

Gensci Verbunk

Origin: Gencsapát is a small village in western Hungary. In the 16th and 17th centuries, its population consisted of border guards or professional soldiers. This recruiting dance, after a long period of development, became very popular in 1843–49, during the War of Independence against the Hapsburg rule. *Source:* Learned by Andor Czompo from several young men from Gencsapát during a dance competition commemorating the Centennial of the War of Independence of 1848. *Pronounced:* Gan-chee Vair-boonk *Style:* Very strong, masculine movements, depicting the readiness and enthusiasm for the patriotic fight. *Formation:* Men in a circle.

Measure	Count	Walk	Measure	Count	Turn and heel-click
1	1–8	Starting w/R foot, do 4 walking steps FWD	4	1–2	With 2 steps in place (R, L) do a complete CW turn. Knees are slightly bent, R arm leads the turn
		Three steps		3	Jump into second position, knees slightly bent and turned in
2	1, &	Step on R heel diagonally FWD, step on L foot close behind R foot		4	With a small jump, close feet together w/heel-click. At same time, both arms are sharply extended to the side
	2	Step on R foot in front of L			Steps with boot-slaps
		REPEAT w/opposite footwork (symmetrical)	5	1	Step FWD on R foot
		NOTE: During this motif, arms are held on a forward-high diagonal		2	Lift L leg straight FWD and parallel to floor. At same time, slap inside L boot top w/R hand
		Csárdás step w/clap		3	Step BACK on L foot
3	1	Step on R foot SDWD, extending both arms to a horizontal side position		4	Take a small step BACK on R foot
	2	Close L foot to R, clapping hands together in front w/extended arms			
		REPEAT w/opposite footwork (symmetrical)			