Work being approved of by Persons possessing Talents, admired by all who have witnessed their Performances, the Author trusts will gain for him greater Success than may be anticipated.

viii

King's Theatre, Opera Mouse.

First Dancers.

MONSIEUR A. VESTRIS,

BALLET MASTER,

MONSIEUR BAPTISTE,
MONSIEUR LEON,
MONSIEUR C. VESTRIS,
MR. OSCAR BYRNE,
MONSIEUR BOISGIRARD,
MONSIEUR CAPPELLE,
MONSIEUR FUSIL.

MONSIEUR SIMON.

MADEMOISELLE L. MORI,
MISS HARRISON,
MADAME HOLMON,
MADEMOISELLE COLSON,
MADEMOISELLE ROSINE.

Corifees.

MISS E. TWAMLEY,
MADEMOISELLE SPITTALLÆ,
MISS SMYTHERS,
MISS C. WELLS,

King's Theatre, Opera Pouse.

Corifees.

MISS. M. WELLS, MISS STUBBS, MISS M. BATES.

MONSIEUR BERTHET,
MONSIEUR BEGRAND,
MONSIEUR VEDY,
MR. R. MATTHEWS,
MONSIEUR VAUGIEN,
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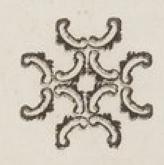
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MR. BREMETZRIEDER

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Corps de Ballet.

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MISS BATES,
MISS ROSE,
MISS COLSON,
MISS FAIRBROTHER,
MISS ELLIOTT,
MISS MACKENZIE.

MR. HOPE,
MR. HOLMAN,
MR. COOPER,
MONSIEUR GOURIET,
MONSIEUR GUSSIO,
MR. WELLS,
MONSIEUR PARISHUTE.



Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

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THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

Principal Dancers.

JAMES BYRNE, ESQ.

BALLET MASTED.

MR. OSCAR BYRNE,

MISS TREE,
MISS SMYTHERS,
MISS HART,
MISS VALENCY.

Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

Corps de Ballet.

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MISS BATES,
MISS SCOTT,
MISS VIALS,
MISS CAULFIELD.

MR. GOODMAN,
MR. MATTHEWS,
MR. HOPE,
MR. VIALS,
MR. G. WELLS,
MR. COOPER,
MR. APPLEBY,

MR. BROWN.

MR. BARNES, HARLEQUIN. SIGNOR PAULO, CLOWN.



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xiii

Theatre Royal, Cobent Garden.



Theatre Royal, COVENT GARDEN.

Principal Dancers,

AND

Principal Pantomimic Performers.

MRS. PARKER,

MR. J. BOLOGNA,

MR. GRIMALDI,

MR. ELLER,

MR. NORMAN.

Corifees.

---->1 Com-

MISS BRADWELL,

MISS EMILY,

MISS FLOURDIEU.

xiv

Theatre Royal, Cobent Garden.

Corifees.

MONSIEUR BEGRAND, MONSIEUR VEDY, MONSIEUR BERTHET.

Corps de Ballet.

MADAME LOUIS,

MRS. WATTS,

MRS. CHIP,

MRS. RIALS,

MISS BOYCE,

MRS. ROBINSON,

MRS. HEATH,

MRS. HARPER,

MRS. SEXTON,

MRS. BOLOGNA.

MR. PLATT,

MR. HEATH,

MR. WHITE,

MR. GRANT,

MR. SARJENT,

MR. SUTTON,

MR. LOUIS,

MR. BROWN,

MR. POWERS.

XW

Royal Amphitheatre (Astley's.)



ROYAL AHPHITHEATRE, (ASTLEY'S.)

Principal Dancers.

MISS ADAMS,
MRS. RIDGWAY,
MISS E. ADAMS,
MISS S. BROWN.

MR. RIDGWAY,

BALLET MASTER,

MR. W. DAVIS,

MR. AUSTIN,

MR. BRISTOW.

XVI

Royal Amphitheatre (Astley's.)

Corps de Ballet.

MRS. MACDONALD

MISS HART,

MISS THORNTON,

MISS DRAKE,

MISS DUCROW

MRS. FILLINGHAM,

MISS GREVILLE,

MRS. WOOLF,

MRS. LAWRENCE.

MR. PEARSE,

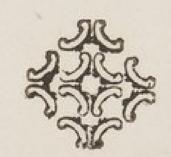
MR. FIELDING,

MR. SMITH,

MR. TURNER,

MR. BUCKINGHAM

MR. MACDONALD.



xvii

Sadler's Wells.

AQUATIC THEATRE,



SADLER'S WELLS.

Principal Dancers,

AND

Principal Pantomimic Performers.

MADAME LE CLERCQ, MISS BROWN.

MONSIEUR LE CLERCQ,

BALLET MASTER.

MR. GRIMALDI,
MR. F. HARTLAND,
MR. ELLAR,
SIGNOR PAULO,
MR. MAY,
MR. RIALS.

xviii

Zadler's Wells.

Corps de Ballet.

MRS. MAY,

MISS WITNELL,

MISS PITTS,

MISS S. PITTS,

MISS TURNER,

MISS WHITAKER.

MR. GLEDHILL,

MR. WIDDICOMB,

MR. ADDISON,

MR. BRADY,

MR. TAYLOR,

MR. SIMPSON.

MR. CAMPBELL.



xix

Royalty Theatre.



ROYALTY THEATRE.

Principal Dancers.

MR. J. JONES, BALLET MASTER.

MADAME PAVIE,

MISS SIMPSON,

MISS J. SIMPSON,

Corps de Ballet.

MR. J. BOWMAN,
MR. WICK,
MR. WATKINS,
MR. HART,
MR. HOWELL,
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MISS GARCIA,
MISS DUNNING,
MISS BROWN,
MISS HART,
MISS SMITH.

XX

Strand Theatre, Sans' Pariel.



TRAND THEATRE, SANS' PARIEL.

Principal Dancers,

AND

Principal Pantominic Performers.

MADAME LE CLERCQ, MISS BROWN. MONSIEUR LE CLERCQ.

BALLET MASTER,

MR. FREDERICK HARTLAND, MR. CHARLES AUSTIN, MR. RICHARD FLEXMORE, M. LOUIS DORE.

xxi

Strand Theatre, Zans' Partel.

Corps de Ballet.

MISS GARCIA,
MISS THORNTON,
MISS HART,
MISS BAYLISS,
MISS DAVENFORT,
MISS CONNOR.

MR. J. EASDILE WIDDICOMB, MR. ALFRED BEMETZRIEDER, MR. J. B. FISHER, MR. SIMPSON.

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PREFACE.

Dancing that owes its origin to the Germans, having been first introduced in Swabia, one of the nine circles of Germany; and from its introduction from thence into the neighbouring provinces, and afterwards, throughout the European Continent, its original manner of

PREFACE. undi

performance has, not only been greatly improved, but such considerable additions upon its primitive principles have been made to it, so as to render it the most fashionable and agreeable species of DANCING.

The English, till lately, were not so conversant with the true principles of Chaltzing as to enable them to perform it correctly; and its partaking of the manner peculiar to the foreign countries, in which, as the national dance of those countries, it had been so much practiced, has been a reason for its not being preferred to English Country DANCING.

PALATER ACIE. ARVIE PREFACIE. ARVIE TALATERACIENTALATERA

Yet Waltzing, since its origin, has ever been a particularly favorite amusement in the higher circles of fashion; and from the recent influx of foreigners into this country, and the visits of the English to the continent, where Maltzing, as well as every other species of DANCING, are much more indulged in than in this country, it has now become much more fashionable with us: it may be added, perhaps without vanity, that the Author as a TEACHER of DANC-ING by having given several Balls for the purpose of introducing more publicly so pleasing a species of the art, and which Balls were most

numerously and respectably attended, has not inconsiderably contributed to its prevalency; it being an indisputable fact, that its favoritism has considerably increased with its practice.

It is rather unfortunate, if the expression may be used when treating on a species of amusement; but, its being that sort of amusement that is generally admitted to be a promoter of vigorous health, and productive of an hilarity of spirits, rendering it an agreeable recreation from pleasureable pursuits of other descriptions as from business, may warrant the use of an expression of regret, that the

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introduction of Maltzing should have been so much objected to, not only in private families, but also in the seminaries of polite education: on account of those prejudices, which having spread themselves, operated in preventing very respectable and worthy classes of society from participating in an amusement, which, as practised in this country, is totally destitute of the complained of attitudes and movements used in warmer and lighter climates that gave rise to those prejudices, and which have absolutely prevented the knowledge to comparatively but few persons, of the beautiful, truly graceful and pleasing

PREFROE IN INI

union of attitudes and movements constituting genuine Waltzing.

Every species of DANCING, from being an art in which the limbs collectively considered, are indispensably necessary to the production of a required effect, are consequently susceptible of caricature, and of an improper, indecent levity, in the execution. Waltzing in its performance is particularly so; and its true principle has consequently in this way been much abused, which has no doubt strengthened the prejudices that have prevented its being more extensively promulgated.

The custom of a country will reconcile its people to its habits, though they may be such as very much unsettle the feelings and differ with the sentiments of the people of another. The prejudices that have arisen in this country, from the manner of Maltzing adopted in foreign countries alone, afford sufficient proof of such being the case, but, independent of any argument that may be urged with a view to remove the prejudices against, or to modify the opinions entertained of Waltzing, it will be clearly seen, from its true and genuine style accurately described and explained in the following pages, that

ESCRESCRESCRESSIE PREFACE. IXIÉ **TXXIÉ

ING totally different in its composition; and as an amusement, of a totally different tendency to that which has been until lately most erroneously impressed on the mind of society in general, as an enemy to true morals, and as endangering virtue.

In short, Waltzing, notwithstanding all the opposition its more extensive practice has had to encounter, is now generally considered so chaste, in comparison with Country DANCING, Cotillions, or any other species of DANCING, that truth looses not a jot of its veracity when

PREFRUE E. XXXIII

it is affirmed, that, in most parties, where DANCING is resorted to as an amusement, Waltzing is more frequently substituted for country-dancing, than the latter is for the former.

An evil of some magnitude it is necessary to advert to as of cautionary utility, that, Waltzing having been used till recently only in the first classes of society, the first Teachers of DANCING were of course only resorted to for instructions; they therefore alone, it may be more than supposed, were acquainted with the correct method. The study of Public

Teachers was not considered so strictly refined and correct; consequently, in the higher classes, their services were not required; while the abilities of men of real talent, as Private Teachers, were deservedly employed in giving correct instruction upon the true principles of the art, in those circles of society, possessing the means of improving taste, and cultivating the power of discernment.

The evil will therefore be particularly felt in other than the higher classes; for, as the honor of teaching the higher classes has been confined only to the higher class of Teachers,

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not public Teachers; and as Malt3= ing has become the favorite with other than the higher classes, and is rapidly increasing in public estimation, application has, and no doubt will, frequently be made to other classes of Teachers for instruction; some of whom, though having at best but an incorrect knowledge of the proper method; and others, not possessing the slightest knowledge of Walt3= ing; yet, all choosing to conceal their ignorance, rather than be considered unfashionable, will undertake the task; and the pupil, when he joins a Waltz Party to turn to pleasurable amusement, what he has been

PRACE ACE. xxxbi

led to believe his practice and labour would enable him to experience, he finds too late, that he is not only unable to gratify his expectation, but, from having practised in error, is further from the attainment of his object than when he commenced.

The author has been induced to bring forth this publication, with the intention of doing something at least towards remedying so great an evil; and here considers himself bound to express his warmest acknowledgments to those whom he may truly style the first Teachers in the country, for the great aid and valuable

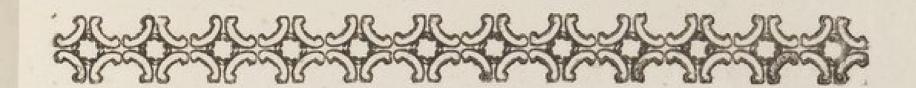
assistance rendered to him in the endeavour; which he trusts will tend, added to the extensive experience he has had in the profession many years, during which he has been so fortunate as to receive the approbation of those whom he has had the honor of instructing, to insure him, if not a certainty, at least, a prospect of success.

In the Introduction are given such rules and instructive hints, as could not with so much propriety be given in the more descriptive part of the work, as they might tend to render less explicit the explanatory refer.

PREFACE. xxbiii

ences, which, as they are even now arranged, will require the learner's attention, be he desirous of acquiring a correct knowledge of the true method of Waltzing.

Every endeavour has been used to render it a work, so truly explicit in its description, as to enable *Teachers* and *others* in the country, who have scarcely heard of **Waltzing**, or have known it beyond the *name*, to acquire it with *ease* and *precision*.



HNTROBUCTION.

CHAITSING, since its origin, having undergone so many Additions, alterations, and improvements, according to the influence of National prejudice and ingenuity, has become divided into National classes, adapted to the style of Each country, and yet formed on the original construction.

This part of the work is confined to a description of GERMAN and FRENCH Waltzing.

In describing the several movements, as much attention as possible has been paid to Avoid the use of Technical Phrases; and where it has been necessary to mention the steps, as they are Technically denominated, for the purpose of preventing the work becoming too voluminous, sufficient explanation is afforded, to enable persons not having much previous knowledge of DANCING easily to perform them.

For professed Dancers, and Teachers of Dancing, a more technical description might have been desirable, merely for the sake of Brevity; but as the work is more necessarily adapted to others, not possessing so great a knowledge of Dancing, the description as given will no doubt prove the most satisfactorily useful.

Previously to an attempt at understanding the description of the MOVE-MENTS by persons TOTALLY unacquainted with the POSITIONS in DANCING, of which there are FIVE, and from or into some one of

which each movement is made, a clear knowledge of them must be acquired.

It will be greatly to the interest of all learners to remember the five positions, as they constitute the groundwork, not only of Waltzing, but of ALL DANCING.

The five Positions, when shewn by a finished dancer, differ, of course, somewhat in their appearance to the manner shewn by the Learner, from the long systematic practice had by the DANCER previously to his becoming finished.

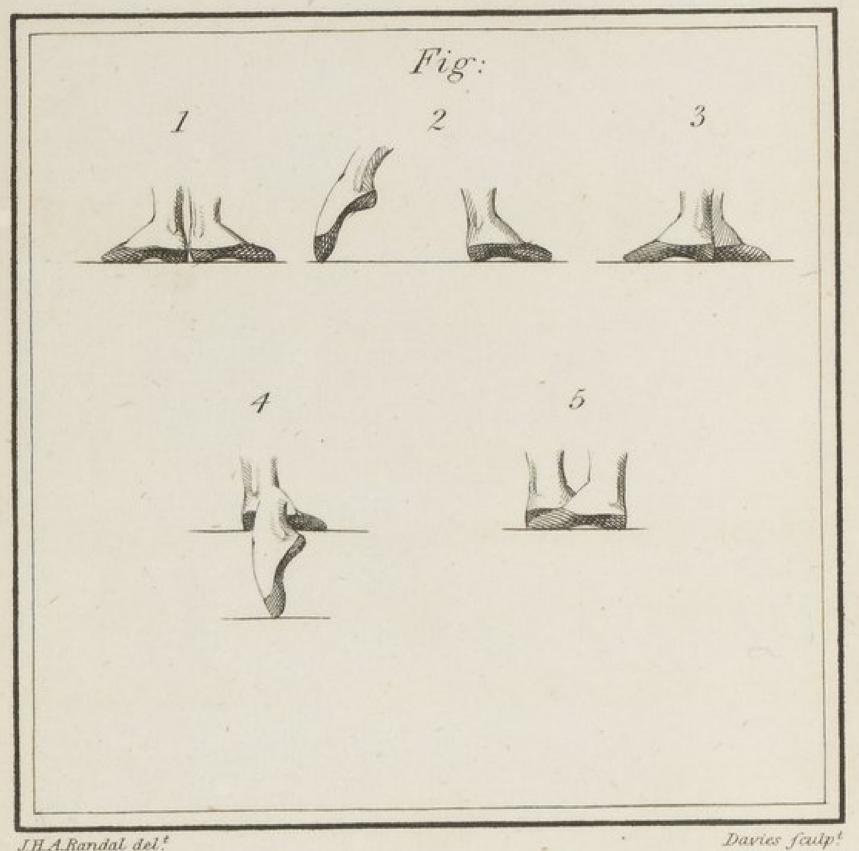
The following sketch shews the Positions, as performed by a finished DANCER.

Learners will not be able to turn their feet, or to point the toes, so much, or to perform the positions so closely, as a finished dancer, in consequence of their not being sufficiently Turned at the hips (as dancers term it); but they will be able, notwithstanding to comprehend the manner in which the five positions ought to be performed.

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in Dancing.



J.H.A.Randal del.

Engraved for Wilson's Treatise on French & German Waltzing.

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FIG. R.

Shews the FIRST POSITION; the back centre-part of the heels placed closely together and the toes turned completely outwards.

FIG. II.

Shews the foot as passed to the side, (from the situation shewn by Fig. 1.) resting on the point of

the toe, and represents the SECOND POSITION.

FIG. HH.

Shews the heel of the foot brought up closely to the hollow part of the instep of the other, and forms the THIRD POSITION.

FIG. IV.

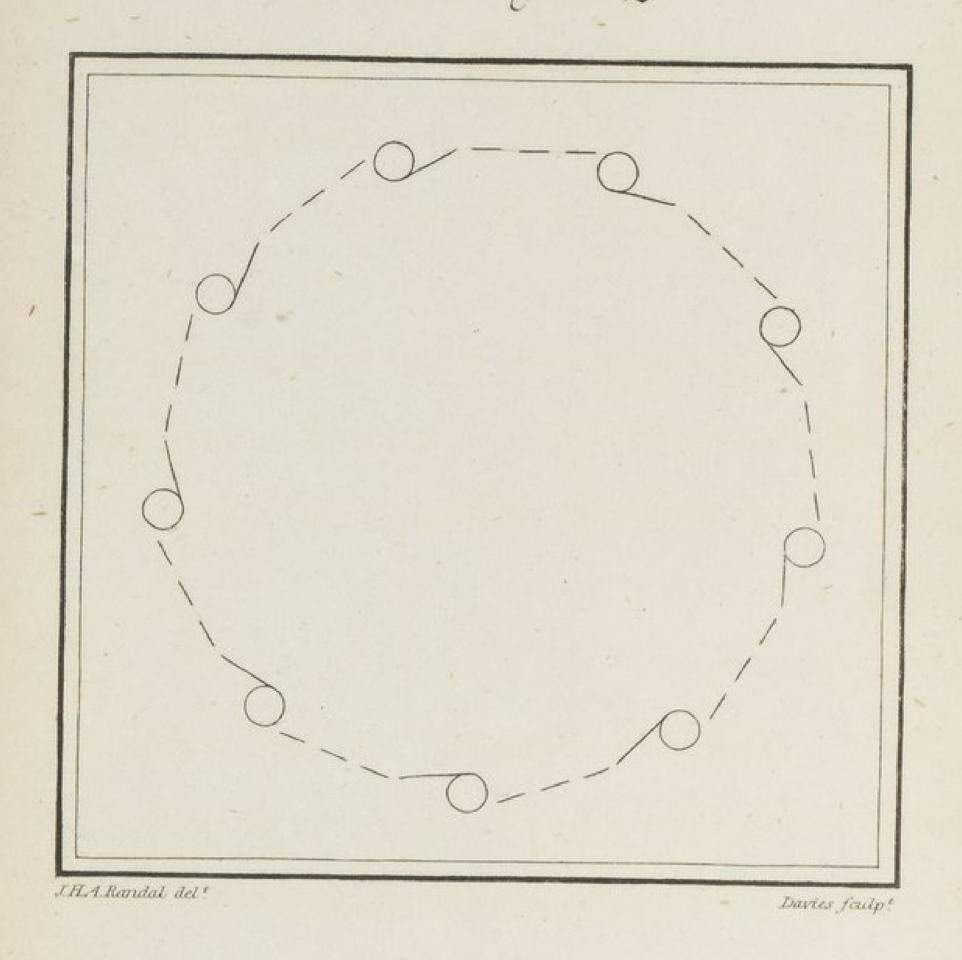
Shews the FOURTH POSITION; the foot passed in a straight forward direction, and resting on the toe with the heel turned outwardly.

FIG. V.

Shews the FIFTH POSITION; the toe of one foot being brought up perfectly close to the heel of the other.

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Skeetch shewing the Movements performed within the Circle formed in Waltzing.



Engraved for Wilson's Treatise on French & German Waltzing.

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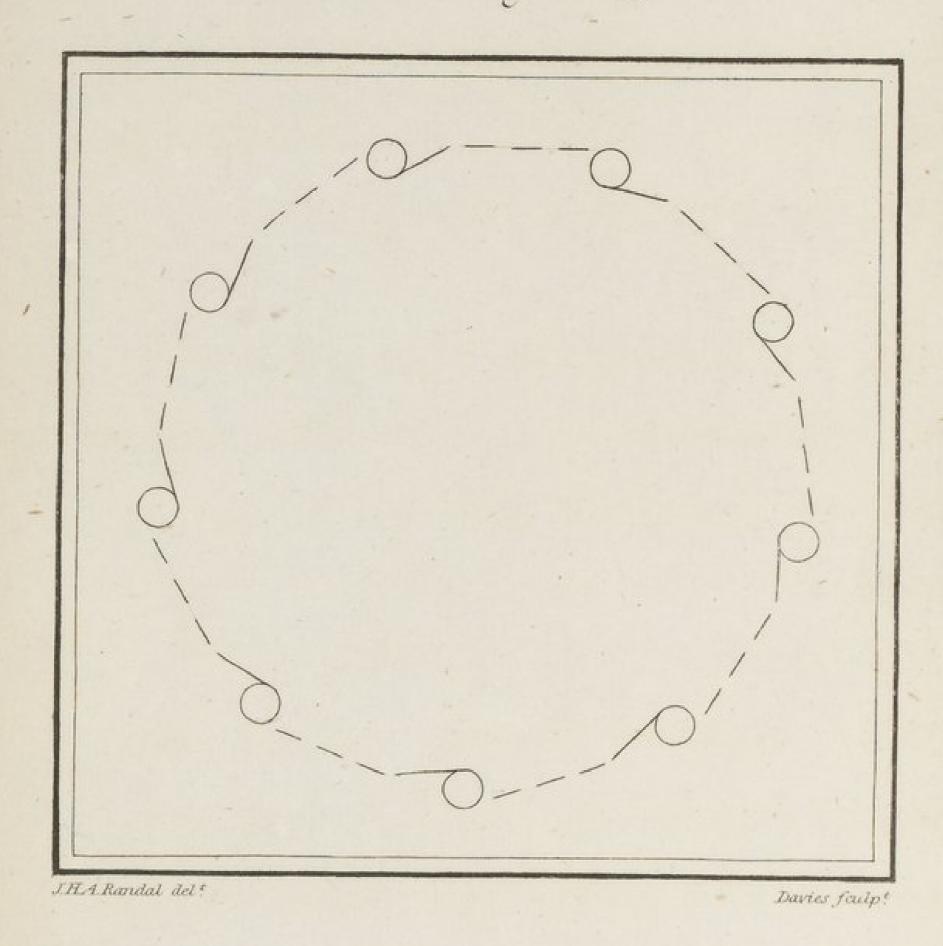
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Skeetch shewing the Movements performed within the Circle formed in Waltzing.



Engraved for Wilson's Treatise on French & German Waltzing.

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The reference plate, on the whole, is representative of a party of Waltz-ers; it shews also the formation of the circle, which, in Waltzing, must be preserved throughout.

In performing the STEPS, a smaller and approximating to a circular movement is described within the larger circle.

The opposite sketch shews the direction taken by the lady and gentleman; the same movement being ALTERNATELY performed by BOTH.

It is the PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS of PAS DE BOURÉE, and the passing of

the foot into the SECOND POSITION (afterwards described) as marked in the SKETCH, by short DOTTED and STRAIGHT LINES, that take the dancers ROUND the LARGER CIRCLE.

The SEVERAL COUPLES are represented in the PLATE as performing DIFFERENT MOVEMENTS to each other, and are so represented, for the purpose of illustrating the description of the manner in which the SEVERAL MOVEMENTS ARE TO BE PERFORMED.

It becomes necessary to explain that at BALLS, ASSEMBLIES, &c. where URaltzing is introduced, EACH GEN-

TLEMAN intending to WALTZ, after being provided with a PARTNER, who of course must be a LADY (should there be an EQUAL number of LADIES and GENTLEMEN present acquainted with UNaltzing) takes the situation as shewn by Fig. 1.

The party of waltzers being placed in this situation, in couples, at a convenient distance from each other, commence with the first movement of the march shewn by Fig. 2.; and, after performing the four march steps, fall into the waltz movements, all the gentlemen and ladies performing the four the respective movements at

the same time; in the manner shewn by Fig. 3., and as afterwards described.

GERMAN WHAITING, when danced alone (which is but seldom the case in England) is not usually preceded by the March Steps; and therefore French Waltzing, as being always properly preceded by the March Movements, is firstly treated on.

The ATTITUDES and MOVEMENTS of the ARMS may be performed in the same order of succession as shewn in the Plate; and the changes of attitude cannot more properly succeed

The various positions of the arms, and the manner of introducing them, are explained after the description given of German Waltzing.

It is almost useless to mention, that if the LADY and GENTLEMAN who are PARTNERS are not of an EQUAL HEIGHTH in stature, or nearly so, great difficulty will arise in the performance of the ATTITUDES, and will consequently produce an appearance of extreme AUKWARDNESS.

To Learners, it very frequently occurs, that for want of practice in DANCING, they do not possess sufficient balance, to enable them to perform the several movements with that ease which is absolutely necessary to the production of the required effect in Maltzing; and, consequently, in order to obtain support from their partners in the performance of it, are generally guilty of so gross an impropriety, as actually to pull their partners round the room—such is not Maltzing.

Learners must necessarily endeavour to acquire a feeling of what

they are performing, as they will be thereby soon enabled, on paying a proper attention to the subject (on the contrary of hanging with great weight on their partners) to obtain a BALANCE, so as to perform all the several movements in succession, as described for the FEET, ARMS, &c. with an EASE and CONFIDENCE, that never fails in affording much comfortable pleasure to the DANCERS; and, to the LOOKERS-ON, a spectacle of graceful beauty.

A little PRACTICE will also be necessary for LEARNERS of Waltzing, previous to their being able to enjoy

A LONG CONTINUANCE of it; as they generally, at first, experience a giddiness, occasioned by the closely repeated and continued turnings. This affection wears off most frequently after a few days practice.

At the end of the description of the manner of performing each STYLE of Waltzing, the Music adapted to EACH particular STYLE is subjoined; and let it be observed, that the several styles of Waltzing must succeed each other immediately on the changing of the music.

The four march movements preceding the slow French Waltzing

are performed to the SAME TIME in MUSIC as the SLOW FRENCH CHARITING; and the TUNES, adapted to its performance, are composed in three-eight and three-four, but MORE GENERALLY in three-eight; the WALTZES composed in that time being much MORE LIVELY, are consequently preferred, as may be seen from the various collections of WALTZES published.

There are, however, a great number of tunes, composed in three-eight and three-four, not possessing, in the least degree, any of the STYLE that, in tunes properly adapted in their composition to URaltzing, is capable

by Good Players, of being expressed with a tenderness and feeling that greatly promotes good Waltzing.

The REASON is, that Unaltzing having become so fashionable, has afforded a stimulus to composers, to employ their talent in the composers to employ their talent in the composer tion of waltzes; and, though very few musical composers have a sufficient knowledge of DANCING, to enable them to understand the nature or composition of Unaltzing; yet, their productions, if composed in three-eigh or three-four, whether adapted to Unaltzing or not, are almost invariably without hesitation denominated waltzes.

The Musicians ought to be instructed (as the necessity for it frequently occurs) to play the Waltzes tenderly and distinctly, laying the Emphasis on the first note of each bar, which more clearly marks the time for the dancers, and enables them, in performing the several movements, to keep a regular pace with the music; without such attention, the beauty and effect altogether will be completely destroyed, and the dancers be disappointed of the enjoyment of that pleasure otherwise to be derived.

The TUNE should be played at the COMMENCEMENT of the SLOW

French Waltz, slow and ante; such time enabling the several movements to be performed with more graceful ease, according to their capability; and affording opportunity for the exhibition of greater variety of attitudes, and much facility to the succession, in which they may with more pleasing effect be introduced.

To give more vivacity to the DANCE, the time of the MUSIC may be somewhat increased on after the tune has been played through THREE or FOUR times.

The Sauteuse Waltz commences to music, composed in six-eight, played

ALLEGRETTO; and may afterwards be increased to ALLEGRO.

The Jette, or Quick Sauteuse Waltz, is danced to music of the same measure as is adapted to the Sauteuse Waltz; but should commence allegro, and increase to presto.

The German Waltz is danced to music composed in three-eight; but the tunes to which it is properly adapted possess a peculiar style in their composition, according to the national character of the country, and therefore German Waltzes

ANDRAMANAMANAMAN lix

or tunes, composed in the same style, should be invariably selected, as suiting best the corresponding style and character displayed in this species of Waltzing.

As it is not reasonably to be supposed, that EVERY PERSON learning DANCING should be previously acquainted with the science of music, the foregoing observations are offered for the direction and information of such persons as may be unacquainted with the knowledge of it.

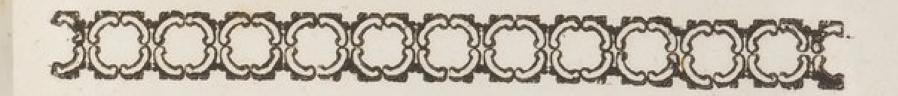
An attention to them will prove of extreme utility; particularly to

tunes, and those WELL PLAYED, as an aidance to their more EARLY ACQUIRE-MENT of the correct method of performing the several movements properly and truly to time; the impossibility being absolute, that a learner of CNAItzing should acquire the knowledge of it, if the tunes, in the first place, are not properly adapted; and, in the second, if properly adapted, are improperly played, as is unfortunately too frequently the case.

In learning DANCING, it is of infinite advantage, particularly to teachers (who frequently, indeed almost

generally observe the rule) to commit the result of their received instructions in particular departments of DANC-ING to paper, as a future aid in the case of failure of memory.

The use of this Work is rendered completely obvious, by its being so arranged, as to be calculated, with persons even of the smallest capacity, added to the most trifling instructions from a good teacher, not only of making them acquainted with UAAltz=ing, but also of affording a means of reference, well adapted to a renovation of the mind on the subject, and a consequent promotion of its perfect acquirement.



MESCRIPTION

OF

FRENCH WALTZING.

French Waaltzing, in its Style and Composition, consists of three different and distinct DE-PARTMENTS OF CLASSES OF MOVE-

MENTS-

Firstly, The Slow Waltz; Secondly, The Sauteuse Waltz; Thirdly, The Jetté, or Quick Sauteuse Waltz.

FRENCH WALTZING. 63 MALTZING. 63 The Four March Steps.

They are performed after each other, in regular succession, to different times in Music, as is in the Introduction, and afterwards explained.

But, in order to give greater effect to that graceful Style, which Waltzing in the performance of it ought ever to exhibit as being a principal feature in the beauties of its composition, Four Steps, a-la Mode de Marcher, precede the falling into of the Waltz Movements.

The Four March Steps.

The first movement of the Four March Steps is taken from the fifth

FRENCH WALTZING. 64 REPLACEMENT March Steps.

position,* as shewn in the Reference Plate by Fig. 1.; the Lady having her right foot, and the Gentleman his left foot, in front.

The feet in front are passed forward into the fourth position, as in Fig. 2. on which the body is rested or supported, the feet behind in the fourth position, pointed as much as possible, with the knees perfectly straight, and resting in that position the time of two-thirds of the bar in Music, constitutes the First of the Four Steps.

^{*} The Five Positions are fully described and explained in the Introduction.

The feet being brought from the fourth position behind into the fourth position in front, the other feet remaining in the fourth position behind forms the Second Step.

The First and Second Steps, as are described to be performed, being repeated, will complete the Four Steps; and leave the left foot of the Gentleman, and the right foot of the Lady, in the fourth position behind

The Slow Waaltz.

The Slow Waltz Movements immediately succeed the March Movements, and are commenced by the Gentleman's left foot being brought

FRENCH WALTZING. 66 ALACARAM Blow Waltz. The Flow Waltz.

from the fourth position behind into the second position with a turn of the body, as seen in Fig. 3.

A slow pirouette, as technically so called, immediately follows; and is performed, by bringing the right foot from its Situation into the fifth position behind the left; both feet raised on the toes, the knees perfectly straight, and turning slowly round on the points of the toes of both feet together, preserving in the turning an easy equilibrium of the Body; and, in turning on the toes, passing the heels perfectly close and as much raised as may be.

The right Foot by this means becoming placed in front of the left, as

FRENCH WALTZING. 67 The Slow Waltz.

shewn by Fig. 4. finishes the pirouette, and leaves the right foot prepared for the performance of Three Movements forward in the fourth position, technically named, Pas de Bourée, which next follow.

As the Movements of Pas de Bourée are commenced and performed alike (though not together) by Lady and Gentleman, a reference to the Lady in Fig. 3. will be sufficient, as an illustration of the manner of performing the Pas de Bourée by both.

It is necessary however to explain the movements, which are as follow:

The right foot is passed forward into the fourth position on the toe

FRENCH WALTZING. 68 MARINAL MARINATING. 68 The Slow Waltz.

pointed, and the knee as straight as possible; the left foot being left in the fourth position behind and on the toe pointed, is brought forward into the fourth position in front of the right foot; the right foot being then in the fourth position behind, is again brought forward into the fourth position in front of the left.

Regard must be had in performing the Pas de Bourée (which must be on the toes, with the knees perfectly straight) that a rising and sinking motion of the body be totally avoided.

The left foot, after the performance of the last of the three Pas de Bourée, being situated in the fourth position behind, is prepared to pass into the

FRENCH WALTZING. 69 MARKEN AND MARKET AND STATES OF STORY OF STORY OF STATES OF STATE

second position; in the same manner as is before described to be performed in commencing the Waltz Movements, and which are severally repeated in the same order as described during the continuance of the slow Waltzing.

The movements in this department or class of Style in French Chaltzing, as also in the other departments of Chaltzing, though, as performed by the Lady and Gentleman, are precisely the same; yet the same movements are not performed by both at the same time.

The description given, commences with the Gentleman's part, and is equally adapted to the instruction of the

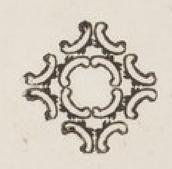
FRENCH WALTZING. 70 MARKANANAMANAMA The Flow Waltz.

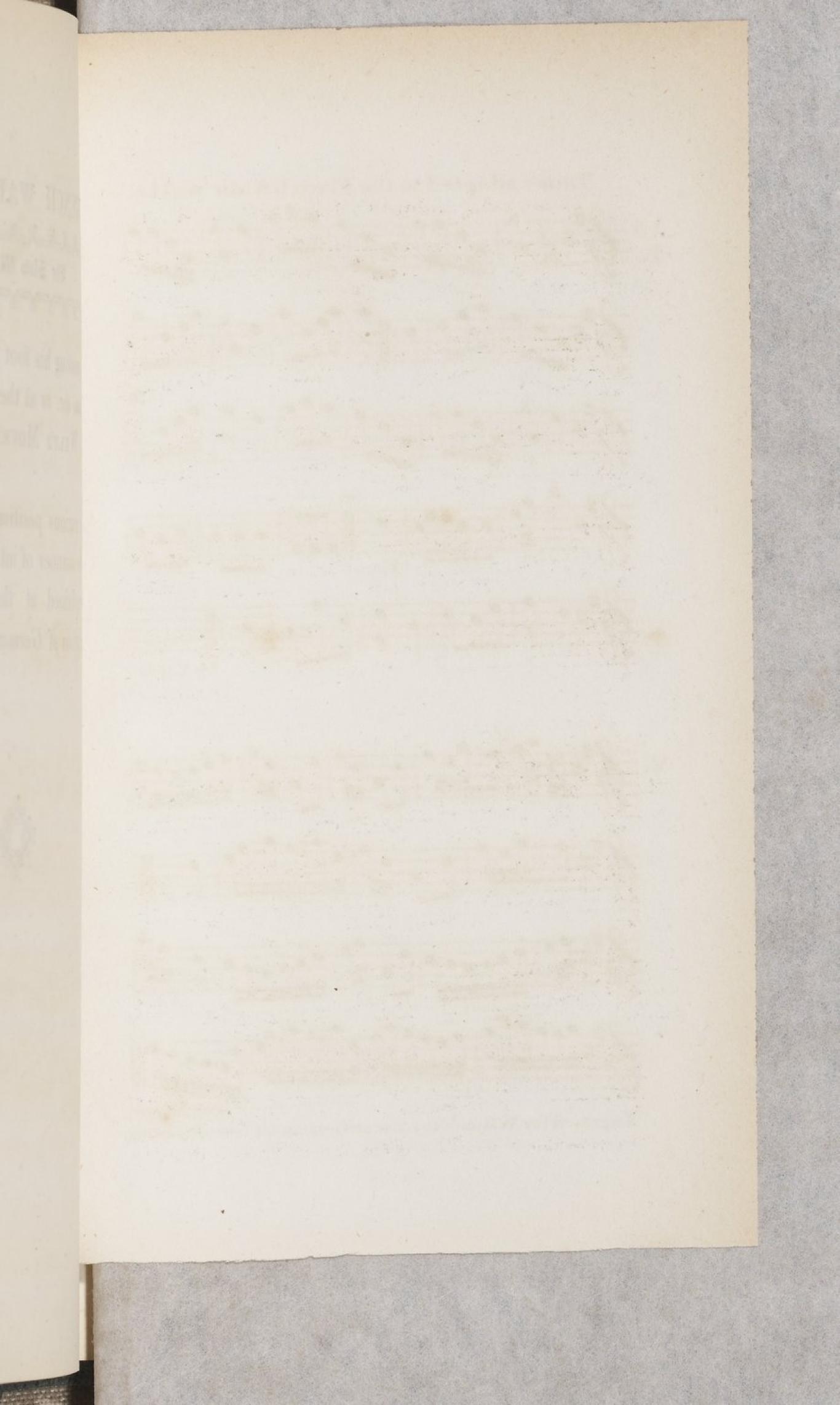
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Lady, observing this difference, that at the commencement of the Waltz Movements, as the Gentleman passes his left foot into the second position, the Lady commences with her right foot the first movement of the Pas de Bourée (see Fig. 3.) and consequently, while the Lady is performing the three Pas de Bourée, the Gentleman passes the foot into the second position, and turns the slow pirouette (which, as finished, is shewn by Fig. 4.); and as the Gentleman commences and performs Pas de Bourée, the Lady passes her foot into the second position, and turns the slow pirouette; after which she is again prepared for, and in continuing the Waltzing, performs the Pas de Bourée, whilst the Gentleman is

again passing his foot into the second Position, &c. as at the commencement of the Waltz Movements.

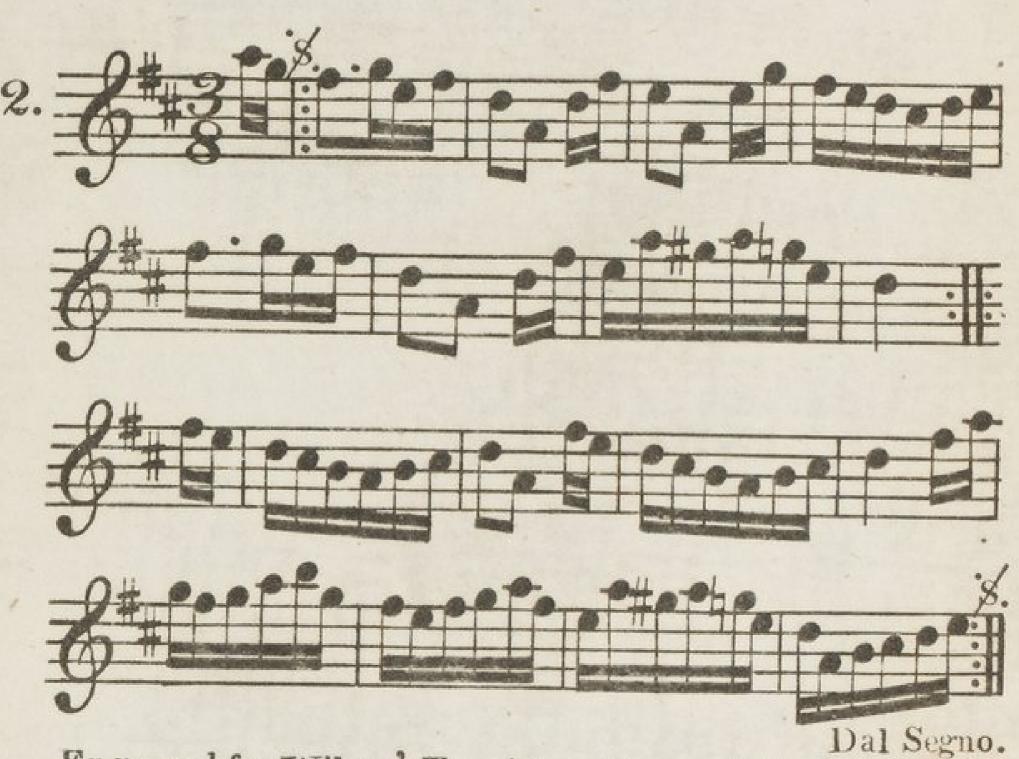
The various positions of the arms, and the manner of introducing them, are explained at the end of the description of German Waltzing.





Tunes adapted to the French Slow Waltz.





Engraved for Wilson's Treatise on German & French Waltzing.

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FRENCH WALTZING. 72

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MUSIC

ADAPTED TO THE PERFORMANCE OF THE

Slow Waaltz.

The following Tunes are given as Specimens of the Music best adapted to the performance of this department of Waltzing.

Their composition is of a nature calculated, not only to assist the Dancer, but also to excite the admiration of the Amateur.

The times in which the Tunes are to be played may be learnt from the Introduction.

Phe Sauteuse Waaltz.

THE SAUTEUSE WALTZ forms the second department or class of Movements in French Waltzing, and is so named, from its being composed of Movements possessing (in the performance of them) a similarity to leaping or springing.

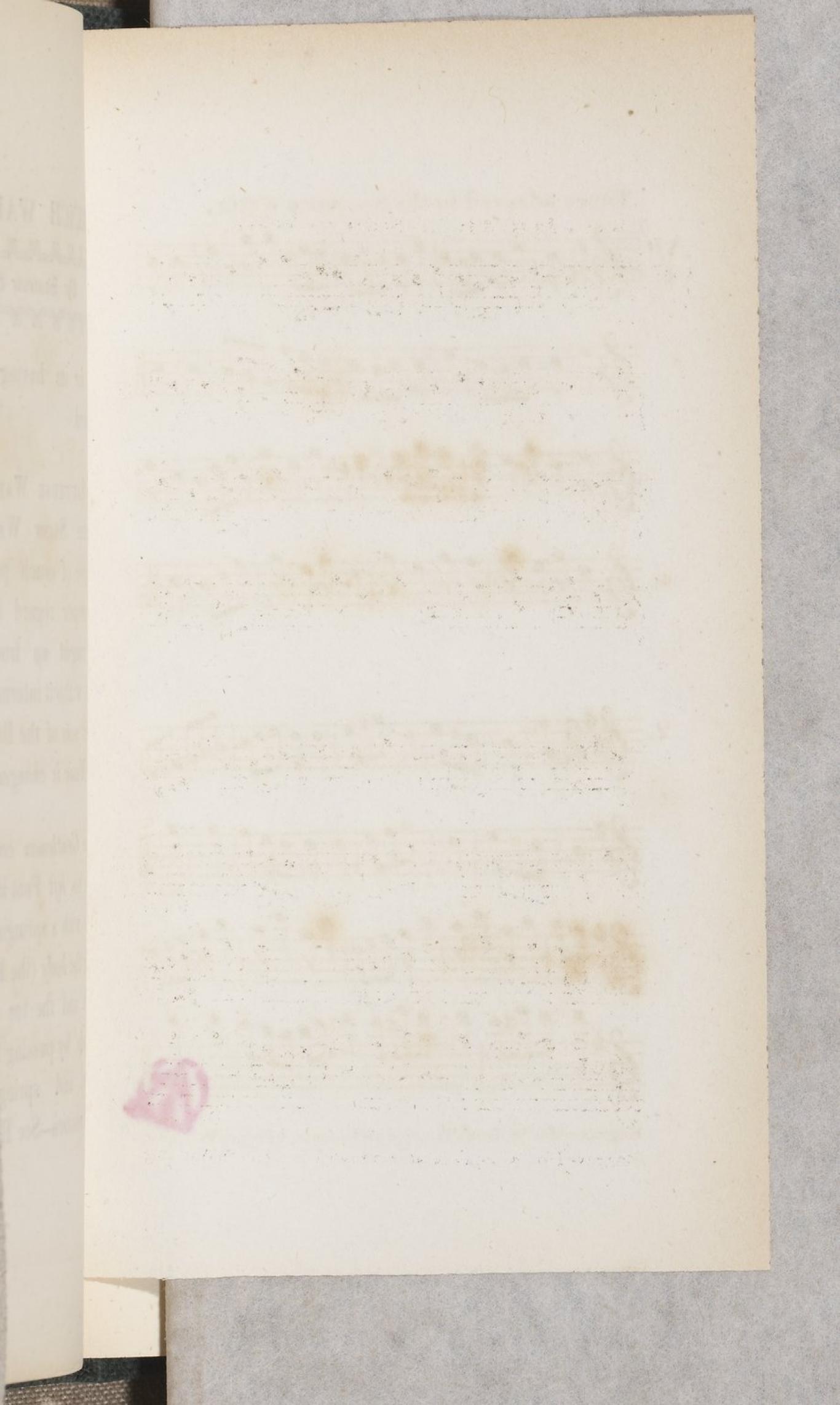
It is adapted in its composition to more rapid execution, and requires greater agility in its performance than the Slow Waltz, and is consequently performed to Music of a quicker description than the Slow Waltz requires; and, when well executed, exhibits in the Dance the

FRENCH WALTZING. 74 MARINAMAN MARINAMAN The Sauteuse Waltz. TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE SAUTEUSE WALTZING.

reason for its having been so denominated.

The Sauteuse Waltz next succeeds the Slow Waltz, and is productive of much pleasing effect, when proper regard is paid to its being caught up from the Slow Waltz, without intermission, and on the first note of the Bar, as the time of the Music is changed.

The Gentleman commences, by passing his left Foot into the second position with a springing motion and turning the body (the Knee perfectly straight and the toe pointed;) and the Lady, by passing her right Foot forward and springing into the fourth position—See Reference Plate, Fig. 5.



Tunes adapted to the Sauteuse Waltz.



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foot into the secondary places his right beauche part of his Ludy, at the same Par de Bourée—s

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FRENCH WALTZING. 75 MARCHARDANA The Sauteuse Waltz.

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This commencing movement of the Lady forms the first Pas de Bourée, of which there are three, as in the Slow Waltz; but, being performed more rapidly, and the first being made with a spring, constitutes the existing difference in the performance of the Pas de Bourée in the Sauteuse and the Slow Waltz.

The Gentleman, after having passed his left Foot into the second position immediately places his right Foot in the direction of the fifth position behind the ancle part of his left Leg; and the Lady, at the same time makes the first Pas de Bourée—see Fig. 6.

The right Foot of the Gentleman is next passed into the second position,

FRENCH WALTZING. 76 MALTZING. 76 The Sauteuse Waltz.

and the Lady at the same time makes the second Pas de Bourée; the left foot of the Gentleman is brought up into the fifth position behind, and the Lady at the same time performs the third Pas de Bourée.

The Gentleman with his right Foot, which (as before described) becomes placed in front, performs the first Movement with a spring into the fourth position forward of the first Pas de Bourée; and the Lady at the same time passes her left foot with a spring into the second position, as shewn by Fig. 7.

Thus the whole of the Movements to be performed by Lady and Gentle-

man, of which the Sauteuse Waltz is composed, are completed.

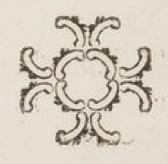
In continuation, the Movements are performed in the same order of Succession.

On a Recurrence to the Description given of the Slow Waltz, it will be seen, that the same movements are not performed by the Lady and Gentleman at the same time. Such is the case also in performing the Sauteuse Waltz.

The Learner must necessarily observe, that if both Lady and Gentleman were to commence with the same Movement at one and the same time,

FRENCH WALTZING. 78 The Sauteuse Walt.

to prevent the performance of the several movements in the direction described to be properly performed: and that from the Pas de Bourée being performed by one person, while the other is passing the foot into the second position, &c. great Facility is given to the performance of the succeeding Movements, and affords that opportunity of displaying all the graceful effect of which Chaltzing in its composition is so truly capable.



FRENCH WALTZING. 79 Music for the Sauteuse Waltz.

MUSTE,

ADAPTED TO THE

SAUTEUSE WALTZ.

The following Tunes are given as Specimens of Music suited to the character of this department of Taltzing, and are well calculated, in their Style of Composition, to succeed the Music adapted to the Slow Waltz.



FRENCH WALTZING. 80 MARIE MARIE WALTENGER 180 The Jette, or Anick Zanteuse Waltz.

The Nette,

OR

Auick Sauteuse Waaltz.

The Jetté, or Quick Sauteuse: Waltz, forms the Third Department or class of Movements in French altzing, and immediately succeeds the Sauteuse Waltz.

It is most properly performed, when caught up without any intermission, as the Music changes in the same manner as the Sauteuse Waltz: when correctly performed, immediately succeeds the Slow Waltz, by making the first Movement:

FRENCH WALTZING. 81 MACHENCH WALTZING. 81 The Jette, or Quick Sauteuse Waltz. The Tette, or Quick Sauteuse Waltz.

on the first Note, as the time of the Music, properly adapted to each Department or Class of Movements, is changed from one to the other.

It is performed to a quicker description of Music than the Sauteuse Waltz is adapted to, the principal Movement, being what is technically named, Jetté, to leap or jump.

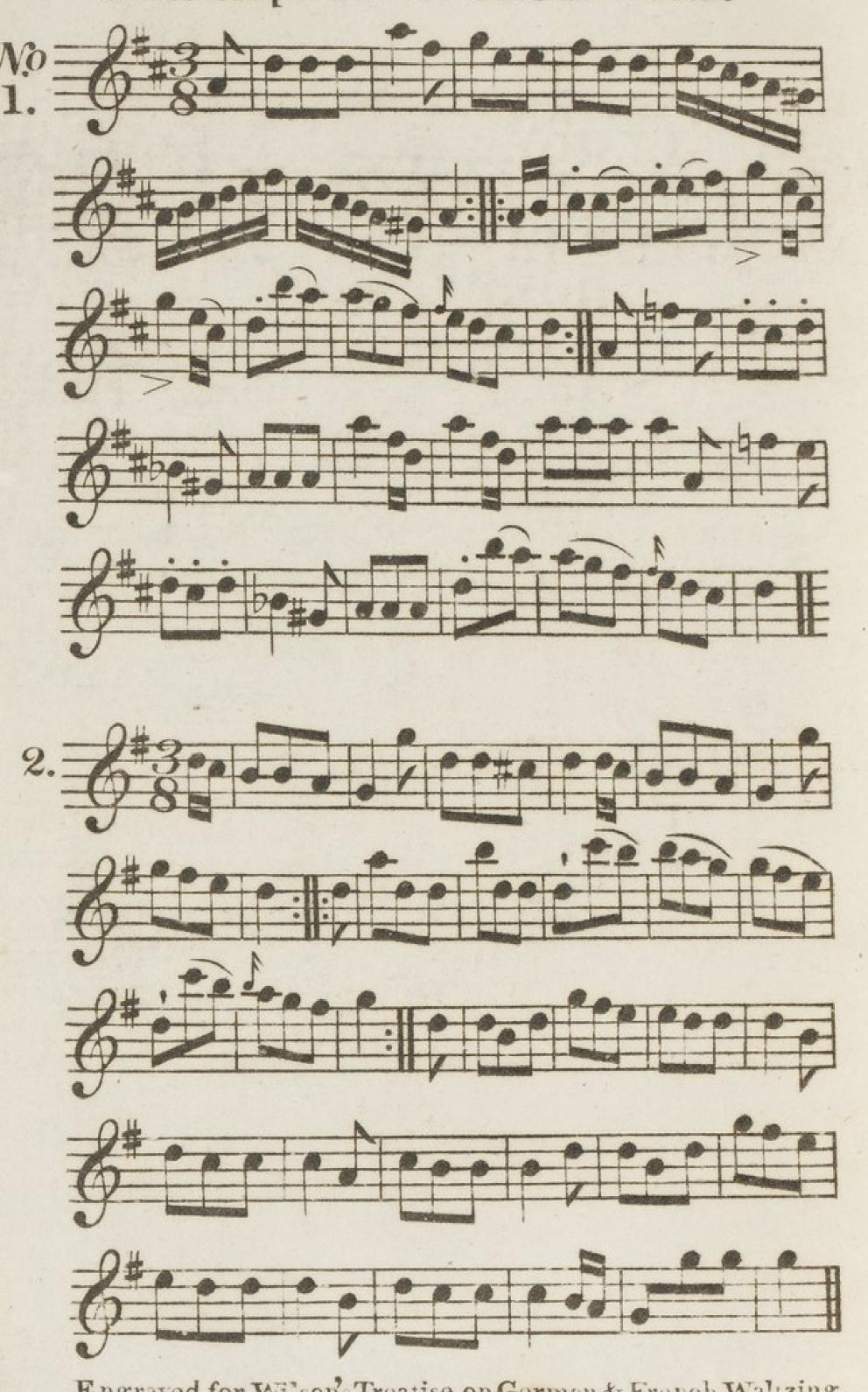
A correct and an uninterrupted succession of the three different Departments or classes of Movements in French Chaltzing, concluding with a repetition of the Slow Waltz, if, but once round the circle, and to Music, played and composed in the proper Waltz Style, and when performed by a Company of Good

Waltzers, has the most beautiful and enchanting effect, and produces an impression of the most complete gratification on the minds of both the Dancer and the Spectator.

The Movements forming this department or class in French Chaltz=
ing are performed together by Lady
and Gentleman at the same time; the
Lady commencing with the right
Foot, and the Gentleman with the left.

Movement of both Lady and Gentleman; the Lady passing her right Foot and the Gentleman his left into the second position, which is performed with a spring and turn of the Body, the toes pointed downwards as much.

Tunes adapted to the German Waltz.



Engraved for Wilson's Treatise on German & French Waltzing.

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FRENCH WALTZING. 83 MARIE MARIE MARIE Walts. The Jette, or Auick Zauteuse Walts.

as possible, and the knees kept perfectly straight.

The Lady immediately afterwards brings her left Foot in the Direction of the fifth position behind the Ancle Part of her right Leg, the Gentleman at precisely the same Time bringing his right Foot in the Direction of the fifth position behind the Ancle part of his left Leg.

This Movement, as performed by the Gentleman, is shewn in Fig. 6. from which Representation, the Lady can have no difficulty in understanding, that she alternately performs the same Movement with each Foot, though she commences with the opposite Foot to the Gentleman.

FRENCH WALTZING. 84 The Jette, or Auick Zanteuse Waltz.

From this situation, of one Foot being placed in the direction of the fifth position behind the ancle part of the other, in continuing the Waltzing, the Lady passes her left Foot into the second position making a spring in the same place on the Toe of the right Foot, and the Gentleman at the same time and with the Lady performs with his right Foot the same movements; both observing the same Directions with respect to the springing on the Toe, pointing the Toes and preserving the Knees straight.

From this description, it will be clearly comprehended, that the Lady and Gentleman perform the same

FRENCH WALTZING. 85 MARKENCH WALTZING. 85 The Jette, or Quick Zauteuse Waltz.

Movements alternately with each Foot; and that the Lady performs the Movement with one Foot, while the Gentleman performs the same Movement with the opposite Foot.

This Systematic Mode of Performance throughout the several departments or Classes of Movements in French Waltzing, afford the Facility which, to give proper Effect, the revolving Movements require.



FRENCH WALTZING. 86 MUNICIPALITY Music for the Jette, or Auick Sauteuse Waltz.

MUSIC,

ADAPTED TO THE PERFORMANCE

OF

The Dette,

OR

QUICK SAUTEUSE WALTZ.

Though the Tunes given here, as specimens of the Music to which this department of Waltzing is to be performed, are composed in Six-Eight, they are played quicker, and are composed in a Style suited to answer the purposes of variety, as immediately succeeding Tunes composed in the same Measure.



DESCRIPTION

OF

German Waltzing.

If it is possible, for one Species of CHaltzing, in the Exhibition of its Style, to surpass another, German CHaltzing may perhaps claim the pre-eminence.

The Construction of the Movements is truly elegant; and, when they are well performed, afford subject of much pleasing Amusement and Delight.

German Waltzing. 88

GERMAN CHAILTING has but ONE CLASS of MOVEMENTS in its composition; and its performance is most properly adapted to Music of the same Style in Composition, as, the "Old German Waltz."

The following Movements compose German Waltzing.

The left Foot is passed into the second position on the flat Foot, followed by two Coupée, and made in the same place, one with each Foot; the right Foot passed forward into the fourth position, and the left Foot brought forward with a Rise or slight Spring into the fifth* position, and

^{*} Such Persons as may have had but little practice in DANCING will experience so great a difficulty

immediately afterwards bringing the right Foot forward into the fourth position.

The Lady and Gentleman, as in French Chaltzing; make the same Movements in performing the German Waltz; but, as they do not commence with the same Movement together, consequently, the several Movements are not performed by Lady and Gentleman at the same Time.

in bringing the Foot into the fifth position, as to prevent its being performed with apparent Ease, the third position may therefore be substituted; and, if passed well into that position, will appear much more easy and pleasing to the observation, even of a professed Dancer, than a tolerable attempt at passing the Foot into the fifth position.

The Gentleman passes his left Foot into the second position, and the Lady passes her right Foot into the fourth position forward.

Their Situation is shewn by Fig. 3; with the Exception, that the Feet of both should be placed flatly, instead of being raised on the point, as is there represented.*

The Gentleman afterwards makes a Coupée, by bringing the right

^{*} Fig. 3, shews the Commencing Movement of the French Slow Waltz; the Commencing Movements of the German Waltz being precisely the same, it was considered unnecessary to give a Drawing of a distinct Couple, merely to illustrate the difference between the Foot being raised on the point and being placed on the flat. The directions given will without doubt prove sufficient.

German Waltzing: 91

Foot behind the left, raising the left Foot a little; and immediately makes another Coupée, by placing the left Foot behind the right with a slight spring; but in a close position, and turning the Body at the time of making them.

The Lady, during the while the Gentleman is performing the two Coupée, passes her left Foot, (which is in the fourth position behind) with a Rise or slight spring into the fifth position in front, and her right Foot is immediately afterwards brought into the fourth position in front again. And as the Gentleman passes his right Foot forward into the fourth position in front (which Movement succeeds the second Coupée, as before described); the Lady passes her left

German Waltzing: 92

Foot into the second position, and proceeds to perform the same Movements, and in the same Manner, as described to be performed by the Gentleman (see Fig. 9); and the Gentleman performs the Movements forward, and in the same Manner, as they are described to be performed by the Lady.

In continuing the Maltzing, the several Movements are performed in the order described, alternately, by Lady and Gentleman.

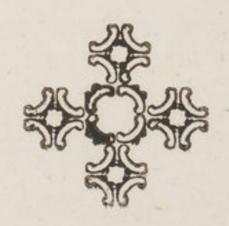


MUSIC,

ADAPTED TO

GERMAN WALTZING

The following Specimens have been composed and selected to suit as much as may be the peculiar Character of German Waltzing.



ON THE

MOVEMENTS

OF THE

ARMS, HEAD, AND BODY,

AND THE

Formation of the Attitudes

INTRODUCED IN

GIERMAN & FRIENCH Waltzing.

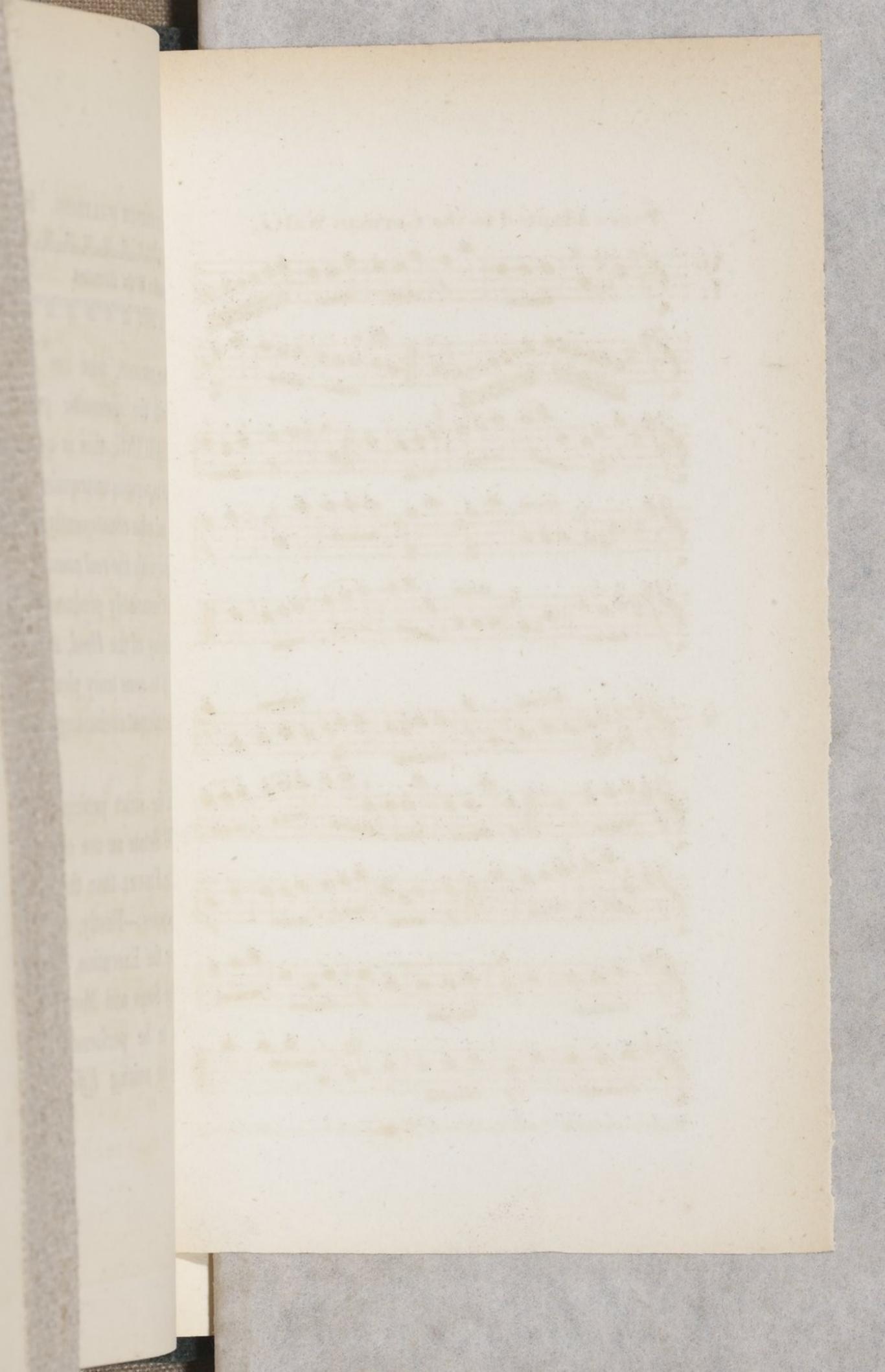
In Waltzing, as in every other department of DANCING, a knowledge of the Movements of the Arms, Head and Body, as properly adapted to each Department, is equally necessary, with a knowledge of the Method of executing the several Steps and Movements to be performed by the Feet.

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 95

Formation of the Attitudes.

To those persons, who are acquainted with the systematic principles of DANCING, this is quite evident; and to persons unacquainted therewith, and who consequently are unacquainted with the real cause, the united effect invariably produced by a correct display of the Head, Arms, and Body, is to some truly pleasing; and to others almost enchanting.

Indeed, the strict principles of DANCING dictate an use of other parts of the Figure than the Feet, for two purposes:—Firstly, to give Support for the Execution, by the Feet, of the Steps and Movements, by them to be performed; and Secondly, for uniting Effect with



Times adapted to the Jette or quick Sauteuse Waltz.



Engraved for Wilson's Treatise on German & French Waltzing.

RENCH

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GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 96

Formation of the Attitudes.

Support; as, without such support, no good Effect can be produced, and therefore conjointly only can the required Effect be shewn.

Considering DANCING generally, a systematic principle is necessary to be pursued, in the acquirement of the great variety of Movements, of which the Human Figure is capable of displaying in the performance of it; but, as this Work forms a Treatise merely on one department of the Art, the following Directions, added to the Plate, and the Description afterwards given of it, so far as it is illustrative of the Attitudes introduced in German and French Chaltzing, will be quite sufficient for the observation of the Learner.

In forming and changing the several Attitudes care must be taken to avoid all angular Movements; and in the joining of the Hands, in the forming and changing of the Attitudes, it is quite sufficient, and necessarily proper, that the Fore Finger and Thumb only be used.

It is frequently the case with persons in Maltzing, to indulge themselves extravagantly, in an improper Manner, by throwing the Head and Body from one Side to the other, in a sallying or swinging Direction. It is much more graceful and decorous also, in performing those Steps requiring an accompanying Turning of the Body, to keep the Body in an

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 98

DEPLICACION OF the Attitudes.

easy, but yet upright, steady Posture, which will assist the more correct Performance of the Steps, and of the Attitudes to be performed at the same Time.

A slight Inclination of the Head towards the Partner in varying the several Attitudes and Movements (as shewn in the Reference Plate,) gives an easy appearance to the performance; and, in forming the several Attitudes, the Arms must be raised, and suffered to fall into their several Positions with a regularly slow and easy Movement, and not suddenly from one to the other.



GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 99

MERCHAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 99

Description of the Attitudes, &c.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

ATTITUDES AND MOVEMENTS

IN

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING,

As represented

IN THE REFERENCE PLATE.

FIG. I.

The Lady and Gentleman are represented as being in the fifth position; the Lady's right Foot, and the Gentleman's left in Front, (the situation from which the commencing Movement is taken); the Gentleman's

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 100

Description of the Attitudes, &c.

right Arm placed on the back part of the Shoulder of the Lady, whose left Arm is placed on the back part of the Shoulder of the Gentleman; the other Arm of each being joined in Front and forming an easy Curve.

FIG. II.

Shews the Lady and Gentleman's situation after their having made the first Movement of the Four March Steps that precede the Slow French Waltz. The Lady's right Foot and the Gentleman's left Foot being placed in the fourth position in front, the Body of each resting on the Foot in front, and the other Foot of each in the fourth position behind; the Knee straight, and the Toe pointed, with a slight Inclination of the Head.

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING, 101

Description of the Attitudes, &c.

The Attitude of the Arms may be substituted for the first, or be introduced in performing the March Steps, by the Lady placing her right Arm behind her and giving her Hand to the Gentleman, which he takes with his right, and the left Hands being joined in front.

FIG. III.*

Represents the Gentleman as having made the first Movement on his part

^{*} This Figure, though descriptive of the Commencing Movement in the French Slow Waltz, serves also to explain the Commencing Movement of the German Waltz. The only Difference to be observed is, that in the German Waltz, the feet must be placed on the flat, instead of being placed on the point, as in the French Waltz.

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 102

Description of the Attitudes, &c.

of the French Slow Waltz, by having passed his Foot into the second position, the Body half turned; and the Lady, as having passed her right Foot into the fourth position in front, which is her commencing Movement, and forms the first of the three Pas de Bourée, which the Lady performs, while the Gentleman is turning a pirouette; the Gentleman with his right hand placed to the left of the Lady's Waist, and the Lady with her right Hand on the left of the Gentleman's Waist, the left arm of both hanging down in an easy posture by the side.

FIG IV.

This Figure shews the Gentleman as having finished the pirouette; the

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 103

Description of the Attitudes, &c.

right Foot in front prepared for the Pas de Bourée; and the Lady, as having finished the Pas de Bourée, prepared for passing the left Foot (which, after performing Pas de Bourée, is left in the fourth position behind) into the second position; the Lady and Gentleman as having raised their left Arms, and joined Hands, and as having used the Fore Finger and Thumb for that purpose.

This Attitude, repeatedly formed with the right and left Arms alternately, produces an effect not easily to be equalled.

FIG. V.

Shews the first Movement performed by Lady and Gentleman in

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 104

Description of the Attitudes, &c.

the Sauteuse Waltz. The Gentleman springing with his left Foot into the second position, turning his body at the same time; and the Lady, with her right Foot, making the first Movement of the three Pas de Bourée, with a spring into the fourth position.

The Gentleman with his Hands placed to the Lady's Waist, and the Lady with her Hands to the Gentleman's Shoulders.

This Attitude of the Arms will be found best adapted to the Saureuse Waltz, as, from its close position, greater Facility is afforded to the performance of its more rapid Movements.

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 105

Description of the Attitudes, &c.

FIG. VI.

Represents the Gentleman, after having made the spring into the second position with the left Foot, as having immediately afterwards brought the right Foot in the direction of the fifth position behind the ancle part of the left Leg; and the Lady, as having in the mean time performed and finished the first Pas de Bourée.

The Lady and Gentleman having their Hands placed to the Shoulders of each other, more open Attitudes not being so easily formed in the Sauteuse Waltz on account of its quick performance.

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 106

Description of the Attitudes, &c.

FIG. VIII.

Shews the Gentleman, (after having made a Movement with the right Foot into the second position, and brought the left up into the fifth position behind,) with his right Foot prepared and making the first Movement of Pas de Bourée, by springing into the fourth position forward; and the Lady, after having performed Pas de Bourée, passing her left Foot with a spring into the second position.

The Lady's Arms crossed behind her Waist and the Gentleman's Hands placed to the Lady's Waist on each side.

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 107

Description of the Attitudes, &c.

This Figure shews how much the Body is turned in performing the several Movements of which the Sauteuse Waltz is composed.

FIG. VIII.

Shews the first Movement of the Jetté, or Quick Sauteuse Waltz.

The Gentleman passing his left Foot with a spring into the second position; and the Lady performing a similar Movement with the right Foot; the Lady and Gentleman having their Hands placed to the Waist of each other.

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 108

Description of the Attitudes, &c.

FIG. IX.

Is partly illustrative of the Ger-MAN Waltz; (the other parts are rendered sufficiently explicit by the description of the manner of its performance, and by Fig. 3, and the Note subjoined to the description of it.

The Gentleman is represented (having finished the second Coupée) with the right Foot passed into the fourth position forward; and the Lady (after having finished the Movements forward) with her left Foot passed into the second position.

The Gentleman with his left Hand, placed to the right side of the Lady

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 109

Description of the Attitudes, &c.

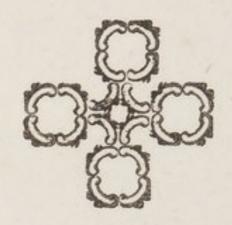
and his right Hand raised, and joining the Hands of the Lady which are raised over her Head, and lightly joined, in the manner before mentioned.

A great variety of other Attitudes may be introduced in CAAltzing, but the foregoing will be quite sufficient in point of variety, and also to enable Learners to form a correct idea of those best adapted to the particular situations in the Dance, and to compose others upon the same principle with respect to the slow and quick Movements, close or fixed Attitudes being necessary to the easy performance of the quicker CAaltz=ing; but in performing the slower, a

GERMAN AND FRENCH WALTZING. 110

PERCEPTION of the Attitudes, &c.

variety of more open Attitudes may be formed, without preventing or diminishing the means of support or balance, that in all species of Waltz=
ing it is required should be possessed by those who wish to derive enjoyment from its Practice and Exercise.



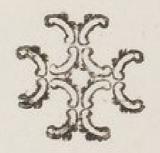
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ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE Second Part of "THE DESCRIPTION ON THE CORRECT METHOD OF WALTZ-ING" is now preparing for the Press.

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