

ZDROBOLEANCA

Romanian

PRONUNCIATION: zdroh-bohl-YAHN-kah

TRANSLATION: Crushing

SOURCE: Dick Oakes learned this dance from Larisa Lucaci who learned it from Al. L. Dobrescu and introduced it in 1955 at Michael and Mary Ann Herman's Folk Dance House in New York City, at the Herman's Maine Folk Dance Camp, and at Oblebay Institute in West Virginia. Larisa also presented this dance at the 1966 Santa Barbara Folk Dance Conference in Santa Barbara, California.

BACKGROUND: Romanian dances cover a wide range of genres, both musical and choreographic. They are combined with music, poetry (chanted verse), costumes, gestures, and ornaments and can be classified into two large categories: entertaining and ritual. The most widely spread are: Sârba (Sîrba), Hora, Sâlcioara, Purtata, Învîrtita (Învîrtita), Hațegana, Barbuncul, Fecioreasca, Ardeleana, Ghimpul, Areatul, Ursareasca, Rustemul, Ariciul, Chindia, Alunelul, and Oltenasul. This dance was described by Al. L. Dobrescu in his 1930s book *Manual de Dansuri Nationale*, Craiova, Romania: Scrisul Românesc.

MUSIC: Folk Dancer (78rpm) MH-1121-B-2

FORMATION: Dancers in a cir facing ctr with hands joined and held up at shldr level in "W" pos.

METER/RHYTHM: 2/4

STEPS/STYLE: CIOCÂLANUL STEP: ("The Lark," pronounced chiu-KER-lah-nool) Step fwd R (ct 1); step L in place (ct &); step bwd R (ct 2); step L in place (ct &). This step actually moves diag bwd to the L, thus widening the circle prior to it's being "crushed" into the center.

MEAS

MOVEMENT DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

1-2 No action.

THE DANCE

1-3 Facing ctr, dance three Ciocârlanul Steps moving diag bwd to L, expanding the cir;
4 Abruptly step R fwd twd ctr, tightening the cir, and bringing hands sharply down and bwd (ct 1); hop R (ct &); step L fwd (ct 2); pause (ct &).

Repeat entire dance from beg, bringing hands back up to "W" pos.