



OK

May 15 5

Enchanted
An ~~Magical~~ Evening
in Andalusia

Program Notes

Mystical
Music of
Andalusia
Program Notes

~~Walk in Andalusia
An Exotic Evening in
Andalusia~~

Introduction



2 min

What the
in eastern
Spain?

Emerging from a spectacular defile in the Sierra of Sierra mountain range, one comes up on another world - Andalusia. The pass that forms a natural gateway was once where ancient Iberians worshipped their gods in caves in later centuries where Arabs & Christians in a bloody struggle through one another off the high cliffs. It was also where Gypsy bands lay in wait for fearful travelers ^{who had} in search of their ^{who had} ^{to} ^{make} ^{the} ^{pass} ^{to} ^{the} ^{west} ^{of} ^{the} ^{Sierra} ^{de} ^{Guadalupe}.

Considered to be the oldest civilization in the world ^{was} ^{thought} ^{to} ^{have} ^{been} ^{first} ^{settled} ^{by} ^{an} ^{ancient} ^{people} ^{from} ^{Africa}. Some sources called ^{them} ^{early} ^{settlers} ^{the} ^{Iberians}. The ancient Iberians were passive & conservative & loved the rich & fertile ^{the} ^{land} ^{that} ^{they} ^{had} ^{come} ^{to}, to which they had come. Their highly culture ^{was} ^{developed} ^{and} ^{included} ^{rules} ^{for} ^{poetry} ^{writing} ^{and} ^{they} ^{traded} ^{regularly} ^{with} ^{other} ^{med.} ^{peoples}.

Invaded over & over again by the more violent ^{med.} ^{territorial} ^{cultures} that the ancient Iberians ^{remained} ^{passive} ^{as} ^a ^{result} ^{they} ^{were} ^{able} ^{to} ^{maintain} ^{the} ^{passivity} ^{of} ^{the} ^{ancient} ^{Iberians}. ^{This} ^{passivity} ^{ultimately} ^{allowed} ^{them} ^{to} ^{remain} ^{faithful} ^{to} ^a ^{set} ^{of} ^{beliefs} ^{that} ^{were} ^{rooted} ⁱⁿ ^{something} ^{called} ^{the} ["] ^{divine} ["] & to their particular culture that became known as the "Culture of Death". Their ^{set} ^{of} ^{beliefs} ^{system} ^{and} ^{cultural} ^{peculiarities} ^{have} ^{remained} ^{unchanged} ^{over} ^{the} ^{centuries} & have imbued Andalusian culture with a sense of antiquity & exclusivity. It is for this reason that when one goes to Andalusia, one either loves it or one despises it.

May 12th 5th



The Oriental - Granados

to dream own
mid
ancient
to be
for
about
the lower valley

One of the earliest oriental cultures to settle in And. around 800 B.C. was T.C. This culture was ^{many stories & legends} ~~so~~ ^{plethora} ~~of~~ ^{rich} ~~in~~ ^{it}.
Once upon a time there was a mythical Kingdom called Tartessos. Tartessos was situated in the lower valley of the Guadalquivir River in Ancient Andalusia.

The people of Tartessos were brilliant oriental.

~~They were brilliant cultures to settle in Andalusia.~~

~~They were kind & gentle & loved the land to which they had come to~~

King A was very kind & very just. He saw to it that his people welcomed their visitors. He was also very generous & ~~many times~~ ^{often} sent them home with a cargo of gold.

The Tartessian culture was highly evolved & had its own music. ~~Two of the~~ ^{of the} ~~of the~~ ^{of the} elements of ancient Oriental music was double 4ths that we can hear in our opening selection. ~~Albeniz Oriental~~ ^{Albeniz Oriental} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~the~~ ^{the} sadness & double 4ths that we can hear in our opening selection Oriental by Albeniz. ~~These are the~~ ^{These are the} ~~sadness~~ ^{sadness} of the melody & use of double 4ths.

The Tartessians were brilliant, kind & gentle & were one of the earliest oriental ~~people~~ ^{cultures} to settle in Andalusia.

King A was very kind & very just. He saw to it that his people welcomed their visitors. He was also very generous & ~~many times~~ ^{often} sent them home with a cargo full of gold.

In our opening selection we can hear ~~the~~ ^{the} influences of ancient Oriental music may be heard in our opening selection Oriental by ~~Granados~~ ^{Granados}. Two such elements are the double notes & deep sadness.

#2 1 min

En la Playa Alhambra

When the first ancient Oriental peoples came from Africa to Andalusia they had to cross the pillars of Hercules - known today as the Straits of Gibraltar.

Once past the Pillars, they found themselves in a vast mysterious Sea.

Having navigated this huge body of water they came to a land ~~where~~ from where they watched the Sun sink into the mysterious Ocean they had just crossed, hissing as it disappeared.

In the morning when the firm ball rose again, they ~~came~~ ^{awoke} upon golden yellow sands, surrounded by a gorgeous ocean sea.



#3

USE

1 1/2 min

May 65

CADIZ

another Oriental culture

In the 11th century, the Phoenicians ~~came~~ ^{traded} to Ancient Andalusia & established an important seaport at Cadiz. They also erected two bronze columns & a temple in the harbour that they dedicated to their god Melkart. Their ~~ceremonies~~ ^{rituals} that took place within the temple included music, dance, incantation, the sacrifice of children & prostitution.

1) Cadiz became famous for two things - its food & its lascivious ladies, whose dances were captivating & fascinating. The Wicked Girls as they were known had been brought to Cadiz by the Phoenicians. Their dancing ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{captivating & fascinating} ~~of the~~ ^{elements} of the ancient oriental sacred temple dances of Andalus. The ancient temple dance of Cadiz was one of its peculiarities that ^{blended} ~~mixed~~ ^{Andalusian} ~~with~~ ^{its} ~~oriental~~ ^{exoticism} & ^{mysticism} ~~of the~~ ^{gypsies} ~~of the~~ ^{of the} 11th century. It is ^{reminiscent} ~~reminiscent~~ of the waves are gently lapping against the ^{granite} ~~granite~~ ^{columns} ~~columns~~ upon which the ^{mosque} ~~mosque~~ ^{stands} ~~stands. ^{beside} ~~beside~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{two} ~~two~~ ^{bronze} ~~bronze~~ ^{columns} ~~columns~~ in ^{its} ~~its~~ ^{mystical} ~~mystical ^{glare} ~~glare~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{silver} ~~silver ^{light} ~~light~~. ^{beside} ~~beside~~ ^{the} ~~the ^{temple} ~~temple ^{beautiful} ~~beautiful ^{marble} ~~marble~~ ^{columns} ~~columns~~ ^{stand} ~~stand~~ to the ^{sensuous} ~~sensuous~~ ^{music} ~~music ^{wearing} ~~wearing~~ ^{only} ~~only~~ ^{their} ~~their~~ ^{long} ~~long ^{diaphanous} ~~diaphanous~~ ^{veils} ~~veils~~ ^{are} ~~are~~ ^{more} ~~more~~ ^{sensually} ~~sensually~~ ^{to} ~~to~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{seductive} ~~seductive~~ ^{sounds} ~~sounds~~ ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{harp} ~~harp~~ [&] ~~&~~ ^{ancient} ~~ancient~~ ^{flute} ~~flute~~,~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

~~In later cent than the gypsies it continued to have a profound influence on the many of the ancient dances of Andalusia.~~

The ancient temple dance of Cadiz was significant ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{importance} ~~importance since its strong oriental influences ^{were} ~~were~~ ^{to} ~~to ^{include} ~~include ^{many} ~~many ^{aspects} ~~aspects ^{of} ~~of~~ ^{Andalusian} ~~Andalusian ^{culture} ~~culture ^{with} ~~with ^{exoticism} ~~exoticism & ^{mysticism} ~~mysticism~~.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

A Night in Andalusia

looking for a precious metal that they had heard of the native Iberians.

CADIZ -

The Phoenicians founded the city in 10,000 B.C. Strong influence on the life style of the native Iberians.

invaded Cadiz in the 11th cent. B.C. founded the republic of Cadiz in 110 B.C. Strong influence on the life style of the native Iberians. They found silver. In addition to a republic, founded a temple, two bronze columns were erected in the harbour led. Cadiz to Heracles.

DESCRIBE

Phoenicians & Cadiz Enormous effect on Iberians esp. mystical belief systems.

In addition to their famous purple dye they brought to Cadiz beautiful dancers who danced so sensuously that could make a man forget everything. Famous for the Fandango

Temple rites included music, dance, incantations, prostitution & the sacrifice of children. Cadiz contains sensuous rhythms & a saeta. Explain saetas identified with char. of profane suffering. Phoenicia introduced to Cadiz, they brought iron & beautiful dancers who danced so sensuously.

TIANGO - solo dance for a woman - she wears a sombrero & at certain points in the dance - she holds it in her hands. Most engravings are the famous from Cadiz, which date back to Roman times of the oldest & most basic of gypsy dances. Origin unknown but roots are thought to be linked to ancient songs of N. Africa. Accentuation subtle.

Dance is sensual & exciting steps are slow yet simple. its tone is very rhythmic & allow for floor design. Rhythm based on long & short beats. Accentuation not noticeable - very subtle.

majestic rhythmic & sensual, it is rarely danced however it can be as profane as dancer wishes without losing its gracia. Rarely danced today. HAS nothing in common with the Argentina tango.

STEPS - some like a SLOW ZAMBRA & long gliding

#4

B

Malagaña

Malaga was also part of the ancient oriental kingdom of Tartessos. ~~During the initial years of trade with the Phoenicians, a huge fish factory was built at Malaga for the purposes of processing the fish, great bluefin tuna that were abundant in the surrounding waters.~~

2) The method of catching these enormous torpedo-shaped fish off the Southern coast of Spain has remained unchanged over the centuries & is one of the peculiarities that gives the Andalusian culture its exclusivity. ~~Like Cadiz, Malaga prospered from intensive trade with Syria & Palestine until the Carthaginians closed down the sea routes.~~

3) ~~The name of Malaga is so named because originally it was a colony of the Phoenicians. The Malaguanes (sons) from Malaga were a branch of the Phoenician fundanos. Musical influences are reflected in its ~~repetitive~~ rhythmic & its ~~deep~~ sad melody (or a ~~unpushed~~ unpushed),~~

4) Two of its characteristics of the Malagaña that reflect the ancient oriental musical influence are its repetitive rhythmic & unpushed melody.

1) During the Phoenician occupation of ancient Andalusia, a huge fish factory was built at Malaga, for the purposes of

Dance of Malaga or Malagaña as it was called was really a branch or another version of the fandango performed by the exotic oriental ~~temple dancers of Cadiz that the Phoenicians had brought with them from Andalusia on their sailing ships.~~ Characteristics of the Malagaña is its repet hypn. rhythmic & its unpushed melody.

#5

Cordoba & Tango

of Andalusia took place in 206 B.C. & was of major historical importance.

When the Romans came to Andalusia in 206 B.C. they found a beautiful country & a highly civilized people. In fact the ancient Andalusians ~~they considered~~ were the most civilized people they had met in the course of their conquests.

When the Romans invaded in 206 B.C. they called it ~~Andalusia~~ ^{ancient Andalusia} Baetica. They had found because of its strategic position a mixture of people & admiringly of this mysterious ~~land~~ ^{people} (most people) ~~land~~ ^{people}.

Following the Roman conquest of Cordoba ^{the same year} in 206 B.C. Claudius Marcellus ^{the Roman} decided to rebuild the ^{existing} original city. Unlike the Arabian dynasty of later centuries Cordoba was a humble city. The Building Foundations were constructed from river pebbles & rubble

Uncontrast to the modern population of streets of the Arab Roman Cordoba

bonded with mud. Walls were made of sun dried bricks & floors from earth. Roofs were made of wood, branches & mud. There were no paved streets or sewers. A water supply was unknown. There were no reservoirs or wells. had no water, no sewers & the streets were not paved.

Cordoba was destroyed in 45 B.C. when she was immediately sided with Pompeii. 22,000 people were killed. ~~Rebuilt~~ The city rebuilt this time from stone, bronze & marble & became a luxurious ~~part~~ of the governor Roman colony.

492,95
480.06
in 45 B.C. Caesar destroyed Cordoba because she had sided with Pompeii over a political question, 22,000 were killed.

Elaine 520-5770

1 1/2 min

#5

The Tango

The Romans ^{military} often went to Cadix to see the beautiful temple dancers. ~~perform the fandango~~ The soldiers especially loved the ~~fandango~~ Phoenician fandango because it ^{is so} so intoxicating & so sensual that it ~~could turn a man's head & make him~~ ^{made him} quite forget his duty.

It was the Romans who renamed the Phoenician fandango & called it the Roman Tango. Although the tango contained certain Phoenician movements such as the crossing of hands & feet & the *alise*, it was characterized by a heavy step on every ~~the~~ beat of the rhythm. Its dance patterns followed the popular artistic designs of the time ~~that~~ such as the circle, oblique, wedge & rectangle.

~~For the gypsy adaptation, the tango is a~~ solo dance for a woman wearing a sombrero.

Many centuries later the gypsies adapted the ancient Roman tango & it became a solo dance for a woman wearing a sombrero.

Our tango this evening reflects elements of both the ancient Roman tango & the gypsy adaptation.

Max 10
1 min

B

MSE

Part II

The arrival of the Gypsies - 3rd & final layer of Orientalism
in Europe (Orientalism) continued to exert itself on Andalusian culture
the arrival of the Gypsies in 1449 about 800 gypsies arrived in
of the Gypsies Andalusia from India. Their arrival was significant
since it was to mix the Andalusian culture with
its 3rd & final layer of Orientalism. Like the ancient

orientals who first came to Andalusia, they brought with them their
exotic customs, ideas, rhythms, and dances. The Gypsies adapted these to
because its musical, oriental aspects reminded them of
India. They greatly admired the strong Andalusian
sense of tradition & readily identified with the music
of Andalusia.

The process
of this adaptation
was extremely
important. As
it was imposed
upon
Andalusians
it allowed
the Gypsies
to mix their
own needs.

Andalusians discovered & adopted their famous manipulative skills
the Gypsies adapted these to their own needs. This was to mix
of Andalusia & adapt the Juera to suit their
own needs. This adaptation was of the ancient music of Andalusia
by the Gypsies. Both the arrival of
the Gypsies & their adaptation of the ancient music
of Andalusia was significant because
it was to mix
its 3rd & final layer of Orientalism.

Andalusians their famous manipulative skills, the Gypsies took the ancient songs
& dances of Andalusia & adapted them to suit their
own needs. This adaptation was of the ancient music of Andalusia
by the Gypsies. Both the arrival of
the Gypsies & their adaptation of the ancient music
of Andalusia was significant because
it was to mix
its 3rd & final layer of Orientalism.

2 min

To make you are going to take you to
a gypsy fiesta. A fiesta is a special occasion
for the Gypsies, its usually held out of doors in an
isolated place in the country. It is totally spontaneous
& can last for days. Sometimes of the traditional dances
are performed never seem but forever. There's always
music, singing & preparation of special foods.

The fiesta begins with the lighting of ~~a~~ traditional
bonfire. The men of the clan are seated on the
ground in a circle around the fire. They are wearing caps

Fiesta de las Calderas Turuna

ha
The Fiesta de las Calderas is a ritual gypsy dance that recalls the primitive, (religious) mystical rites that were ^{once} carried out in the prehistoric caves & ancient temples of Andalusia.

Barbaric religious the mystical rites, focused on ^{what has been described by some as} primitive sexual worship. The ritual ^{of a gypsy} contains many of the ^{same} elements found in the ancient ~~sacred~~ oriental dances of India & snake dances of Crete.

The small cauldrons that are part of this ^{ritual} gypsy dance contain special herbs & mysterious potions ^{that are} associated with mysticism & witchcraft ^{and} used during the ~~rites~~ dance.

~~The dancers carried the small cauldrons that contain special herbs & mysterious potions assoc. with witchcraft & mysticism. These are used during the dance.~~

For the mystical rites, the witches of the gypsy clan prepared special herbs & mysterious potions ^{that are} associated with witchcraft & sorcery. These were placed in small cauldrons & carried to the ceremonial site ^{to be used} during the ^{ritual} proceedings.

March 15th
2 May 5th

Zambra

① The Zambra originated with the Arabs & was first danced at the Court of Granada in the 13th century. ② The Arabian Zambra reflected many of the exotic arm & hip movements of ancient oriental dance that the Phoenicians had brought to Andalusia (Cadiz) ^{by} ~~was~~ 1100 B.C. from India. ③

①
shown
plus
legends

~~When the Gypsies came to Andalusia in 1444 they adapted the ^{Arabian} Zambra to suit their own needs. ④ Typical of the gypsy Zambra were the sensuous shoulder movements, ~~hand~~ ^{sharp} pronounced hand claps & foot stamps. ⑤ These elements in particular ~~reflected~~ ^{reflected} ~~signified~~ ^{signified} their courage & ~~their~~ ^{of the Gypsies} strong will to ~~continue~~ ^{continue} live in their own way of life ^{as they had done for centuries} in spite of the terrible persecutions they were ~~carried~~ ^{carried} out against them ~~for dance~~ so.~~

③ The Zambra was another ^{Andalusian} dance the Gypsies adapted to suit their own needs.

May 3rd

WSE

Danza de la Pastora

Village life of Andalus

The Village Dance played a supremely imp. role in an ancient Andalusia, the Village Dance played a ~~supreme~~ noble role. It revealed all-new relationships, lovers' quarrels & jealous rivals. It was the one occasion when the young women of the village could be as provocative & seductive as they dared to be in public without risk to their reputation.

of their station in life

(H) The idea is

process of

omit for this time

the ancient Temple Dance of Gypsy added their own interpretation to the Village Dance that retained many elements of its original form. It became known as a Dance of Seduction. Like its predecessor the motives of the dance were purely sensual.

As with so many of the ancient dances the Dance of Seduction is never performed in public nor is it danced in front of non-gypsies.

(6) The Dance of the Shepherdess seems to follow the form of a gypsy dance of seduction in that the motive is sensual. The dance also reflects the elements of the ancient Village Dance.

(7) The Gypsies adapted the ancient Village Dance to suit their own needs & philosophy & it became a dance of seduction.

The D of Sh follows the form of a gypsy dance of seduction in that the most of the persistent Lasnia motifs are heard. At some times we hear the rustic village Dance - such as bells that hang from neck of sheep to keep them from

Keep

The Gypsies

- 2) Clergymen, ignorant, superstitious & alien to the secret Gypsies were feared, despised & persecuted.
- 3) ~~And~~ ~~with~~ primitively ~~then~~ were loyal to the clan & the church. They were strictly Catholic in 1448. They ~~came~~ ~~to~~ ~~Andalusia~~. *become famous in Andalusia*
- 4) They ~~were~~ famous for their singing & dancing, known as flamenco. *which*
- 5) Their dancing was not lascivious like the wicked cuts of ~~Andalus~~ *Andalus* *ladies*.
- 6) It was primal & powerful, sincere & sensuous, projecting over & over the collective story of humankind. It like their predecessors the Andalusian Gitanos were unrivalled in the provocative arts.
- 7) It like ~~was~~ *separated* dance for ~~them~~ *Gypsies* ~~was~~ ~~not~~ ~~just~~ ~~the~~ ~~part~~ ~~of~~ ~~life~~. *other cultural & of plain performers* *that*
- 8) And like life it could not be taught, only learned through experience. *it could be learned*

For the girl part of own prod.

We are come to go now to a ~~circulo~~ *terrace* (a part of Flamenco ~~brida~~ *brida*). The ~~musical~~ *being* is ~~held~~ *held* in an ~~isolated~~ *isolated* ~~place~~. *outside this evening*
 Most of the gypsy men wear caps & colored scarves around their necks. A handsome gypsy *riding on a spirited horse* *like a mount* *is carrying a cape & riding* *through* *the* *members* *of* *the* *orchestra*.
 One of his capes back he holds to ~~accompany~~ *accompany* some poetry. The ~~orchestra~~ *orchestra*
 One of the men starts to beat out a rhythm with his palms in the circles. The ~~rhythm~~ *rhythm* ~~has~~ *has* begun. A woman steps to the centre of the circle. She begins her own palmas. A different rhythm is heard with the heels of the feet. *Someone else beats the floor, she starts Andalusian Andalusian*
 The gacha has begun. *the gypsy woman*

Spanish Dance #1 - Folla.



OK

May 15 5

Enchanted
An Ancient Evening
in Andalusia

Program Notes

My official
Music of
Andalusia
Program Notes

~~An Ancient Evening in Andalusia~~
~~An Exotic Evening in Andalusia~~

Introduction



2 min

What was
on ancient
times?

Emerging from a spectacular defile in the Sierra Nevada mountain range, one comes up on another world - Andalusia. The pass that forms a natural gateway was once where ancient Iberians worshipped their gods in caves in later centuries where Arabs & Christians in a bloody struggle through one another off the high cliffs. It was also where Gypsy bands lay in wait for ~~travellers~~ ^{travellers} ~~members of their~~ ^{members of their} ~~to make~~ ^{to make} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~road~~ ^{road} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~Andalusia~~ ^{Andalusia} ~~where~~ ^{where}

Considered to be the oldest civilization in the world ~~was~~ ^{was} thought to have been first settled by an ancient people from Africa. Some sources called ~~them~~ ^{these early settlers} Iberians. The ancient Iberians were passive & conservative & loved the rich & fertile ~~the~~ ^{the} land ~~highly that they had come to, to which they had come.~~ Their highly culture was developed ~~and~~ ^{and} included rules for poetry writing ~~→ they traded~~ ^{→ they traded} ~~regularly with other~~ ^{regularly with other} ~~peoples.~~ ^{peoples.}

Invaded over & over again by ~~the~~ ^{more} ~~more~~ ^{violent} ~~Mediteranean~~ ^{Mediteranean} cultures that the ancient Iberians ~~remained~~ ^{managed to remain} ~~passively.~~ ^{passively.} ~~As a result they were~~ ^{As a result they were} ~~absorbed~~ ^{absorbed} ~~into~~ ^{into} the various influences of ~~these~~ ^{invading} ~~other~~ ^{other} cultures. This ~~passivity~~ ^{passivity} ultimately allowed them to ~~remain~~ ^{remain} ~~faithful~~ ^{faithful} to a set of beliefs that were rooted in something called the "dharma" & to their particular culture that became known as the "Culture of Death". Their ~~set~~ ^{set} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~beliefs~~ ^{Andalusian} ~~belief~~ ^{belief} system & cultural peculiarities have ~~remained~~ ^{remained} ~~unchanged~~ ^{unchanged} over the centuries & have imbued Andalusian culture with a sense of antiquity & exclusivity. It is for this reason that when one goes to Andalusia, one either loves it or one despises it.



May 15th 5th

The Oriental - Granados

① One of the earliest oriental cultures to settle in And. around 800 B.C. was T.C. This culture was ^{many stories legends} said to be from ^{Spain}. Once upon a time there was a mythical kingdom called Tartessos. Tartessos was situated in the lower valley of the Guadalquivir River in present Andalusia, that was ^{one of the earliest} ~~one of the earliest~~

The people of Tartessos were brilliant oriental. ~~They were brilliant~~ ^{being brilliant} ~~cultures to settle in present Andalusia.~~ They were kind & gentle & loved the land ^{to which they had come to} ~~to which they had come to~~

③ ^{King A} King A was very kind & very just. He saw to it that ^{his people} all visitors were treated ^{welcomed} ~~welcomed~~ respectfully. The ^{emperors} ~~emperors~~ of Tartessos ^{had} often sent them home with a cargo of gold.

④ The Tartessian culture was highly evolved & had its own music. ^{of the} ~~of the~~ ^{elements} ~~elements of ancient Oriental music was ^{double} ~~double~~ ^{4ths} ~~4ths~~ that ^{we} ~~we~~ can hear ⁱⁿ our opening selection = Albéniz Oriental. ^{There are the} ~~There are the~~ ^{sadness} ~~sadness~~ & double ^{4ths} ~~4ths~~ may be heard in our opening selection Oriental by Albeniz. ^{These are the} ~~These are the~~ ^{sadness} ~~sadness~~ of the melody & use of double ^{4ths} ~~4ths~~.~~

⑤ The Tartessians were brilliant, kind & gentle & were one of the earliest oriental ^{peoples} ~~peoples~~ to settle in Andalusia.

⑥ King A was very kind & very just. He saw to it that his people ^{welcomed} ~~welcomed~~ & ^{respected} ~~respected~~ their visitors. He was also ^{generous} ~~generous~~ & ^{sent} ~~sent~~ guests ^{home} ~~home~~ with a ^{ship} ~~ship~~ full of gold.

In our opening selection we can hear ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{influences} ~~influences~~ of ancient Oriental music may be heard in our opening selection Oriental by Granados. Two such elements are the double ^{notes} ~~notes~~ & deep sadness.

#2 1 min

En la Playa Alhambra

When the first ancient Oriental peoples came from Africa to Andalusia they had to cross the pillars of Hercules - known today as the Straits of Gibraltar.

Once past the Pillars, they found themselves in a vast mysterious Sea.

Having navigated this huge body of water they came to a land ~~where~~ from where they watched the Sun sink into the mysterious Ocean they had just crossed, hissing as it disappeared.

In the morning when the fair ball rose again, they ~~arrived~~ ^{awoke} upon golden yellow sands, surrounded by a gorgeous ocean Sea.



#3

USE

1 1/2 min

May 16 5

CADIZ

In the 11th century, the Phoenicians ^{another Oriental culture} came ^{traded} ~~came~~ ^{traded} to Ancient Andalusia & established an important seaport at Cadiz. They also erected two bronze columns & a Temple in the harbour that they dedicated to their god Idreubol. Their ^{rituals} ~~rites~~ that took place within the temple included music, dance, incantation, the sacrifice of children & prostitution.

Cadiz became famous for two things - its food & its lascivious ladies, whose dance was captivating & fascinating. ^{The Wicked Girls} as they were known had been brought to Cadiz by the Phoenicians. Their dancing ^{was captivating & fascinating} ^{was} a ^{reflection} ^{of} the ^{elements} ^{of} the ancient oriental sacred temple dances of Andacia. ^{The ancient temple dance of Cadiz was one of its} ^{principal traits} that ^{incorporated} ^{the} ^{ancient} ^{Andalusian} ^{culture} ^{with} ^{its} ^{oriental} ^{exoticism} [&] ^{mysticism}. ^{It} ^{had} ^a ^{profound} ^{influence} ^{on} ^{the} ^{dance} ^{of} ^{the} ^{gypsies}.

11th century. ^{It} ^{is} ^{imagine} ^{by}. The waves are gently lapping against the ^{granite} ^{pedestals} upon which the ^{Moorish} ^{Temple} ^{stands}. ^{When} ^{the} ^{moon} ^{bathes} ^{the} ^{two} ^{bronze} ^{columns} ⁱⁿ ^{its} ^{mystical} ^{silvery} ^{light}. ^{Inside} ^{the} ^{temple} ^{beautiful} ^{black} ^{and} ^{marble} ^{columns} ^{sway} ^{to} ^{the} ^{soft} ^{music} ^{weaving} ^{only} ^{their} ^{long} ^{diaphanous} ^{veils} ^{are} ^{moving} ^{sensuously} ^{to} ^{the} ^{seductive} ^{sounds} ^{of} ^{the} ^{harp} [&] ^{ancient} ^{flute}.

~~It is later said that the gypsies it continued to have a profound influence on the many of the ancient dances of Andalusia.~~

The ancient temple dance of Cadiz was significant importance since its strong oriental influences were to imbue many aspects of Andalusian culture with exoticism & mysticism.

A Night in Andalusia

looking for a precious metal that they had heard of the native Iberians.

CADIZ -

The Phoenicians founded the report of strong influence on the life style of the native Iberians.

invaded Cadiz in the 11th cent. B.C.

They found silver. In addition to a report, ~~found~~ that a temple of two bronze columns was erected in the harbour led. ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ~~harbour~~.

DESCRIBE Phoenicians & Cadiz

Enormous effect on Iberians esp. mystical belief systems.

In addition to their famous purple dye they brought to Cadiz beautiful dancers who danced so sensuously that could make a man forget everything. Famous for the Fandango

Temple rites included music, dance, incantations, prostitution & the sacrifice of children. Cadiz contains sensuous rhythms & a sceta. Explain sceta. Explain professed suffering. Phoenicians introduced to Cadiz, they brought from a beautiful dancers who danced so sensuously.

TANGO - solo dance for a woman - she wears a sombrero & at certain points in the dance - she holds it in her hands. Most encriptions are the tango from Cadiz, which date back to Roman times of the oldest & most basic of gypsy dances. Origin unknown but roots are thought to be linked to ancient songs of N. Africa. Accentuation subtle.

Dance is sensual & exciting steps are slow yet simple. its tone is very rhythmic & allow for floor designs. Rhythm based on long & short beats. accentuation not noticeable. very subtle.

majestic rhythmic & sensual, it is rarely danced however it can be as profane as dancer wishes without losing its gracia. Rarely danced today. HAS nothing in common with the Argentina tango.

STEPS - some like a SLOW ZAMBRA & long gliding

#1

#2

#3

Malaguena

Malaga was also part of the ancient oriental kingdom of Tartessos of ancient And. Kingdom of when during the initial years of trade with Phoenicians invaded the kingdom about 1200 B.C. the Phoenicians built a huge fish factory at Malaga for the purposes of processing the fish, giant bluefin tuna that were abundant in the surrounding waters.

2) The method of catching these enormous torpedo-shaped fish off the Southern coast of Spain has remained unchanged over the centuries & is one of the peculiarities that gives the Andalusian culture its exclusivity. Like Cadiz, Malaga prospered from intensive trade with Syria & Palestine until the Carthaginians closed down the sea routes.

3) Dance of Malaga is named because originally it was a branch of the Phoenician fandango. Musical influences are reflected in its repetitive rhythmic & its deeply sad melody (or anousked), which is a Malaga word.

4) Two of characteristics of the Malaguena that reflect the ancient oriental musical influence are its repetitive rhythmic & anousked melody.

1) During the Phoenician occupation of ancient Andalusia, a huge fish factory was built at Malaga, for the purposes of

Dance of Malaga or Malaguena as it was called was really a branch or another version of the fandango performed by the exotic oriental dancers of Cadiz that the Phoenicians had brought from Andalusia on their sailing ships. The Malaguena is its repetitive rhythmic & its anousked melody.

#5

Cordoba & Tarraco

Roman conquest

of Andalusia took place in 206 B.C. & was of major historical importance.

When the Romans came to Andalusia in 206 B.C. they found a beautiful country & a highly civilized people. In fact the ancient Andalusians who were the most civilized people they had met in the course of their conquests.

When the Romans invaded Andalusia in 206 B.C. they called it ^{the same year} Baetica. ^{the Roman} They had found because of its strategic importance a mixture of people of various origins. There is the mystery of this mysterious people (the Tartessians).

Following the Roman conquest of Cordoba in 206 B.C. ^{the Roman} Claudius Marcellus decided to rebuild the original city. ^{the Roman} Unlike the Arabian dynasty of later centuries Cordoba was a humble city. The buildings foundations were constructed from river pebbles & rubble bonded with mud. Walls were made of sun-dried bricks & floors from earth. Roofs were made of wood branches & mud. There were no paved streets or canals. A water supply was unknown. There were no reservoirs or wells. ^{the Roman} Cordoba had no boats, no sewers & the streets were not paved.

Cordoba was destroyed in 45 B.C. when she was immediately sided with Pompeii. 22,000 people were killed. ^{the Roman} The city rebuilt this time from stone, bronze & marble & became a luxurious seat of the governor Roman colony.

492,95
480.06

In 45 B.C. Caesar destroyed Cordoba because she had sided with Pompeii over a political question, 22,000 were killed.

Elaine 520-5770

1 1/2 min

#5

The Tango

The ^{military} Romans often went to Cadix to see the beautiful temple dancers. ~~perform the fandango~~ The soldiers ^{especially} loved the ~~fandango~~ Phoenician fandango because ^{it was} so intoxicating & ^{so} sensual that ~~it could turn a man's head & make him~~ ^{many a man} quite forget his duty.

It was the Romans who renamed the Phoenician fandango & called it the Roman Tango. Although the tango contained certain Phoenician movements such as the crossing of hands & feet & the alise, it was characterized by a heavy step on every 4th beat of the rhythm. Its dance patterns followed the popular artistic designs of the time ~~that~~ such as the circle, oblique, wedge & rectangle.

~~In the gypsy adaptation, the tango is a~~ solo dance for a woman wearing a sombrero.

Now centuries later the gypsies adapted the ancient Roman tango & it became a solo dance for a woman wearing a sombrero.

Our tango this evening reflects elements of both the ancient Roman tango & the gypsy adaptation.

Max 10
1 min

B

MSE

Part II

The arrival of the Gypsies - 3rd & final layer of Orientalism
in Europe (Orientalism) continued to exert itself on Andalusian culture
the arrival of the Gypsies in 1444 about 800 gypsies arrived in
of the Gypsies Andalusia from India. Their arrival was significant
since it was to mix the Andalusian culture with
its 3rd & final layer of Orientalism. Like the ancient

orientals who first came to Andalusia, they brought with them their
exotic customs, ideas, music, dancing, & rhythms.
Gypsies adapted Andalusian music & dances
because its mystical, oriental aspects reminded them of
India. They greatly admired the strong Andalusian
sense of tradition & readily identified with the music
of Andalusia.

The process
of this adaptation
was extremely
important. As
it was imposed
upon
Andalusians
it allowed
culture with
Orientalism
to continue to
Andalusian
culture

the Gypsies took the ancient songs & dances they
discovers & adapted them. They
took the ancient songs & dances
of Andalusia & adapted them
to suit their own needs. This
adaptation of the ancient music
of Andalusia by the Gypsies
was to mix the ancient music
of Andalusia with its 3rd & final layer of Orientalism.

Both the arrival of
the Gypsies & their adaptation of the ancient music
of Andalusia was to mix the ancient music
of Andalusia with its 3rd & final layer of Orientalism.
As their famous manipulative skills, the Gypsies took the ancient songs
& dances of Andalusia & adapted them to suit their
own needs. This adaptation was of the ancient music of Andalusia
by the Gypsies.

2 min

To make them we are going to take you to
a gypsy house. A fiesta is a special occasion
for the Gypsies, its website held out of doors in an
isolated place in the country. It is totally spontaneous
& can last for days. Sometimes of the traditional dances
are performed never seen by foreigners. There's always
music, singing & preparation of special foods.

The fiesta begins with the lighting of ~~a~~ traditional
bonfire. The men of the clan are seated on the
ground in a circle around the fire. They are wearing caps

Fiesta de las Candelas Tuvna

ha
The Fiesta de las Candelas is a ritual gypsy dance that recalls the primitive, (religious) mystical rites that were ^{once} carried out in the prehistoric caves & ancient temples of Andalusia.

Barbaric, religious, the mystical rites, focused on ^{what has been described by some as} primitive sexual worship. The ritual ^{of gypsy} contains many of the ^{same} elements found in the ancient ~~secret~~ oriental dances of India & snake dances of Crete.

The small cauldrons that are part of this ^{ritual} gypsy dance contain special herbs & mysterious potions ^{are} associated with mysticism & witchcraft ⁱⁿ used during the ~~rites~~ dance.

~~The cauldrons ^{are} small cauldrons that contain special herbs & mysterious potions ^{that are} associated with witchcraft & mysticism. These ^{are} used ^{as} part of the dance.~~

For the mystical rites, the witches of the gypsy clan prepared special herbs & mysterious potions ^{are} associated with ~~witchcraft~~ & sorcery. These were placed ⁱⁿ small cauldrons & ^{carried} to the ceremonial site ^{to} be used during the ~~rites~~ ^{ritual} proceedings.

March 10th
2 May 6th

Zambra

① The Zambra originated with the Arabs & was first danced at the Court of Granada in the 13th century. ② The Arabian Zambra reflected many of the exotic arm & hip movements of ancient oriental dance that the Phoenicians had brought to Andalusia (Cadiz) ^{by} ~~me~~ ^{around} 1100 B.C. from India. ③

① when
this →
legends

~~When the Gypsies came to Andalusia in 1492 they adapted the Arabian Zambra to suit their own needs. ④ Typical of the gypsy Zambra were the sensuous shoulder movements, ~~hand~~ ^{short} ~~performed~~ hand claps & foot stamps. ⑤ These elements in particular ~~reflected~~ ^{reflected} ~~signified~~ their courage & ~~their~~ ^{of the Gypsies} strong will to continue living in their own way of life ^{as they had done for centuries} in spite of the terrible persecutions that were carried out against them ~~for dance~~ so.~~

③ The Zambra was another ^{Andalusian} dance the Gypsies adapted to suit their own needs.

May 24

BASE

①

① Danza de la Pastora Village life of Andalucía

The Village Dance played a supremely imp. role in an ancient Andalucía, the Village Dance played a ~~major~~ ^{supreme} role in village life & revealed all-new relationships, lovers' quarrels & jealous rivals. It was the one occasion when the young women of the village could be as provocative & seductive as they dared to be in public without risk to their reputation.

of their station in life

④

like its predecessor the ancient Temple Dance of Cadiz, mothers joined the Gypsies added their own interpretation to the Village Dance that retained many of its elements. ~~of Cadiz~~ ^{of Cadiz} it became known as a Dance of Seduction. Like its predecessor the motives of the dance were purely sensual.

omit for this time

As with so many of the ancient ritual gypsy dances the Dance of Seduction is never performed in public nor is it danced in front of non-gypsies.

⑥

The Dance of the Shepherdess seems to follow the form of a gypsy dance of seduction that reflects in that the motif of a sensual ~~to~~ ^{of} the ancient Village Dance. ~~The dance also reflects the motifs~~ ^{The dance also reflects the motifs} & removed elements of the ancient Village Dance.

⑦ The Gypsies adapted the ancient Village Dance to suit their own needs & philosophy & it became a dance of seduction.

by Haytra

The D of Sh follows the form of a gypsy dance of seduction in that the most of the persistent Lasnia motifs are heard. At some times we hear the ~~unmistakable~~ ^{unmistakable} ~~motif~~ ^{motif} ~~of~~ ^{of} the Village Dance. Such as bells that hang from neck of sheep to keep track of them.

Keep

The Gypsies

- 2) Clericalism, ignorant, superstitions given to the worst gypsies were feared, despised & persecuted. 3) However, and not primitive, ~~they~~ ^{an aristocratic} were loyal to the clan & the women were strictly chaste. 4) In 1448 they came to Andalusia. 5) They were famous for their singing & dancing, which is known as flamenco. 6) Their dancing was not lascivious like the naked girls of Cordoba. 7) He was preloved & powerful, sinuous & sensuous, projecting grace & grace, the collective story of humankind. Yet like their predecessors, the Andalusian Gitanos were unrivalled in the provocative arts.

7) It had separated gypsy dancing apart from other dance was that ~~it was~~ ^{it was} not just a work of life, it was life. ~~And~~ ^{And} like life it could not be taught, it could be learned through experience. *Other cultural of these*

For the
own part of

We are going to go now to a *urban* (part of the *city*) Flamenco *genre*. The *music* is heard *inside this evening* in an *intimate* place. Most of the gypsy men wear caps & colored *away* scarves around their necks. A handsome gypsy *riding on* a spirited horse *is* (wearing a cap) *like a* *mount*. One of his *cap* back he *beats* to *accompany* some poetry. The *man* starts to beat out a rhythm with his palms in the circle. The *music* has *begun*. A woman steps to the center of the circle. She begins her own *palmas*. A different rhythm is heard with the heels of the *feet*. *Someone* *does* *beat* to dance & is encouraged by lines of *the* *flamenco* *singers*. The *music* has *begun* *again*. *up on* *an* *old* *chair* *runs* *the* *gypsy* *women* *may*

Spanish Dance #1 - Faller

ZAMBRA 5

~~Torre molinas - En la plaza~~

Saragossa - gypsies came here in 1400's to escape terrible persecution. ~~They~~ ^{They} hid in ~~the~~ ⁱⁿ Subterranean caves that had been formed over the centuries. Conditions appalling, many times they flooded. But it was in these caves that they joined with Jewish Arabic & Xth dissidents & found the courage they needed to survive.

① Zambra - ~~of Moorish origin~~ ^{influenced with the Arabs} first danced at the court of the Granada ~~in the~~ ⁱⁿ 13th century. ~~The~~ typical are hand claps & foot stamps - done to help up courage during time of persecution.

The Arabian dance

~~and~~ reflected many of the movements of ancient oriental dance. ~~When~~ ^{When} the Gypsies ~~came to~~ ^{came to} Andalusia, they ~~adapted~~ ^{adapted} the zambra to suit ^{they had been} their own needs. Typical of their ~~version~~ ^{version} Gypsy zambra were the ^{show} handclaps & foot stamps.

that reflected ~~represented~~ ^{represented} their courage & their strong will to continue with their own way ^{of life in spite} of the ~~horrible~~ ^{horrible} persecutions by their worse enemies ^{sub} against them.

March 10

1

USE

Songs & Dances of Andalusia

Introduction

Good evening ladies & gentlemen a welcome to this evening's program entitled The Songs & Dances of Andalusia. The focus of this evening's program will be on one of Andalusia's most important art forms known as flamenco.

Although a form of primitive ^{called cante andalusí} flamenco had been a part of ancient Andalusian culture for centuries ^{known as cante andalusí} it was to evolve into a highly sophisticated, refined & stylized musical form known as Flamenco Gitano (Gypsy Flamenco).

This evening we ~~share~~ ^{take you into the world of the gypsy} like to share some of this exciting music with you.

In 1492 about 800 Gypsies came to Andalusia from India ^{via migration} ^{in Andalusia} ^{to} ^{live} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{area} ^{of} ^{Granada}. ^{because} ^{it} ^{reminded} ^{them} ^{of} ^{the} ^{ancient} ^{Indian} ^{temples} ^{and} ^{their} ^{mystical} ^{objects} especially Granada. The Gypsies found that they shared many of the same characteristics as the Andalusian people & greatly admired their strong sense of traditions & customs. They also ^{retained} ^{the} ^{music} ^{of} ^{Andalusia} ^{and} ^{employed} ^{it} ^{to} ^{create} ^{the} ^{songs} ^{and} ^{dances} ^{that} ^{we} ^{share} ^{with} ^{you} ^{tonight}. ^{They} ^{had} ^{found} ^{that} ^{the} ^{Gypsies} ^{used} ^{to} ^{adapt} ^{these} ^{songs} ^{to} ^{fit} ^{their} ^{own} ^{needs}. ^{Out} ^{of} ^{this} ^{came} ^{Gypsy} ^{Flamenco} ^{dances}.

MAY 5th
①

Part II

keep
as reference

I. Introduction

In 1447 a second migration of gypsies arrived in Andalusia. Clannish, ignorant, superstitious & open to the occult, they were feared, despised & persecuted. Haughty, ~~and~~ ^{and} primitive aristocratic they were loyal to the clan & the women were strictly chaste. In time they became famous for their singing & dancing.

Gypsy dance was not lascivious like that of the wretched ladies of Cadiz. It was primordial & powerful, serious & sensuous, recasting over & over, the collective story of humankind.

What separated Gypsy dancing from other that of their ^{Andalusian} predecessors & other cultures was that dance was not just a part of life, it was life. Hard like life, it could not be taught, it could only be learned through experience.

For the 2nd part of our program

START

We are going to take you now to a gypsy merienda. A merienda is a special occasion, it consists of music, singing, dancing & eating & can last for days.

This evening the merienda is being held ^{outside} in an isolated park of the countryside. A fire is lit, most of the men of the clan are sitting on the ground in a circle around the fire. They are wearing reds & brightly colored scarves. The fragrance of favourite food's wafts over the night air as the women tend the

Malabonina - many styles - personal style
of Malabonina flamenco which is not
like gypsy flamenco. Verses encompass profound
human emotions. Sung & played. not danced

Ay. yo vi a mi mamá
en el camino de la pena y
se me secunó a mi el día
sundo mi mamá tan buena
no se debicó de mori.

Ay I watched my mother come
in the car of the day
& found myself crying
My mother being used good
should not have had to die

March 10th

SACRAMENTO

Gypsies came to Andalusia in the 15th cent. The ~~Southern~~ ^{Gypsy} ~~refuge~~ ^{refuge} in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada ~~out in suburban areas~~ ^{outside of Granada}

Kenya - Azzy

1) The last Arabian Kingdom of ~~Spain~~ ^{Spain} ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~forced~~ ^{forced} a surrender to the Catholic monarchs in 1492. ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~gypsies~~ ^{gypsies} ~~spent~~ ^{spent} the 10 years of war that followed by ~~helping~~ ^{helping} both sides. ~~1~~ ¹ year after the Reconquest their status ~~changed~~ ^{changed}. ~~A~~ ^A for the next 3 centuries ~~the~~ ^{the} principal intent ~~was~~ ^{was} the ~~total~~ ^{total} ~~annihilation~~ ^{annihilation} of the gypsies. ~~Almost~~ ^{Almost} ~~no~~ ^{no} ~~enough~~ ^{enough} gypsies were not persecuted because of their ~~new~~ ^{new} ~~ways~~ ^{ways} ~~observances~~ ^{observances} - but because they were considered to be low & contemptible. ~~Ing.~~ ^{Ing.} felt they needed to control their numbers.

swampy

Andalusian

of the Spanish

swampy

Andalusian

2) Monstrous accusations by ~~knights~~ ^{knights} - Spanish monarchs ~~led~~ ^{led} to ~~more~~ ^{more} ~~hated~~ ^{hated} a lawlessness ~~on~~ ^{on} the ~~part~~ ^{part} of the ~~gypsies~~ ^{gypsies} of Sacramento were ~~protected~~ ^{protected} them & other such wild ~~terrors~~ ^{terrors} offered ~~protection~~ ^{protection} from their persecutors & ~~helped~~ ^{helped} them to ~~survive~~ ^{survive} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~underground~~ ^{underground} ~~culture~~ ^{culture} from their persecutors ~~as~~ ^{as} they ~~had~~ ^{had} ~~no~~ ^{no} ~~cash~~ ^{cash} / ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~gypsies~~ ^{gypsies} came to be known

3) The Inquisition persecuted them ~~because~~ ^{because} in a most ~~revolting~~ ^{revolting} manner ~~not~~ ^{not} so much ~~because~~ ^{because} of the ~~gypsies~~ ^{gypsies} ~~contempt~~ ^{contempt} for their ~~hypocritical~~ ^{hypocritical} Catholic ~~faith~~ ^{faith} ~~rather~~ ^{rather} because they were ~~considered~~ ^{considered} to be a low & contemptible ~~people~~ ^{people} who ~~did~~ ^{did} not fit to live in Spain.

4) It was in these ~~times~~ ^{times} of Sacramento where ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~gypsy~~ ^{gypsy} ~~language~~ ^{language} first began to evolve.

The Malagueña

also originated with the

The Malagueña ~~came~~ ^{came} ~~out~~ ^{out} of the Phoenician ~~language~~ ^{language} ~~from~~ ^{from} ~~Spain~~ ^{Spain} ~~was~~ ^{was} a ~~version~~ ^{version} of the ~~dance~~ ^{dance} from Malaga. ~~After~~ ^{After} ~~it~~ ^{it} was adapted by the ~~gypsies~~ ^{gypsies} ~~as~~ ^{as} the Malagueños had their own version of the Malagueña & it was ~~put~~ ^{put} into the intermediate category of Flamenco whereby it was

