The Haymaker's Jig (Subsets)

A 27 x 32 bar jig, longways proper progressive, for 9 couples.
Composed 8 January 2013 by Stanford Ceili.

This is mostly identical to the traditional Haymaker's Jig. The variation subdivides the full set into subsets to allow more couples to dance throughout.

(24) Forward, Back, Pass Through, Set.
- (4) Lines dance forward and back.
- (4) Pass through (pass by Right shoulders).
- (4) Set twice.
- (12) Repeat.

Subdivide set into 3 subsets of 3 couples. The next two figures are performed by *each subset* simultaneously.

(32) Corners Dance.
- (4) 1st corners turn by Right elbow.
- (4) 2nd corners repeat.
- (4) 1st corners turn by Left elbow.
- (4) 2nd corners repeat.
- (8) 1st corners swing ("long swing").
- (8) 2nd corners repeat.

(12) Reel The Set.
- (4) Top couples turn once and a half by Right elbow.
- (2) Turn next dancer of the opposite gender by Left elbow once around.
- (2) Turn partner in center by Right elbow once around.
- (2) Repeat with next dancer of the opposite gender.
- (2) Repeat with partner.

(8) Top Couples To The Top.
All top couples dance to the top of the set, forming a line of couples (in the center).

(20) **Cast Off And Tunnel.**

      1st top couple, followed by the other top couples, casts off at the top, each on their own side. *Then* the remaining couples follow, casting off at the top.

      Top couples each form arches (a 3-couple "tunnel") at the bottom (couple #7 is at the very bottom), and the other couples dance under the tunnel. The new order of couples is: #2, #3, #5, #6, #8, #9, #1, #4, and #7.

Repeat, until everyone has returned to their original places.

Other subdivisions will work, provided all subsets are of the same size. 3 subsets of 5 couples works identically, for example.

If the number of subsets or the size of the subsets is even, then reverse the ordering of the top couples when creating the tunnel (subsequent top couples dive under the initial tunnel and form an arch at the top end, extending the tunnel). Example: 2 subsets of 5 couples: top couple of set #1 forms an arch at the bottom, then top couple of set #2 dives under the arch and then forms an arch, completing the 2-couple tunnel.

Caller's Notes for The Haymaker's Jig (Subsets):

(24) **Forward, Back, Pass Through, Set.**

Subdivide set into 3 subsets of 3 couples. The next two figures are performed by *each subset* simultaneously.

(32) **Corners Dance.**

(12) **Reel The Set.**

(8) **Top Couples To The Top.**

(20) **Cast Off And Tunnel.**

Repeat, until everyone has returned to their original places.

Progression Algorithm

by Bob Carragher

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Let there be N couples in the entire set, divided into K subsets of L couples ($N = K * L$).

The progression places the K top couple from each subset in the bottom K positions of the set, with the other $K * (L - 1)$ couples moving up the set (couples in set #I move up I positions, with the top set being set #1).

For example, with a set of 3 subsets of 3 couples (as specified in the choreography notes), the progression is as follows (with the top of the set at left):

$$1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 6\ 7\ 8\ 9$$

$$2\ 3\ 5\ 6\ 8\ 9\ 1\ 4\ 7$$

This generally enables progression of all couples through all positions after N repetitions of the choreography, provided the number of subsets and couples are each odd. (5 subsets of 5 couples is a notable failure, however.) If either or both are even, then the ordering of the top couples at the bottom may need to be reversed.

For example, with a set of 2 subsets of 5 couples, the top couples reverse their ordering at the bottom:

$$1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 6\ 7\ 8\ 9\ 10$$

$$2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 7\ 8\ 9\ 10\ 6\ 1$$

In general, let P be the maximum integer such that 2^P divides evenly into N. Then the ordering of the K top couples at the bottom is reversed if and only if P is odd.

Thus, for example, with 2 subsets of 6 couples, $P = 2$ is even, and no order reversal occurs:

$$1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 6\ 7\ 8\ 9\ 10\ 11\ 12$$

$$2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 6\ 8\ 9\ 10\ 11\ 12\ 1\ 7$$

However, these two reordering methods provide limited subcycle (some or all of the couples returning to their starting position before N repetitions) avoidance, so there are exceptions regarding reversal for even values of K and L, as well as larger values: 2 subsets of 4 couples, 3 of 4. And even then, subcycle avoidance may not be possible (4 subsets of 3 couples).

Here is a complete table of practical configurations, by number of subsets and subset size, and whether reversal is required (or if subcycle avoidance is possible):

# subsets	subset size	reverse?
2	3	yes
2	4	
2	5	yes
2	6	
3	3	
3	4	yes
3	5	
3	6	(impossible*)
4	3	(impossible*)
4	4	(impossible*)
4	5	(impossible*)
4	6	(impossible*)
5	3	
5	4	
5	5	(impossible*)
5	6	yes

*Subcycle elimination not possible.

Variant created by Kunal Sahasrabuddhe.