

First print Andalucía

Ronda

P. Symington 4th Edition
P. 263

Ronda cradle of bullfighting
streets are whitewashed
Town straddles a deep gorge that
separates old & new sections
gorge spanned by the Puente Nuevo
built in 18th cent so on above the stream
below it.

Ronda sits on top of a hill that
is cut in two by the Tajo ~~River~~, a
narrow gorge, formed by the Rio Guadalquivir.
Centre of the town is on the edge of
the ravine bridge crosses into old Arabian
part, mercadillo is the 1st part.

History

when the Cordoban caliphate collapsed
Ronda was seized by a Berber general & became
its own Taifa (state) before it was annexed by
Sevilla in 1066. Reconquered in 1485 by
Catholic kings. Long held a centre for resistance
& mendacity. Strongly held out against Napoleon.
Villagers chanted "Napoleon, Napoleon, conquistaste
toda España pero no pudiste entrar la tierra
de las castañas." Nap Napoleon you conquered
all of Spain but you never could enter the land
of chestnuts. Home for many artists many
murdered here during Civil War. (P. 263)

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Ronda

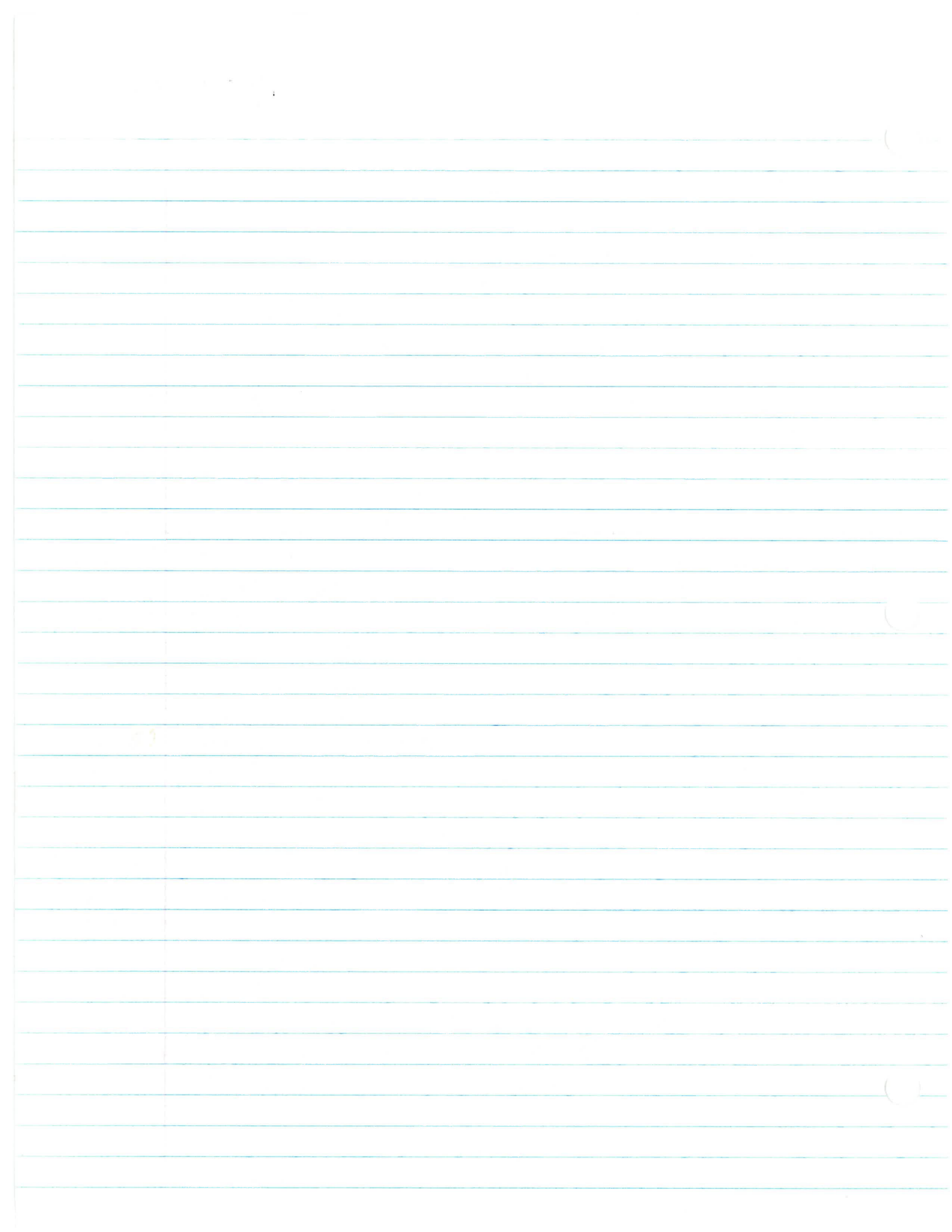
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Genber
1992

Jewish Diaspora

The Sephardim in Andalusia

Andalusia is cited in myth & legend. According to medieval Sephardic traditions the Sephardim reached Iberia in biblical times. Tartessos was the city to which Jonah fled when he ~~needed~~^{wanted} to evade God's command to him. Mervid was where King Solomon's general Adshiram was ^{supposedly} ~~buried~~^{buried} (P.2)
3rd Tradition Book of Obadiah identifies the Sephardim with Hispania 1:20 P.2

Legend - some of ancient Jerusalem's aristocratic families were deported by the Babylonians in 586 B.C. and by Titus in 70 C.E. Settled in Spain. P.2

Historic truth - in 500 B.C. to 200 A.D. there was no migration of Jews thru' the Roman diaspora. The event was recorded by the Greek geographer Strabo. It was also recorded that Jewish merchants & travellers followed the Phoenicians, P.2 Syrians to ^{their} trade colonies along the med coast.

The Jews flourished in the Roman diaspora because the Roman Empire recognized Judaism. Religious toleration was allowed w/ self govt permitted. These were profitable measures as the Jews constituted an important economic force. They did not have to recognize the cult of the Emperor. P.2

Rome on the other hand did not understand the exclusivity of their monotheistic faith & called the Jews unpatriotic. P.3

Rome also recognized the strong ties the

culture had with their Palestinian homeland & let them send contributions to the Holy Land. P. 3

P. 4
Hispania was one of Rome's wealthiest provinces. It was granted citizenship in 212 & participated in a flourishing commerce. Rich soil & mild climate provided excellent conditions for agronomy, agriculture & livestock. P. 4 Hispania was favoured with a superb communications network with the great Roman road the Via Augusta (13,000 miles). The roadways made the flow of information & movement of troops & goods between Gaul & Cordus very easy.

The municipality was the accepted unit of administration. Each one duplicated the Roman look with its amphitheatre, aqueduct, ^{bridges} temples & arches. As long as Rome remained tolerant of the Sephardim, they prospered & flourished.

P. 5
Deterioration for the Sephardim began in the 5th century just after the Roman Emperor had converted to Xtny. The Empire became chaotic & lawless. Life for the Sephardim began to decline quickly. A symptoms of the uncontrolled lawlessness was the confiscation of Jewish goods & property. P. 5

Unsettling there was a large confrontation between Judaism & Xtny. It became a crime to convert to Judaism. Very fortunately many communities were blessed with Sephardim who were held in high esteem. Their presence remained substantial & influential. However for the majority of Xtns the Jewish problem began to rear their head & this led to the Council of Elvira 300. At the Council strict laws were passed ^{regarding Jews} who could not dine with them or do business.

Seppherdm
19912 Genbet.

3
/

with them. They were not allowed to bless anything. P. 6

It was prominent because of Jewish influence that the Council found it necessary to create a policy of exclusion, protect X'ns from Jews. The historical separation was long & had profound consequences for the Jews. P. 6

After Constantine's conversion attacks were not confined to verbal abuse. The prejudicial part of the Bishops began to rail against them. The Emperors joined the fray. Assaults on person & property were commonplace. Soon their situation was no better than it had been in the days of demons & panics. P. 4

In 409 Spain was overrun by barbaric tribes who ravaged its country. In the process many Roman institutions were destroyed including the public baths which the Vandals considered "too soft & effeminate". P. 8

Extra Notes

Mediterranean Abenicos

Abenian HOSPITALITY - ~~was the~~ ~~that has~~ ~~swirled~~ ~~only~~ ~~no~~ ~~Spano~~ ~~particularly~~ ~~Andalucia~~ ~~is~~ ~~still~~ ~~madical~~ ~~No~~ ~~one~~ ~~liked~~ ~~to~~ ~~eat~~ ~~unless~~ ~~the~~ ~~food~~ ~~can~~ ~~be~~ ~~shared~~. The idea dates back to the Palestine Period & was based on the belief that perhaps the food might be poisoned when one was not looking. P. 17 Ellis Soul of Spain 1937

CULTURE of Death

Obsession of Death

Insistent found in many love songs Ellis P. 26 1937

Attitudes of Death

Abenians in time of Rome when ~~marked~~ ~~to~~ ~~cross~~ ~~continued~~ ~~to~~ ~~chant~~ ~~their~~ ~~national~~ ~~songs~~, ~~unvanquished~~. Astonished their Roman captors, Mother would dash their children to death rather than have them go into slavery. Ellis, p. 18, 1937

customs traditions

Abenian hair style - dates back to 6th cent B.C. Women wore extravagant head dresses adorned with rose or carnation. Elevated coiffures ~~seen~~ covered in mantillas seen in prehistoric statues (Ellis, p. 67, 1937)

Phoenician news

ROMAN news

Wicked Dancers - ~~went~~ ~~to~~ ~~PHOENICIANS~~ ~~Andalucia~~ ~~prominent~~ ~~center~~ ~~for~~ ~~dance~~. Romans of ~~then~~ went to Cadiz to see temple dancers, whom they adored. There is a famous statue at Cadiz

of a dancer Venus Callipyge, executing
a back bend (snake dance influence of Crete)
as she turns her head. ~~(P. 174 Ellis, 1937)~~ This is still a
characteristic movement in authentic Andalusian

Ancient dance
influences of other cultures
no

North African Swahili dance influences seen
in Flamenco. The Fandangos of the
Congo used mollusk shells tied around the
ankles to simulate sound of castanets. P. 174
Ellis 1937

Fandangos of Cadiz seductive
voluptuous, ~~sensuous~~ dances
Andalusian ancient characteristic

Another
peculiarly
dance

Ancient Mediterranean dance persisted in
Andalusia because it was so natural to
the Andalusian Temperament! Tenacious &
conservative. Its tenacity & conservatism
made it another of the peculiarities
of the Culture of Death its exclusivity &
antiquity. (P 175 - Ellis, 1937)

Chapter X1

Duende and the Arts of Mysticism

1. Characteristics of the Duende in the Arts

The outstanding characteristics of the duende that may be found in the arts are violence, an insistent fascination with death and tragedy. The essence of the duende is always death which is tragically intense and somber. (Ellis, 1937, p. 26). Although Andalucians adore doing nothing there are moments when they are filled with such an ecstasy the outcome is a fury of extravagant, untiring energy. Their personality becomes that of some demon, restless, eager, urged forward by some kind of impulse that, like the duende, cannot be explained. (Ellis, 1937, p. 40).

Associated with the ritual of the bullfight are the demands in the highest degree of courage, strength, agility, intelligence and grace. But if the duende is present, attitudes towards the ritual become harsh and indifferent to the pain that is inflicted on the mute horse which has had its vocal cords cut so that it cannot scream out its terror and hurt from the horns of the bull that gore its underbelly mercilessly. Nor is there any compassion for the bull as it is tormented first by the lance of the picador and then by the sharp barbs of the banderillas. The demon demands violence and blood. Violence begets an orgy of more violence that appears to be little better than the

savagery or a primitive condition for the savage life. (Ellis, 1937, p. 41). What does it matter in the midst of all the violence if the horse dies in agony or the bull sacrifices its life or if for that matter the matador is gored to death from the sharp horns of the antagonist or trampled under its hoofs. Death is meant to be embraced. The pain that accompanies it may even be looked upon in love.

Flemenco

Characteristics of the Dunder

Violence - martyrdom of St. Barbara 305 A.D.

Roman temple had been built to Mars
Barbara had been hidden by her parents escaped
& went to Myra.

Presented herself to city magistrates & began
to denounce them against their false gods
that were being worshipped.

After a few more sarcasms she called in the
usual manner's formula of the day - wanted
execution, to cut & mutilate her limbs. They would
find it easy to destroy her body, but their fiercest
torments would never reach her soul. (Branch 1989/P 204)

Unable to resist the challenge, violence that
would accompany it the praetor gave the order.
They tore her body with hot pincers & cut off
her breasts as she sang her song of triumph
in her child's shrill voice. Then fragments were piled
around her & lit. As she died a white dove
flew out of her mouth & ascended to heaven. P 204
while a severe snowstorm covered the ground.

Gypsy

heard in the moods of carter jonds
Black sounds - ~~represent~~ ^{moods are} mourning, despair
inconsolableness. can't be explained deep secret
in their blood & memory

An Search of

P. 115

1992-

Woodall, Snelari - Stevenson

Sovereign of life - soul's struggle to
back this sovereignty.

FIND
more
info

* Picasso's *Tauromachia* fascinating
representation of the violence in bullfight
and his own primal fears of death, anxieties
about death. P. 328

Dance & the Dancer

Through more than any other art form ~~the dancer~~ ~~is revealed~~ reveals the soul of Andalusia, the culture of Death. ^{m. dance especially} And. dance is so distinctive that it can't be transplanted from one P. 171 area to another. & was distinct from all other countries

Even though there were many elements brought to Andalusia by other cultures Andalusian dance remained 1. unique. This was largely due to the fact that Andalusia was a pre-eminent centre of dance. As mentioned in an earlier chapter the Romans went especially to Cadiz to see the Wicked Temple Dancers whom they esteemed highly. At Cadiz there is a famous statue of a woman doing a backbend as she turns her head. This was a characteristic movement of a Cadiz dance called Vovus Calipyge. (P. 174)

The backbend ^{of Cadiz} became & still is an important movement in Andalusian dance. And. dance has always been seductive & voluptuous. (P. 174)

2. Andalusian dance was a natural gift & reflected the peculiar temperament of the ~~peop~~ culture.
3. The presence of the Gypsies in Andalusia when the Gypsies arrived in Andalusia they did not bring music or dance. Instead they brought their whistles & costumes & great ability to interpret what they found. For this reason the Gypsies occupied an ~~important~~ prominent place in Andalusia. P. 175

1927

Characteristics of Duende
found in the Arts

sombre violence
persistent fascination with death P. 26
tragedy

essence - death - tragically intense & sombre P. 26

? Although Andalusians hope to do nothing
there are moments when they are filled with
an ecstasy of furious, extravagant untiring energy.
Their personality is like that of a demon (restless)
order would forward by some impulse that cannot
be explained. (P. 40)

But of
The
Duende
is present

The Bull Fight demands the highest degree of
courage, strength, agility, intelligence & grace. P. 41
associated with the ritual.)
Attitudes towards it become harsh & indifferent to the
pain that is inflicted on the minute horse which
has had its vocal chords cut so that it cannot scream
nor its terror & hurt from the horns of the bull then give its underbody
tormented by the sharp bands of the banderillas
& the lance of the picador in its heavy neck
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be embraced. The pain that accompanies it may even be
looked upon in love: loved.

Ellis
1937

3

Characteristics of Dvende i Dance

In Andalusia a special affinity developed between And. & Gypsies. This was because the Gypsies delighted in the ^{some's} music & dances they heard, could accept the ^{cultural} social codes & were more nomadic. The Gypsies fell into the extreme end of the social scale along with the Andalusians. They seized upon the old social customs & traditions without shame since ideals & ~~respectability~~ ^{? respectability} did not bother ~~phase~~ them. p. 176.

Dancing especially in its ancient & authentic modes was an example. While some dances did fall into disrepute the Gypsies & villagers continued to perform them in the barrios & places well hidden from society. In the back streets some of the most ~~beautiful~~ ^{sublimely} beautiful dances ~~was~~ existed. In these hidden places the dancer was able to allow the dvende to be present & express the message of the soul in an authentic manner.

Andalusian dance involved the participation of every part of the body at some moment. The legs ^{are} ~~was~~ used ^{in some dances} to lend energy. The feet ^{are} ~~are used~~ ^{are used} ~~off~~ ^{the} small space. When the dvende is present the dance takes on a ferocious intensity especially if it is a Gypsy who is dancing. (p. 174 Ellis 1937)

Andalusian dances are performed with great dignity and respect, profound love & decorum. They are a ritual of astonishing beauty. This ^{naturalistic} beauty may be seen at the bull fight & at some religious functions. The sustained solemnity needed to carry the dance to its finish is only possible in Spain, esp. Andalusia. ^{p. 180}
In any other country to attempt mutation would end in vulgarity.

Pure Flamenco is a dance in which everyone participates & is not for public amusement. ~~Some~~ ^{to show respect} men with sties, they may clap their hands in complex rhythms & they may stamp their feet. The dance is an embodiment of emotion in which all take part. At the end of the dance, there is no applause because performer & public do not exist. The dance is personal & intimate, after all the dancer is having his or her soul. Spectators are required but only those with whom the dancer has an intimate association (not sexual). (P. 180)

Andalusian dance has been dated far far back to antiquity. Some dances reflect strong Arabian or influences. Those from the 16-18th centuries are modifications of the ancient dances of Gaeia & exhibit strong Gaeitian characteristics. (Ellis, 1937, p. 182) Although there have been changes & decay some dances still reflect the ^{pure} ancient influences.

The Andalusian jota for ex. is a graceful & fascinating dance. Its form long & has a due to its many variations. It is danced by a woman alone. The melody is like a in the time of a march & simple. The impressive accompaniment remains subordinate to the passionate intensity of the dance. Its main feature is the ancient backward. The dancer strikes backward & bends her back to the floor. In spite of its speed & sense of desperation it is ~~more~~ ^{more} intensified through the use of the castanets. (P. 184)

The Andalusian Gypsy dances reflect the most primitive & African influences of all. Hand clapping & stamping the feet are used in place of castanets. The music consists of one guitar & a singer.

Dance & the Dance

5

Everyone sits in a ~~semi~~ circle.

Music starts first then everyone joins in with various rhythmic clapping. As the sound intensifies someone (no designation) leaps into the centre of the ~~room~~ & begins to dance.

The costume is a long dress with ruffles. Descriptions There is no high heeling, feet are not shown off requires ~~dress~~ skirt of dress is just braided. Every part of the body is used in the dance. A mamilla shawl is often part of the dance. Episodes are short, but beautifully executed. Dancer may clap softly but her support & health comes from those who sit around her. (P. 185) The most important element of the Andalusian Gypsy dance is the sound.

Religious dances are an expression of the soul. Usually take place in the church or at the cemetery. They are still performed in some churches, Toledo is a good ex.

In Sevilla the dancers who perform the Dance of the Seises, wear the same costume that was worn 300 years ago. The dance is accompanied by castanets in the space between the high altar & choir. The various simple movements are set to a waltz tempo. The dance is highly ritualistic & very solemn. It is not for amusement. As with all the religious dances it is an expression of the soul. (P. 189) especially when the dancer chooses to be present.

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An Search of
Woodall Johnson
Snelson 1992

Put at beginning of Flamenco dance
Evolution of Flamenco Dance

Flamenco was the manifestation of Andalusian poetry, like the history of Andalusia it contained the cultural fusions & upheavals of thousands of years. ^{the Andalusian} It was darkly shaded with bursts of illumination. P. 28

In Andalusia there is an area known as the Gilded Triangle or Flamenco triangle. Its apex is Sevilla & it encompasses Cadiz & Jerez de la Frontera. It is thought that the idea of the triangle ^{may have arisen from the land that made up} "Enchanted Tantesos." The real triangle consists of Cordoba, Sevilla & Granada. P. 32

Pure Flamenco is a re-enactment of ^a tragic awareness that understands death. What gives it its peculiarity is the unfettered joy & celebration with which it treats death. It makes death a celebration through its singing & dancing & is therefore unique to Andalusia. P. 60

Leah Goldberg Polivan 1988

Origin of Flamenco Dance

from ancient religious dances of Andra. Jondo dance very similar in movement & emotional content to traditional Hindu classical dance. Arm & hand work foot movements striking affinity.

3 ideas as to its evolution p. 173

#1 Bharata Natya - strong oriental influences dates back to 1500 B.C. Tells a story uses elaborate hand & facial gestures, no shoes worn for the foot work. Dance is abstract based on metaphysical dialogues & Vedic scriptures for women.

#2 Kathak - intricate foot work like the zapateado for men & women. Danced barefoot. Dancer wears bell anklets. Arm & face movements not so symbolic - N. India

#3 Kathakali - dance for men. Depicted demons & gods. Fierce - emphasized virility oldest most primitive dance.

All dances accompanied by instruments & singing that tells what dancers are doing. main difference - Flamenco free from Andra

Oriental dancers & musicians introduced their art to Andalucia

2. Oriental Dance in Andalucia

Traditionally dance was performed in a temple divine Brahmanic ^{religious} rites. Eventually dance moved outside the temple & it was at this juncture ~~they~~ ^{originals and was} were taken to other lands by way of illicit trading vessels

A overland caravans. The point of entry into Andalusia was Gadir (Cadiz). The oldest city in Spain Cadiz was founded by the Phoenicians in 1100 B.C. It was an important city & it is thought that beautiful oriental dance was brought to exhibition the King of Tartessus (950-850 B.C.). Dances were also brought to Cadiz during the time Greeks were there (500-250 B.C.) Because these various civilizations were highly developed religious dancing was likely introduced into their own temples. P. 174

3. Religious dancing became an established tradition by the time of the Visigoths (450-700 A.D.) & was performed in the ^{early Spanish} churches by the priests. The priests openly admitted & fomented ~~the~~ ^{its} adoption through the Mystery Cults that used certain elements in the religious dances of ancient sacred oriental temple dances. P. 174

* Add

During the Arabian conquest of Andalusia dance continued to be popular. As Arabian dance was also based on oriental dance there was little change to many of its movements. The major change occurred in the foot work. This was discouraged as the Koran forbade women to show off their legs. Dance, during the Arabian invasion was both popular & unreligious. After Arabs left religious dance was banned from the churches & ^{interiors of} ~~certain~~ ^{of} ones were persecuted. Like rite anding it went underground & eventually emerged as flamenco. P. 174

White Wall Josephs 1983

* By not ~~obliterating~~ ^{using to accompany the dance} the "pagan cultures" oriental music became ^{one} of the 3 important influences of ancient Andalusian music to survive & to play a major role in the development of flamenco. (P. 82)

Armstrong (Wilson)
1985

The Ritual Dance

Ritual dancing evolved to ensure plenty for the tribe. Generally ~~dances~~ ^{ceremonies} were performed in caves or in some secluded place ^{high} in the mountains. (P. 20)
The dances were taught by medicine men ^{or shamans} who themselves had undergone special training.

During the Neolithic Period the ritual dance was created to ensure good crops. It was the priests who ~~learned~~ ^{learned} the sacred dances to promote the crops. Their sacred dances included the "Full Year" dance. The dance was performed to protect the ^{food stored in} granaries from rats, mice & the elements.

The number of dancers for a ritual dance was extremely important. There could be 8, 6 or 5 dancers. ~~At the end of the dance~~ ^{in the dance} each priest holds a spear. At the end of the dance the spears are locked to form a platform. A surrogate king mounts the platform he is pierced by ^{the swords} and falls to his death to the ground. ^{It is already a foregone conclusion that} The surrogate king has to die for the community. A conch a drum provided the ^{ear} ^{accompanying} music for the ritual. (P. 21)
The Homes for the ritual sacrificial dances were always death & resurrection.

Mystical
Symbolism

The main idea of the ritual dance was that success would be ensured because magic could be used as part of the dance. (P. 24) In some instances animals like deities were ^{intrinsically} linked to the ritual dance. ~~But worship & sacrifice in Architecture has already been discussed. See chapter~~

Some ritual dances involved birds. Dance of the

Plumados centered on the ostrich. An ostrich feather headdress was worn while dancers danced very slowly all day & all night. (P. 28)

Dance of the Sun Bird was a ritual ^{dance} ~~dance~~. The dancer actually scratches the ground in a particular ritualistic way & turns sunwise while doing so. This dance is performed in many parts of Spain & is different in each area. (P. 29)

The mystical symbolism attached to the eagle was supreme power. When the Romans invaded Andalusia a double headed eagle was worn on their ensigns & person a was engraved on their coinage. (P. 30)

The cock ^{still was in} ~~was~~ in Andalusia for the cock ^{was} ~~was~~ was the ^{mystical} symbol of virility. The pig was their chief source of meat for food. The bean meant the coming of spring while both the snake & the bull's horn were ^{mystical} symbols of fertility. (P. 30)

Plumed animals had a special significance mystically. The horn could be made into a tool or a bullock implement that provided the tribes with food. Since their shape was similar to that of a cornucopia they symbolized plenty. (P. 30)

The fish indicated plenty as well. Eggs were the mystical symbol for regeneration. (P. 30)

Another important symbol that was part of the ritual dance was a tall pointed headdress. ^{What was} ~~What was~~ the phallic message to Mother Earth to make the seeds & plants that had been sown, grow again & to let her know that she would receive help in bringing forth new life.

Ritual Dance
Armstrong 1985

The hebel hat as the headdress was called was regarded as a symbol of extra ordinary power & wisdom. In some villages on Feb. 2 + 3rd ritual dancers dress as devils. They form a procession & parade through the village wearing huge cowbells that have been attached to their wrists.

In the morning some of the dancers wear Virgins Caps & drive out the devils. In the afternoon they wear the hat of the Virgin of San Blas. The Virgin's hat is an extremely tall bowler hat made of paper flowers & shaped like a phallus. The San Blas hat is a tall red mitre made of cardboard & edged in tinsel. On the front of the hat is a gold cross. Each "devil" carries a staff & swings his body back & forth to make the bells ring. The purpose of the noise dates back to prehistoric times - to frighten away evil influences. P. 32

Another important mystical symbol in the ritual dance was the tree. It was a powerful symbol for two reasons. First it was a shelter for birds & animals. Secondly it had a spirit. Before cutting it down a ritual chant & dance were executed to explain to the spirit why the tree had to be cut down. After the tree had been cut down more chants & dances were done in order to appease the tree's spirit & make sure that it did not take vengeance against those who had cut it down. (P. 36)

A willow tree promoted fertility. The pine because of its triangular shape represented the Mother Earth Goddess. Some trees were believed to have healing powers. If a child had rickets a hole was

cut in its trunk & the child passed through it. The sacred trees were the beech oak & willow. Since prehistoric times the tree has mystically symbolized the sacred emblem of life. (P. 37)
In Jaffolitic times a sacred planting stick ~~which was~~ a phallic symbol was used to make a hole in the ground & drop in the seeds. The stick was a mystical phallic symbol. Before the seeds were dropped the sticks were struck together in order to attract good influences. (P. 38)

In some ritual dances the soil is struck ^{with} the sticks during the dance or dancers go down on one knee. In other areas an extra dancer carries a wine skin which is struck as the dancer runs down the line of dancers. The ^{intended} symbology is ~~to~~ to force the evils of the past year into the wine skin.

SWORD DANCE here

The number of dancers who perform a ritual dance also has a mystical symbolism! 6-8 ~~means~~ ^{of the sun associated} 5 is affiliated ^{with} the moon. Prehistoric ritual dances never numbered more than 3 - mystically implied ^{something} the sacred ^{symbol} family.

The moon ~~is~~ is associated with ritual ~~number~~ dances or sword dances since their metal would be ^{one from a} ~~similar to~~ ^{mined} ~~had~~ a dark association that ~~can be~~ was ~~seen in~~ the association bet moon & dance. ~~INSERT SWORD~~

A dance ~~connected with death~~ ^{with dark symbology} is the Death of Winter dance. Again there are only 3 dancers. One dancer is carried ^{on} ~~flair~~ ^{flair} on the heads of the other 4. Without dropping the dancer the 4 must keep as high as they can "to show harvest of the coming crops." After a time the "dead winter" returns to life (P. 40)

Ritual Dances

5

Armstrong 1986

Improvements in Ritual Dance

the leap-height crops are to grow

After sticks.

SWORD DANCE - dates back to 3000 B.C. swords used to keep away evil influence when it was discovered they made more noise than sticks.

Preceding the sword dance was the ritual chain dance. Its purpose was to protect animals & people from disease, enemies & evil influences. Its circle movement represented magical protection. P. 43

Rain
Ritual Dance - ashes thrown into the air purpose was to absorb the rain. Accomp. by puffing & shouting. P. 49

Dance of the Corn Goddess - pregnant victims sacrificed to corn goddess so that corn would sprout in its ear. P. 51

Human sacrifice & Ritual Dance

in Valencia humans & animals sacrificed to a Sun deity. To remember their ^{rites} effigies are made & dressed in beautiful clothes then burned.

the sacrificial burning of humans & animals symbolized the destruction of witches. (P. 58)

Symbology of Movement in Andalusian Dance (Flamenco?)

A head back movement in an dance is intended to determine how modest a young is & whether or not her petticoat has a full ^{hand} made of lace & ribbons.

This info is ^{of} particular importance to all prospective mother in laws. P. 74

Sevillanas - the first 6 movements of the dance indicate the feminine symbol of recreation or birth. Most folk dances start towards the left & follow the movement of the sun in the sky. Mystical belief is that the sun brings good luck. P. 75

Arms must be held in a crescent shape no bent elbows. They emulate the crescent moon & the horns of the bull god. In Andalusia the arms are held differently due to Arabic & Persian influences brought to Andalusia centuries ago. The arms have tendons. The right arm is masculine, left arm is feminine. The arm circles down around & back up making a complete circle. Wrists must never hide the face.

Another beautiful arm movement that shows Greek influence is the Flying Birds movement. The hands are held ~~out~~ in front of the body, arms are raised to shoulder height. Wrists are rotated while the two middle fingers are bent giving the illusion of birds flying. The movement ^{portrays} a mystical symbolism of the Goddess of Love - Aphrodite.

The feet had to travel media luna in a half moon no matter how small the space for the dancer. Straddle legs were forbidden. Dancer could not smile. This was a prehistoric custom based on the idea that people did not often get to see one another. The dance was not a time to entertain it was very serious (esp. of flamenco) And dancer could absolutely not wave to the spectators. P. 77.

Dance - Armstrong 1985 - Significance of Movements in Dance

Invitation movement - a subtle movement missed by most whereby the left foot is moved in a diagonal direction behind the right. One or both arms are raised above the head. Curving the middle finger down step back with R foot so that back of left rests against middle of right foot. Then bring arms down & behind back. P. 77

"I love you" - both arms extended out ward in front of body, shoulder level. Rotate wrist inward down & up then suddenly out ward. P. 78

Elements of Flamenco

Both hands must rotate at wrists must not touch the back may be placed on hips back of ~~may~~ hands touch waist - one must be ~~lower~~ lower than the other one arm circles other must be curved over back & ~~above~~ over heads. Continual rotation of wrists fingers more separately as wrists rotate.

Arm circle with working foot
right foot right arm
maybe or
hands are crossed to signal an intention or end of a movement

Skull is held bet finger & thumb wrists forward supple open other 3 fingers in a fan shape fingers close the fist
Shoulders back & down
Arch back keeps stomach in
Position like bull fighter ^{his} - origin of flamenco position P. 79

Only Flamenco dancers of Andalusia & bullfighters preserve this stance. Essential pose of bullfighter & he doesn't want to be gored. Stance began in Crete brought to Tartessos. Tradition has been preserved by Wicked Dancers of Cordoba. P. 80

Clapping - very important element
Both hands slightly curved held to left of face. Claps at shoulder level. Face expresses the soul should be seen by all.

the mood of dance is reflected in the face

Types - Finger clapping
use 3 middle fingers of R.H.
5th - curved thumb extended out of way to touch all 4 fingers of L.H. with sharp clap sound P. 81

Palmaclas - curve fingers slightly
clap between thumb & 1st finger
sound will be different hollow P. 82

Skirt Movements

Dance characteristics - Andalusia
smooth steps in Sevillanas
pas de basque
raised arms in shape of crescent moon
Persian style of movement (snake-like)
of hips, shoulders, arms P. 83

Dance Armstrong - Ritual Dance 1988

Arms represent horns of the bull's head. One arm
wraps down & goes back up to other arm which
remains above head. Back slightly hollow shaped.

Palms of hands must face ground when using
costume

influence of snake worship in Persia & Mexico. At one time
the snakes used, arms & hands took their place. (P. 98)

Snake-like movements preserved only in Mex.
R arm active move
Left " passive

Dress - silk pale colour
1-12 flowers edged in different colour
or with lace
silk shawl over shoulders pinned at breast
with nose - symbol of woman, feminine
on special occasions tortoise shell comb
worn in hair & black lace mantilla (older women)
shawl around hips
multi coloured skirts - gypsies P. 108
↑ married
↑ P. 139

Embroidery - specific purpose to hold a worn out
spot; to bind the pieces of cloth or leather
together (embroidered leather required dirt).
held mystical beliefs
Sun worship - sun worship
starts 6-8 points P. 112

heart - love
crossed moon - symbol since water
creation bozeng (prehistoric) feminine symbol of
water needed for crops

319 200 - water, fertility
olive branch - plenty
scallop - water

homer's an old - love, affection
(brought to Andalusia by Phoenicians) p. 114

Colours -
red - love, life
green - new life, regeneration
blue - purity
yellow - sun
orange - wisdom
white - purity, innocence
purple, black - mourning
black - related to underworld of spirits
widows wore it rest of life
worn during holy week to mourn Christ
p. 118

Flamenco

Motifs & Themes

The musical style of Flamenco was strongly influenced by certain Gypsy elements. One of these elements was the motif. The purpose of the motif was to express through cante jondo, a particular aspect of gypsy life & for eg. ~~Destiny~~ ^{Destiny}. Its predominant mood was ^{usually} one of tragedy, nostalgia, passion or deep sadness.

While some ~~of the motifs~~ ^{of the motifs} were related to the theme. The themes ~~of the motifs~~ ^{of the motifs} were related to the ~~motif~~ ^{motif}. For example, the motif of the moon who had been ~~born~~ ^{born} sightless (a never been able to see his mother). Although a theme can be violent ~~and~~ ^{and} impassioned it also reflects the hope & expectation ^{to the soul} even in the darkest sorrow.

The Fatales

FATE Motif

Moon related to Destiny when it is present. Its presence is ^{always} linked to that person's fate, & gives the atmosphere of mystery & apprehension.

Las Cuevas de Merica are limestone caves with stalactites ^{stalactites} & stalagmites ~~features~~ ^{features} ~~at least~~ ^{at least} from the pottery ornaments & ~~various~~ ^{certain} implements made from stone. ~~It is~~ ^{There is evidence to suggest that these} ~~was~~ ^{were} inhabited by Cro-Magnon man. However the most important discovery made in these caves were the wall paintings ^{of} ~~of~~ animals. The paintings were ~~part of~~ ^{portrayed} the mystical rites that ~~was~~ ^{were} performed by Paleolithic ~~tribes~~ ^{people} to ensure the fertility of their domestic animals & success in hunting the wild animals.

That the Early Stone Age ^{Culture} ~~Culture~~ of Andalucía in ~~ritual~~ ^{ritual} ~~death~~ ^{death} was its ~~essence~~ ^{essence} ~~major~~ ^{major} ~~feature~~ ^{feature} in ~~some~~ ^{two} of the cults which ~~was~~ ^{were} at the heart of their belief system. Evidence of ritual & magic were ~~an~~ ^{always} ~~important~~ ^{important} ~~elements~~ ^{elements} of the ~~cult~~ ^{cult} ~~because~~ ^{because} like the stick man ^{which is painted in some paintings to be kept away from the paintings} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~evil~~ ^{evil} ~~spirits~~ ^{spirits} ~~known~~ ^{known} as the ~~dwende~~ ^{dwende}.

An established feature of this cult was cannibalism. The ritual itself entailed bashing in the skull of the chosen victim on the right side, & then extracting the brain. The ritual ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{most} ~~was~~ ^{often} ~~performed~~ ^{performed} by ~~ritual~~ ^{ritual} ~~&~~ [&] ~~dancing~~ ^{dancing} ~~incantation~~ ^{incantation} & some kind of instrument. The instrument represented the spirit good or evil that was to be worshipped. In Andalucía it would have been the ~~dwende~~ ^{dwende}.

The second cult ^{practiced} ~~practiced~~ ^{by} ~~by ^{Paleolithic} ~~Paleolithic ^{man} ~~man~~ was known as the Cult of the Dead. As with the ^{Cult} ~~Cult~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{Skulls} ~~Skulls~~ the skull was bashed in ^{but} ~~but~~ ^{afterwards} ~~afterwards~~ ^{it} ~~it~~ ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{washed} ~~washed~~ & preserved. The brain was also extracted & ~~water~~ ^{water} in the belief that the ~~victim's~~ ^{dead} ~~qualities~~ ^{qualities} would be passed on to the living. In this ritual the body was given a great care, it was given a special ceremonial interment & coated with red ochre. The mystical ~~symbolism~~ ^{connotation} of red ochre was symbolized living hearts. The purpose of coating the body~~~~

South of Granada
Brenan, 1915

Chapter One

Prehistoric History

1. After the Ice Age

①
P. 201
The Alpujarra - first traces of prehistoric civilization found in the Alpujarra belong to Mesolithic Age. Followed the retreat of the Ice Age. Excavations in the rock shelters of Adra & Malaga turned up small flint implements. They were called microliths. People ^{continued to} lived by hunting & fishing & collecting food. They had also domesticated the dog. Paintures in those rock shelters depict scenes of hunting & dancing. P. 202

Neolithic Culture - began some time in Alpujarra sometime during the 4th millennium. The inhabitants lived chiefly in caves. They kept sheep, goats & small horned cattle. They took exports grass for which the region was famous & wore it into rope & cloth. They made pottery that was decorated with incised dots & dashes. Like the Paleolithic culture they too loved adornment. Among their favourite ornamentation were shell necklaces & small stones (that had been shaped & polished?).

Their cult belief encompassed cremation. The dead were burned under the floors of their caves.

The women tended small garden plots in which they sowed peas, lentils, barley & spelt. They were expert raiders of wild bees' nests for the honey, out of which they made a mead used in their ritualistic rites. There was no evidence of warlike weapons indicating a matriarchal age. P. 203

The Alpujarra continued to support several civilizations in which women occupied an important place & all had chieftains. P. 203

Before the Iberians - The Almerians

About 2500 B.C. a more advanced culture appear on the Almería river in province of Almería. The area was known as El Garcel. The fortified villages were built on flat hilltops & were made of rubble & clay. P. 203. They also practiced cremation. Dead were burned in trenches that were covered with flat stones.

Flint knives, arrowheads & finely polished stone were their main implements. For cooking & storing grain smooth, undecorated, round-bellied pots were used which to have come from Egypt. P. 203.

And they worshipped idols. They grew olive trees & vines. Their iron skulls & light bones indicated that they were ~~from the~~ a Mediterranean race from Coasts of Libya & Tunisia & were ancestors of the Mod. Iberians. P. 204

The Almerians as they came to be called struck a rich mining region, pure & abundant from which they extracted copper, lead & silver. Within two centuries these ores became an important industry for the area. Unfortunately wealth of this magnitude placed the Almerians in great danger & they were constantly under attack. Consequently much of their wealth & time was spent on defending themselves.

On the edge of Alpujarra at Las Millas was another hilltop settlement. Stone walls enclosed this village & at its center was an enormous cemetery. Las Millas came under the influence of the Úbeda culture that with its beehive roofs of graves & well baked pottery. P. 205.

Prehistoric S. of France

The megalithic culture came to be known for its passage graves marked with enormous stones (P. 205)

With the coming of the megalithic culture a great moment in Andalusian history began. For the civilizations it meant a new way of life & a new religion. Up until this historical moment the people were mostly herdsmen or fishermen who also searched with a quest, for gold. Even though both mining & sea voyages put them in great danger the metals were believed to have such strong magic that they were willing to risk their lives for them. P. 206 Only if the chthonic powers that awarded them were appeased could they safely mine the magic metals. At this time a cult rose up whereby the dead were buried in collective tombs & sacrifices were made to them, nevertheless. This was the beginning of the Mystery Religion that was to permeate Andalusia steeped in mysticism & magic, over subsequent centuries.

Paul Nettl The Story of Dance Music

NY 1947

Mysticism, other comments, instruments

P. 20 religious cults represented roots of the dance

Stamping also came to mean increase of fertility (Andaluvian dances).

In mystical & religious ritual dances incantation & some kind of instrument was important. Instrument represented the spirit to be worshipped - in Andalusia this would be the duende.

Mystical symbology of prehistoric instruments

Drum with a hollow space gave off a muffled tone represented female body
if beaten by hand represented a matriarchal culture

if beaten with a stick of some kind patriarchal

if drum was covered with a fish skin or serpent skin it was female
if with animal skin - male

Flute - in prehistoric cultures it represented the Phallus, mostly used in initiation rituals.

symbolized rebirth & renewal from Death
played only by men for a long period of time

Horns - horns of animals

given a holy & sacred character
represented struggle bet light & darkness P. 20

Dances of Spain
Lucille Armstrong Southern Park

Use of dance Pre historic
to celebrate religious occasions
celebrate battles
~~frighten the enemy~~

In Spain they varied due to different tribes
& according to language, custom & religious belief system

Provide a very important char. of dance
meant to give courage
impress the enemy
frighten him into retreating

Dance - earliest Art
evolved by Man.

Notes

(1)

Mysticism

dance movement - certain repeated movements produced
trance-like state
generated energy

The Dances of India similar used to drive away evil spirits
to used in cults & rites

R. J. Massey And. dance inherent to all societies.
London 1989 dance each movement had meaning

P. xi Mysticism The evil eye - marks placed on cheeks to deter swarms
enhance looks

Phoenicians India - ancient oriental elements of dance
brought by Phoenicians to Carthage

to Andalusia connection Kuravas - nomadic gypsies
superstitious fortune telling
pilfering petty thievery

same as And. gypsies

Kuravas

Within Tribes - Beautiful women expelled from castes had to
become prostitutes. They taught Kuravas technique of
Indian dance. P. 36 As these women were outcasts
only way they could learn about the dance which ~~became~~ ^{was} a
highly sophisticated art form. P. 36

Characteristic of And. gypsies - Kuravas of non caste tribe forced into
terrible conditions yet they survived through their strong
will & determination to do so. P. 36 Superstitious

Temple Dancers of Phoenicia

ancient custom for young girls who were virgins
to be dedicated to the Temple. Reasons - serve the deity
obtain marriage portion. (P. 18)

Phoenician Custom - Cult of Venus - demanded a virgin for sacrifice.
young daughters offered up to become prostitutes
& some goddesses

Byblos - young women had to shave heads to honour Adonis who

had been killed by a wild boar in a mourning ceremony. Cult of Vesta. Those who nested had to offer their bodies for a day for money. P. 18

Sacred prostitution - dance played an important role in the religious rituals.

2000 B.C. Sacred Temple Dancers - brought to Carthage by Phoenicians ceremonial dance accomp. by drum
Aryan invasion 2000 B.C. new temple rules
girls had to sing & play instruments
sacred prostitution
dance

dedication of prostitutes considered a way to attain heaven. P. 19

girls given some status in Carthage

temples richly decorated
dancers of temple girls - matchless, enchanting housed in luxurious quarters near temple
social status - high
skilled in languages
"married" to temple deity P. 20

Tie to 1st camp

Mystical symbology of Fire - purification
young maidens danced around it

chanting - mystical aspects of Nature P. 2

link to gypsy ritual witches

Dance steeped in mysticism & Nature worship
Bird songs, cool winds, crystal springs P. 1

Dance took place in forest to imitate nature.
Page 1

White Wall of Spain
Allen Josephs 1983

Notes

3

i O blanco muro de España!
i O negro toro de pena!

Oh! white wall of Spain!
Oh! black bull of pain! Lorca P. xi

Mysteries & Rites of Andalusia.

→ frozen tuna fishery off coast of Cadiz
music & dance

Rocio - pilgrimage
bull fight

The Culture of Death

thought to be oldest in the world. Highly developed & traded regularly with Phoenicia & Tartessos as far back as Minoan Times. Remote antiquity still survives. P. 3

Emerging from the spectacular defile that separates And from La Mancha one comes upon a different world. Famous pass - ancient Iber. worshipped gods in prehistoric caves, Xth & Arabs threw one off in their own bloody struggle. Pass formed natural gateway through Sierra Morena mtn range. P. 4

✓ 1st settled by Med. Africans thought to be from N Africa. P. 4

And culture deeply rooted in the earth. After many invasions she was really the conqueror because of passively receiving invaders. This passivity permitted them to accept the new influences while remaining faithful to their own set of mystical beliefs & their destiny rooted in duende. gave culture its exclusivity & antiquity.

many layers of orientalism & oriental influences.
most substantial land of W. Europe. This has resulted in
prejudice & denial of certain parts of world. Contrary to
initial show of gaiety its essence exudes tragedy &
fatalism.

Invasors } Phoenicians
1 Iberians - Africa
3 Tartars
Aegeans - Bronze Age
Phoenicians
Carthians
Romans
Arabs.

was settled upon what is not accepted is that Andalusia B was
Oriental civilization (Arabs) when in fact she had
already been Orientalized since 1000 B.C. historically
verifiable.

Oriental Layers - Aegean
Phoenician
Carth
Jewish
Byzantine

change was became heart of Al Andalus & provided Oriental
precedents never before seen or imagined. P. 11 The
question might be why did this & a refined Arabian
culture like Islam choose a highly orientalized land
to conquer. P. 14

The first layer of Oriental culture began with
the Tartarians & ended in 1492 at Granada
with the double betrayal by the Catholic monarchs.
Not only was there the persecution of all who refused
to become Catholic there was total lack of respect & appreciation

Culture of

5

of something that resembled Eastern culture. The cruel acts of the conquest soon became known as the Black Legend p. 16

3 layers of what set Andalusia apart so obviously was the oriental influences that permeated the culture for so many centuries.

2nd layer
Arabianism was not a major influence in And. It was an Oriental culture that had been superimposed on an already ^{ancient} ~~old~~ Orientalized culture. Thanks to the respect the Arabs held for the land they had conquered nothing was destroyed. The ancient culture of Andalusia continued to exist.

Just as the ancient Iberians did, when the Almoravids & Almohads became violent, the culture remained passive & absorbed these influences.

3rd layer - believed to have been brought to Cadiz by the Phoenicians although in 1494 caravans of those dark skinned dark-eyed people arrived in Andalusia from India.

MYSTICAL NOTES

Conjecture – good words to use for substitution “In the mists of time the supposition was.....”

The Greeks were considered oriental from a cultural context not geographical.

A myth is a universal message for eg. Incest was not a good thing. Check out moral attitudes of recent book *The People of the Sierra* by Julian Pitt good references here of a myth.

Rock paintings significance told what had taken place through transvisional objects allowed people to move into the caves towards God or whomever they worshipped.

Manipulating the cultural idiom again refer to Pitt’s book and also the shaman or sabia knew all the relationships and attitudes of the pueblo. She would openly declare her opposition to certain behaviour such as sexual relations before marriage and quietly keep an eye on the couple especially the young man whom she would strictly counsel and watch to see that things did not get out of hand.

In Cataluna, it is forbidden to ring any kind of bells during the time a person is dying. If it happens, someone in the village will die. A sign of not so much what it is as the significance of what happens when the bell is rung.

Moving towards mysticism means becoming larger than yourself in touchy situations, able to see the whole picture and act in an magnanimous way.

Another name for mysticism is the duende. It is a cultural concept. In the process of practice when a note is played in a certain manner it is like a discussion between God, the note and oneself. Music is a mystical experience because it is out of the realm of normal thing like a stream that runs through the soul.

from Oct 26/04
class

BITS AND PIECES ON MYSTICISM AS PER TOM T

Pantheistic mysticism, a widespread kind. Multifaceted, looking at gods or many objects of God. Phenomena is all natural. Use of natural elements like the Greek god of the ocean, Druids look at the crops etc. Resonates with an instrument because music is an aspect of God.

Muse is a goddess.

Witchcraft could have begun with the Paleolithic culture. It meant manipulation of the cultural idiom to gain control over the people. Witches are not necessarily mystics nor do they have to be but some are.

Mythology

driving force
its societal and myth based on
cultural norm.
eg. Post hunter gatherers

Mysticism is universal
Mythology not

collective unconscious
universally dreams

Mythology - cultural code

Mysticism - not bound by any culture
what the mystical drive has produced
fundamentally Andalusian
criste
Angel of Death
Procession
Rites & my
canta jondo

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ed Durán

MYTH

The Amazons A Study in Athenian Mythmaking
Wm Blake Tyrrell (2 vols)
John Hopkins University Press
Baltimore 1984

Definition

Myth is fabricated or made from cultural data that concerns war, sex, ethnography, politics & above all, rites that affect the transition from infancy to adulthood & marriage. P. xiii Introduction

Classical Athens was a patriarchy. Men Boys became warriors & fathers. Girls became wives & mothers of sons. Amazon myth was a complete reversal.

Myth is also defined as a story that explains something for eg. life after death or why a rose is red. Form of explanation is different from scientific or philosophical explanation. Since it is a story it has a plot drawn from everyday events. Its language has many meanings & symbolism. Myths are not intended to satisfy curiosity, nor are they creations of the mind. Their purpose is to deal with conflict & tension in the social order & human condition. Their function is to draw responses to their explanations in the minds & emotions in order to mediate the conflicts & tensions.

Resolution is not possible through reasoning. Explanations are manipulated by the myth in order to contradict systematic thought. A myth is not illogical or irrational. Its purpose is to lessen anxiety & resolve conflict. It is not a truth. P. xiv

The mythmaking process is drawn from human physiology. In the sexual polarization male pole stands for culture & female for nature. Its persuasive as it is

women do have some similarities to men. They resemble men & participate in their society fully. P. xv

Tragedy - part of a public religious festival in which many people participated. Through tragedy a city put its soul on display. It became a vehicle for calling into question cherished beliefs, unexamined prejudices & secret anxieties. It exposed things that troubled the people. And it disassembled mythic explanations. P. xvii

Chapter 1 - Meaning of the Myth.

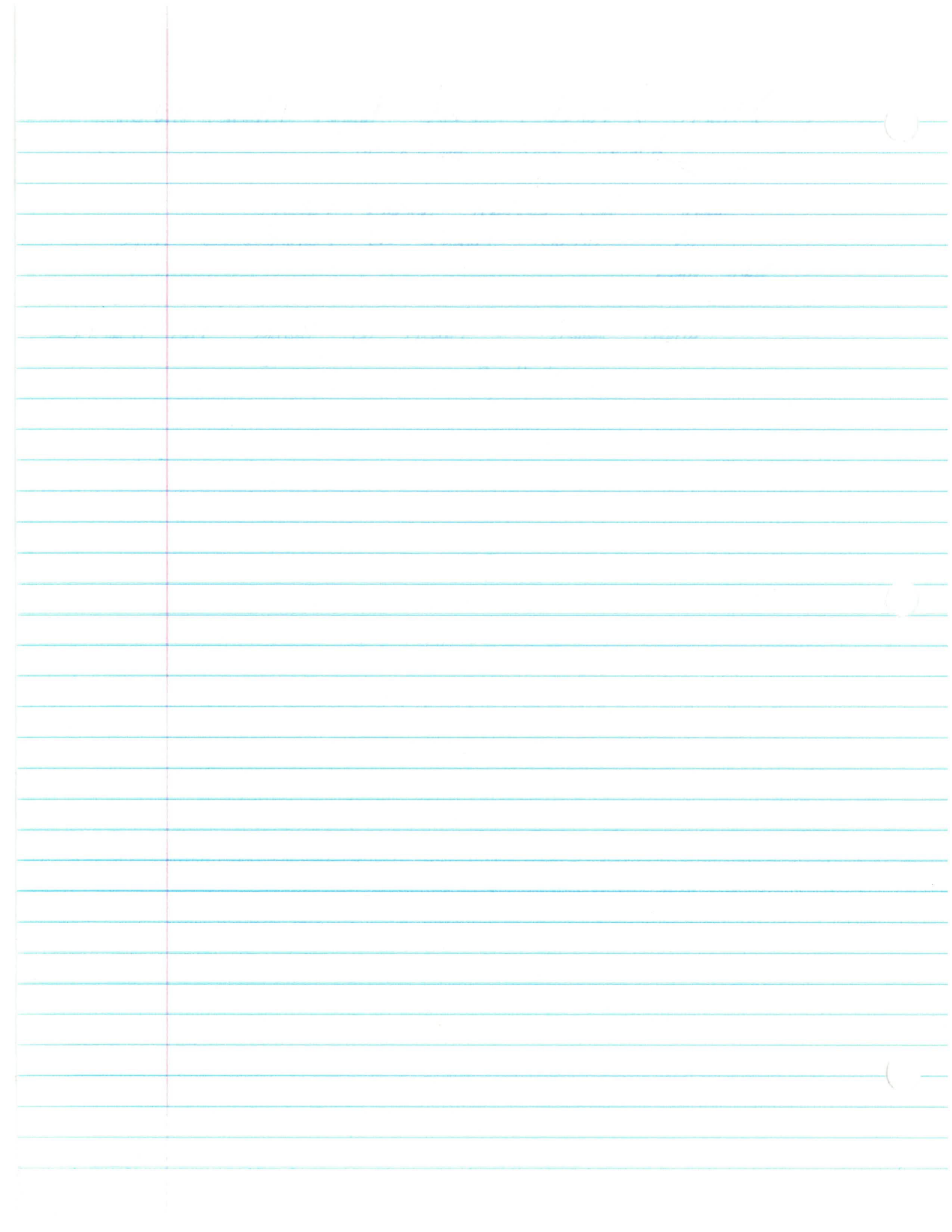
The tales of gods were meant to be a source of instruction. These provided precedents & examples & offered choices by outcomes already known, to follow or avoid.

Myths were intended to enrich understanding to defend persuasively an argument & justify every facet of life.

Magic - God based larger than oneself.
better word mysticism

magic - has certain ritual rules.
occurs because of conditions here
been met.

white magic - benefit of people that practice
it a



SHABBETAI ZEVI

Jewish mysticism found expression in the 15th century through the Zohar – Book of Illumination. Under Luria it was the Expulsion that gave it a new impetus. Its doctrines reflected the longing for Redemption that was to be led by miracle-like conditions and obedience to the Torah implicitly. One could envision a complete bouleversement (?) of ordinary life and its pieties to demonstrate the reversal of natural law. This was the theme of the pseudo-messiah, Shabbetai Zevi.

Zevi was born in Asia Minor 1626 and responded early in his life to magic and messianism, that pervaded the Sephardi world. During the 15th century metaphysical speculation included black magic, miracles, alchemy, visits from the dead, intervention of Satan etc., and a more natural campaign to announce the arrival of a Messiah through wars and uprisings. The idea of war was seen in the example of David Reubeni who proposed a war be fought by Xtns and Jews in order to win back the Holy Land from the Turks.

Shabbatai knew the Zohar and Luria's teachings but never did make it clear what his own teachings were. He had charisma and magic but was constantly subject to depression and perplexities. In life he revoked the Law when "the spirit" moved him. He ate on fast days, said ultra sacred name of God to show or demonstrate the free expression of a Messiah. Even his conversion was viewed by many as daring and positive. His conversion to Islam shattered the messianic dream.

His rise had been the hope of the Sephardi. Even his imprisonment held a certain pomp and circumstance. When seized by prophetic vision he would promise vengeance against the gentiles. When the spirit came to him, he distributed lands, principalities and kingdoms among his followers. His court was emotionally charged and erotic.

His messianic coming coincided with Messianic birthpangs of Sephardim and Ashkenazim. The Jews were convinced he would become the Prince of the East and King of the World. When he entered the sultan's palace to submit to conversion it was believed that he had gone there to remove the crown from the ruler's head. The blow that he had not done so was unbearable and it was as if the crown had fallen from the heads of the Sephardim. The great disillusion led to decline.

Q: As this why the Jews had so much trouble accepting Jesus?

What is the Jewish contribution to Amalawica
oriental influence
other impact?

mysticism is symbolically wrapped in ritual.

MYSTICAL QUESTIONS FOR TOM

symbolology is the -
map of the
understood by
symbolized
power
his own message
of the
sacrifice

PALEOLITHIC ETC	MOTHER GODDESS	BULLFIGHT
Human sacrifice to appease	same	death of bull
Crops	crops	crops
Fertility	fertility	fertility
Death (pre-occupation)	same	same
Unseen force	nature god	the bull

Could we discuss the mystical aspect in these charts what is the symbology mystically speaking in each of these components?

What is the difference between mystical beliefs and belief itself. Ie Xtn or Jewish etc.

ritual is ^{was} ^{terribly} ^{important}
cultural idiom

ritual is a code because of what it implies

Base of culture → follows seasons
guarantee man's existence
in earth
throw crops → fertility
mediator bet nature & god
Nature god

START here
Fall
its importance without sacrifice
mystical belief
wishes to get God, chance
forces
of there's no appeasement
no guarantee

Definition of mysticism

cultural practice which uses a belief
force or a god that is larger than self.
& merged with god like force.

mysticism can't be proved.

MYSTICAL NOTES

Conjecture – good words to use for substitution “In the mists of time the supposition was.....”

~~X~~ The Greeks were considered oriental from a cultural context not geographical.

A myth is a universal message for eg. Incest was not a good thing. Check out moral attitudes of recent book *The People of the Sierra* by Julian Pitt good references here of a myth.

Rock paintings significance told what had taken place through transvisional objects allowed people to move into the caves towards God or whomever they worshipped.

Manipulating the cultural idiom again refer to Pitt's book and also the shaman or sabia knew all the relationships and attitudes of the pueblo. She would openly declare her opposition to certain behaviour such as sexual relations before marriage and quietly keep an eye on the couple especially the young man whom she would strictly counsel and watch to see that things did not get out of hand.

In Cataluna, it is forbidden to ring any kind of bells during the time a person is dying. If it happens, someone in the village will die. A sign of not so much what it is as the significance of what happens when the bell is rung.

Moving towards mysticism means becoming larger than yourself in touchy situations, able to see the whole picture and act in an magnanimous way.

Another name for mysticism is the duende. It is a cultural concept. In the process of practice when a note is played in a certain manner it is like a discussion between God, the note and oneself. Music is a mystical experience because it is out of the realm of normal thing like a stream that runs through the soul.

Spain - A History in Art
Bradley Smith
Doubleday New York
& Company Inc.

20,000 - 8,000 B.C. High Paleolithic
latest part of Stone Age
cave art n. Spain
Covadonga
Las Pasieiras
Pena de Candamo

Aurignac Period - early batons

Solutre " El Castillo Cave
abstract designs - early form of
proto-writing

La Madeleine Period - Altamira cave
multicolored life size paintings
of animals, portable art

~~5000~~

Neanderthals low browed stoop shouldered
short limbed

Cro magnons - tall low boned
well formed brows
hunters - called for tribal
co-operation to hunt big game
devised ways to trap & kill
the animals.
used sharp tipped spears from flint
& slings

Animals provided food clothing ornaments
weapons
but also served as objects
of magic a simple form of religion
mystique in the hunt fear, peril
elation a rewards when successful
was their way of life.

produced intricate works of art
portrayed dramatic images of animals
that gave them their life.

made fires in the caves
animal pictures painted in the deep
recesses of the cave.

some etched in rock
only way through the cave's dark
passages was a flickering pine torch
felt as if they were descending into
subterranean world of dead
passages also were a way for
dead to come up out of the world

chambers where art was done had
both magical a religious significance based
on the above

Dead buried in caves mostly. Belief
in after life Buried tools weapons a food to
sustain spirit on its dark journey. P. 91

by prehistoric artists El Castillo- abstract designs created
resembles early form of symbolic writing never
been deciphered.

Spain - Bradley

P. 23 Cantabrian coast of ^{mainly iron} Spain one of 3 major regions for this ^{red ochre} ochre. Red ochre used.

Natural pyritiferous areas of rock employed by the artists where possible. Allowed ochre to be used in both flat & 3 dimensional works of art. Brilliant permanent colours obtained from raw ochres prepared from oxides of iron - produced hues from brown to red then graded down to orange & yellow. Colours finely ground in mortar. Powders stored in shells human skulls & bones.

Cueva del Castillo - outline of human hands two types of hand images -

(a) hand held against cave wall paint blown around thumb & fingers hand acted as a stencil P. 23

(b) hand covered with pigment & pressed against surface to leave solid hand print

Found near entrance of cave thought to be those of priest or chief of tribe.

Portable art known as household art purpose - to place in caves or rock shelters made from pieces of rock, bones, antlers. etched with images of animals, birds, fish.

Prehistoric Artists were highly imaginative & skilled technicians - style & perspective amazing. some works compared to religious works of Michaelangelo - except minor art cave dark had only flickering torches to work by P. 24

Cantabrians first to produce pictorial record of prehistoric times.

As glaciers formed & waters receded a land bridge rose up bet N Africa & south Spain.

Rock Art Around 10,000 - 5,000 2nd group of people
Mesolithic ^{traveled into the Iberian peninsula.} ^{Remains of their}
^{existence} painted & carved on precipitous rock sur-
croppings & cave entrances S & east Spain

P. 24
P. 25

Emphasized the hunt but also men & women
in attitudes & chores - herds of domesticated animals & robbing beehives of honey

Paintings done on outside of caves shown
clay or ochre on rock - to save works of art
from ravages of man & elements always painted
in almost inaccessible places.

Art portrayed scenes of human activities & inter-
action between humans & animals. Religious rites also
portrayed. Men in a circle women in rows wearing
only skirts.

Sex of both openly portrayed male organs
always exaggerated. When clothed men wore
short breeches still worn today in some areas of
Spain

Women's skirts reached the knee ^{waist}
waist up bare heavy pendulous breasts. P. 25

During latter part of Stone Age prehistoric
men turned from hunter to agriculturist fisherman
& herdsman. Moved out of caves used for burial
& worship. Learning to be navigators brought tribes into

Bradley - Art of Spain

P. 25 contact & beg. of commerce unfortunately also brought rivalry & wars & to improved weapons. Use of metal was discovered.

2000 B.C. Neolithic (New Stone Age)
patterns more characteristic of this period. Paintings highly schematic & stylized elaboration & the geometric patterns superseded the direct representation. still maintained movement & rhythm of cave art

One of the caves they built stone huts used as living abodes or temporary places. Large stones topped with horizontal slabs to form chambers & platforms. called dolmens. The crude shelter had an entrance & inside, stone rooms set in a circle with a narrow passageway. When used as a tomb these early Iberians placed the bodies of their dead inside the structure & sometimes made crude etchings on the stone blocks in the dark interiors. P. 28

greek explanation of megaliths = dolmens

Another interesting structure was the menhir. This was a stone obelisk & its purpose was to commemorate great events. Also used as objects of worship. A circle of menhirs was known as a cromlech.

These early architectural works were collectively called megaliths (giant stones). P. 28

When a group of menhirs was placed around a dolmen their faced east it was believed that this was a temple of sun worshippers. Also believed this particular arrangement was for astronomical purposes & may have had a part in computing seasons, cycles & time. P. 31

3000-2000 First use of metals helped to date subsequent cultures. Tools, weapons & household utensils established human development. Not easy to define line bet prehistoric late & historic man but by the time written history dawned the early Med Ibericos had ^{achieved} some impressive artistic accomplishments. P. 31

As recorded history began the mineral deposits of the peninsula had hardly been scratched by the 1st wars of metal.

News of these riches spread by ships who came to S. Spain (Tartessos) Together with its alluring name it attracted waves of merchants, colonizers & invaders all who would shape ^{the} character of Andalusia & add to its 1st layer of orientalism.

The Mediterranean Ibericos

Prehistory - 16^c B.C.

First appearing in southern Spain ~~known~~ as the Med Ibericos were believed to have come from Africa crossing over the land bridge then in existence. Other sources say they also came by small raft ^{to} across the Med. P. 34-

Bradley

Art in Spain

P. 35 worshipped sun & moon & a war god called Mero. Special ceremonies were held ~~on~~ when moon was full. History records that the moon was of such importance to them that a fight was actually stopped because of a lunar eclipse.

Rivers, springs & mountain peaks were all worshipped. Religious rites performed in wooded groves & grottoes. Human sacrifices were offered. Predictions were made by their priests who observed flights of birds & direction of flames in the wind during a sacrifice.

They were farmers & domesticated animals for food, clothing & transportation. Stockades built to house the animals. Wore short breeches & buckled tunics. Used an *espada falcata* (serrated sword) to go into battle. Sword later became *fornax*. Designed for both slashing & thrusting. Blade sharpened to a fine point cutting wedge ran across entire front & down one third of back. Its pommels were decorated with a bird or horse's head. *Espada falcata* valued for its temper, forgers of this weapon earliest of Med. Iberian industries.

Following Med-Iberians came Celts. First they fought Iberians then they joined them to become a new culture - the Celt-Iberians. P. 35

Greek horsemen. This mobility made them invulnerable. Fierce & unconquerable warriors. Wore gold collars & golden armlets, sandals & ~~armor~~ ~~armor~~

helmets. Leaders went naked into battle
Riding leader would hurl a challenge at the enemy
out before his After identifying himself he (recited) strength of
man - his ancestors & invincibility of his army. Vocal
challenge became part of Iberian battle ritual.
Centuries later El Cid did the same thing.

Standing before his army he hurled his vocal
challenge to the Moors. "Fueridos, caballeros,
por el amor del Criador, yo soy ~~Rui~~ Rui
Diaz el Cid de Bivar Campador." Thrust my
horsemen for the love of the Creator. I am
Rui Diaz of Bivar, the chief, the brave one!

Celtic warriors carried light weight swords
of iron & short spears that could be hurled at
the enemy. They also carried jeweled daggers for
hand to hand combat. They used two battle
wheeled chariots to break the enemy, their horses
were well trained. P. 35

These trappings elaborated chariots intricately
decorated with gold, coral & enamel. Inger
took 300 years. Blending made easier because
of shared rites. Both devotees of nature
Sun moon water & fire their gods Rites held
in wooded areas exposed to elements.
P. 38 (main difference) - their priests were Druids.

Celts brought to Iberia well defined culture
& a distinctive language. Place names & other
words may be traced to it. Cerveza (beer)
eg. Common method of worship need
for agricultural & stock raising brought Celts &
Iberians together. & together they prospered & progressed.

Bradley.

9

Spain & Art

P. 40 Appearance of near east changed with walled towns & stone fortresses. Inside the town there were streets & stone sidewalks. Pop 5-10,000 people. Numancia (Soria) new prosperous. Carth's & Romans both coveted & fought for it.

Oriental Civilizations that came to Andalusia

1st was Phoenicians - ancient maritime people who med civilization. Founded Gadir (Cadiz) excellent seaport oldest city in Spain to be continuously inhabited.

Alphabet

Exported carved ~~ivory~~ iron, embroideries & objects of gold. Most important contribution alphabet of 22 letters that represented sounds. With this 13th c B.C. recorded history began in Spain.

P. 40

Contributed art of bull baiting (connections with Crete where bull dancing & bullfight had a long tradition accounts for frieze of man & bull on Cretan pottery). Kossos center of bull cult

P. 42

Phoenicians left little of their culture since they were traders & not really colonizers. It was their economic impact they had considerable influence & opened Andalusia up to the next wave of colonists who were the early Greeks.

Early Greeks

The Greeks founded permanent colonies & left an important cultural influence on Iberia. They exploited the mineral wealth ^{throughout} the peninsula & in return brought olive trees & grapes which they planted. Their most important contribution was an advanced culture that included the philosophy & mathematics of Pythagoras & the Homeric epics of the Iliad & Odyssey. P. 42

The Iberian culture was already highly developed & so that the Andalusians were ready to absorb the gifts that the Greeks had come with. These gifts assisted the Andalusian art forms to advance rapidly. P. 42

Sculpture reflected the most Greek influence, especially in Murcia where there had been a large Greek settlement. Art in Andalusia was at a parallel peak with that of Greece in vase painting. Greek vase painting clearly reflected scenes & themes of the Iberian Peninsula. Best Iberian piece of sculpture is the strange & beautiful Lady of Elche. Shows some Greek traits but definitely exhibits oriental & Iberian influences. (MORE DETAIL elsewhere) P. 42

The early Greek civilization lasted for only a few hundred years in the Iberian Peninsula. It was either absorbed into peninsular life or decimated by the next invasion - that came with the dramatic invasion of Andalusia by the Carthaginians in 236 B.C. P. 42

CARTHAGINIANS

led by Hamilcar, son in law of Asdrubal & a young son Hannibal the Carthians arrived with a herd of African elephants trained in warfare. Their plan was to use resources of Andalusia both

Art of Spans Bradley

human & materials as well as exploit the iron mines & sword forges & build a huge army. With this army Hamilcar attacked Rome, because of the suffering Rome had inflicted on Carthage in the First Punic War. P. 42

P. 43 However assembling his Celtiberian-African army was a monumental task. Hamilcar was killed before he could lead his lions & elephants to Rome. His son now 26 yrs old took over. Hannibal's first play was to attack a Roman protectorate near Valencia. This fiery ^{assault} ~~operation~~ sparked the beginning of the Second Punic War.

Leaving Carthaginian forces in Andalusia Hannibal set out on his famous march across the Alps. With 28,000 soldiers, victorious several times he could not defeat Rome. Meantime Rome had hoped to fight this war in Andalusia & sent an army to do so while brother in law Hasdrubal was occupied with a problem elsewhere. Roman victory brief. Hasdrubal quickly routed them upon his return. P. 43

The destruction of Carthaginians began mainly because Rome had wisely kept a small army in Andalusia & when Hasdrubal & Hannibal moved forward to fight Romans army seized Cartagena. Scipio responsible for the victory. Following this success Scipio given a larger army & attacked Carthage. Hannibal defeated, all Carthaginian provinces became Roman.

Celtiberians - in no mood to accept Rome as a master. City of Lusitania became center of resistance as did Soria held out for many months. When Romans set fire to Soria many citizens killed themselves rather than surrender. Iberus Virgathus - shepherd famous leader of Andalusia. P. 44 in Cantabrian mountains a few pockets of resistance held out Rome never did control the area. P. 45

ROME

in Andalusia
After 200 yrs Andalusia became part of Rome. To this civilization Rome brought the highest culture known to Europe. Rome was able to offer Roman law, engineering, family unit organization, city planning, paved roads & bridges to cross cross fertile valleys & get to rich mineral deposits. P. 46

Romanization means aqueducts effective sewage & luxurious public baths.

Roman law brought new concepts of govt. In spite of abusive & tyrannical dictators it did develop certain democratic aspects. Andalusian local system embraced equality of all men before the law instead of laws for slaves, freemen & citizens.

Direct cultural factor was expansion of Roman world trade. Expansion had a direct bearing on Iberian peninsula. Silver & lead flowed from mines of Almeria & Cartagena (40,000 slaves here). Copper came from Huelva, iron from Galicia & gold from Sil in province of Lugo. P. 45

Braddy Art in Spain

Next in importance - wool hand loomed textiles sheep, cattle, Arabian horses, in great demand were the Iberian swords *falcatia* and *ada* from Turiaso, Bilbilis & Toledo.

In exchange from the Med came tools, spices, pottery, silks, embroideries & jewelry to Cadiz, Sevilla & Antequera. P. 45

Most valuable import was Roman culture. Between 1 - 5th c A.D. pervading influence of Roman philosophy, laws & arts changed ancient Andalusia from a semi-civilized unorganized nation to a well organized well educated country that spoke & wrote Latin & in touch with the world of the time. P. 46

The cultural revolution began in 1 ~~A.D.~~ B.C. under regime of Augustus Octavian. North of Spain finally subdued many Celts killed. Took 6 yrs to bring Cantabrian wars to an end. Augustus had to come himself to lead his men as there was Celtic resistance. Became ill Arippa took over. Rebels finally vanquished 20 B.C.

Art forms reflected greatest change. Borrowed by Romans from Greece the Athenians recreated them a new fresh distinctive appearance as they had done so many times throughout their history. P. 46

X'ty did not gain foothold in Andalusia, Santiago considered to be brother of Christ but no record he ever preached in Spain did become patron saint. Paul thought to have preached in Spain but not documented.

Hispano-Roman writers born in Iberia did not pursue X'ty 1st c. Seneca the Elder born in Cordoba wrote 10 vols called Controversiae - discusses oratorical styles. Deep interest in law wrote The Annals History of 574 legal cases - theory & practice of Roman Law.

Seneca the Younger also born in Cordoba. Went to Rome to study Stoic philosophy. Writings reflect And. temperament. Goal of life is not pleasure but a responsibility. Stoicism idea of destiny. Man needs to carry his burden without complaint in silence & fortitude under intolerable conditions. suicide was allowable.

Tiberius Nero who accused Seneca of plotting his death & forced him to take his own life. Seneca committed suicide with dagger & gave his veins telling his sorrowful wife to find honorable consolation & live out her life peacefully. P. 46

Another great literary figure of Roman domination Quintilianus Florinus, Lucan a grandson of Seneca Elder Cordoba & oratorical - Billibilis.

Quintilianus major influence - 1st oratorical teacher in history. Public professor of rhetoric, major work Education of the Orator - lessons in oratory 12 vols P. 46 Embodies advanced thought on education & criticism.

Bradley Art of Spain

Treatises on memory, delirium, stole, creativity & invention. Believed in Teaching new young ideas for kindergarten. Rules made to be broken. Attention to history discipline molded character. P. 47

Corporal punishment not conducive to learning. Reflected in his defense of a man killing his wife. Also here related to Renaissance & Restoration Periods. P. 47

Martial - Arausense, sharp witted wrote a poem about Suetonius. Moved to Rome age 24. Most aberrant of all Iberian-Roman authors. Epigrams adored by Romans. "Live today - tomorrow will be too late!" Most loved. "The hours die & are changed as ants & us." "No man is clever enough to regulate even life." Clever enough to get what he wanted from Roman rulers. P. 47. Made a good living from his patrons. Man of ability, discernment, warmth, he was a noted pornographer (acceptable at the time). P. 48

Retired back to his native village - work of this period showed great love for beauty & nature. P. 48

5th writer. Lucan - man of courage, stuck to his beliefs. Like Seneca he was forced to commit suicide after participation in a plot to assassinate the tyrannical emperor. P. 48. Wrote poems on history & politics had great command of Latin language.

Finds that these men of literature were Iberian born authors & worked during a time Rome was a strong power speaks well of availability of education

and a pride in being able to speak well
Rhetoric still highly respected in Spain - one of
the greatest compliments one can pay is to praise use
of language. P. 48

Two great African born emperors also led
Rome to higher heights Trajan born in Baetica
(Andalucia) went to Rome became emperor 98-117
A.D. Period of Rome's greatest expansion. With
his acquisitions Spain became even more prestigious
Returned to Andalucia & saw to it that ports
were made larger to accommodate increased trade.
Just a human, he tolerated X'tians & Jews but was
helpful to stop ^{local} persecutions in various parts of the
Empire. P. 50

Hadrian his adopted son succeeded him.
Brilliant scholar, prodigious mind. Inflow interests
architecture - saw construction of amazing buildings
& bridges. Efficient general, competent diplomatic
superior administrator. P. 50

After visited Andalucia. Improved the minor
town amphitheatres. Sadly during his reign
system of coloni implemented. System bound tenant
farmers to soil beginning of feudalism. P. 50

Religion - liberal both Jews & X'tians tolerated.
Aim - to consolidate Roman Empire not expand it
achieved this - Rome became almost impregnable.
In spite of corrupt emperors who followed him
Rome ^{continuing to} functional effectively. P. 50

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Art of Spain

P.51 The fortunes of Andalusia rose & fell with the various Roman regimes. Difficult for many to get citizenship rights. In the 3rd cent A.D. this changed & paved the way to further cause of Catholicism.

P.51 Eg Prudentius poet & hymn writer. Style was strictly Andalusian - great eulogies about martyrs with no details spared. Bones cracked, breasts cut off, tongues ripped out etc - they won each battle of against their torturers.

* Work is a chronicle of stark suffering. Myths based on martyrs lives & deaths widely sung. His word pictures provided themes for painters (beheading of St Vincent, amputation of St Katherin's breasts).

Thus in Andalusia suffered as others did in Roman regions. Under tolerant Emperors - they prospered. But under oppressive ones like Diocletian they were tortured killed & forced to go underground.

Oppression & harassment did not stop until Emperor Constantine prohibited their persecution. He granted them new faith equal, legal rights. Restored much of the property that had been confiscated.

They received great support in Andalusia under Constantine. He is considered as one of the founders of the Catholic religion.

P.52

Arianism big problem for Constantine. Believed

God & Christ were separate - Christ a divine
prophet born from a woman changed from nothing
to something, and would continue to change, p. 53

Between reign of Constantine & Theodosius
series of disasters befell Roman Empire. Its actual
fall due to series of inefficient & tyrannical
emperors. Most fatal blow collapse of border
defenses called "the Invasions". Began first by Persians
then the Huns, p. 53

Theodosius last of Roman emperors to be born
in Arelatera. Most important contribution - made Xtny
state religion.

Human Sacrifice

Romans forbade it. P. 170

OVERVIEW
of Romans in
ANDALUSIA

Chapman
History of
Spain 1948

The 3 Periods of War Punic Wars

3rd cent B.C. End of Carthage domination

1st Punic War bet Rome & Carthage

Rome takes over Sicily 242 B.C.

leads to a thorough take-over of Spain

by the Carthans.
Carthans enter Spain 232-

lots of resistance

policy of peace & reconciliation

intermarriage capital est at Cartagena

P. 12

In order to keep Carthans at bay

Rome sets up some Greek colonies in Spain

Then when Hannibal he of the Elephants attacks a colony Rome evens broken treaty.

In 218 Hannibal declares war on Rome
Carthans defeated in 202 B.C. P. 14

206 B.C - 409 A.D

[the greatest impact on Spanish history
the 6 centuries of Roman rule.] P. 15 Rome's P. 16

intention: was not to conquer but law of expansion
demanded it. Andalusia submitted without problems

1st Punic War was with Carthans from a
difficult - mainly because some of the Iberian tribes
including the Turdetania sided with the Carthans. Fact
that they were not organized & earned out guerrilla warfare made

conflict long & difficult.

218
3.C. 2nd Punic War took place in Andalusia
This time some of the local tribes such as the
Turdetanians sided with Rome. Romans defeated
4 times. Finally a brilliant general decided to cut
off town of Numantia. Inhabitants asked for
terms of surrender but when they were relayed the
terms were so harsh, they burned the city to the
ground & fought to the death. P. 16

ADD
generals here.

By the 3rd Punic War Andalusia thoroughly
romanized. A war between Caesar & Pompey
(Iudaea, Fenicia & Rhoda) 49 B.C. resulted in
destruction of Roman Cordoba P. 19

170-180 A.D. barbaric Berbers threatened
Roman domination nothing could quell their
forays. P. 19

By end of 1st cent A.D. Andalusia
completely Romanized. P. 19

Rome's legacy - administration & law
pleased Andalusians that
allowed them to advance culturally & increase
their already abundant wealth.
Roman rule ended in 409 A.D. P. 19

During 4th cent A.D. Rome came Xiny
to the world. Did not seem to interfere
with her paganistic ways. As a result of
contribution to Andalusian ^{culture} from tomb architecture
& Spanish Church organized using Roman laws &
methods. Common Lang. Latin est. P. 22

Roman Spain

Extra info for beginning of Chapter VI
218
Roman Conquest of Spain

Assimilation came after unprecedented length of bitter struggle, Romans defeated many times & employed treachery on more than one occasion to achieve victory.

2nd Punic

Between 218 B.C. & 16 B.C. Spain was a continual war zone. Struggle against Rome dictated their lives & ended in death for many. Length of conquest for 2 reasons

- (a) Spanish terrain
- (b) warlike background & tribal ethos of the people who combined their annoyance with their guerilla tactics to meet the invaders P. 8

Few lands in the known ^{ancient} world had presented sharper contrasts to the Roman invaders than the Iberian Peninsula with its extremes in everything - elevation, climate & vegetation.

14k at narrowest point

The Straits of Gibraltar formed a narrow bridge between Andalusia & Africa. It had been crossed more than once by Paleolithic Man, the Carthaginians & the Greeks. Here stood the on either side of the fabled Pillars of Hercules the Romans found Ceuta & Calpe. A place of superstition it was said that anyone who sailed out beyond the Pillars would meet with death. P. 11

While the mountainous areas of central Spain defied penetration by the Roman invaders, the conquerors found a delightful mix of cultures in the southern part & several good harbours. Most important were its 5 rivers that could be used for transportation. P. 11

Strong oriental influences were to be found in the stroke hatched pattern of the Andalusians & engraved funerary stele. With the additional Semitic settlements found along the southern coast the influence of orientalism was even more obvious.

The oriental influence was further enhanced in the wheel turned pottery that had been introduced by the Phoenicians. The Romans discovered their exquisite vase painting & an alphabet that had recorded histories, poems & very ancient laws. The Andalusians were very wealthy & their women exceedingly beautiful. Their wealth was due to the enormous amount of silver from the mines. P. 17 As well there was a architecture spoke of a very high civilization.

The Oriental gods in Andalusia
Mithras
Cybele
Isis

Mystery Cults HUMAN SACRIFICE RITUALISM

During the time of Roman occupation of Andalusia they came upon ^{strange} rituals that involved human sacrifice. These rituals were so barbaric even the Romans had a difficult time accepting them. The sacrifices that were made were carried out at Carmona & Baelona in Andalusia & revealed strong Phoenician & Punic influences. P. 170

Some of the rituals included The sacrifice of a man & a horse were found in some tombs. Prisoners & their horses were sacrificed after their right hand had been severed & sacrificed to gods. Human sacrifice was so abhorrent that the

Add to Rome

The Roman legions left Andalusia with an excellent system of organization & administration. ~~At the time they left~~ By the first century A.D. there was peace & prosperity. Augustus had redivided Spain as a whole into 3 main provinces. Baetica (Andalusia) ~~was~~ ^{had} initially been administered from its capital, Cordoba. The capital was switched to Sevilla which also prospered under Roman rule.

During the 1st century the first murmurs of X'ty began to be heard ~~at the Roman ports~~. ~~The Roman legions were able to establish~~ ~~a new religion across the birth~~ ~~of~~ ~~the birth of~~ ~~new~~ ~~religion~~ ~~for~~ ~~Andalusia~~. In spite of this ~~the ancient beliefs continued to be practised either in their original forms or hidden amongst the new forms.~~ In these two contexts the ancient beliefs were labelled as heresies. One of the ~~major~~ ^{major} of X'ty heresies of the day was known as the Priscilian heresy. Its Galician roots spread to Andalusia ~~and continued to be practised until the 6th cent A.D.~~ (Altamira, 1968 p. 37)

Although X'ty could have radically altered the pagan world of Rome, it did not. Its influence was ~~actually~~ ^{actually} minimal. The reason for its minimalism was twofold. Firstly its propaganda & policies disclaimed violent self imposition & rebellion because it was almost impossible to change the beliefs of Andalusians & Romans to fit their social conduct. Especially since one of the powerful roots of Andalusia ^{culture} was lack of change for centuries.

Chapter VI

Roman Domination

in Andalusia Spain

A Background Historical Background

1. Second Punic War

(a) Seizing Spain

(i) Advantages

(ii) Dis Obstacles

~~(iii)~~ ~~the~~ reason for its length & cruelty

2. The Roman Generals - Attitudes & Actions

(a) Scipio

(b) Galba

(c) Legend of Viriatus the Shepherd

3. ~~Overall Effect of Romans in Spain~~

4. ~~Results of Uninformed Romanization~~

B Romanization of Andalusia 206 B.C.

1. ~~What the Romans found~~

1. ~~Conquest of Andalusia~~

2. (a) Tartessos Importance of this conquest

(ii) Tartessos

(iii) Legacy of Tartessos

✓ ~~Andalusia~~ Root of Tradition

2. Baetica

3. Ancient Rituals

(a) Blue in tuna fishing

(b) Famed of the blue in

c legends

4. The Almadraaba Ritual

(a) Sank's the Drave

(b) Pirates of Barbary

c ritual dying

C Roman Cordoba - end of 3rd cent.

1. Roman Penetration of Cordoba

(a) Cordoba's role commercially

Supplanting the Oriental Cordoba

2. ~~Re~~ Destruction of ~~the~~ City

(a) Rebuilding it

(b) main purpose of Roman Cordoba

3. Cordoba in the 1st cent. B.C.

(a) Pompeii

~~(b)~~ Destruction of Cordoba by Caesar 45 B.C.

4. The Imperial Period

(a) Cordoba renamed - Colonia Patricia

(b) the new city

5. Roman Temples in Cordoba

(a) Imperial Cult

(b) Diana

(c) Tutela & Cybele

6. Late Antique Cordoba 4-6 A.D.

(a) signs of change 3rd cent.

(b) ghost town

D The Roman Influence

1. Political & Social Development

(a) 4 things

b reason development worked

(c) decadence (d) barbarian menace

2. Cultural Development - (i) Cultural Romanization (ii) Cadiz (iii) Results

3. Social & Political Effects of Rome in Andalusia

(a) 3 effects

Cultural

Romans in Andalusia

D

4. Religion & Mysticism

(a) The Mystery Religions

(i) Isis

(ii) Temple of Hercules Cadiz

(iii) Salvation Cult

iv Cult of Hercules & Astarte

v Isis & Cybele

vi ^{Mystery} Cult of the Elephant

vii Moon Worship

(b) Xthry ^{III} ~~IV~~ ^{Paragonism} ~~66 A.D.~~

(i) The Priscillian Heresy

(ii) Reason Xthry did not alter Roman beliefs

(iii) Xthry's contribution of Xthry to Roman world

iv - the persecutions / symbol of the fish

c The Bull Cults 105 B.C.

(i) The dead gladiator

(ii) Bull cult of Baeculus

(iii) Dionysus in Andalusia } Bull Cults
Mithras Nuptial

iv The Andalusian ~~Mystical~~ Bull Rite

(d) Symbology of the Bull fight

5. # Andalusian Contribution to Roman Culture

(a) notable exponents

b religion

c The 2 Senecas & B. Cordoba

" 2 Balbuzo - Cadiz

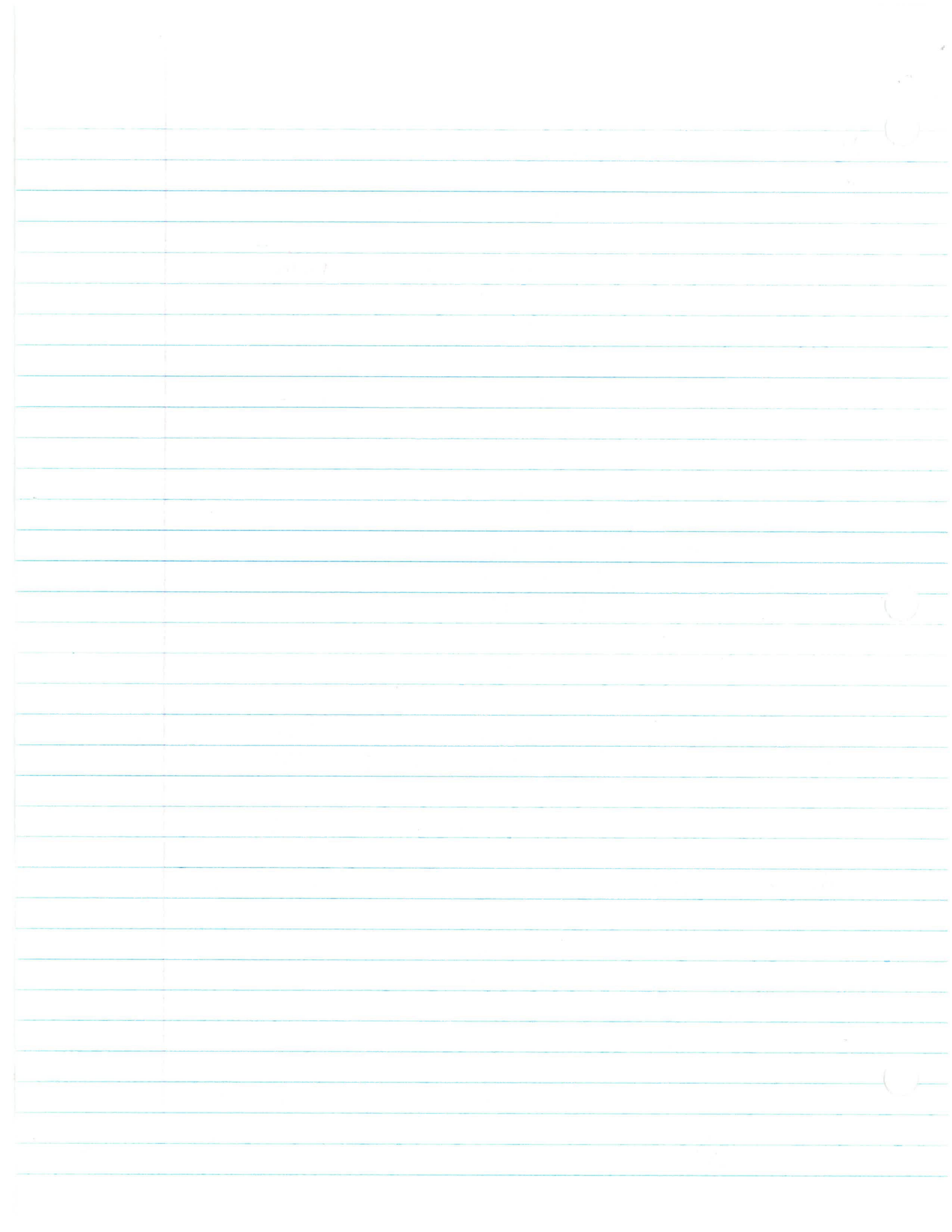
(d) social results - road to destruction or decadence

b. Main Purpose of the Roman Conquest

(a) system of organization

(b) stop child sacrifice by Phoenicians

Mitrov



①

* on page - Romans conquer Tartessos BC Andalusia 206

Carthaginians

Location The Carthaginian Empire took in the North of Africa & extended Egypt with the western Mediterranean. The Carth Empire was responsible for the introduction of the Jews, another Semitic element to Andalusia.

The P. 11. Josephs 1983 White Way

Intro of Jews to And. The Seph The large colony of Jews that had come to Andalusia ^{flowed} ^{was} primarily were olive growers. Known as the Sephardim they became a most important Jewish population in Spain, especially Andalusia. P. 11 ibid

Enriching culture Reason for Andalusia becoming an even richer culture - her power to absorb ^{influence} each culture that passed through her. In spite of contact with the more barbaric cultures there was no diminution of the older, her ~~more~~ original culture of Andalusia. Incoming cultures were digested in such a way that the original culture continued & was amplified making is very rich. (P. 12 Josephs 1983)

History It is said that Elissa, a princess of Tyre, was founded Carthage & Tartessos lived peacefully & became very prosperous from trading with one another. In 535 B.C. the Carthaginians ~~decide~~ decided to destroy most of the Phocaeen ships off Alalia

Reason for bitter war bet Tart & Carth Josephs 1983) This ~~of~~ act of subversion ^{of Rome} destroyed all trade the Tartessians had ever ^{had} depended upon. ^{In retaliation} they declared war on the Carthaginians (see other m/p) (P. 43 Josephs 1983).

From 535 - 206 B.C. the Carths dominated

the western maritime shipping lanes. With the closure of the Straits of Gibraltar & trade virtually cut off, Tartessos began to decline. (P. 43 Josephs 1983)

THE ROMANS 206 B.C.

Roman conquest of Tartessos

Tartessos was conquered in 206 B.C. by the Romans. In spite of their ^{gradual} disintegration the Tartessians maintained a high culture to the end which surprised even the Romans. The Roman conquest showed the high (a scintillating culture & its broad base & wealth) & strong spirit of the Tartessians with the coming of the Romans.

B2 (iii)

Tartessos disappeared but she had left an appreciable legacy - fertile land, products of both land & sea, wisdom & an alphabet that recorded their legends, poems & history. (P. 49 Josephs 1983)

Pros of the Sea

B2

There was no doubt in the minds of the Roman invaders that Andalusia which they had renamed Baetica because of its African & Oriental make up was inhabited by a new ~~step~~ evolved ~~people~~ civilization who possessed a new high culture & was a new new old civilization. (P. 49 Josephs, 1983) The Romans greatly admired this mysterious land & people that they had conquered. For this reason they did not interfere with many of the ancient rituals.

Pros of the Sea

B3 (v) Ancient Rituals

One of these rituals that is still carried out today involved ~~the~~ bluefin tuna fishing. Since ancient times (its not known who exactly started the ritual, Tartessians or Phoenicians) the spawning migration of the great bluefin tuna into the Straits of Gibraltar has always been vital to Cadiz. It was so vital that the Phoenicians portrayed this powerful fish

White black
206-3.2

Carthage & Romans cont

(3)

on their farms in 1100 B.C. The giant tuna are still caught in the same way as in antiquity. (P. 53)

B3 (a) At some point in time the fishermen came to the conclusion that in order to catch these fish it would be better to do so in an organized fashion.

✓ The torpedo shaped bluefins weigh over 500-1000 lbs and swim through the Straits of Gibraltar during their annual migration. The month of migration is May, the time is now & there is always a full moon. The migration is heaviest around the Pillars of Hercules. (P. 53 Josephs, 1983).

The chosen place to catch the fish must not be too narrow or too open. A watchman on a designated hill informs the fishermen when the big fish are coming. The fishermen cast their nets & the fish are directed into them where they are killed by a hand gaff. (P. 54)

B3(b) The big tuna was famous in Carthage because factories it could be processed ^{a expert with salt} or the fish factories established by the Tartessians & Phoenicians at Cadiz & Malaga. The process of ^{salting the fish} was continued by the Carthaginians & Roman. The ~~blue fish~~ ^{long fat fish} were known as far away as Athens & mentioned by Athenian playwrights. P. 55

B3(c) ✓ There were many legends that surrounded these torpedo shaped fish. One such legend said that the fish got so fat because of a stunted oak that grew ~~outside~~ at the bottom of the sea just outside

the Pillars of Hercules. The tree produced special acorns upon which the tinned fish feed. The sea oak produced so many large acorns that many were cast upon the shores as well. Because the fish loved the acorns a lot so fast they were called Sea hogs. (P. 58) The Greeks called them Pigs of the Sea & the bluefin were the most sought after fish in Ancient Andalusia. (P. 59)

Another legend attributed to the Carthaginians came near the Pillars of Hercules would be thrown into the sea where the blue fins swam. (P. 57)

The Almadraba Ritual

The ritual of almadraba (setting the nets) and harvesting the big blue fins continued throughout Andalusian history. The Arabs practised their skills in the 13th century A.D. with the fish factories. In 1294 the ritual was given over to a noble by Sancho the Brave, the hero of Tarifa, who sacrificed his son rather than surrender. (P. 60)

(b) The 3 day ritual of the almadraba was not without its ~~few~~ anxious moments. Danger lurked everywhere as fishermen feared being shambolized by Barbary pirates in the 1500's. Sentinels were posted every night to make sure that those who went to sleep on Cadiz did not wake up in Tetuan. (P. 60.)

(c) Unfortunately the origin of this unique type of fishing in Andalusia stands to be lost due to commercial & ecological changes unless something is done to preserve it. New methods of catching the great fish & raw sewage in the Mediterranean are thinning the migrations. P. 64

Romans in And. 7

where the bride & groom stick darts into a bull that friends have tied up to a tree with a rope. The darts are not intended to kill him. When he is bloodied the young couple stain their wedding clothes & bed sheets with his ritually spilled blood. (P. 41 Mitchell 1991)
Over the centuries the darts became banderillas & the wedding sheets capes.

D4(d)
Symbolology

~~Symbolology~~ of the Bullfight

compared to the wedding night. Consummation symbolizes the castration of the bull. Castration symbolizes the domestication of the male energy in order that he may be absorbed into the matrilineal community. ^{P. 44} His ^{bride's} ^{arms} ^{must} ^{had} ^{to} be neutralized if the village ^{was} to exist. A vigorous husband ^{had} ^{must} become henpecked. ^{Each} of the couple ^{was} reduced into a tragic ritual just as the matador & bull ^{were} ^{the} ^{P. 43}. The ritual symbolized the ~~tragic ecstasy~~ ^{tragic ecstasy} & mysticism that could be achieved. Mysticism was an escape from reality a loss of time & space. Violence also part of it, greater the violence more intense.

The great amphitheatre in Andalusia was located at Seville. It seated 20,000 (P. 40) the ^{ecstasy}.

P 45
46

(Archaeology of) Early Roman Baetica Simon Bray 1998

Invasion of Andalusia ^{Andalusia} was historically important as it was one of the earliest provinces in Southern Spain to be thoroughly Romanized. The Romans invaded Andalusia in 206 B.C. & took it over from the Carthaginians. The invaders found a region that was extremely fertile. They ^{was} also discovered the manufacture of olive oil & a particular kind of fish sauce, ^{unique} to the area. There was an

abundance of precious metals. The peaceful
invasion of Andalusia was disturbed ^{by} the
end of the second century B.C. ^{by a formidable} ~~by~~ ^{Barbarian} ~~by~~ ^{invaders} ~~by~~ ^{menace}
from North Africa. (P. 31 ^{Alt a mrs 1968} ~~1998~~) All inspirational
tactics to deal with it ^{up until} ~~by~~ ^{the} ~~emperors~~ ^{failed}.

^{Development}
^{of}
^{culture}
^{under}
^{Romans}
The development of Andalusia during the
Roman period was complex, more so than at any
other time periods. Firstly there was a great deal
of cultural, social & political (interplay) between
the Romans, Greeks, Phoenicians & the native Andalusians.
This ^{was} ^{because} ^{Andalusia} ^{had} ^{already} ^{learned}
to share & absorb many cultural influences since
the late Bronze Age. She had also been home
to the brilliant oriental civilization of Tartessos
between the eighth & sixth centuries B.C. as a
result of the establishment of Phoenician colonies
all along the southern coast. (P. 12)

In the Andalusian traditions
process of ^{they} development of an exclusive, distinct culture
^{has} ^{been} ^{an} ^{enormous} ^{impact}
Andalusian traditions ^{had} ^{an} ^{enormous} ^{impact}
part.

Alltanna
History of
Spain 1966

Romans Come to Spain 4th cent B.C.

The Carthaginians were driven out of Spain as a result of the new powerful second Punic War that ~~inspired~~ ^{inspired} the Romans to Spain. The victory was swift & sure. Essentially a conquering race, the Romans decided to seize Spain. From the time they embarked upon this idea, it took 200 years to subdue Spain. The northern tribes resisted their independence with fierce tenacity. The war seemed to bring out ^{the same} characteristics that ~~continue~~ ^{have} to mark the culture - ^{since the} hardiness, devotion, loyalty, & valour & deception. (P. 30)

(i) What gave Rome the advantage in her bid for her largest expansion ever was the fact that so many of the Iberian tribes lived in wild remote areas & that diversity & separation kept them apart so that they had no opportunity to unite against their enemy. Each tribe had its own customs, dances, music etc. The Romans on the other hand were a tightly knit well organized, well disciplined unit.

(ii) What the Roman invaders did not expect was the fierceness & strong resistance from areas never before penetrated. (P. 38) The tribes resolved to maintain their independence. The outcome reflected itself in the great heroism on the part of individuals & cities. If ever had the tribes had to fight with such ferocity. If ever had they met with such firmness & resolution. (P. 38)

(iii) The it was solely the fault of the Roman generals that the 2nd Punic war was so long & so cruel.

2
 At first ^{Roman} attitudes were conciliatory. General Scipio was more humane compared to most of the generals who were extremely cruel & broke promises readily especially over terms of peace. General ^(b) Galba's bloody strategy had been to lure the resisting forces into a sense of false security then pitilessly put all to the knife. No one was spared. This kind of behaviour only caused Andalusian tempers to flare & conflict to viciously renew itself. (P. 41)

(c) The legend of a brave chief is still remembered. Viriatus was a shepherd. However his exceptional talent lay in his military leadership. Numerous tribes, outraged by Galba's treachery waged war for many years, with Viriatus at their head. His name evoked terror amongst the Roman enemy. He was assassinated by some of his associates who committed an unpardonable act of treason by joining up with the Roman general Caepio. (P. 41) ^{Andalusian} Guerrilla warfare initiated by the northern tribes of Spain eventually did wear down the Romans used to more organized frontal warfare.

3 Effect of Romans in Spain (P. 44)

- Not put up with
1. unification of authority under a central power
 2. subordination & discipline of the tribes
 3. intertribal encroachment (changing their residence, visiting, visiting with different tribes).
 4. linguistic unification - Latin
 5. Roman law superimposed on laws & customs of tribes
 6. changes in concepts of family property & inheritance laws

(Turdetani)

The Romans

Place after ①

B ①

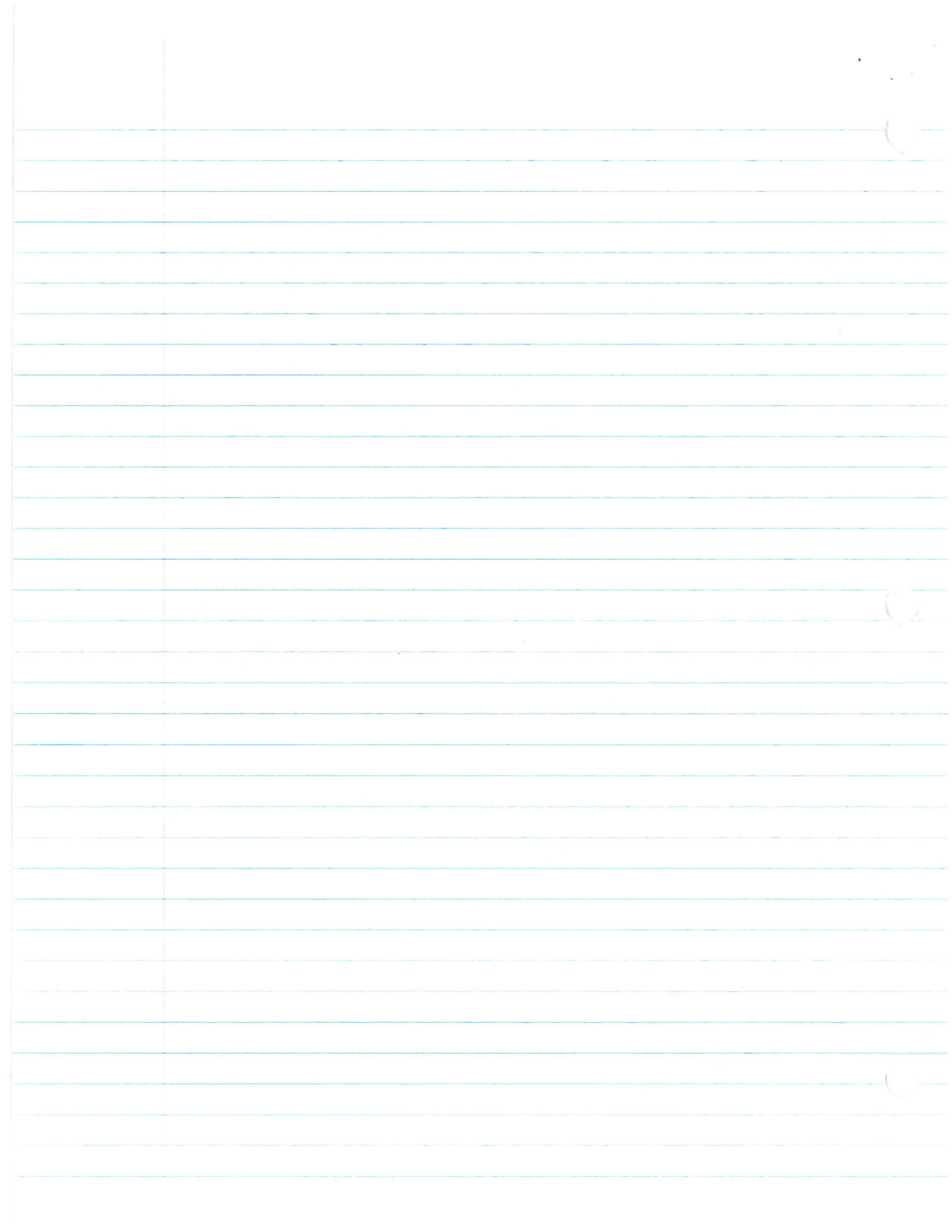
The Turdetani & the Bastetani, their neighbors considered to be the heirs of the orientalized culture of Tartessos, were two of the most civilized peoples the Romans met ~~upon~~ ^{during} their conquest of Andalusia in 206 B.C. The conquerors found their ~~country~~ ^{country} beautiful. & the people ~~that were~~ ^{gentle} & civil. Baetica was richly cultivated & had "a peculiar sort of fertility." (Downs) 1998, p. 39

At the time the Romans invaded Andalusia it had about 200 cities that had been well fortified during the 4th & 5th centuries B.C. The ~~of~~ ^{urbanization} feature was the fortified wall. All earned on long distance trade & specialized in crafts. Cities such as Cordoba & Alhambra ~~attested~~ ^{attested} to the wealth of ancient Andalusia & the high levels of agricultural production before the Roman conquest. Certain trade items, indicated road & river networks. P. 39 Downs, 1998).

Other
oriental
groups

Historical documentation ^{has} identified other oriental groups who lived in Andalusia. Besides the Tartessians, Turdetani & Bastetani, there were the Mastieni. although The latter appeared about the 4th cent B.C. & located themselves around the Upper Guadalquivir valley. (P. 44)

In addition to wheel turned ^{ceramics} pottery the Oriental period in Andalusia also saw greater use of iron, burial rites of incineration & the rectangular plan for laying out a home. P. 44



(Turdetanis cont)

1998

Roman Cordoba

Ventura, León y Márquez

C1 When the Romans penetrated the middle valley of the Guadalquivir at the end of the 3rd cent B.C. they discovered an important Turdetanian civilization with a long history. Pre-Roman Cordoba was situated on the right bank of the Guadalquivir River ^{comprised 50 hectares} ~~its~~ history began in the mid Chalcolithic Period, third millennium ^{a continued}

~~Through the ^{part in} Oriental Period. ~~early Iberian~~ periods 8-5th century B.C. The occupation of Cordoba encompassed 50 hectares. (P. 88)~~

At that time (a) Cordoba was mainly a redistribution centre for metals - copper & silver that were brought up the Guadalquivir River. The city was famous for its Attic pottery that suggested a full commercial integration with Mediterranean travel routes. Cordoba: The ^{Roman} occupation of Cordoba ended at the close of the 2nd cent B.C. & was abandoned during the 1st cent B.C. It remained unoccupied until the arrival of the Arabs in the 10th cent. A.D. (P. 88)

Supplanted

C2 (a) Following the Roman conquest of Cordoba in 206 B.C. the Roman consul Claudius Marcellus decided to supplant the beautiful oriental city of ^{hero-Turdetani} Cordoba & rebuild it. His ^{other reason for} ~~purpose~~ ^{it} doing this was to make the city & its regional pre-eminence far less. R. (P. 88)

(b) Roman Cordoba was built on high ^{deliberately} ground so that it could look down on the Ibero-Turdetanians. Despite its obvious placement it was indeed a humble city

compared to the city it was replacing a the future magnificent Arabian caliphate. building

Its foundations were made of river pebbles a rubble bonded together with mud. Walls were constructed from sundried bricks a floors were nothing more than beaten earth. Roofing was a mixture of tree branches a mud. There were no paved streets or sewers. There was no water. (P. 84) Its main purpose was ^{that of} a defensive perimeter.

By the 1st cent Roman Cordoba had undergone a transformation. Buildings were constructed of cubical blocks a flat tiles. Interiors were decorated with painted plaster ~~and~~ ^{with} ~~high~~ ^{ceramics} mostly imported a some Iberian painted wares for added ornamentation. The new buildings had four walls a tiled roofs.

C 2(c)
capital

Cordoba eventually became the capital of Al-Andalus. Its principal wealth was silver, gold, copper, cinnamon, mercury a lead. In 45 B.C.

C 3 (a)
Pompeii

she sided with Pompeii over a political question. She was brutally destroyed by Caeser, 22,000 people were killed. (P. 92)

The Imperial Period

C 4 a
Cordoba remained

Soon after the cruel destruction by Caeser Cordoba was again rebuilt. Its most luxurious homes had mosaic tile floors. Marble was also used for ^{construction of} decoration. The city itself attained the status of a Roman colony a was renamed Colonia Patricia. It continued to be ruled by a governor.

new city
C 4 b)

The walls around Colonia Patricia now had 3 gates. The entrance to the city ^{could only be gained} ~~was~~ ^{by} crossing a stone bridge that still stands. The streets were

Ventura, León y
Mangano
1998

3

Roman Cordoba

covered with stone slabs from nearby quarries outside the city. The city's network of sewers & public fountains were operated by a hydraulic infrastructure which was an important innovation. (P. 93)

A ~~new~~ series of coins were minted to advertise the ~~new~~ name of the city. Latin began to be inscribed on bronze & stone. The 500 catalogued inscriptions were to historically provide information on new Cordoba's economy, politics, administration, society, religion & rhythms of local life. (P. 95)

Temples of Rome

C5 At the end of the 1st cent two temples were built, one to an ^(a) imperial cult & the other for Diana. Two more were constructed in honour of ^(b) Tutela & Cybele. (P. 96-97)

Late Antique Cordoba - 4-6 cent A.D.

C6 Signs of change began to be evident during the late 3rd cent. A.D. Focus of imperial power was now outside the city ^{rather} but to the abandonment of the forum, theatre and temple. With changes to its urban dynamics, ^{the} Cordoba city was totally left to its classical roots & took on the aspect of an antiquated ^{ghost} city. ^(P. 98) Old buildings no longer functioned & were plundered at every opportunity. Public spaces were filled with all manner of small homes or tents shelters. Streets were filled with uncollected debris & obstructions. The sewage system broke down, the aqueducts destroyed & any uninhabited space was used as a burial ground for the dead. (P. 99)

Conclusion Paragraph.

D 6 Main Purpose of Roman conquest was to bring the Andalusian populations under some system of organization & administration. The Andalusians in typical fashion resented themselves to their conquerors & new conditions set for them. With their minimal ability to adjust to each ^{actual} situation they were able to exploit the Roman influence & once again enrich their own ^{rich} culture. P. 172 Parish (1998)

(b) It was also to put a stop to the child sacrifice practiced by the Phoenicians in their temple dedicated to Hercules. Although the Phoenicians had been ~~given~~ ^{issued stern} directives to stop the inhumane ~~ritual~~ rite they chose not to obey & it was for this reason the ^{Romans' intervention} ~~a culture~~ was almost wiped out.

Alhambra
1966

3

Roman Conquest 4th B.C. to IAP

7. changes to roads, buildings, commerce
8. schools & libraries established, dress code & manners taught P. 45

4 ~~not put in yet~~

Results of Anterior Romanization P. 51
results magnificent

Social Romanization

By 1st cent A.D. Andalusia had many prosperous cities

Cordoba see Roman Cordoba

1. ~~8~~ ~~9~~ ~~10~~ Cordoba ~~city~~ surpassed Sevilla as a trading centre. Romans introduced a monumental style of architecture, arts & monuments. P. 51
Constructed lighthouses & beacons along the coast.

Boats were built by the Andalusians - best & most important to put into Roman harbours. P. 51

2.

1. ~~2~~ Cultural Romanization -

introduced public works such as

circuses

amphitheatres

aqueducts

thermal baths

bridges, roads

richly adorned tombs

private residence

statues, jewels

ceramics & mosaics. P. 52

Altamira
1966

5

Rome in Andalusia 11-2 BC
1- AD

~~AD~~ Paganism

~~AD~~

They appeared about 66 A.D.

Adherents suffered cruel persecutions & martyrdom. Many died,
Cruellest of these took place bet 284-305 A.D.

Many many Andalusians died

Persecutions finally stopped in 311 A.D.

Xth faith reorganized

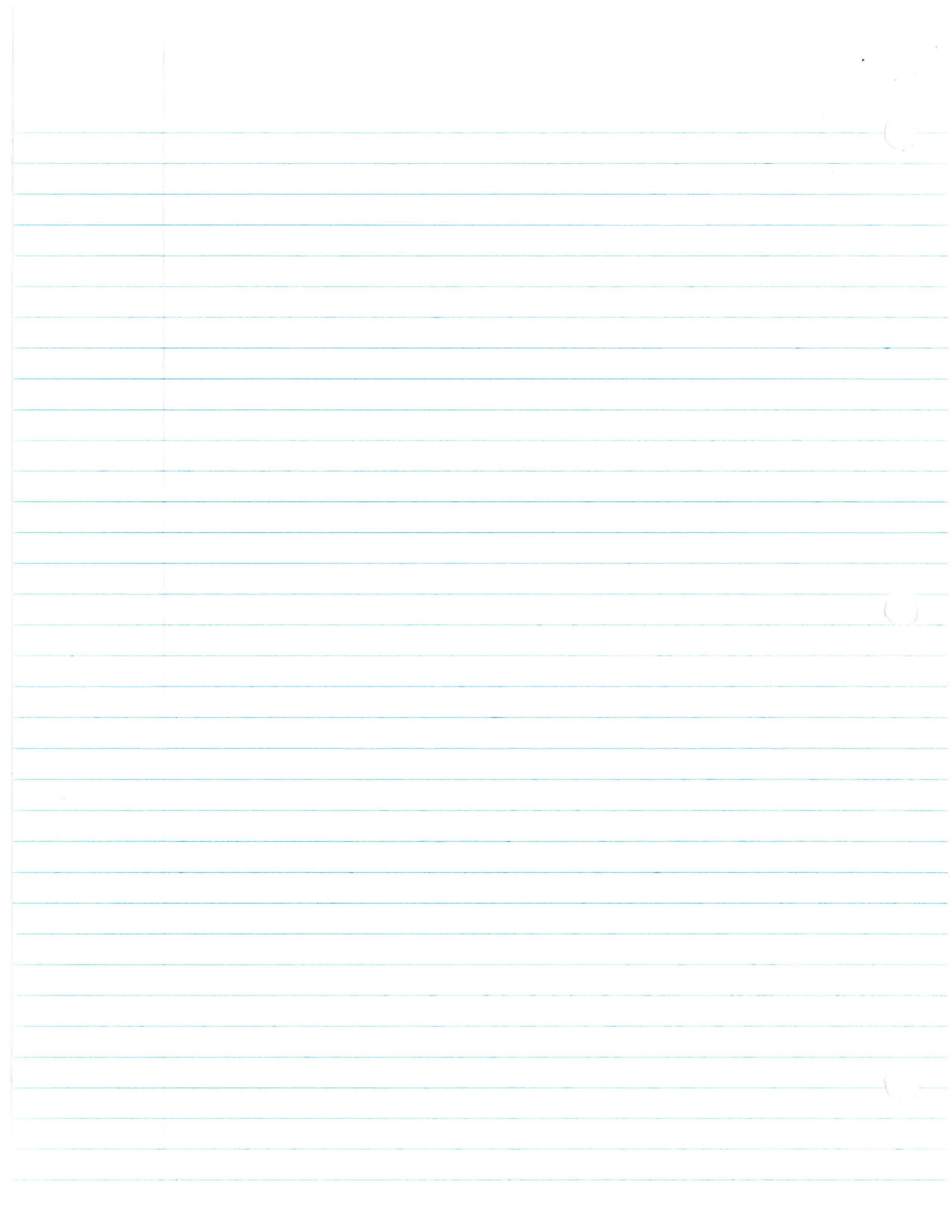
church allowed its reorganize

Bishop of Rome called himself Pope

They produced many famous poets & orators
spoke many of the martyrs

most of event during Roman occupational
burial of dead Xth entered Romans maintained

most popular symbol - the fish P 70-71



Altamira 1968
Hist. of Sp. Civilization
Chapter VI

1
(3 BC - 5 AD)
The Romans Andalusia and Baetica

1. The Roman Invasion

Initial invasion of Spain on 218 B.C. the Romans invaded Spain to fight against the Carthaginians. Under Hannibal B.C. they had driven them out with the help of the Greeks and Phoenicians. As with the Carthaginian invasion the Romans met with fierce resistance especially in Asturias & Cantabria. The first evidence of a similar warfare was used by the Asturians. P. 26

1

where they met with strong resistance the Romans meted out extremely cruel measures. Large numbers of the people resistors were sent to remote places. Towns were destroyed & young men married & sold as slaves. P. 26

The Roman Influence

1 (a) on Andalusia

3 Social Development

- (a) brought in colonists & workmen for the mines
- (b) distributed land to their own soldiers
- (c) allowed inter marriage.
- (d) divided the entire Peninsula into provinces & set up governors, judges & special laws for each province. P. 27

The reason in which this assimilation took place was Andalusia re-named Baetica by the Romans because of the strong African & Oriental influences they had found in their initial conquest.

Urban Settlement

The Roman influence on Andalusia was strongly characterized & reflected from every type of building to a way of life. P. 27 The messianic domination of Andalusia surpassed all other countries because it was able to provide Rome with notable heads

Reason development

1. (b)

of state. The combination greatly advanced progress of the Peninsula. P. 28 The Romans were also responsible for colonial organization & established municipal govt & assemblies.

1 (c) Unfortunately violent political upheaval began to breed dishonesty that finally led to decadence & disorganization. Tyrannical methods were used to increase revenues. This led to the invention of subsidies in order to avoid both the tyranny & new laws. P. 31

2 (d) A formidable barbarian menace began to invade Roman Andalusia & all inspirational tactics to deal with it ^{by the emperors during the H.R. conf. A.D.} failed. Decadence was not far behind. P. 31

3 Social & Political Effects of Roman in Baetia

1 (e) The first ^{integrated} important effect of Roman occupation in Andalusia was political unity. Tribes were brought together under a centralized govt which in turn, reduced tribal isolation & gave them solidarity. P. 31

Effects of Soc & Pol Development

The second effect was judicial unity. Roman law was imposed upon everyone & affected family life, property, heredity & the general economic order.

Thirdly, there was the ^{effect of} diffuse all forms of material civilization & intellectual culture through the use of a common language - Latin. P. 32 To facilitate communication major roads & bridges were built.

2 (f) ~~as well as fortifications & walled cities. P. 33~~

4 Cultural Development

Academically, two grades of school were taught. Music was one of the subjects. The Roman influence was absorbed

as was a ~~meant~~ as it had been when previous violent invasions of the earlier Andalusians ^{conquered} had ^{been} taken place.

EXPAN Cultural development evolved ^{because} Andalusians ~~Andalusians~~ as well as ^{leaders} of state ~~Andalusians~~ provided the Romans with other outstanding artists & philosophers. individuals. There was ^{Lucan,} ~~the~~ pair from Cordoba, Columella & Pomponius Mela, both of Andalusia. There was Seneca of Cordoba who ^{was} ~~was~~ the Silver Age of Roman literature ~~in~~ 1st cent to 117 A.D. P. 34

D4 Religion & Mysticism ~~during~~ Roman Mystery Religions - Roman

✓ ~~During~~ the Roman domination of Andalusia the ~~conquerors~~ did not prohibit the existing cults. The religious & mystical ideas of the Andalusians were accepted, in fact there was a ^{clear} ~~mark~~ ^{mark} on the part of the Romans for many things that had found. The Roman gods also soon became popular. P. 37

Not yet The Roman conquest of Andalusia saw the birth a establishment of Xty. However, in spite of this, the ancient beliefs continued to be practiced either in their original forms or hidden within the new religion. In this situation the ancient beliefs became known as heresies. One of the chief heresies of the time was called Priscilian. ^{Its roots} ~~its~~ ^{Gabriel} ~~was~~ ^{spread to} ~~in~~ ^{Andalusia} ~~the~~ ^{the heresy} ~~was~~ ^{continued to be} practiced up until the 6th cent A.D. P. 37

Not yet Although Xty could have radically altered the Roman world it ~~had~~ ^{grew} ~~little~~ ^{little} ~~with~~ ^{with} its influence was minimal. The reason for this was ⁱⁿ ~~because~~ ^{because} its propaganda & policies ~~discouraged~~ ^{discouraged} violent self imposition. ^{is} ~~because~~ ^{because} its almost impossible to change the belief of an individual to fit a particular social ^{con} ~~cond~~. For eg. even though Xty preached

freedom for slaves, priests of the Church continued to keep them. Another ex - even though a row of property was taken they had not been any changes made to existing property rights. The such were not excommunicated because they still had land. In some cases lots of it. The Church in turn accumulated the lands, flocks & homes & carried on commercial enterprise even though this was forbidden. P. 38

NOT yet
of
Contribution

The few individuals who did withdraw from the world & renounced riches & family because of Xth's attraction became anchorites, hermits & monks. P. 38
But they too adapted to the conditions of the community & kept slaves & held both property & political power. P. 38

The most remarkable contributions of Xth were the sepulchres, entirely Roman the Xth insignia ~~was~~ was emblazoned upon them. (only be seen at the Barcelona Archaeological Museum). P. 38

Remaining
Practica

~~15 - 8 A.D.~~ The

Forme of Romans - The African & Oriental nature of ~~Africa~~ caused the Romans to call it Baetica. While ~~being~~ became thoroughly romanized she was no more imitation. (P. 11 White Wall Josephs, 1983)

D 4 (a)

(i) Roman Mystery Religions - most dedicated to Goddess Cult. It promised salvation of the soul. The Goddess always had a partner who died for her. His resurrection was central to the mystery cult. Some of the temples where rites were carried out were very suggestive. (P. 106 Josephs 1983)

(ii) Isis - Romanized form of African moon goddess

P 190 Brown 1915

Romans in Cadiz

Mystery
Cults
During ⁵ of Cadiz, ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ An Roman occupation the Temple of Hercules was allowed to remain. The famous Temple ~~was~~ constructed by the Phoenicians a few miles from Cadiz and stood until 1145 A.D. The Carthaginian general, Hannibal visited it to consult with the priests before his famous elephant march on Italy. He so terrified the Romans they promptly departed for Rome to get their goddess Cybele in order that she might save them. (P. 107)

Cults
and
new
religions

(iii) By the time of Trajan, a favourite son of Nerva, the Salvation Cult had re-permeated Andalusia in the form of Adonis & Salammbô, who were the same as Adonis & Astarte. The iv cult of Hercules & Astarte had already been celebrated in Andalusia for over 1000 years. (P. 109). The ~~rites~~ differed

(b) The rites differed, the partners differed & the name had been changed many times but whatever ~~cult~~ the changes the cult was still that of the Mother Goddess that had originated in the Near East & brought to Andalusia to evolve into one of the Mystery Religions of Andalusia. (P. 109)

(b) The Roman cult of Attis & Cybele was even older. Its main fest days were between the 15th & 24th of March while the actual funeral for Attis was held on March 24th. Like many cult rituals the death of Attis was accompanied by wild dancing, music, lamentation and flagellation & special ritual instruments.

(b) The Mystery Cult of the Elephant sacred to Carthage & North Africa was brought to Rome by Hannibal who caused it to be adopted. In Carthage there is

a sacred banquet room in one of the buildings.
On Dec 25th the rays of the sun shine in
through a special window & illuminate the frame
of an elephant. The mystery cult of the ^{Elephant} contains strong
Andalucian symbology.

D
Blood
Sport

H^c

Rome & the Bull ^{Cults} fight

105 B.C

start here

(7) ✓ Gladiatorial games were begun in Rome in 105 B.C.
to put an end to the effeminate influence of African
culture. (P. 161 Mitchell 1991)

(i) The blood of a dead gladiator at a Roman
wedding was reminiscent of the Andalucian custom
of the nuptial bull. (P. 164) At Soria one hundred
years before the Romans invaded Andalusia a
primitive amphitheatre imitated numerous knives
and bull horns as well as all indications of a
bull sacrifice. P. 39

(ii) With the arrival of the Romans came the
bull cults of Bacchus. In Andalusia the name
was changed to Dionysus & the cult became a
ritual of Andalusia. There are many parallels P. 40
between un fusta de toros & rituals of Dionysus.

(iii) A grand amphitheatre was built. Many animals
were slaughtered. The mystery religions of
Dionysus & Mithras became cults that harnessed the
bull's sexual potency for purposes of human fertility
& procreation. (P. 40) The idea that the bull
was fundamental to fertility rites was based on
legends & myths of centuries past.

iv The Andalucian Nuptial Bull Rite is a wedding custom
162.77

Archaeology of
Baetica
Simon Keay
1998

①

ROMAN ~~Period~~ legacy

~~ANDALUSIAN TRADITION~~

Chapter VI

RECAP

Andalucía of low historical importance as it was one of the earliest provinces to be Romanized. Romans invaded Andalucía in 206 B.C. & took it from the Carthos.

Region extremely fertile, large scale mammal culture of olive oil & fish sauce, abundance of precious metals. The peaceful interlude ended in 2 B.C. with barbaric raids from N. Africa. P. 11

The development of Andalucía was very complex in Rome's expansion. This was because of the many cultures in the interplay between them & the Romans. As before in her history Andalucía took a passive role with the cultural invasions & absorbed their influences. These were without a doubt no any of her own longstanding traditions & cult of Iberia. These influences were fused to the brilliant oriental culture of Tartessos that was at its height before the 8th cent. B.C. P. 12

Andalusian traditions that continued to remain unchanged even with Roman domination. This ~~as elements played an~~ ^{and} ~~was~~ an important ~~root in the definition of its~~ ^{an exclusive} & distinct culture ~~was~~ ^{developed} because the social structure ~~change~~ ^{developed} by Rome did not really ~~change~~ ^{change} the people of

Rome's ~~greatest~~ ^{greatest} (impact) ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ (contributions) left to the Andalusian culture ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~seen~~ ^{seen} in its tomb architecture, cults, deities & the arts.

These influences were absorbed by its roots. ^{History} ~~They~~ have had an enormous impact on the culture of ~~Death~~.

Escarona
y Babin
1998

The Tudekian World came into existence in the Antessian World was ~~also~~ a last until the beginning of the Roman conquest.

The Roman legacy left Andelura with an excellent system of organization and administration. ~~The legacy~~ ^{It also} left its ^{own} ~~the~~ ^{own} culture with ~~its~~ ^{its} ~~own~~ ^{own} tomb architecture, cults, ^{and} ~~and~~ ^{and} devices and the arts.

With ^{the} fatalistic resignation that was already ~~one of the~~ ^{an important} ~~parts~~ ^{or pieces} of the ~~And.~~ ^{And.} culture of ~~the~~ ^{the} collective attitude was that once again they would adjust ~~absorb~~ ^{absorb} and exploit what they could ~~from~~ ^{from} yet another cultural intrusion into their way of life. As ~~from~~ ^{from} their ^{historical} ~~beginning~~ ^{beginning} this passive approach made it possible for them to absorb the new influences while maintaining their old traditions and systems of belief, that ~~would~~ ^{would} to shape the culture into one of exclusivity and antiquity.

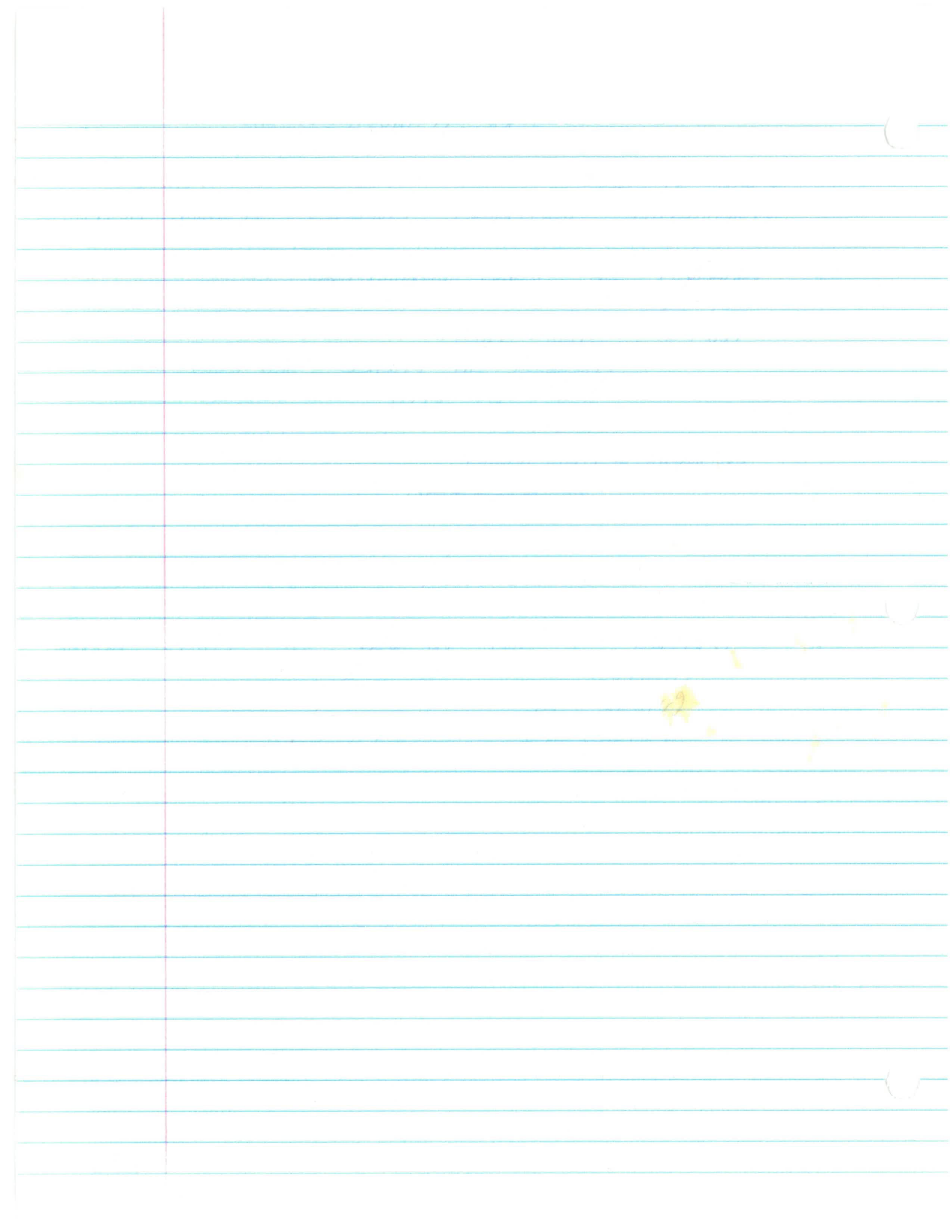
The Roman Legacy

1. what it left
2. Andalusian attitudes towards Roman intrusion (Root)
3. influences on tomb architecture

cults - Bull Cult
influence on dance the arts
El rito

influence on bull fight
another Root

4. Deities & their influence on And. Culture
Mithras
Cybele etc
Dionysus



Archaeology of
Baetica
Simon Keay
1998

①

ROMAN ~~Period~~ legacy

~~ANDALUSIAN TRADITION~~

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Escobarra
y Babin
1998

The Tundetanian World came into existence in the Tartessian World was ~~also~~ a last until the beginning of the Roman conquest.

The Roman legacy w/ Andalucía with an excellent system of organization & administration. ~~The legacy~~ also left its ~~mark~~ ^{mark} on ~~the~~ ^{the} culture with its ~~own~~ ^{own} tomb architecture, cults & deities & the arts.

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The Roman Legacy

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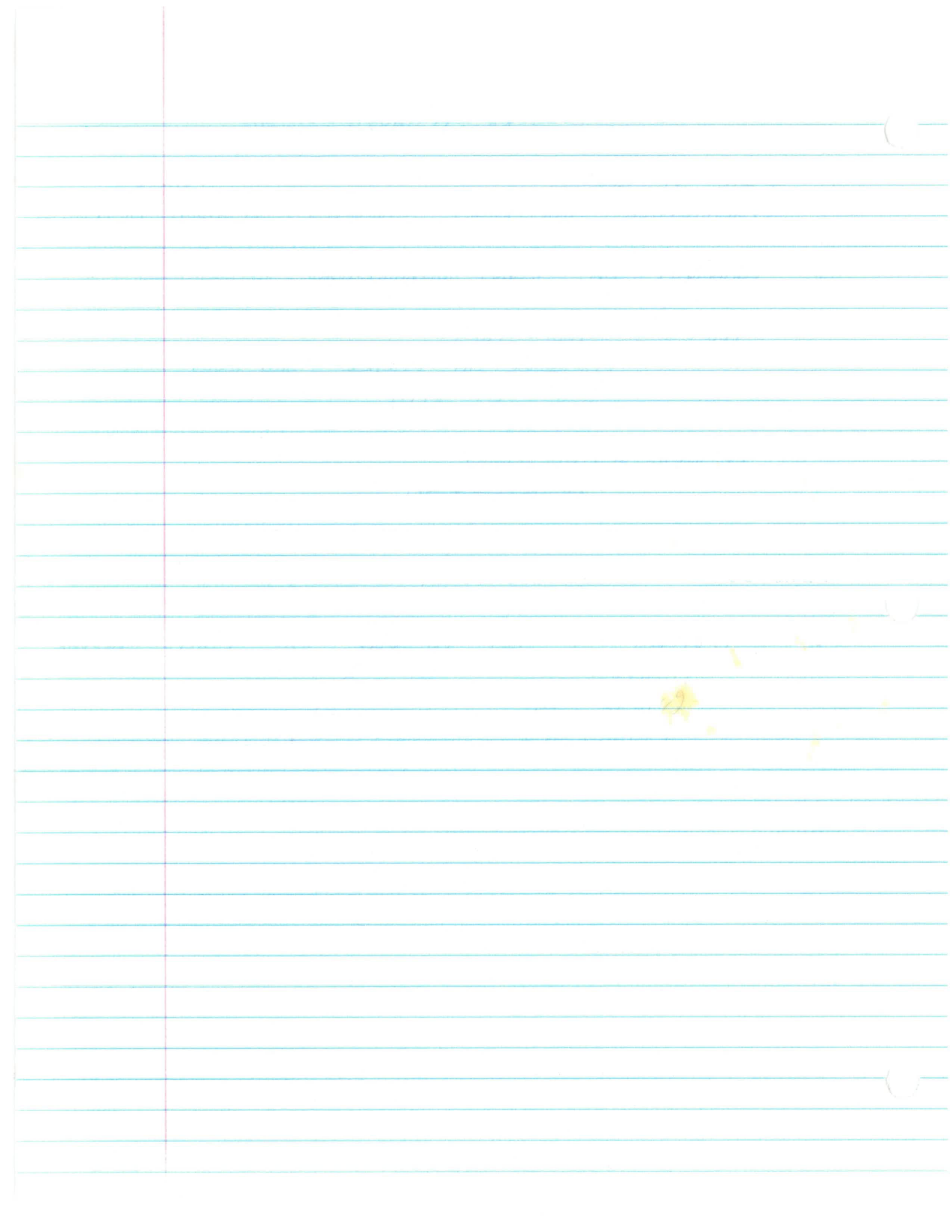
influence on dance the arts

El rito

influence on bull fight

another root

4. Deities & their influence on And. Culture
 - Mithras
 - Cybele etc
 - Dionysus



(3)

Legacy

Influences of The Roman Root

Wisdom of Folk dance

Armstrong Dance & Bulls
1985

Cult of the bull has been ~~needed~~ ~~worshipped~~ a part of civilization for centuries. Bull worship & sacrifice ^{was thought to have} ~~ritual~~ ^{from the ancient} Minoans of Crete ^{before}

~~Although~~ ^{It is thought} the bull was killed the ancient Minoans played with it. Part of the ^{ritual} game was to ~~jump~~ ^{leap} over its horns on its back. ^{It was} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~avoid~~ ^{to} ~~the~~ ^{the} dangers of the bull leaping. ^{TRACES} of this custom ^{can} still be found in ^{Florida} ^{P. 24}

ADP
to
this

Cult of Mithraism Romans ~~bull sacrifice~~ ^{important} ~~but~~ ^{the animals} ~~then~~ ^{were} not worshipped ^{P. 25}
Believed in transmigration of souls Animal disguises used in rituals, lots of twittering, squawking ^{Hyppocampus} ^{was} as members of cult portrayed rambos birds. ^{Harden} ¹⁹⁶⁴ ^{P. 13}

The Egyptians & Celtic priests drank its blood to forecast oracles. ^{P. 25}

^{also}
The Bull worship was practiced among the ~~ancient~~ ^{ancient} Druids. Two white bulls whose horns had never been ~~broken~~ ^{broken} ^{as} a mistle toe tree that had been carefully chosen & prepared. A white clad druid climbed the tree & with a golden sickle cut the mistle toe. The bulls were then killed. ^{P. 25}

^{Spain}
In ~~Andalusia~~ ^{Andalusia} some of the villages tie fireworks & rockets to the bull's horns which terrifies them. In León a ritual takes place that dates back to Persia where village youths dress up & wear masks. Although they thrust the bull they do not kill it they only pretend to do so. ^{P. 26}

Alroy

The fact that the animal chosen for worship had horns was significant in itself & dated back to Paleolithic Period. From the animal's horns ^{weapons} tools to kill animals could be made & tools to provide food. P. 30 The horns were also fashioned into ornaments of which some prehistoric cultures were particularly fond - Mesolithic Neolithic Iberians.

The symbolism of the horn meant plenty of food ^{symbolic} and regeneration. P. 30 Bull itself ^{powerful animal} symbol of the king

Influence of

Bull

cut in the dance

Another ^{ancient} influence may be seen in the dances of Andalusia. A posture that is difficult to execute is the stance of the bull when the shoulders are held back & down, the back is arched & the stomach drawn well in so as to avoid the horns of the bull as it passes in front of the matador. This stance was to become the origin of the Flamenco posture in later centuries.

authentic

Only Flamenco dancers & bullfighters use this position. It is the essential posture of the bullfighter to prevent being gored. Although the source originated with the Greeks the influence of the pose was taken to Tartessos from there it was preserved by the wild dances of Cadiz.

The influence of the bull's ^{god's} horns may be seen in another movement that involves the arms. In this movement one arm comes down & goes back up in a semi circular shape & joins the other arm that has remained up &

Influence of Brel
Armstrong 1950s

3

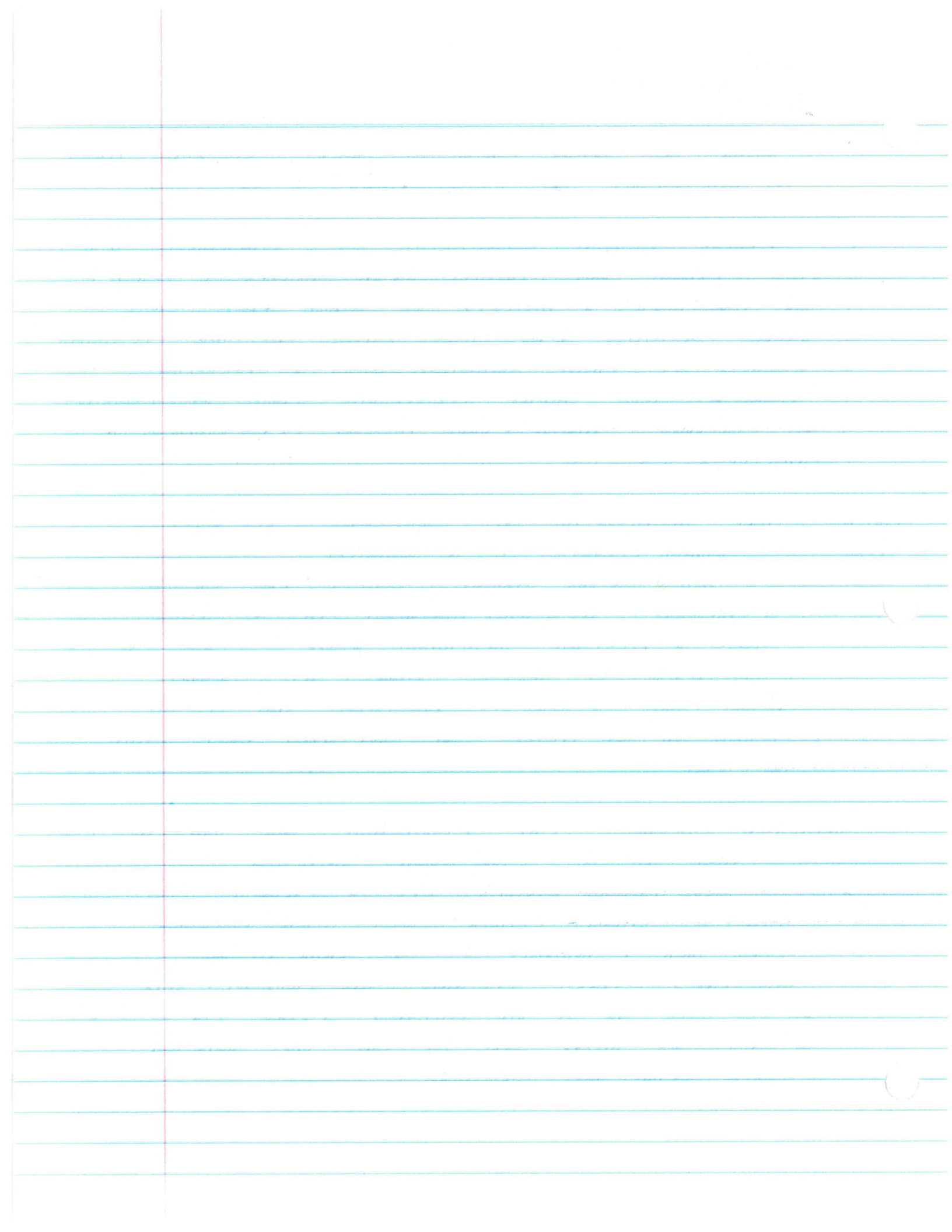
above the head which is ^{shape of the} slightly back
to emphasize the hollow ^{of the} P. 97

During Roman occupation of Andalusia 206 B.C.
all foreigners were expelled from Tartessos except
the musicians & artists of which there were
about 2000. They were loved by the Romans
because of their superior arts & talents.
Tartessos had many traditions that were allowed
to continue & made the culture exceptional &
beautiful. (P. 100)

Ancient And. Dance inspired by the bull fight El vito
was danced by a woman

accompanying music reflects the passion
& excitement of the bull fight in time.
Steps & distract movements ^{imitate} those of
the bull fighter. A majestic dance its figures
reflect the violence & fierceness that is so
apparent in the danger the bull fighter faces from
the bull.

Dance in Ancient Greece
Minotaur legend - The Minotaur had men and bull
loved in a complicated labyrinth
the human beings (P. 28) Hawker 1964
Tale of Greek Minos who took prisoners
young men & maidens & fed them to the
minotaur. Prince Ariadne his daughter? fell
in love with one of the prisoners Prince Theseus of
Athens. She helped him to slay the minotaur
& escape from the labyrinth.



Dance of
Greeks
Lambert 1964

87

Oriental

Pharo
Roman
A most terrifying dance assoc with the cult of
Dionysus was the Snake Handling Ritual.
During the dance ^{the} a snake ^{was} carried. The Pagan
Snake Mystery cults were always accomp by dancing.
The Python Dance - recalls Apollo's struggle to kill a
One of the most important ^{or} ^{crank} ^{python}
assoc. with Cult of Dionysus ^{was} ^{Accomp by flute}
involved the bull. (P. 73, 1964, Lambert) ^{music}

As the Roman Empire drew to a close
stricter bans were placed on pagan dancing. P. 74

Roman
The Dionysus Cult (taken to America
also known as the Bacchus Cult, and
performed barbaric rites performed in honour of
this nature god. Danced by women who wore
ivy crowns. Another mystery of this cult
was the frenzied dancing that took place on
the mountains & in the woods in the dead of
winter by screaming women who tugged their
exceedingly long & flowing hair & brandished
forks. They wore heavy cloaks fawn & panther
skins. Some played flutes others carried snakes
or small animals & tore them to pieces. These
erotic nymphs were known as maenads. P. 76

These rituals were so violent that some
rulers tried to put a stop to them. They
failed but continued until 2 A.D. P. 76

While Amazon Eastern divinity brought to
America was Cybele. A fertility goddess ^{assoc with Phrygia}
worshipped through ecstatic dances done by emaciated
priests. P. 95

oragastic rites

These too were banned from time to time. A man looked down upon with equal dis favour. However the violent body movements seemed to bring some measure of peace to the ^{souls of the} performers. (P. 96)

Ritual abuse was common & often assoc. with a fertility cult. A dancer was badly beaten as it was believed that this action would ward off evil spirits. Sometimes a performer had to bite a sacred tree since it was believed this would avert a potential danger. (Robbing for apples or attempting to bite an apple on a string ^{and} were games thought to have originated from this ancient ritual. (P. 105))

Court dancing began to deteriorate in the 4th cent B.C. (Garments) & movements became more lascivious. Court dancing ended when a beautiful dancer who was a court singer married the Roman Emperor Justinian in 524 A.D. She was then converted to Xtny. P. 144

The Romans renamed the Fandango & called it the tango its reference being that of lascivious dancing women they had found in Carthage. kept some of Fandango's movements crossing of hands & feet but even ^{the} ball was a heavy step - imitation of army military discipline in And.

In Search of Firestone's Patterns followed artistic designs of the day & included rectangle, oblique, circle & wedge. P. 16
Woodard Smelton / Stevenson
1992

Am NB

Note of interest Roman Roads in Andalusia

made of hard stone. Stone so hard it
hurt the horses feet & many went lame.
Horseshoe invented later by the gypsies - first
were made from wood but did not last
very long. So the gypsies made them from metal.

Handwritten marks and symbols in the top left corner, including a small circle, a vertical line, and some illegible characters.



)

)

)

~~Prozj (1999)~~ Legend of Crete

~~There is a~~ Phoenicians

White Nal Josephs 1983

Mineral wealth of Andalusia greatly attracted Phoenicians. Established a trading post at Cadiz 10,000 B.C. Malaga 12,000 B.C. Greatly influenced Andalusian culture. (P. 10)

Phoenicians cont to trade & settle in Andalusia until 900 B.C. when Romans took Andalusia from Carthage. Little left of the indigenous tongue from Cadiz to Almeria. P. 10

Malaga had a large market that was laid out according to Phoenician plan. She traded intensely with Syria & Palestine. P. 12

motif proceeds from one state of consciousness to another

QUESTIONS- NOV 29/05

1. Orientalism – we have discussed what orientalism is ie., patterns and motifs in pottery, architecture, dance etc. Is it the idea that by looking at a pattern or motif in the same way we might do with a candle that makes it a mystical element for purposes of transcending to another level?

~~~~~

2. In ancient times why would people look at a pot in everyday life anyway, especially when the basic needs of life needed to be attended to constantly. I can see where funerary urns could provide an avenue of reflectiveness and cause for contemplation but a cooking pot?

pot seen in different way pot had to be made

ancient patterns become ways of life in life  
life on depend  
appearing god  
food to grow  
making food of god  
looking at pot important part of ethos  
pot is an extension of growth preparation etc.

Pot respected & honored, wants to know root

3. Big question from Dr. G was orientalism of Far and Near East middle eastern or not? Islamic pottery etc grew out of Asian influences re patterns and motifs because these impressed very much.

each was its own thing

orientalism was motif borrowed influence in the culture

4. For me when I look at the pieces of pottery I brought back from Spain I definitely see the orientalism in the patterns and motifs. I can't say that I can explain these but they are more exotic than say when you look at a piece of Delft ware from Holland. What did make the difference? Both seemed busy.

Delft is  
decorative pottery  
Tunisian is  
a cultural idiom

5. With the building of palisades and walls to fortify a city signified progress. Inside streets had sidewalks and were both made from stone. Fortified cities brought trade but trade brought rivalry. What was it that drew other cultures to the fortified city and how did stone walls mark progress? Before stone fortifications there was a peaceful existence ie; Tartessos. As soon as the next civilization built walls there was conflict I fail to see this as progress.

st of one  
city  
guaranteed  
stability  
was defended  
could be easily  
run over

don't see

6. The undulating sword – supposed to have been invented by the Carthaginians. Only thing I can find on the internet is that the undulation was a series of curves down

stone walls  
changed them  
things were done  
expanded  
society for  
some gains & some  
benefits for  
both loss & gain

no fixed points longer finished movement - entrenchment in place no fixed point of swords come to you.

the sides of the blade. If so, how did it make that sword so much more superior than what had already been designed straight edged for eg.

function of sword  
straight sword  
gives more space to defend y/yourself  
double the cutting area

## NOTES FROM CLASS OF NOV 15/05

**ORIENTALISM** – Black figures painted on to some pots denoted orientalism. This has been traced back to Far East Chinese pottery and was incorporated into Greek pottery around Minoan period. Mythological figures were used and were considered part of orientalism. In resolving this one must remember to find out what the figure means and why it is part of the pattern.

Orientalism is actually mysticism. Patterns and motifs were done for a specific reason and were the mysticism itself.

Religion was about control and politics. Mysticism took away the power of the church and this is why they were so afraid of it.

## MORE ON ORIENTALISM

The reason for orientalism in the ancient eastern cultures was because in everything that was created, patterns were laid down that provided a boundary for the mind and the body. Both were compelled to operate within these boundaries. The cults reflected orientalism in the same manner. They provided the patterns for time honoured rituals and beliefs.

Orientalism also provided the means to vary the pattern but not the pattern itself. While the tempo of the dance step could be varied, the step itself was not altered.

*of life*

not long known mind Celts  
before 500 B.C.

moved from around Caspian Sea to E. Europe  
shared a common ancestry with Hindus  
similar language

moved to n Italy, Switz, France, Germany, Britain,  
Ireland, Denmark, Spain & Greece.

Trojan  
Odyssey  
P. 176  
Caucasian skin blond & red hair

Displaced neolithics who had built megalithic  
monuments & Stonehenge continued Druid <sup>religion</sup> practice of mysticism.  
never built an empire did not form a national unity  
loose confederation of tribes who fought one another but

banded together when fighting an enemy.

P. 177 after 1500 yrs  
village culture gave way to hill forts constructed of  
earth & wood & wooden palisades

Culture mainly pastoral & some agriculture. Were not  
monarchic, Tribal existence like N.A. American.

300 B.C. started to grow crops to feed their animals

P. 178 exp. through harsh winters. P. 177  
Coastal dwellers salt in bronze sold tin to produce metal currency. to other

Gold for exotic adornment & chieftains was imported

had the Bronze Age by developing a metal  
that used copper alloyed with tin. Also had Iron Age by  
being first to smelt iron. Superior horsemen brought knowledge

of the wheel & chariot & wheeled farm wagons & metal  
implements for plowing & harvesting. Created pliers & punches  
first to shoe their horses with bronze shoes & <sup>made</sup> iron rims  
for chariots. Educated ancient world on soap.

Mastery of gold for decoration exquisite. Included  
warrior helmets, swords, axes, jewelry, ornaments

Celtic ceramics & pottery <sup>highly</sup> creative also mastered  
art of glassmaking. Taught enamel art to Greeks &  
Romans. Excelled in music & poetry. Poets held in  
higher esteem than priests. Practiced beginning a day at  
midnight - <sup>we</sup> still do today.

Civilization faded due to Roman invasions.

An untamed people they loved freedom & adventure  
mercenary, impetuous, completely undisciplined - became their  
own worst enemy & hastened downfall. P. 178

P. 179 Hardy race, tall, fair. Blond, red to brown hair. Rosterous  
deep sounding voices that were harsh. Women greatly revered.  
Could marry whom they pleased & have property. Large, they  
fought alongside their men. <sup>Both sexes</sup> fought naked P. 179



coming to And. <sup>(3) 1st Phoenician</sup> invasion of Andalusia 11th cent B.C. <sup>rich & prosperous</sup> They were dedicated to commerce & navigation. <sup>(4) They</sup> had <sup>enormous</sup> wealth. <sup>(5) They</sup> already heard about the southern coast of Spain & its wealth. <sup>(6) It was the</sup> first & most important sea port <sup>Phoenicia</sup> ~~they~~ established in Andalusia. (P. 15)

Contributions The Phoenicians taught the Andalusians how to expand their commerce, work their mines more efficiently & write. They also instructed them in the arts. Iron used extensively in the Orient was thought to have been introduced to Andalusia by the Phoenicians. (P. 16)

Phoenician art was largely imitative yet oriental influences were reflected in the silver & gold <sup>green colored</sup> jewelry, ivory combs & exquisite glassware. This was the dominant colour of African & Egyptian influences. (P. 16)

Mysticism  
Heracles  
Temple

The Phoenicians created a magnificent temple at Cadiz. It was famous for its wealth & adornment & its <sup>beautiful</sup> temple dances. Mystical rites were carried out in the temple that included smearing <sup>domains</sup> incantation & child sacrifice.

History The ~~World~~ of the Phoenicians ~~Mosaic~~  
Phoenician history & civilization began in 1200 B.C. at the beginning of the Iron Age with the invasion of the Sea People. The invasion ~~resulted~~ caused a deep rift in the Near East.

The Phoenicians lived on a strip of land

Moscati  
between the Mediterranean Sea & the mountain chain of Lebanon. Planned in by Hebrew & Aramaean peoples on a 20 miled strip of coast they were naturally forced towards the sea.

### The Bedouins of the Sea (20,000 B.C.)

1  
In prehistoric times, the Phoenicians were known as Semites. They were nomadic, extremely poor & spent most of their time wandering around in the wilderness. They were also known as Bedouins. Despite their abject poverty & loneliness the early Phoenicians did not consider themselves as poor. They lived quite apart from society, in total isolation & deliberately kept away from other societal groups or civilizations. <sup>(P. 16)</sup>  
It is interesting to note that these same <sup>ancient</sup> <sup>oriental</sup> attitudes <sup>are</sup> still strongly reflected among Andalusians. Over the centuries it became deeply rooted into the culture & was called fatalism. Permeated <sup>Andalusian</sup> life & especially the arts.

2  
Eventually the Phoenicians settled on the Syro-Lebanon coast & became known as Canaanites. <sup>(P. 16)</sup>  
Their nomadic behaviour continued even in established cities thereby avoiding the ordered rigidity of metropolitan centers. <sup>(P. 16)</sup>  
The ship for these Bedouins of the Sea was the camel trading posts, new pastures for their camels. <sup>(P. 16)</sup>  
With the coming of the Sea People in the 9th cent B.C they took to the sea & grew rich.

+  
P. 16  
1st  
\* The desert was like the sea. Nothing ever stayed the same. Waterholes dried up, mountains crumbled. Sand was everywhere. The only permanent thing was the sky & the few hard that burned in it from morning until night. <sup>(P. 16)</sup>

# A History of Spanish Civilization Altamira, 1968

## The Phoenicians

① ~~An~~ ~~spoke~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~many~~ ~~cultures~~ ~~that~~ ~~passed~~ ~~through~~ ~~or~~ ~~invaded~~ ~~Andalucía~~, the Phoenicians ~~we~~ ~~were~~ considered to be ~~the~~ ~~oldest~~ ~~colonists~~.  
Inhabitants from the western parts of Asia especially the coastal areas, their main interests were navigation & commerce. Reliable sources have documented Ja Phoenician colony at Cadiz during the 11th century B.C. It has also been assumed that some kind of relations had been established even earlier between the early orientals & the Andaluicians. (P. 13 Altamira, 1968)

Contributions  
sentence

② The Phoenicians, ~~in~~ ~~any~~ ~~case~~, were the first to write down the history of their ~~own~~ ~~country~~ & discovered in Spain. ③ With this documentation a history of Spain began. (P. 13)

③ ~~Rich~~ ~~&~~ ~~prosperous~~ ~~they~~  
The Phoenicians established their initial colony along the southern coast of Andalucía.

④a They also dominated the Balearic Isles ~~and~~ ~~Spain~~.  
④b Their influence was especially noticeable at Ibiza. ~~They~~ ~~found~~ ~~strong~~ ~~support~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~State~~, and ~~the~~ ~~great~~ ~~mercantile~~ ~~families~~ of Phoenicia. (P. 13)

The Phoenician influence in Andalucía lasted over a period of several centuries & was enormous. Not only did they introduce their own language, script, money & the new industries of ~~salt~~ ~~mining~~ (the blue fish tuna) known as the Pigs of the Sea & salt mining, they brought with them

objects of art from Asiatic & African countries  
& beautiful black eyed maidens whose dancing was  
to provide Andalusian culture with an important  
root. (P. 13)

The early orientals taught the inhabitants of  
Cadiz how to develop their mines that were rich in  
copper, silver, lead & iron. As a result all benefited.  
They taught the Andalusians their religion. P. 13

temple The central Phoenician colony was Cadiz. There  
they constructed a magnificent temple to their  
god Hercules, that same Hercules who ~~initially~~  
had killed Menon & stolen his red bulls. Its  
columns were covered in gold & silver. They crafted  
jewellery that reflected exquisite oriental designs.

White Wall

1983

Josephs

1

Culture of Death

Phoenicia cont 3

to permeate  
Mamercos

remarkable  
The ~~inimitable~~ feature of these ancient dances was & still is that no matter how moderate the dances appeared they were & are always inviolably chaste. P. 69 The essential essence) of Andalusia, the dance, <sup>that was in later centuries</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>has been</sup> accredited to the dancers of Cadiz by Lorca. (P 72)

The wicked Dancers of Cadiz were in part the daughters of Phoenicia. They belonged to the cult of Astarte, the goddess of fertility. They were Sacred prostitutes. They were little more than a diaphanous veil & danced in a supple way & their dance was <sup>exotically</sup> sensuous. P. 74

Seen in prehistoric cave scenes in Andalusia the dance was considered to be an important function of magic & ritualism. Ecstatic dance was also part of the Rites of Dionysus & the Babylonian goddess Ashtar. <sup>Both</sup> were known in ancient Andalusia. <sup>Both</sup> were known in ancient Andalusia. Sexuality was an integral part of the rites & was accompanied by the dance. It was part of all the eastern mystery cults. (P. 75)

Orientalism

The Oriental mystery cults were much sought after in all parts of the world. So were their dancers. They were likened to goddesses portraying the role of courtesans & street walkers in divine incarnations. P. 76

The cults

Their connection to Andalusia through Mamercos is clearly seen in the villa of Mysteries at Pompeii. A wall painting depicts a

nearly naked dancer. Her arms are upraised  
costarrets are attached to her fingers & her  
dancer's pose is exactly that of a flamenco  
dancer. P. 76 with the arched back head <sup>protruding</sup> turned  
side. The dance is clearly a ritual dance  
that formed part of the ceremonies carried out  
at the villa <sup>that</sup> ~~thought~~ to be the ~~the~~ Rite of  
Andalucía for new brides & Secrets of  
Religion Sexuality sites.

Instruments adopted in the dance were  
castanets, cymbals & timbrels. The dances were  
very similar to those of the Wicked Dancers  
of Cadiz P. 76 For the rites of the  
Earth Mother Cybele, a special instrument was  
used - a cymbal or bronze timbrel. P. 77

Some of the elements that the beautiful  
dancers of Cadiz adopted are still part of Andalusian  
dance. Symbolic of ancient times they constitute  
another important root of Andalusian culture.  
These included use of cymbals & hand clapping  
(Cast of hydia), castanets & the tambourine.  
modern P. 78

While flamenco was not the same in every  
respect as the <sup>wicked</sup> dancers of Cadiz there are some  
connecting links. P. 78

1. rhythm - the beat the cadence  
the measure all marked by the hand clap,  
castanet or tambourine. P. 78

2. the upraised arms conveyed a  
special attitude  
of "mothers of the dance for all time"  
- constant sinus motion of the arms  
- the aloof head thrown back fixed in  
the archway of the arms. P. 79

~~Pages 4/13  
allude to  
orientalism~~

3 ecstasy - when the magical power  
of the dance takes over  
overpowering emotion  
exultation  
transport  
rapture of the mystical  
sexual frenzy through the writhing hips  
from Paleolithic to

Dances of Wicked Gaditanians was a  
primal and ecstatic religion a mystical. It  
was the formal expression of fertility life, death  
& the resurrection. Flamenco conforms to the same  
primordial needs & patterns & mystical beliefs. P. 79

These patterns & needs always existed  
in Crete - they existed before 1500 B.C & were  
expressed through the priestess dancers who resembled  
the flamenco dancers with their upraised arms  
positions, flounced skirts & graceful movements.

The Snake Priestess of Crete also wore  
the flounced skirt with arms held aloft & a  
transfixed expression on her face. The sinuous  
movement of her arms & hands & her sacral  
were like snakes coiling writhing. These same  
movements are still used in flamenco. P. 80

The great Andalusian poet understood  
the connection very well between the dance of  
the Snake Priestess & the flamenco dancer.  
In his ballad "La Luna" he compares the  
moon to the flamenco dancer whose ritual  
dance proved to be fatal to the gypsy who dared  
to watch the rite. She too flounced with  
upraised arms, wearing a skirt that was long & flounced.

had bare white breasts like the are bare. This detail refers to the Cretan priestess since flamenco dancers never expose their breasts. Under certain ritual conditions such as a ritual dance would she perform naked but breasts would not be exposed. Forca's poem describes the old, ecstatic cults. (P. 80)

Pure flamenco when it is ~~freedomal~~ presented belongs to the dances of antiquity simply because its not really that far removed from the original root. If a dance is rhythmic, hieratic & ecstatic it is as ancient as its origin & primitive in the true sense of the word. Flamenco cannot be classified as primitive, ~~in reality~~ it is however primordial meaning that it is original essential & ancient. It is also the most characteristic expression of Andalusia.

The story of ~~the~~ <sup>these</sup> dance has not changed. It still contains the elements of the Paleolithic Period. Flamenco evolved only because of the collective psyche of the land. P. 81

As for the songs the Romans heard when they came to Cadiz ~~these~~ were not Andalusia's earliest music. The music the Romans heard was the highly developed forms of the Turdetani & the descendants of the Tartessians of Cadiz. Roman music was gradually absorbed by ancient Andalusian music but when Rome declined the ancient music fell silent. P. 81



# Phoenicians

Their sea voyages brought them into contact with Egypt where they came under strong Egyptian influence. That link was finally broken in 1000 B.C. when the Egyptians resorted to black magic to solve a problem. (P 39 Item)

Description The Phoenicians were noted for their oriental features. Their features were thin & aquiline & their eyes were decidedly slanted. Their oriental features were known in every part. They wore nothing new. They arrived, they did their business & they departed. As merchants they were shrewd, skilled & technically, very inventive. (P. 39 Item)

Their Phoenician art imitated the primitive oriental influence that included their famous green glass ware, silver & gold jewellery & ivory combs. Purple dyed fabrics made them famous.

## Arrival Invasion of Cadiz

11th cent B.C. The Phoenicians invaded Cadiz in the east B.C. looking for the rich metals they had heard about from Aegean & Early Greek sailors. At Cadiz they found unlimited sources of silver. A temple was constructed on the shore of Cadiz dedicated to them and Hercules or Melkart as he was also known. On the harbour two magnificent columns were erected. These were dedicated to human sacrifice. Their old Temple sites included music, dance, prostitution & the sacrifice of children. They introduced dancers whom they had brought with them from India & other parts of the world & iron. The dancers were unbelievable beautiful with long black hair & black eyes. Their dance was so sensuous they became known as the Naked Dancers of Cadiz. Many of its elements reflected the

\*m And.  
P. 9  
At Sindh  
Malasa  
Alger was  
Abish & Cadiz  
Religion  
Chapman  
1948  
P. 9.

Secret of India

ancient oriental temple dances, a snake dances of Gato. Over the centuries these elements were to imbue Andalusian dance with an exoticism that set it apart from the rest of the world.

Mystical Beliefs  
Herm  
Herm

The Phoenician mystical belief system centered on nature, fear & the deep desire to overcome their fear. Fear was the heart of this Oriental concept. Man was likened to a plank, like a plank he gave himself up to whatever (spirit of growth) (P. 115) but without will or care. The Andalusian belief system would call this Destiny (EXPAND if possible). (Saw nothing but fear & darkness in the future) (P. 116)

Fate of Phoenicians

In 332 B.C. the special nature of this civilization died when Alex the Greek carried out one of the most brutal attacks ever to take place in the then known world. He had asked Tyre for hospitality. He had asked politely. The Phoenicians being who they were, refused. Angry at their refusal to receive him he decided to make a hideous example of Tyre. He ordered 2000 nails to be nailed to crosses that had been driven & set up along the coast. 30,000 women & children were sold into slavery. With the death of those 2000 men his hideous example had destroyed a myth. The Bedouins of the Sea were no more & a dark cloud of concern descended upon western civilization. And even though it was said in later historical accounts that the real reason for the slaughter was because the Phoenicians wouldn't give up child sacrifice to their god into whose fiery maw they were cast, a dark cloud of concern descended upon western civilization. (P. 116)

P. 112 Gods of Phoenicia - Baal had to die once a year  
Dionysus - oriental god  
Herm - god of Sea People, adopted by Greeks.  
rose again - reason

# ORIENTALISM

⑦

Contribution of Orientalism: The meaning hidden or remote land. They introduced many articles of commerce that had brought with them modifications to Andalusians. The conquest of Phoenicia by Assyria & Chaldea had a profound effect on Andalusia. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. they met with <sup>Phoenician</sup> resistance. Assyrians also introduced goods & influences. Among the most important to Andalusia's economy were grapes & olive oil. (Chepman 1948, P. 11).

contrast of Phoe. its effects on And. These Oriental Amraders

## Andalusian Mysticism -

Andalusian also haunted by fears, violence & tragedy. <sup>from the remote past</sup> they believed that <sup>it was important for the soul to be</sup> the soul was transported to <sup>that</sup> level that represented the remote past. Their place was so fearful & was ruled by emotion & intuition not reason.

What one's ~~had~~ actions had been had to be faced. Involved conflict

Conflict between own positive & negative energies  
Conflict of past evoked certain memories  
Had a deep impact on the present

Struggle was part of achieving dignity & self assertion  
Part of human destiny  
important to accept one's destiny which ends tragically & can't be altered. (P 82 Stanton 1998)

Gypsy mysticism - each person's destiny is pre-determined  
(M<sup>r</sup> Hannah in 1980 P. 4)



Roman Spain more about Oriental Influences

burnished pottery  
numerous steles

Roman Spain

MYSTERY CULTS-  
arose because formal religious worship could not fulfil individual spiritual needs or console fears of mortality. Mystery cults promised publication, communion with the gods & joyous eternity thru' enticement. Exclusive & secretive, they encouraged fasting, flagellation (tragic music) & intimacy with animals. Self-mutilation was also part of the rites. p. 163  
Roman Spain

### ORIENTALISM

oriental gods that were worshipped  
Oriental gods in Andalusia were Cybele, Mithras & Isis. Cybele was a Phrygian deity whose most spectacular rite was baptism in the blood of a bull. Entry into this priest hood required self castration. In Cordoba the rite took place on Jan altar. (p. 164) Isis was the most popular mystery deity. Its rite involved killing the bull whose death produced the life force again. (p. 164)



## OUTLINE FOR CHAPTER 1V

*omit*

### Chapter 1V The Purple Empire

1. The Phoenicians
  - (a) Arrival
  - (b) The Phoenician Influence
  - (c) Cadiz – central colony
    - i. Temple of Hercules
    - ii. Rites
    - iii. Sacred temple dances
    - iv. Influence on Andalusian dance
  - (d) Phoenician Mystical belief system
    - i. Andalusian mysticism
2. The Bedouins of the Sea
  - (a) Prehistoric Phoenicians
    - i. Characteristics
    - ii. Fatalism
  - (b) Coming of the Sea Peoples
  - (c) Egyptian Link
  - (d) Description
  - (e) Their art
3. Fate of the Phoenicians
  - (a) Alexander the Great 332 B.C.
  - (b) Hideous crime
  - (c) End of Phoenicians
4. The Wicked Dancers of Cadiz
  - (a) Its fame food and dancers
  - (b) Comparison of ancient gypsy dances and dances of Gaditanus
  - (c) Outstanding feature
  - (d) Temple dancers and Cult of Astarte
  - (e) Other cults
  - (f) Oriental mystery cults

- (g) Villa of Mysteries Pompei
- (h) Elements- roots of Andalusian dance
- (i) Comparison between flamenco and ancient temple dances
- (j) Cretan Priestess dances
  - i. The Snake priestess of Crete
  - ii. Lorca his ballad
  - iii. Pure flamenco
- (k) Dance and the Paleolithic period
- (l) Songs
  - i. End of the ancient music



## OUTLINE FOR CHAPTER III

*not necessarily  
exactly for  
your purposes*

### Chapter III The First Layer of Orientalism

1. The Tartessians
  - a. Discovery of Tartessos
  - b. Culture
  - c. King Arganthonius
  - d. The Mythic Land of Tartessos
  - e. Fate of Tartessos
  - f. Legend of Tartessos
  
2. The Turdetani
  - a. The Culture
  - b. Heirs of oriental civilization
  - c. The oriental period in Andalucia
  - d. Oriental influences – new directions
    - i. Pottery
    - ii. Architecture
    - iii. New burial rites
  - e. The Guadalquivir River
  
3. The Aegean Influence in Andalucian
  - a. Legacy to Andalucia – the dance
  - b. Origin of dances of Crete
  - c. The Leaping Dance
    - i. As a fertility dance
    - ii. As an armed dance
    - iii. Elements in Andalucian war dance
  - f. Dance in sacred rituals
  - g. Mystical dances
    - i. the Circle dance
    - ii. Fertility dances
  - h. The Snake Dance
  
4. The Bull Ritual of Crete
  - a. Influence on Andalucia
  - b. Death of the bull
  - c. Cult of the Bull
    - i. Stoning the bull – Avila

- ii. Cult forbidden
- iii. New mystical symbology

#### 5. The Mythological Greeks

- a. Arrival of the Mycenaean
- b. Difference between Mycenaean and Minoan Worlds
- c. Aegean influence over early Greeks
- d. The armed funeral dance
- e. The animal dance
- f. Influences of the dance on Andalusia
- g. Mystical connotations
- h. Associations between animals and gods or goddesses
- i. Destruction of the Mycenaean World

#### 6. Contribution of the Greeks to Andalusia

- a. Arrival at Tartessos sixth century B.C.
- b. The Greeks and the Phoenicians
- c. Contribution of Greek culture
- d. Greek sculpture

#### 7. The Phocaeans 600 B.C.

- a. Settlement at Mainake
- b. King Arganthonius and the Phocaeans
- c. Result of Greek and Ionian influences in Andalusia.

# CULT NEWS IV

## Phoenician Cult Adonis - Astarte Rites

9/ear  
287

Its 3 main elements were the gardens, images of the deities & the procession to the water. It is perhaps understandable why two young Xtm girls were martyred when they were asked for a piece of pottery for Adonis' Garden & refused to give it up. Their refusal was looked upon as a sacrifice & as a result all their previous pottery was broken. Their martyrdom took place in midsummer to coincide with the A-A rites. One of the girls Justa was made to walk barefoot in the procession to the water where she was killed, P. 115 At the water source there was a deep well into which she was thrown. Rufina was imprisoned.

The Gardens of Adonis rite is still carried out in the Alpaw area region south of the Sierra Nevada mountain range. Today it takes the form of a courtship ritual. The village girls plant herbs in pots. On Midsummer's Day the pots are presented to the young men of their choice. P. 115



# CLOSING Paragraph Chapter IV

## More on Phoenicians

### Contributions

introduced ~~potter's~~ ~~rotted~~ wheel vase painting  
a alphabet which they added to Akkad's  
histories, poems a new ancient laws. The  
land Paradise that they had found was one  
of great wealth beautiful with enormous amounts  
of silver. Through these early orientals art  
& literature continued to develop until the coming  
of the Romans but first, there were the  
Carthaginians.



Phoenicians

Phoenician oriental influence

brings many oriental influences to Andalusia

Altamira  
History of  
Sp. Civilization  
1968

~~ceramic works~~  
most beautiful was the pottery, mixed with metal it exuded ~~an~~ <sup>exotic</sup> influence. Egs. P. 18  
of this type of pottery may be found at Niebla.  
= ~~Other~~ <sup>east of Spain</sup> ~~pottery~~ distinguished by its ~~variety~~ <sup>various</sup> ~~masterly~~ <sup>oriental</sup> decoration may be seen in the vases of Archena & Elche as well as the warrior figures of Archena. (P. 18 1968 Altamira).

The most characteristic of all ~~pottery~~ <sup>Andalusian</sup> created at the time was ~~that its~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~artistry~~ <sup>art form</sup> that rose above pure imitation, Archaeological findings have uncovered the expressive genius of the Andalusian Iberians who for so long stood against Roman absorption & resisted Roman invasion. (P. 18, 1968 Alta)





P. 30

Olyphant  
B. 1992

Mj's dom. sea until 1200 B.C.

IV

The Phoenicians  
After demise of Mj's seaborne trade taken over by Phoe's,  
Ancient people of the Med were linked to each  
other by the sea. Earliest document records "import"  
is Egyptian stating that "40 ships of cedar logs"  
in the reign Seneferu (2950 B.C.) refers to Lebanon  
cedars & their precious oils.

An 1st mill B.C. Phoenicians still exported  
cedar wood & oils & were the foremost traders &  
mariners & sailors in the region.

Semitic people lived on narrow coastal strip today  
known as Lebanon. Greeks called them "Phoinikes -  
the purple men" because of their most coveted products  
purple dyed Tyrian cloth. Dye made from the Murex  
sea snail colour ranged from soft pink to deep purple  
made famous by Roman aristocracy.

Phoenician cities all independent sometimes had  
alliances. Tyre, Byblos & Aradus all very prosperous  
- Cities built on land that jutting out into the sea.  
Protected by high stone walls & towers. Houses two  
storied with balconies. Famous for their building &  
craftsmen skills that were employed in 10th B.C. to build  
(some) Solomon's Temple, at Jerusalem.

Their ivory carvings glassware, jewelry & metal  
goods have been found in Spain. Carved Phoenician ivory  
often decorated expensive furniture, often it was gilded.  
Use of gilded ivory <sup>cut</sup> statues also attributed to Phoenicians

With minimal land to exploit they went off in search  
of metals. Rich deposits in Spain led to founding of Gades  
(Cadix). Greatest contribution their alphabet. They took it wherever  
they went where it was adopted & adapted to suit the culture.

P. 31 Natural resources formed basis of many Phoenician industries. Cedars & pines to Egypt where wood of sufficient length & quantity was scarce. Resins from woods provided oils & ingredients to trade. Purple dye & textiles woven from their own sheep to name a few.

P. 31 Famous glassware made from sand was clear & gawick found in Spain.

## Prehistoric Europe

6500 B.C. agriculture spreads to Neolithic

5000 first metal objects made by hammering pure gold & copper - produced the Chalcolithic Period (Copper-stone).

4500 B.C. hunter-gathering to settled farming transition  
metalwork becomes more sophisticated

4200 B.C. Neolithic cultures build chamber tombs

4000 Chalcolithic Period marks beginning of hierarchical societies. Burial reveals greatest difference - wealthy metal ornaments, jewelry, beads, poor - stone & pottery objects.

3700 B.C. Bronze Age begins co-exists with Stone Age  
trade & migration spread new ideas  
copper & tin used to make bronze found only in this combo in NW Spain, Italy, Britain, France

3600 megalithic chambers used for burials

3300 large oval or circular tombs or simple chambers covered with large stones  
crudely designed used

2500 Bronze Age artifacts - beaker pottery, cord ware pottery (Neolithic).

2300 Bronze Age reaches W. Europe & Italy  
2000 fortified settlements

- 1000 B.C. Bronze used widely suggests prosperity  
Iron reaches Europe (Spain) from Middle East
- 800 B.C. Celtic Iron Age
- 750 B.C. Scythians - nomadic horsemen - in their burials weapons  
furs, silks & horses buried with tattooed body.
- 600 B.C. Iron spreads to Europe.  
Hill top settlements defensive fortresses like  
tools & weapons made from iron  
revolutionizes warfare, agriculture & craftsmanship
- 500 B.C. Mermanic Iron Age expands across Europe
- 450 La Tene - Celtic culture emerges  
known for its superb metalwork
- 390 B.C. Celts help defeat Etruscans  
Gauls sack early Rome
- 272 Gauls sack Delphi
- 300 Bastarnae threaten Greek cities on Black Sea coast
- 61 B.C. Suevi attack Celts of central Gaul  
Julius Caesar intervenes because of this attack
- AD  
180 Romans make peace with Marcommani barbarians  
give them subsidies
- 300 Barbarians attack Rome with great success
- 410 Visigoths under Alaric capture & sack Rome.

Book Presents at beg. of Chapter

3rd ver. "Mudar (costumbre a parte de muerte) to change a custom is as bad as death"  
Chapter I USE (1) (Wilson on Folk Dance) Armstrong Eng 1984

Considered to be one of the oldest civilizations in the world Andalusia was thought to have been inhabited by a people from North Africa & Mesopotamia during or even before the Paleolithic Age Period. Paintings found in the Lascaux Caves that are said to be more than 30,000 years old reveal the high level of culture that existed at the time most especially through the creative dance forms found on the cave walls

check out location caves

- that links the mysterious

Mtn Range

In the prehistoric cave pass of the Sierra Morona mountains range it is believed to be the home of a gypsy tribe who practiced a kind of witchcraft that included ritual dances. Elements of prehistoric dance are still performed in Sevilla by a few gypsies to whom these dances have been passed down over generations. The dances are carried out in secret, they are never performed publicly & they are never shared with non-gypsies. To break this tradition or custom would result in the death.

reason expand

Dance has, from the beginning of time, always been an inherent part of life. From the beginning of time its movement was used to express the human condition. Often the dance was used as a means of communication between captives & conquerors. Involving the repetition of certain movements produced a trance like state.

finds established

Through the dance traditions a customs were established. Children learned about life. Certain dances were associated with rites of passage. Others helped the villagers to recognize the seasons, a time to plant, a time to harvest. As with most primitive civilizations the fertility dance was extremely important

SACRIFICE ①  
Mysticism ~~about~~ dances were used as part of a ~~ceremony~~ or ritual. ③ PUT IN CURT of the skulls.  
The Sacrifice ~~was~~ part of the mystical ritual dance.

④ at which time of a young male who was chosen to be chopped up, the body parts were ~~then~~ distributed over the fields that had been sprinkled with his blood.

⑤ The primitive ritual dance was a grave & dignified. The "sacrificial ~~chosen one~~" deemed it an honour to ~~have~~ been ~~chosen~~ as did the parents, ~~death~~ was as much a reality as life, although an pre-occupation is obsessive.

Magic dances were ~~always~~ followed strict custom & were performed only by the witches of the village. These individuals usually lived apart from the rest of the community. Their appearance evoked great fear in the hearts of all.

Put before mysticism Group dances described the actual movements of a particular labour among of the community. As the human condition of certain civilizations improved, these dances tended to take on variations but continued to be recognizable. For eg the weaving dance at first consisted only of patterns. With the evolution of looms & shuttles these movements were added. Adornments such as ribbon were also added (ribbon dance - more info)

mysticism Each mov. had a ~~distinct~~ <sup>arist sound</sup> meaning. One such mov. <sup>from pre hist</sup> became a characteristic of ~~many~~ <sup>ancient</sup> dances from ~~pre-historic~~ <sup>ancient</sup> until present was the stamp of the foot. The mystical symbolism of the stamp inferred that ~~it~~ <sup>was</sup> awakening the <sup>sleeping</sup> earth. In the burial rituals of Early Stone Age & Cro-Magnon Man stamping was a most important part of the rite. It was done to ensure that the dead person would not return & exact vengeance for some old, unsettled score or negligent burial. In later civilizations the body was firmly tramped to make sure it didn't "wake."

3<sup>rd</sup> version

repetitions of the 3 USE

What dance have always done for Andalusians is that ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> contribution significance dance has had on the And. culture is that ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> repetition of certain elements of the dance ~~leave~~ <sup>leave</sup> in the centuries has ~~provided~~ <sup>those have</sup> for the early civilizations the necessitation of customs & traditions unique to Andalusia have been established. Dance ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> ~~also~~ <sup>also</sup> ~~been~~ <sup>been</sup> ~~given~~ <sup>given</sup> confidence ~~when~~ <sup>to the people</sup> the agony of choice has had to be faced, ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> have relieved pain & sorrow. They ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> have eased anxiety & ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> has established boundaries coupled to a ~~system~~ <sup>system</sup> that ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~rooted~~ <sup>rooted</sup> in something called the ~~dance~~ <sup>Over the centuries Andalusian customs & traditions have not changed</sup> over the centuries & ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~like~~ <sup>like</sup> the dance ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> one of ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> a ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> peculiarities of And culture that ~~have~~ <sup>have</sup> ~~given~~ <sup>given</sup> to it its exclusivity & antiquity, & earned it the title of Culture of Death.

### Mysticism & the Dance

① ~~where~~ <sup>where</sup> ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~ways~~ <sup>ways</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~soul~~ <sup>soul</sup> ~~could~~ <sup>could</sup> ~~transcend~~ <sup>transcend</sup> a fragile connection to the remote past. One of the ~~beliefs~~ <sup>beliefs</sup> of And mysticism ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> that in order to face reality of present one must go to the remote past ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> all its violence & terror ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~leave~~ <sup>leave</sup> ~~behind~~ <sup>behind</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~past~~ <sup>past</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~only~~ <sup>only</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~dance~~ <sup>dance</sup> ~~can~~ <sup>can</sup> ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> ~~certain~~ <sup>certain</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~authenticity~~ <sup>authenticity</sup> of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~dance~~ <sup>dance</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~marred~~ <sup>marred</sup>, it would remain pure.

② ~~only~~ <sup>only</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~remembering~~ <sup>remembering</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~past~~ <sup>past</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~imagining~~ <sup>imagining</sup> it as a place where ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> ~~reason~~ <sup>reason</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~overcome~~ <sup>overcome</sup> by emotion & intuition & where reason would be haunted by the fears, violence & tragedy of the past.

③ ~~fragile~~ <sup>fragile</sup> ~~connection~~ <sup>connection</sup> to the remote past ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~one~~ <sup>one</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~ways~~ <sup>ways</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~soul~~ <sup>soul</sup> ~~could~~ <sup>could</sup> ~~transcend~~ <sup>transcend</sup> to this level, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~only~~ <sup>only</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~remembering~~ <sup>remembering</sup> the remote past could one be certain that ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~authenticity~~ <sup>authenticity</sup> of what had been created ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~marred~~ <sup>marred</sup> but remained pure.





According to  
some sources

5

good

It was with this culture that the written history of Andalusia was thought to have begun.

Passive  
or a  
conservative

The Mediterranean Iberians loved the rich fertile land to which they had come. Their culture was deeply ~~rooted~~ <sup>embedded</sup> in the earth. Consequently even though they were invaded over & over again by the more robust ~~of~~ cultures they remained passive. This passivity enabled them to absorb the influences of the conquering cultures while remaining faithful to their own set of <sup>family</sup> ~~the~~ beliefs & customs that were ~~rooted~~ <sup>embedded</sup> in something a powerful mysterious force also ~~rooted~~ <sup>embedded</sup> in the depths of the earth called the duende.

of the Med Iberians

Because of the extreme conservatism <sup>of the</sup> ~~the~~ belief system did not change <sup>for centuries</sup> ~~the~~ a culture was created that was ~~to become~~ <sup>marked</sup> for its exclusivity & its antiquity. It <sup>over time it came to be</sup> ~~was also~~ known as the Culture of Death.

It was ~~with~~ <sup>in ancient Med Iberian</sup> this culture ~~that~~ <sup>found</sup> the roots of the present day Andalusian culture ~~had~~ its roots had an deep in the earth. Its influence was to find itself to the ~~even~~ aspects of Andalusian life & permeate its ~~cante, baile, jaleo, guitarra & the bullfight.~~ <sup>music, song & dance.</sup>

has its roots

Present day Andalusian culture ~~is~~ <sup>deeply rooted</sup> in ~~the~~ <sup>on</sup> ancient ~~of~~ <sup>known</sup> Iberian civilization. ~~influences~~ <sup>of the</sup> ~~of the~~ <sup>the</sup> Iberian of the early Iber. ~~and~~ <sup>have</sup> fused themselves to ~~every~~ <sup>every</sup> aspect of Andalusian life ~~to~~ <sup>have</sup> its essence of fatality & tragedy continue to permeate its music, song & dance.

The ~~its~~ <sup>its</sup> mysteries, rites of Andalusia are still practiced. These include frenzied tuna fishing off the coast of Cadiz, its music & dance, the Fado which is a

special pilgrimage & the bull fight.

In addition to their passivity & conservatism the ancient Mexicans brought to Aztec culture the first layer of orientalism & oriental influences. These contributed to the <sup>essence of</sup> tragedy & fatalism that lurks beneath the surface of a supposed gaiety.

# Book under Paleolithic Man

## The Cult of the Mother Goddess

E.O. James

(Barnes & Noble NY)

Thames & Hudson  
London 1959

Chapter One

### Chapter I - Antecedents of Goddess Cult

(look up)

3 things that were preoccupation of Paleolithic existence - enough food & children replenish the earth life & death. the mystery of death was the most profound of the

Obsession  
Reason for the cults that accompanied the

3<sup>rd</sup> has been an ~~obsession~~ <sup>obsession</sup> since Paleolithic times. This ~~wide~~ <sup>obsession</sup> has been seen from the mario heberious, rites of the prehistoric cults & has continued through the centuries. Began with the prehistoric cults & has continued through the centuries.

check this out.

The purpose of the rites & beliefs associated with the cults was to give the people a sense of security & teach the children & establish customs & traditions.

### There were cults of the Souls Dead

### DESCRIBE

The worship of the Goddess was very closely related

That the  
a etc

That the Goddess Cult in Andalusia has been ~~described~~ <sup>described</sup>. As to whether a goddess cult existed in Paleolithic times has produced skepticism & arguments on both sides. It will not be discussed here since there is ~~no~~ <sup>very</sup> not enough proof to substantiate the existence of a mother goddess cult in Andalusia.

That the Goddess cult in Andalusia was closely related to ~~a developed form~~ a ~~the~~ cult of the Dead will be perhaps seen as this aspect is pursued that featured a ritual of a life giving rite may be connected to the female figures & other symbols that later became the Goddess cult. P. 16

Shaman  
Mysticism There was also another cult that involved a mysterious masked figure known as "the Sorcerer". Depicted on a cave wall somewhere in France the figure was painted black. The head is full faced with owl-like eyes & has a nose. His ears are similar to those of a wolf & two antlers protrude from the forehead. His hands are like claws of a lion & he has a tail. The fore arms are raised & joined together at the hands. Movement of feet indicated apparition is dancing. P. 18

It has been suggested that this figure could have been the first shaman or the spirit that oversaw the hunt. The purpose of the cult was to bring together humans & animals in order to conserve & promote abundance of animals on which <sup>Paleolithic</sup> man depended. ~~A ritualism~~ <sup>magical</sup> ritualistic rites were performed in order to exert a supernatural control over ~~them~~ the animals. Copulation was part of the ritual. This was done while the shaman uttered incantations over the animals & was then able to catch & kill his chosen prey. P. 19

The ritual shaman impersonated the spirits of the animals he embodied. His <sup>sacred</sup> actions were dramatically presented leaving no question as to what he wanted ~~crashed~~ <sup>crashed</sup> out. P. 19

Goddess  
James

The ritual involved realistic productions of the successful hunt a propagation of the human species. Its primary function was to give expression to those <sup>three</sup> vital impulses as a means of discharging the pent up emotions brought on by the activities of the shaman, dance, incantation & choice of instruments.

Accomplishing a successful birth of offspring or capturing an animal through the use of the ritual gave to the ritual a mystical symbolism hence the importance of amulets & dance as part of this cult. P. 19.

Although there has never been anything to prove its existence the description of this particular cult could have been the beginning of that Andalusian ~~mysticism~~ powerful phenomena, were called the ~~chronicle~~ ~~the~~ ~~mysticism~~ beliefs attached to it known only in Andalusia had been the roots of mystical beliefs that have not changed over the centuries.

Cult of  
Mother Goddess  
P. 21

<sup>their associated</sup> Sacred dances were also <sup>linked</sup> a cult. Their purpose was to propagate the animal & human species as well. In the village of Cosca some 12 miles from P. ereda there is a rock shelter. On its walls is a famous dancing scene that was connected to the Venus fertility cult. The painting depicts a woman naked to the waist ~~with~~ revealing low, pendulant breasts. They each wear a cap & a bell shaped skirt that goes to the knees. No facial features are shown. There is also a small naked young male figure <sup>facilitate prod. of life</sup> whose penis is not erect <sup>painting</sup> but not have

a phallic significance. P. 21 The women were painted black, (the) nude male figure dark brown. The cave painting is thought to have been done by Paleolithic artists of the Paleolithic period therefore reaching a conclusion that perhaps a Mother Goddess cult did exist in the period ~~with~~ dispute ~~scholarship~~ ~~and~~ to the contrary.

The Paleolithic phase of the Mother Goddess cult was expressed ~~or~~ through stylized female figures made from clay, painted or bas relief. All had hanging breasts, small heads, tiny waists, and sometimes wore bell shaped skirts. The cult persisted in N Africa, Middle East and in southern Spain. With the transition from food gathering to food production the cult turned in a new direction in the Neolithic Age. P. 22

# Goddess worship

Roots of Mysticism: Inanna, Ishtar, Asherah, Astarte, Isis, Aphrodite, Cybele, Venus & Diana. ~~The idea of~~ the natural process of life & death were to be the roots of its <sup>evolutionary</sup> culture of Death. This ~~that must be present in all of~~ <sup>continues to</sup> its aspects <sup>idea</sup> still exists in Andalusia. Given that ~~in order to~~ <sup>the M. American focus</sup> is so much on life ~~be another~~ & ~~must be understood~~ a ~~tends~~ to ~~ignore~~ death it is no wonder ~~in order to~~ this vital root of Andalusian culture <sup>is frightening</sup> ~~is~~ so often passed over by ~~would be interpreters~~ of the Andalusian arts, <sup>pre-historic</sup> ~~the arts~~

As the early cultures gave way to the ancient Iberian culture the Mother Goddess remained ascendant. (P. 103) She was referred to as "the maternal goddess" & was moved from cave sanctuaries to <sup>temples</sup> ~~temples~~. She was also worshipped on the Island of the Moon just off of Malaga. Throughout the centuries the ritual <sup>and</sup> dances & bull sacrifices remained ~~were~~ reminiscent of strong Minoan influences & were hauntingly similar to those mystical rites carried out in both Crete & ancient Andalusia - (P. 104)

Gods were also worshipped in ancient Andalusia. The ritual of burning a god date back to ancient Andalusia but was still connected to the <sup>mother</sup> goddess. Rites of burning a human were eventually replaced with an effigy & the rite of castration a male was replaced <sup>with</sup> bull parts, after it had been slain. Rites were accompanied by ~~the~~ music of flutes, tambourines, drums & cymbals. Part of the procession were images & divine attributes (Holy Week)

The feasting continued from between March 15 - 27. The funeral of the slain god (young male sacrificed) was held March 24<sup>th</sup>. This was also accompanied by wild dancing, music as well as lamentation, mourning, a self-lamentation ritual. Musical instruments were used for this rite. (P. 110) <sup>Special</sup> <sup>ritual</sup> <sup>musical</sup> <sup>instruments</sup> <sup>were</sup> <sup>used</sup> <sup>for</sup> <sup>this</sup> <sup>rite</sup>. <sup>The</sup> <sup>powerful</sup> <sup>influence</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>these</sup> <sup>ritualistic</sup> <sup>ideas</sup>, <sup>mystical</sup> <sup>beliefs</sup> <sup>&</sup> <sup>customs</sup> <sup>may</sup> <sup>still</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>seen</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Holy</sup> <sup>Week</sup> <sup>Procession</sup> <sup>held</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>Seville</sup> <sup>around</sup> <sup>Easter</sup>. Several elements of the mystery cults as they were eventually called were retained by the early church.

### Mystical Beliefs

Children's woman took offerings to a river. It was called the Adonis River. Her offerings were brought in the hopes of fertility. The waters were believed to have healing powers because Adonis was killed in them by a wild boar once a year.

Red flowers symbolize drops of Adonis' blood. Flowers bloom because of his shed blood seeping into the earth.

Ancient rituals & cults <sup>of the goddess</sup> have remained extremely important in Hellenistic culture. Ancient practises are still preserved. The mystical ties between ancient & modern can be seen in the following list.

extending (come) place of honour  
 (the rite) lovers' rendezvous  
 wild dancing pagan enthusiasm  
 procession romeria's  
 special clothing

the altar  
 going to mass  
 Virgin adoration  
 pilgrimage  
 meditation cross of the  
 image  
 P. 118



# Chapter I

White Wolf 1983  
Josephs

## At the Beginning

mythical land

P 133 called Situated on the edge of Atlantis was a mythical land  
Andalucia. There, came Hercules of Tyre

But before she was torn asunder by <sup>was submerge</sup>  
great geological disruptions that <sup>split her off from Africa</sup> ~~submerged~~ Atlantis  
of Tyre. And the Greek Hercules who <sup>came to Andalusia</sup> ~~ruled~~  
Gerson with a single arrow & stole his herd of  
red bulls. Then ~~there~~ came the Greek Phoenicians  
with their ships full of trading beads & Jonah, fleeing  
from the Lord.

Again, frightening all kinds of tales & myths  
have been told by the <sup>ancient</sup> Andalusians for centuries  
about mud shoals, sea monsters, mermaids, <sup>any of this be believed!</sup>  
exotic islands & Hamung seas <sup>Andalusian shores</sup> ~~because~~ Gerson bulls  
mythic forebears of the proud Spanish fighting bull  
still graze in Andalusian fields.

And somewhere between Cadiz & Tarifa there is  
a windy headland that overlooks the "springs  
of Ocean" where the Mediterranean enters the  
Extensor Sea, <sup>there</sup> you will find the place where  
many herds of red cattle pasture. P. 134



# BOOK - Rough Draft

## Part I Chapter 1

### (a) From the Beginning

Life style  
Early Stone Age Mystical Beliefs

who had  
come from  
Africa  
during the  
Early Stone  
Age.

Considered to be one of the oldest civilizations in the world, pre-historic Andalusia was thought to have been first inhabited by ~~the~~ <sup>a diverse important</sup> people from Africa during the Early Stone Age. ~~There is evidence of Altamira in San Antonio~~ ~~near~~ ~~some~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~earliest~~ ~~that~~ ~~date~~ ~~back~~ ~~to~~ ~~15,000 - 20,000 B.C.~~ ~~firmly~~ on the shores of rivers ~~they~~ ~~hunted~~ ~~and~~ ~~these~~ ~~semi~~ ~~savages~~ ~~hunted~~ ~~and~~ ~~fished~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~heart~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Andalusian~~ ~~sum.~~ ~~They~~ ~~also~~ ~~used~~ ~~of~~ ~~herbs~~ ~~and~~ ~~fruits~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~known~~ ~~if~~ ~~they~~ ~~knew~~ ~~how~~ ~~to~~ ~~make~~ ~~a~~ ~~fire~~. ~~There~~ ~~was~~ ~~no~~ ~~clothes~~, ~~they~~ ~~only~~ ~~adornment~~ ~~was~~ ~~used~~ ~~stones~~ ~~that~~ ~~they~~ ~~had~~ ~~shaped~~. After the Ice Age they moved into caves.

While little is known about these original inhabitants of Andalusia, in spite of the fact that they did not seem to know how to write (although this is open for speculation in view of certain signs found in caves) ~~that there were~~ ~~more~~ ~~than~~ ~~existence~~ they did leave behind objects ~~of~~ ~~arts~~ ~~and~~ ~~industries~~. That this civilization did exist may be seen in the Pradera de San Asidro and in the cave of Permeras at Murcia. (Altamira NY 1968 p. 7)

At the heart of their belief system ~~which~~ ~~was~~ ~~based~~ ~~on~~ ~~a~~ ~~kind~~ ~~of~~ ~~mysticism~~ ~~was~~ ~~death~~. For these ~~Early Stone Ages~~ ~~it~~ ~~was~~ ~~a~~ ~~most~~ ~~mysterious~~ ~~phenomenon~~. Disintegrative and critical it was to haunt ~~the~~ ~~primitive~~ ~~Andalusian~~ civilization and all spheres that followed throughout the ages and ~~in~~ ~~time~~ ~~become~~ a focal point of the Andalusian mystical belief system. So much so that the civilization ~~became~~ ~~known~~ ~~as~~ ~~the~~ ~~Culture~~ ~~of~~ ~~Death~~.

Evidence of ritual and magic have been ~~found~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~cult~~ ~~of~~ ~~skulls~~ ~~that~~ ~~was~~ ~~followed~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~Stone~~ ~~Age~~ ~~inhabitants~~. A ~~feature~~ ~~of~~ ~~this~~ ~~cult~~ ~~was~~ ~~cannibalism~~. The ~~practice~~ ~~of~~ ~~burying~~ ~~in~~ ~~a~~ ~~skull~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~right~~ ~~side~~ ~~and~~ ~~extracting~~ ~~the~~ ~~brain~~ ~~was~~ ~~also~~ ~~part~~ ~~of~~ ~~it~~ ~~associated~~.

of the ritual. Violence often accompanied ~~the~~ ritual.  
An example of skull basins, <sup>extraction for sacramental reasons</sup> ~~back~~ <sup>to, 300-100,000 years ago</sup>  
may be found in a grotto at Monte Circeo. (E.O. James Prehistoric Religion, NY 1963 P. 19)

Another cult followed by Early Stone Age people was  
The Paleolithic Cult of the Dead ~~on the other hand~~  
This ritual preserved the skull, extracted the brain, bestowed care  
upon the disposal of the body through special ceremonial  
interment & coating it with red ochre. <sup>of color</sup> <sup>of red ochre</sup> <sup>marked human health.</sup> The mystical significance  
was to make ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> body again, revivable.

Early Stone Age

Ask Tom Paleolithic mysticism believed that the grave was  
a portal to the afterlife. In the Cro-Magnon civilization  
they resorted to magico-religious dances such as  
substitutes for blood, life bestowing amulets to re-animate  
the dead body. Their reason for following this  
funerary ritualistic practice was <sup>they</sup> fear that the dead person  
would return to exact vengeance for old, unsettled scores.  
Or avenge a malignant mortuary ritual. The body was  
firmly trussed to keep it from "walking." (E.O. James  
Prehistoric Religion, NY  
1963 P. 38)

## (b) Cromagnon Man

At a date not exactly known another race <sup>also from Africa</sup> came to Andalusia. These were the Cromagnons. Tall & robust they had ~~long~~ large, irregular craniums & straight brows & flat faces. Their noses were thin & prominent. <sup>that were homes</sup> ~~They~~ <sup>not</sup> ~~lived~~ <sup>places of</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>worship</sup> caves & ~~had~~ <sup>were</sup> ~~clothes~~ <sup>clothes</sup>.

Characteristic of the ~~shaped~~ <sup>of flint made</sup> stone & bone they used many were engraved. <sup>bone</sup> needles found indicated sewing skills. Like the Early Stone Age people, Cromagnons knew about fire & loved adornments, especially bracelets.

Principal part of their civilization was Rock art & cave paintings. The Caves of Altamira near Santander <sup>dated</sup> in 15,000 B.C. offer a wealth of technique and all kinds of animals. A form of expressionist art they depict both men & women, men dancing & fishing.

The fact that the cave paintings were painted at the mouth of the cave indicated that they were intertwined with magical rites connected to their primitive religious beliefs. The <sup>cave</sup> paintings, rock art served to edify the mystical aspect of their belief system. (A History of Spain Rafael Altamira NY 1966, p. 6)

Like ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Paleolithic civilization the mystery of death hovered over Cromagnon race. As a result an important contribution was made to funerary ritual - the dolmen. Formed of huge slabs the dolmen had a door-like entrance. Inside there were chambers & halls. The walls of some dolmens were engraved. Characteristic of the Andalusian dolmen was ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> dome. ~~Americ~~ Prehistoric dolmens may be seen at Granada & Almeria in Andalusia.