

South Shore Dancers

January, 2024



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Happy New Year – January 13th, 2024

As you no doubt heard, our ambitious plan for the Holiday Gala dance did not happen. We apologize for the fact that we disappointed the Members and friends who were planning to join us for the event. Our plan was too ambitious for the busy season and we were not able to cover the costs. We hope you all found a fun way to bring in the New Year.

We will start our New Year on January 13 with a dance with the Theme of "Let It Snow". We hope it doesn't but you'll have to admit we are due for a few flakes. But it's still January so to get us warm, we'll start off with a **Waltz** lesson presented by Audrey Jean Samara Dibona.

That will be followed with dance music provided by **Tom Osterland.** He will, of course, play some waltzes along with other stuff. We will have a mixer or two and a couple of line dances. So c'mon down, see friends and don't plan to sit all night.

Ticket price is \$14; \$12 for Members with reservations.

Other Upcoming Dances:

Norwood Sunday Dances Jan. 7th and 21st at the Norwood Knights of Columbus Hall, 572 Nichols St. in Norwood. Dance music from 6:00 - 9:00 pm. Snacks and beverages are available. Admission is \$15 per person. For information and schedule updates, call 617-759-1568 or go to www.norwoodsundaydance.com.

Roseland Dances: Second and Fourth Sundays at the Roseland Ballroom, 174 Broadway in Taunton, MA. Dance music from 1:00 – 4:00pm provided by D.B's band on Jan. 14 and by Ray C. on Jan. 28.

Lend A Hand Donations Final Report



Inspite of the fact that we did not have a dance during which we collected donations, our generous Members contributed \$1,930 dollars. This included a \$500 matching donation from SSD. Brenda Myette donated a basket of sweets, liquid refreshment and some scratch tickets which were raffled off to the purchasers of Holiday Gala tickets and was won by **Don and Lynn Ferrara**.

Ballroom Terminology

Contributed by Martha Cobb-Kelly

Adagio: Adage or in Italian "adagio" means slow, and in dance terminology, adagio means a slow movement. Thus, adagio is not a pose or a figure but a reference to any slowly developing movement. Adagio movements may include poses and figures such as developés, arabesques, and attitudes.

Allegro: Allegro is the opposite of adagio. Allegro means fast and in dance terminology, allegro means a fast movement such as a flick or a kick.

History of Waltz Style Dance

Excerpted from dancefacts.net with minor edits for continuity

The original form of Waltz was first used by 13th century peasants in Germany, who devised a rolling folk dance that was quite different from all court dances that were popular in that time. Their folk dance filled with rolls, glides and turns was received well, and by the 1500s it reached Volta where it was adapted with styles of other local dances. By the end of 16th century people of Vienna embraced Waltz and morphed it into dance called Weller, and France used a form called Nizzarda.

Modern form of Waltz was born in suburbs of Vienna and mountain regions of Austria, and was created not for use by folk dancers, but for court. Before that time, all court dances were rigid, stately, solemn, procession-based, very tightly controlled, with complicated moves and timings. Waltz changed that with the introduction of free form dance with close position of dancers, which immediately sparked revolt and scandals from traditional lovers of old ballroom dance. After 18th century came, France become in love with the Waltz form called allemande, dance in which dances were separated one from another. However, this soon changed when popularity of ¾ timed Waltz became overwhelming, setting it as a standard and spreading its influence all over Europe. One of the major causes for the rise in popularity of ¾ time waltz was phenomenal music creations of Johann Strauss and Franz Lanner. Their waltz music echoed through the halls of Vienna, Austria and Germany, spreading all across Europe and destroying the sentiment that this dance was immoral and scandalous. United States accepted waltz during mid-19th century, and by early 20th century it was danced everywhere.

