

## Jenny Lind Polka

A	1-8	Couples in back skater's position in a circle. Polka 8 traveling in line of dance.
B	9-16	Gallop in LOD, slide 3, turn R ½ on count 4, slide in LOD 3, turn R ½ on count 4 (2 turning polkas, 4 pivots) or repeat slides.
C	17-24	Ballroom polka 8.
B	1-8	Gallop (see above).
C	1-8	Ballroom polka 6. (Turn woman out under man's L arm on measures 7 and 8; she turns 1½ R to also face LOD.)
A	9-16	Chase (8 polkas in a circle, men chasing women: rejoin in closed position on measure 8)
B	17-24	Zuma Orientale: Touch free toe in LOD, then by supporting foot (while hopping slightly on supporting foot), polka three steps turning R; then, facing LOD looking over man's R arm, repeat touch, touch, polka 3. Repeat. (End with woman's back to LOD facing man.)
A	1-8	Redowa: (Partners not touching.) Beginning man's L, woman's right; three two-steps in LOD, rock, rock (man rocks forward, back; woman rocks back, forward); then reverse direction—three two-steps in RLOD, rock, rock (man rocks back, in place; woman rocks forward R, into closed position, then slightly left.) End ready for next step.
B	9-16	Ballroom polka 8 in a circle.
C	17-24	Ballroom polka 6 in a circle; end with 4 pivots. Stabilize partner, step away, honor.

<i>Gift Polka</i> , Flying Cloud Vintage Dance Recording: 11 – 8 measures	<i>Jenny Lind</i> , Spare Parts CD <i>Civil War Ballroom</i>
Intro Dance as above but omit #10	Played
A 1-8	1-8
A 1-8 rep	1-8
B 9-16	9-16
A 1-8	17-24
B 9-16	} 3 X 32
A 1-8	
C 17-24	
D 25-32	
D 25-32 rep	
E 33-40	
E 33-40	

This polka was written in the 1840s, and is believed to be the tune used by New York dancing master Alan Dodsworth in 1844 when he introduced the polka to America. Today, only the first two parts of the tune are known although it was thought that it was originally a three parter.