

MALESTIC FOLIO CHORAL

By

HORACE W. BEEK

CHICAGO

Author of the
Oxford Minuet

ADOPTED AS A STANDARD DANCE BY THE

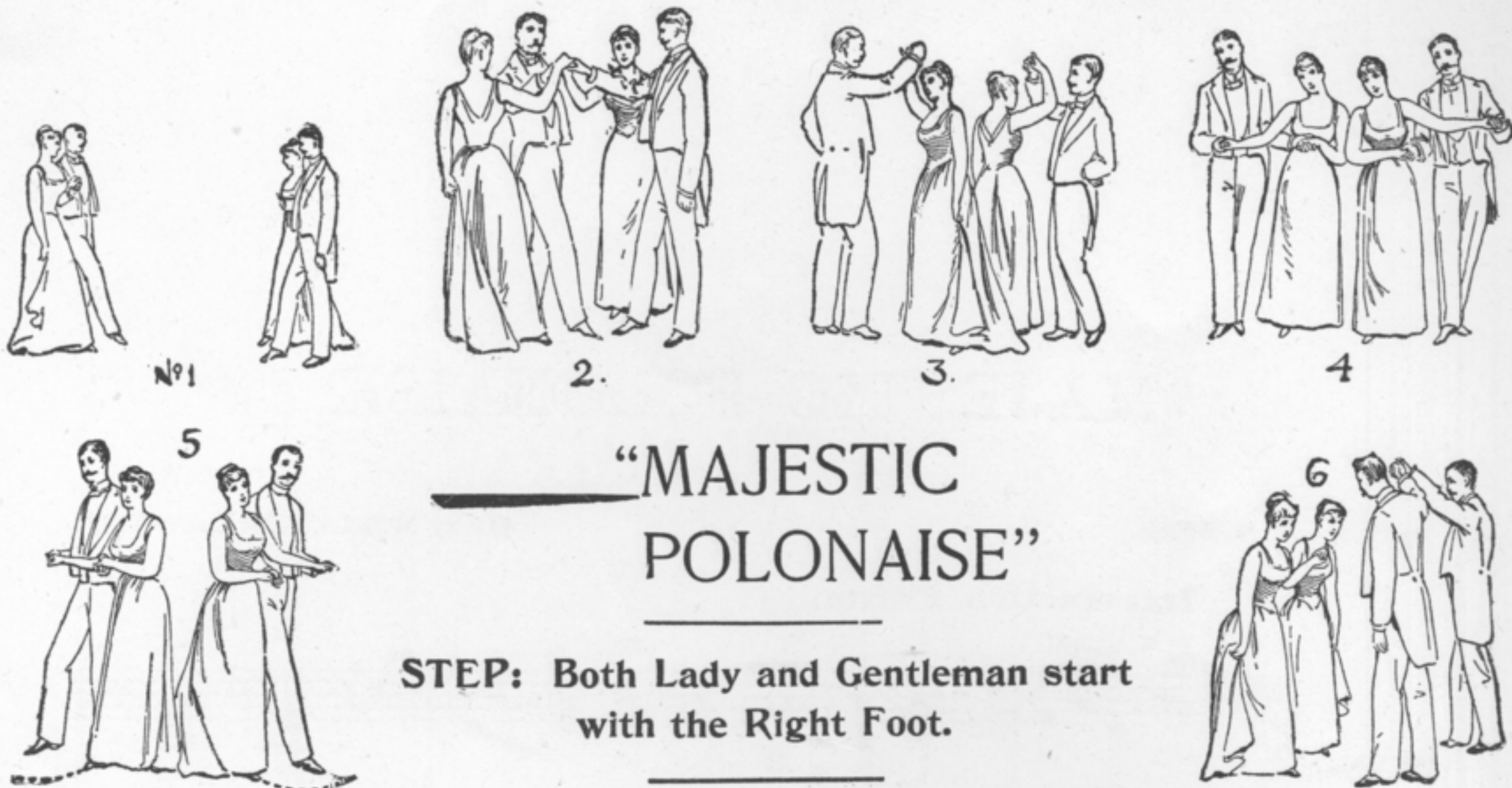
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PROFESSORS OF DANCING
OF NEW YORK

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CHICAGO

LYON & HEALY

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“MAJESTIC POLONAISE”

**STEP: Both Lady and Gentleman start
with the Right Foot.**

- 1 BAR** Slide right foot forward to 4th position, toe pointed down, and stand on right foot. Count 1. Bring left foot up close behind right toe of left, to heel of right, weight on left. Count 2. Slide right foot forward to fourth position, toe pointed down, and stand on right foot. Count 3. Rise on ball of right foot, and at same time bring left foot forward to 4th position in front, toe pointing down, but not touching floor; drop back on heel of right foot slightly bending right knee when right heel touches; the left toe should be pointed down, but not touching floor and held in front. Count 4.
- 1 BAR** Repeat all of above, starting with left foot. This will bring right foot in 4th position in front, toe raised from floor.
- 1 BAR** Step back on right foot, heel down to 4th position behind, and rest for counts 1, 2 (left foot which remains in front must have toe pointed down, as weight is cast back on right). Step back on left foot, heel down to 4th position behind, and rest for counts 3, 4 (right foot which remains in front must have toe pointed down, as weight is cast back on left).
- 1 BAR** Right foot back to 4th position behind, heel down. Count 1. Left foot back to 4th position behind, heel down. Count 2. Right foot back to 4th position behind, heel down. Count 3. Draw left foot back to 1st position, weight on right. Count 4.

Both lady and gentleman now start forward with left foot.

NOTE.—Where the figures require the step to be danced forward for the entire 4 bars the same step is used as described above. The step takes 4 bars from beginning to end, and should be danced the same whether going forward or back on the 3d and 4th bars. In the explanation substitute the words “in front” for “behind” when dancing forward for the entire 4 bars.

THE “MAJESTIC POLONAISE”

Is best adapted for the opening number, and is danced by four persons—2 couples. It is preceded by a march.

DIRECTIONS FOR MARCH AND FORMATION FOR POLONAISE.

Each gentleman will secure a partner for the March and also a couple with whom he is to dance the Polonaise, the last named couple marching immediately behind so that the entire march is thus divided into quartettes at the beginning. All will march around the room, long enough only for all the couples to enter, care being taken to allow about six feet of space between each couple. Should the room be crowded two or three rings of couples may be formed as space will allow. The orchestra will stop the march at end of strain, and immediately begin the *Introduction* of the Majestic Polonaise, with the first notes of which the advance couple of the quartettes will form an arch by joining right hands, under which the rear couple will advance, turn and all salute opposites. The Introduction is only performed once.

The figures of the “Majestic Polonaise” are as follows—(see explanation of step which must be taken throughout the entire dance).

Advance (see figure No. 1) both lady and gentleman with right foot—2 bars. **Retire**—2 bars. **Advance and turn** opposite lady quarter round to side—4 bars. **Form wheel** (see figure No. 2) by all crossing right hands, gentleman pass round to their places, the ladies to opposite their own places—4 bars.

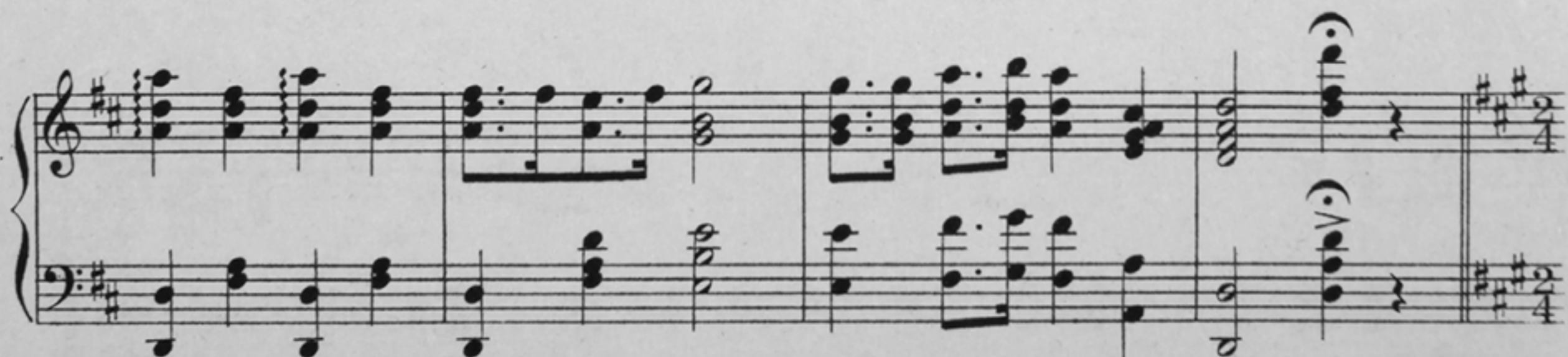
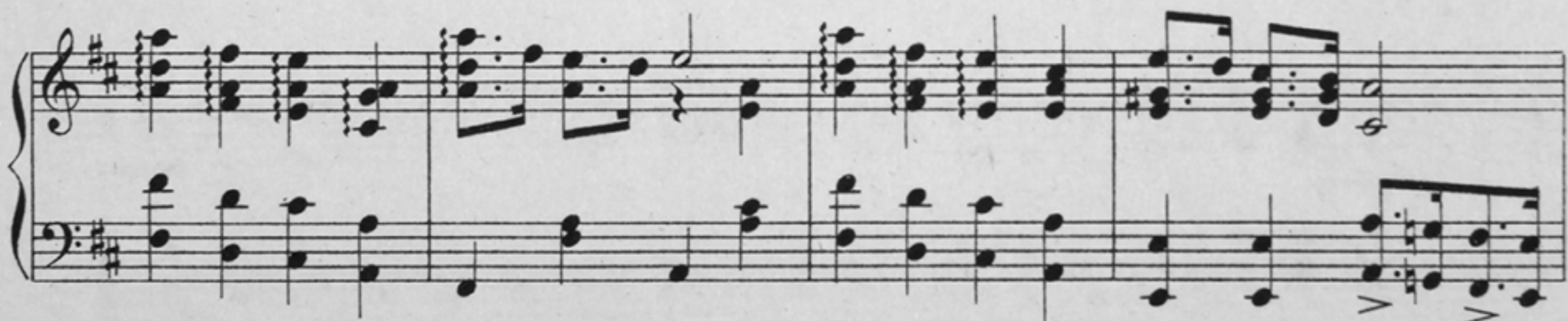
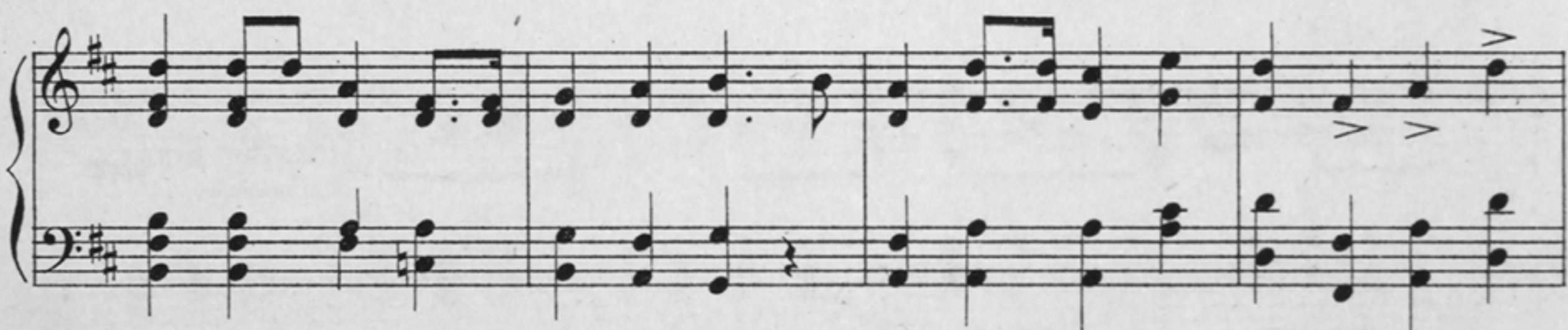
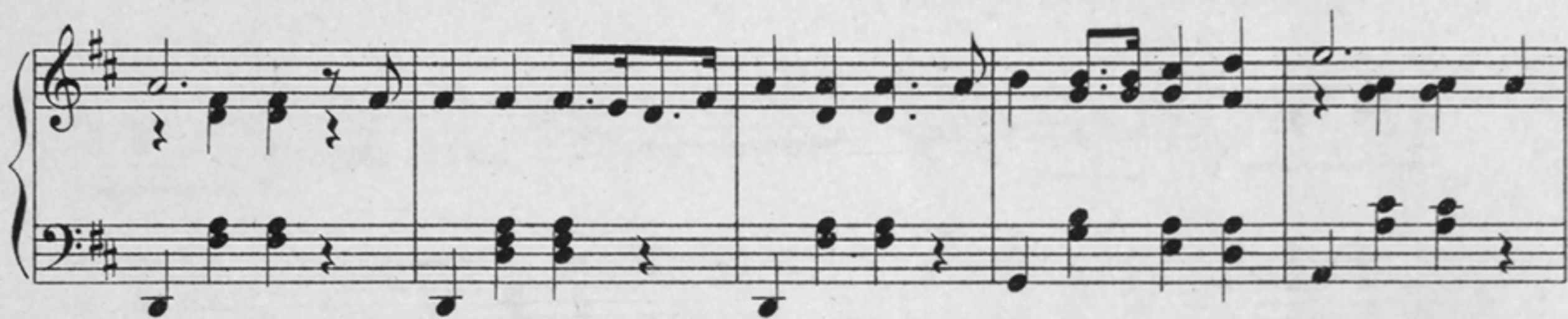
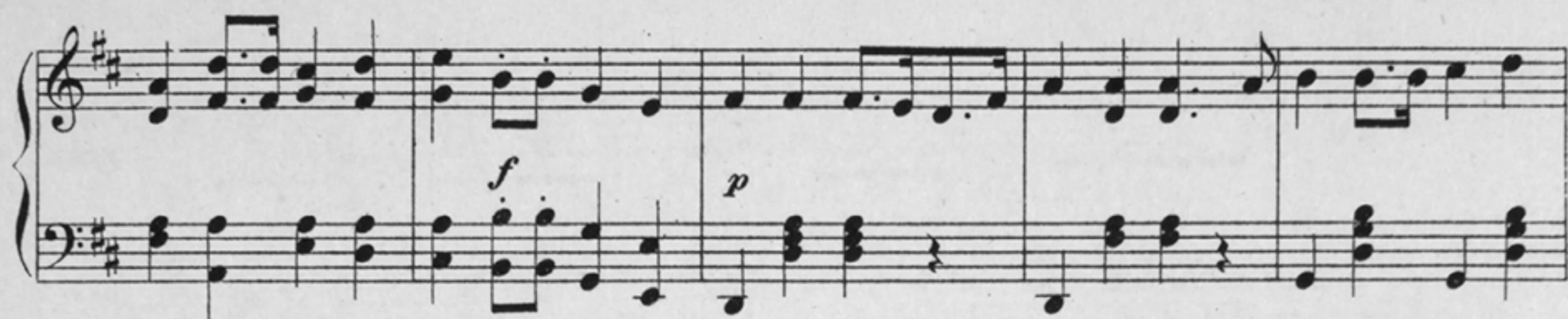
Posing (see figure No. 3.) The lady and gentleman step forward with right foot; count 1, 2, giving right hands held well up and look under hand at partner, bring left foot up close to right and pause for counts 3, 4,—1 bar. Step back (disengaging hands) with left foot, count 1, 2. Bring right foot back, count 3, 4,—1 bar. Cross to opposite side, that is, change places with lady; begin with right foot—2 bars. Pose again (as above) left foot forward, count 1, 2. Bring right toe to heel of left and pause, 3, 4,—1 bar. Step back again with right foot, count 1, 2. Bring left foot back, count 3, 4,—1 bar. Cross back to place, beginning with left foot—2 bars. All advance towards opposites and retire—4 bars. Advance and ladies change partners, by ladies giving right hands to each other and turning to side of their own partners, and all face forward in one line and cross hands with partner (see figure No. 4)—4 bars. All forward in line—4 bars. Turn out to right and left in couples (see figure No. 5) and ladies retire together to place of 1st couple and all salute. (See figure No. 6.)

Presto Movement—quick time The Polonaise step is not used in the Presto Movement. Count two (2) to the bar, All cross over. Ladies passing under arch formed by gentlemen’s raised hands (see figure No. 6). In crossing over take 4 glides, count 1, 2, 3, 4—2 bars. Turn with left hands, count 1, 2, 3, 4—2 bars. Return in same way—4 bars. All join hands and circle round, gliding step—4 bars. Turn own partners to place—4 bars. Take waltz position and dance “Deux Temps” across the set and back to place—8 bars. Begin the Polonaise (omitting the introduction) again—*ad libitum*.

EXPLANATION OF “DEUX TEMPS.”

Gentlemen glide left foot to side, count 1. Draw right foot close up to 1st position, count “and.” Glide left foot to side, transferring weight to left foot, turning quarter way round, count 2—1 bar.

TIME.—The Metronome time is given on the music. For the convenience of those who do not possess a Metronome, the time may be set by a watch, thus: Time for Polonaise Movement, 4 bars 10 seconds. Time for Presto Movement, 16 bars 18 seconds.



M.M. ♩ = 112.

The first system of musical notation is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'M.M. ♩ = 112.' The music is written for piano, with a forte dynamic 'f' indicated in the bass staff. The instruction 'sempre staccato.' is written above the bass staff. The system consists of five measures, each containing a pair of chords in the treble and bass staves.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a series of chords in the treble staff and a more active bass line in the bass staff, including some eighth-note patterns. The system consists of five measures.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a series of chords in the treble staff and a more active bass line in the bass staff, including some eighth-note patterns. The system consists of five measures.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a series of chords in the treble staff and a more active bass line in the bass staff, including some eighth-note patterns. The system consists of five measures.

The fifth system of musical notation concludes the piece. It features a series of chords in the treble staff and a more active bass line in the bass staff, including some eighth-note patterns. The system consists of five measures, ending with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.S. §'.

M.M. ♩ = 112.

f

sempre staccato.

D.S. §

The musical score is written for piano in A major (three sharps) and 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked 'M.M. ♩ = 112.' and the first system includes a forte 'f' dynamic and the instruction 'sempre staccato.' The notation features a variety of chords, single notes, and eighth-note patterns. The fifth system concludes with a 'D.S. §' (Da Capo) marking. The paper shows signs of age, including slight discoloration and minor foxing.