## Corlu Aromân

From Dobrogea, Romania
Presented by Sonia Dion and Cristian Florescu

Approximately 24,000 people of Macedonian origin live in Romania, mainly in the region of Dobrogea, in the southeastern part of the country, along the Black Sea and the Danube. They are called Aromanians or Macedo-Romanians (Machedoni).

Aromanian dances are done in a broken circle and called Corlu (same meaning as Hora). The Corlu is led ('tras', pulled along) by certain people depending on the event. In the course of the dance, the leader (caplu) will give his place up to others.

For example, at a wedding (arada), the etiquette calls for socrul mare (the groom's father), naşul (the godfather), socrul mic (the bride's father), their families and the newlyweds to lead part of the dance in turn, following their rank within the family hierarchy. In fact, any participant (even a child) may have the honour of leading the dance briefly if they are expressly asked to do so. The gesture symbolizes solidarity among families and the community.
The leader makes a show of his virtuosity through jumps, turns, squats, stamps, etc., thereby demonstrating and asserting his leadership in the community.

At the same time, the coada (the last people in the line or "tail") is just as active and dynamic. These dancers will swing the line in to face the dancers at the beginning of the line. If a very large number of dancers participate, the Corlu will take the shape of a spiral.

The dancers' manner is sober. The movement into the semi-circle is smooth and the sequence of steps is repeated until the end of the dance.

Unlike in Romanian horas, no whistling or shouts are ever heard during a Corlu.

Formation: open mixed circle
Position: facing center, hands joined up in W position but hands slightly forward and wider Pronunciation: KOHR-loo ah-ROH-meun
Music: Sonia Dion \& Cristian Florescu Romanian Realm Vol. 8, Band 3
Style: women dance modestly, men with more amplitude (raising high leg)

## Meter: 4/4 <br> Description of Corlu Aromân

Meas. Count

## Introduction

1-8
No action or bouncing knees down and up.
Figure 1 (Instrumental)

2

3

4
4
3
$1 \quad$ Step on R to the right
2 Cross $L$ in front of $R$
3 Step on R in place, body facing center
$4 \quad$ Lift on R heel while raising L ft (knee bent $45^{\circ}$ ) in front
2 Step swd on R to the right
3 Cross $L$ in front of $R$, body facing slightly to the right
4 Lift on $L$ heel while raising slightly $R \mathrm{ft}$ near L leg
$1 \quad$ Step swd on $L$ to the left
2 Cross R in front of L , body facing slightly to the left
3 Step on $L$ in place, body facing center
4 Lift on L heel while raising Rft (knee bent $45^{\circ}$ ) in front

5-8 Repeat measures 1-4

Figure 2 (Singing)

1 1\&2 Step on R to the right, body diag. to the right
3\&4 Step on $L$ crossing in front of $R$
$2 \quad 1 \& 2 \quad$ Step swd on R to the right, body facing center
$3 \& 4 \quad$ Raise $\mathrm{L} f \mathrm{ft}$ in front, knee bent $90^{\circ}$ (for men)

3 1\&2 Large step swd on $L$ to the left
$3 \& 4$ With $R$ leg straight, touch $R$ toes diag. to the left

4
1\&2 With R leg straight, touch R toes diag. to the right
3 Brush R ft (knee bent $45^{\circ}$ ) in front of L leg near L knee
4 Extend R leg diag. to the right

5-12 Repeat measures 1-4, two more times (3 in total).
13-14

15
1\&2 Large step swd on $L$ to the left

Final pattern:
$(\mathrm{F} 1+\mathrm{F} 2) \mathrm{x} 4+\mathrm{F} 1$.
Described and presented by Sonia Dion \& Cristian Florescu, ©2014

