

Redo

THE DANCE OF MALAGA

In their travels up and down the southern coast of Andalucia, the Phoenicians also found Malaga. At Malaga, they established a ^{n only mol's} huge fish factory for the purposes of processing the ^{at the port} huge blue fin tuna that were caught ritually ^{also} once a year. ^{or I understand the fish sauce is} Fortunately the Phoenicians did not interfere with this important ritual and today it can still be seen in some ^{of} the remote areas of the Mediterranean Sea. ^{still made}

Malaga was also known for its dance called a malaguena. The Phoenicians ~~also~~ brought their black eyed beautiful maidens to Malaga and it was not long before the Phoenician fandango was leaving its sensuous influences on the Dance of Malaga or Malaguena as it is known. These influences may still be seen in some of the ritualistic dances performed by the Andalucian Gypsies. The dances are a closely guarded secret and unfortunately anyone who is not a gypsy cannot see them. One of the Phoenician fandango influences you will hear in the piece I am going to play for you is a strong, hypnotic kind of rhythm which is repeated over and over.

the making of the fish sauce Both still exist today in some areas of Andalucia.

GRANADA

In 1241 the Kingdom of Granada was established by the Nasrite King, Mohammad Vth. It was the richest, most opulent Arabian kingdom ever to be established in Andalucia.

At the heart of the kingdom was the great Arabian palace known as the Alhambra. Constructed from shimmering red stones it was called the Red Palace.

in our imagination a lot of romance
Let us go now to the Alhambra. It is evening. Somewhere behind heavy curtains in the palace, a lute is softly playing. Gentle night breezes from the nearby Sierra Nevada mountain range blow through arched windows, cooling the Palace down after another day of intense heat. The sound of water can be heard, melodiously trickling into a courtyard pool.

Outside in the Plaza of Wells, the last of the wine merchants are trying to persuade obstinate camels to pass through the Gate of Wine so that they too, can go home and enjoy the cool evening.

Here is the beautiful Granada by Isaac Albeniz.

The Zambra Granadina

Many of the Arabian Caliphs loved the arts, especially the dance. It was not unusual for a Caliph to call for a competition in the late evening. The favorite dance was the Zambra Granadina. In the dance the Zambra Granadina the most beautiful and most artistically was always richly rewarded with a heavy purse from the King.

The Arabian Zambra continued to reflect many of the beautiful movements of the Phoenician dances. One of these movements was called an Arabesque.

The ^{dance} movement ~~was~~ followed the artistic ~~one~~ line that was described as an unbroken line with intertwining tendrils of vegetation.

In the dance the arms represent the unbroken line ^{while} the circular motion of the hands represents the tendrils of vegetation.

The dancer ~~was~~ usually accompanied by herself with small cymbals, in a rhythm that was like that of the malaguena - repetitive!

via the new dance
we are going

THE GYPSY JUERGA

Now it's time for us to go to the very special gypsy celebration known as a Juerga. We are going to go outside the city of Granada to an isolated area in the hills. Here we shall find a gypsy encampment getting ready for this special celebration. A little distance away the women have already set up their huge pots. They hang from hooks on a framework over a campfire and contain special foods for the celebration. There will also be music, dancing and singing to go along with the food.

traditional

The juerga begins with the lighting of the bonfire that is in the center of a circle. The men only sit in this circle around the fire. They wear caps and brightly coloured kerchiefs knotted at the neck. The women wear a bandana in the color of the clan. When the subject is a

A handsome gypsy rides into the camp. He is mounted on a spirited white horse. He wears a black cape lined with red silk, the colors of Andalucia and carries two revolvers. Flipping his cape over his shoulders he begins to recite some of the ancient poetry in the Gypsy language. After the

horse is riding
gypsy leaves

One of the men in the circle starts to clap out a rhythm with his hands. Another taps out a different rhythm with the heels of his feet. Yet a 3rd rhythm is heard being beaten out on the rungs of an old chair.

A woman steps inside the circle. She begins her own palmadas or hand claps. As the rhythms intensify she slowly raises her arms over her head and as the flames of the fire leap up into the night she begins the sensuous, ritualistic Danza de la Seduccion.

man are
eyes filled
with the
far, golden
margherita
wand a
hand some

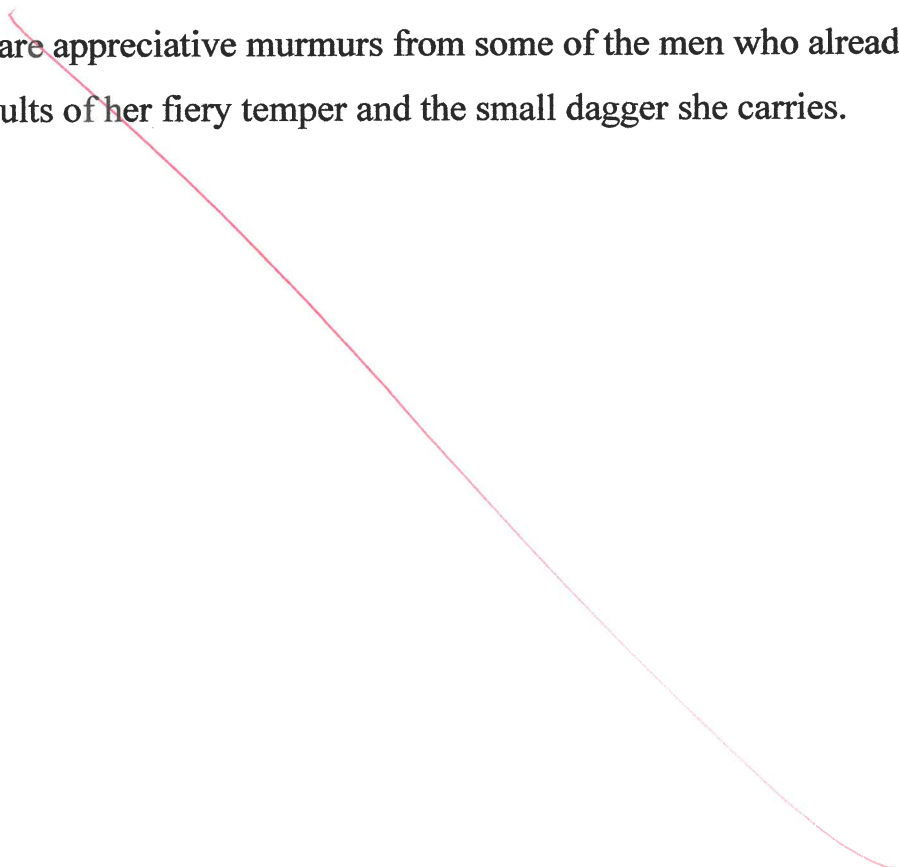
Raise arms over head

SACROMONTE

After the ancient
ritual dance →

→ Without pause a beautiful gypsy woman steps into the circle. She is one of the clan's dancers that entertains the gajos outside the camp from time to time.

There are appreciative murmurs from some of the men who already know the results of her fiery temper and the small dagger she carries.



PLAYERA

There is much discussion after the fiery Sacromonte. Cups are refilled with the favorite golden manzanilla wine. ~~Injustices are remembered.~~ Conversation is animated.

In the distance a lone figure dressed in black approaches. Her head is covered in a shawl. She holds a tambourine the mystical symbol for death.

Her shuffling step betrays the heavy burden of pain and sorrow she ~~has~~ carries in her heart. ~~carried for years.~~ She still remembers and mourns the loss of a beloved husband and son torn from the family by the hated Guardia Civilia, never to be seen nor heard from again.

Her dance will express the ancient Gypsy Lament. Her beautiful arm movements will speak of her deep grief, her anger and her defiance against Fate. Yet they will at the same time express her resignation and acceptance of that which cannot be changed – DESTINY.....

Spanish Dance

After the old woman leaves the circle there is silence. Each one reflects on past injustices. *Not even the dump dogs bark*

The silence is broken by a tone quite an filling the matter with its own lachrym. Its sadness reflects the words of the poet when he writes

The earth laments because it can never be the stay

The sea complains because it has no limits

And a good bye is forever.