

Respectfully dedicated by the Composer to his esteemed friend
R. M. CROMPTON Esq.

THE ARCADIAN

New and
original
Round
Dance

Neuer
Balltanz



Erich Koppmann

invented
by

erfunden
von

R. M. CROMPTON

Music by **Oscar Morley**

Ent. Sta. Hall.

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PRICE 4/-
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The Arcadian.

New and original
Round Dance

Invented by

Arkadien.

Neuester Rundtanz
für den Ballsaal

Erfunden von

R. M. CROMPTON.

Introduction.
Tempo di Mazurka.

Music by
Oscar Morley.

PIANO.

Dance.





The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music is written in a style that includes many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, suggesting a fast tempo. There are several measures of music, with some measures containing multiple notes beamed together. Below the staff, there are markings that appear to be "Ped." (pedal) and asterisks (*) indicating specific points of interest or performance instructions.



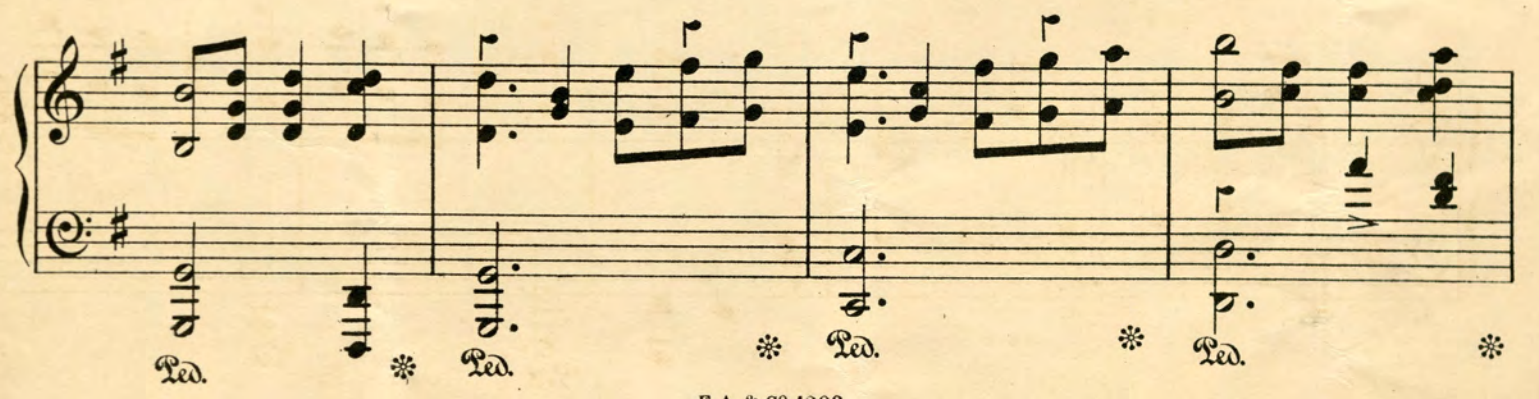
The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including many beamed notes. A dynamic marking "f" (forte) is visible in the middle of the system. Below the staff, there are markings including "Ped." and asterisks (*).



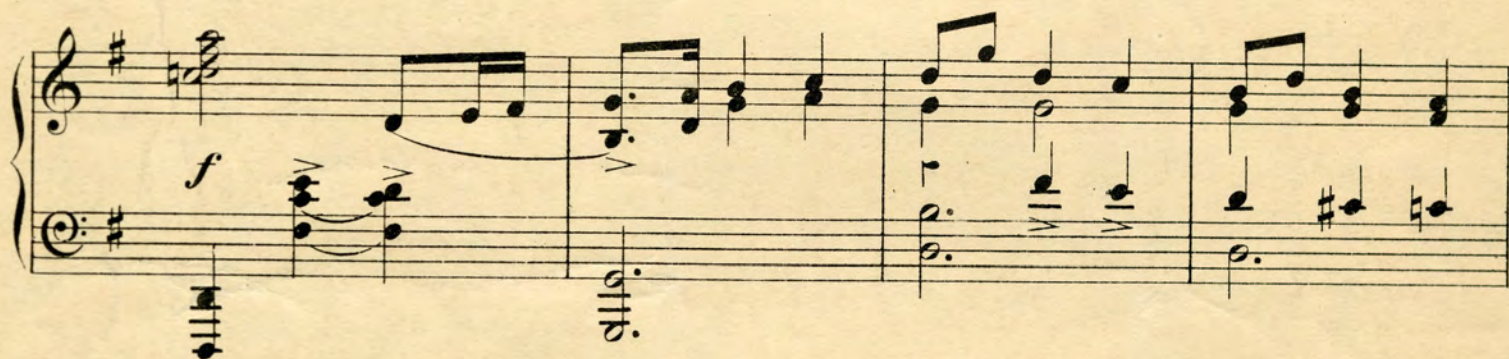
The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including many beamed notes. Below the staff, there are markings including "Ped." and asterisks (*).



The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including many beamed notes. Below the staff, there are markings including "Ped." and asterisks (*).



The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including many beamed notes. Below the staff, there are markings including "Ped." and asterisks (*).



"MIGNON."

NEW BALL-ROOM DANCE.

INVENTED BY

R. M. CROMPTON.

MUSIC BY

OSCAR MORLEY.

THE complete figure of the Dance is performed during each sixteen bars of the music, in the first eight of which the dancers execute a lateral and progressive movement, and in the remaining eight bars an evolution which is alternately rotary and progressive. Any number of separate couples may participate in the Dance at the same time, as in the Valse, Polka, Galop, &c.

This music was originally published under another title, and specially dedicated to Mr. R. M. Crompton, who, finding the work so charmingly suitable for choreographic treatment, decided to acknowledge the composer's graceful compliment by arranging a dance expressly adapted to his music.

Mr. Oscar Morley has succeeded in producing a series of delightful melodies in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, which combine the characteristics of the Waltz and Mazurka without emphasizing the accent of either. In this respect the composition will be found to possess a novel feature, which cannot fail to be appreciated by all true lovers of dancing.

EXPLANATION OF THE STEPS, &c.

HOLDING PARTNERS.

The lady places her right hand in the left hand of the gentleman, the left shoulders of both dancers being turned towards the centre of the room. Thus placed side by side, the dancers must hold their joined hands so as to form a graceful curve of the arms in a forward direction. The disengaged left hand of the lady during the first eight bars may be occupied in holding her dress, whilst the right hand of the gentleman meantime should rest upon his right hip. During the second eight bars, the dancers hold each other as in the Valse and other round dances.

BALANCÉ EN AVANT.

Before commencing, place the outside foot (lady's right, gentleman's left) in third position, i.e., the heel of the front foot against the hollow of the rear one.

- 1 Bar. {
1. Glide the outside foot forward, and rest upon same.
 2. Bring the hollow of the rear foot up to the heel of the front foot.
 3. Rise slightly on the toes of both feet, and drop the front heel only.

During this movement the joined hands of the dancers describe an upward curve.

BALANCÉ EN ARRIÈRE.

- 1 Bar. {
1. Withdraw the rear foot in a backward direction.
 2. Close the front foot up to the rear one.
 3. Rise slightly on both feet and drop the heel of the back foot only.

In this movement the arms are lowered by a downward curve.

DEMI PIVOT ON LEFT FOOT.

- 1 Bar. {
1. Glide left foot to side, transferring the weight of the body to the left leg.
 2. Draw right foot behind and about six inches to the rear of the left foot, the toe only of the right foot touching the floor.
 3. Revolve half a circle backwards to the right, causing the rear foot to be brought to the front without either foot leaving the floor, finishing with the weight of the body still on the left leg.

DEMI PIVOT ON RIGHT FOOT.

- 1 Bar. {
1. Glide right foot to side, transfer weight of body to right leg.
 2. Draw left foot behind, as already described for the Left Demi Pivot.
 3. Complete the movement by revolving half a circle backwards to the left.

PAS GLISSÉ TO LEFT.

- 1 Bar. {
1. Face partners without relinquishing hands, and glide left foot to the side, transferring the weight of the body to the left leg.
 2. Draw the right foot close up in front of the left, rising slightly on both feet.
 3. Drop the right heel, and transfer the weight of the body on to the right leg.

PAS GLISSÉ TO RIGHT.

- 1 Bar. {
1. Glide right foot to the side, transferring the weight of the body to the right leg.
 2. Draw the left foot close up behind the right, rising slightly on both feet.
 3. Drop the left heel, and transfer the weight of the body on to the left leg.

FIGURE OF THE DANCE.

(The initials "R." and "L." indicate the Right or Left Foot commencing each step.)

DANCE.

* In the Demi Pivots marked thus *, the dancers revolve half a circle outwards from their partners without disengaging their joined hands. The second Demi Pivot turns the dancers towards each other, so that they are again brought *en face*. As each waltz movement alternating with a *pas glissé* occupies but one bar, only half a circle should then be described.

E. ASCHERBERG & CO'S
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CHARMIAN.

NEW PAS DE QUATRE by
POPPLEWELL ROYLE.

Composer of the Celebrated dance "IOLA"

Con Spirito.



UP TO DATE.

BARN DANCE

by

EMILE BONTE.

Allegretto.



LINGER LONGER, LOO WALTZ.

on the Popular song "Linger Longer, Loo"

by

SIDNEY JONES.

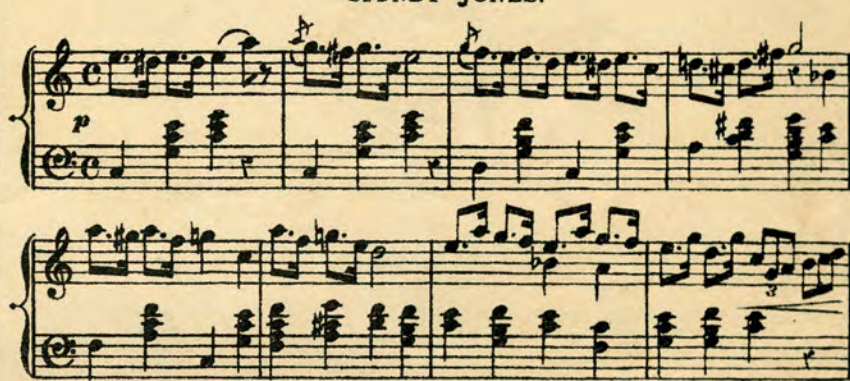


LINGER LONGER, LOO SCHOTTISCHE.

on the Popular song "Linger Longer, Loo"

by

SIDNEY JONES.



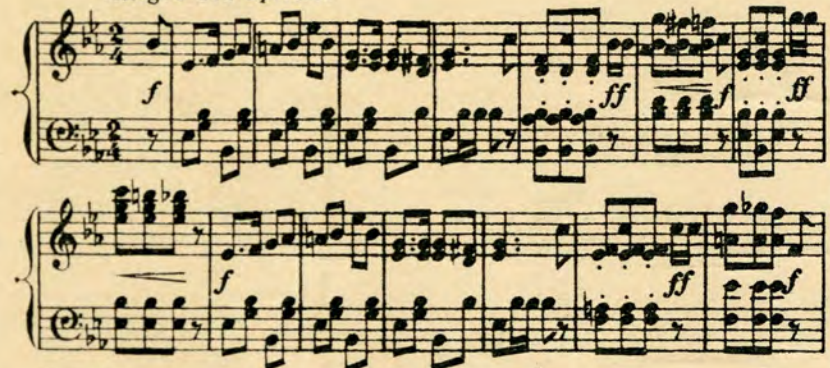
COMME CA MARCH.

on Edward Solomon's Popular song

by

EDWARD SOLOMON.

Allegro con Spirito.



"MY" WALTZ.

by

OSCAR NILSEN.

Composer of "Pas de Fascination"

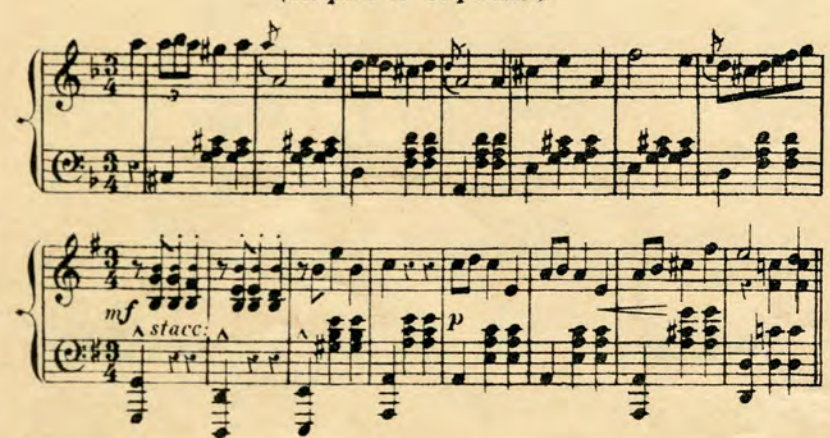


LA FRIVOLE VALSE.

by

DAISY SOPWITH.

(Composer of "Step Dance")



MABEL LOVE GAVOTTE.

by

STEPHEN R. PHILPOT.

Dedicated to, and danced with immense success by

MISS MABEL LOVE.

