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Oct 24

Program Notes

Introductory Remarks

1

Two peculiarities that have marked the Andalusian culture profoundly are lack of change & orientalism.

As to the 1st peculiarity

Over the centuries traditions & customs have not really changed in spite of outward appearances. of Andalusia

2

They are deep in the mind's heart. In the Rhonda high in the mountains, after a new scary drive on desert roads a young woman is still chosen by her future mother in law.

3

not based on how beautiful she is. The choice is based on her capability to make the lace edging for her courtship slip. The lace may be discreetly displayed during the dance but there are conspiracy rules not to show much of the handwork can be exposed.

As to the 2nd peculiarity

~~Orientalism was introduced to Andalusia around 10,000 B.C. with the arrival of the Phoenicians & held sway until 1492. However like the 1st peculiarity there are still oriental precedents that permeate the culture.~~

As to the 2nd peculiarity, Orientalism, this became part of the Andalusian culture around 10,000 B.C. with the arrival of the Phoenicians & held sway until 1492. However like the 1st peculiarity there are still oriental precedents that permeate the culture.

4

~~In the Arab~~

801
7:36-

(2)

In the Andalusian culture orientalism had many different interpretations. It was thought to have a strong link to ancient sorcery. It was perceived as a ~~some~~ mysterious force that could be evoked especially in music in order to create a mystical through a particular instrument.

(7)

✓ It was also associated with the distinctive style of dance performed in the great ^{Phoenician} temple of Hercules at Cadix by beautiful black loved maidens the Phoenicians had brought with them from India

(8)

✓ It most definitely had nothing to do with the European concept that labelled everything & anything outside of European ^{standards} as 'oriental'.

(5)

✓ One interpretation was its strong link to ancient sorcery.

(6)

✓ Another interpretation regarded it as a mysterious force that could be evoked especially in music & through a specific instrument. A guitar ~~the~~ instrument was ~~mostly~~ favoured.

Oriental

3

USE

Spanish Dance #3 Granados reflects some of the precedents of Orientalism.

In order for it to transcend

Its ~~main~~ ^{lead} line of melody is easily traced by a second line, in the same manner ^{oriental patterns} as designs were created. ~~The purpose of this effect was to lay down a boundary for the mind, in which to operate.~~ The constant reappearance of this decorated melody is another strong oriental influence. The constant reoccurrence of the melody ^{was} intended to create a transcendental state for the mind, & to offer divine order & purpose for the listener.

3

In the central section we hear the influence of the guitar often chosen to be the special instrument to convey mysticism & through the melody we sense the romance & sadness ~~of~~ that so often permeates Spanish music.

1

In the same manner ~~that~~ ^{their} oriental patterns were created by ~~tracing a 2nd line that followed the first line~~ the main melody line is easily traced by a second line

space area The purpose of this effect was to lay down a boundary for the mind from which it ^{could} ~~prepare~~ transcend

2

Like the ^{ancient} patterns & designs the ^{theme} melody constantly reappears, we hear it 4 times. The constant re appearance is intended to create a transcendental state

Malaguena

On their travels up & down the southern coast of Andalusia, the Phoenicians ~~also~~ eventually found Malaga.

At Malaga they established another seaport & built a huge fish factory for the purposes of processing the giant blue fin tuna that were abundant in the surrounding waters.

The factory also produced a fish sauce that was supposed to taste pretty awful but the Romans loved it almost as much as the ~~last~~ Phoenician ~~landings~~ they often went to view at the Temple in Cadiz.

~~Happy the Phoen~~

Catching these enormous fish was a yearly rite a very dangerous. Every year a life was lost. ~~Happy~~ the Phoenicians did not ~~interfere~~ with ~~the~~ rite or fish sauce & both may ~~be~~ still ~~be~~ experienced today.

Malaga was as well known for a special dance called the Malaguena. Oriental influences of the Phoenician ~~landings~~ were not long in coming to Malaga. These influences may still be seen in some of the ritualistic dances performed by a few of the Andalusian gypsies. The dances are a closely guarded secret & unfortunately unless one ~~is~~ a gypsy cannot see them.

MUSIC - Over

Melancholia

~~In this piece, you will hear ^{another} short rhythmic pattern that is repeated over & over. Its almost hypnotic like quality reflects a strong link to ancient song.~~

① In this piece you will hear another oriental influence. Perpetuating the ^{music} ~~piece~~ is a short rhythmic pattern that is repeated over & over. Its incessant presence ^{hypnotic quality} ~~strongly~~ reflects the strong link to ancient song.

② The central section again alludes to the guitar in the melody reflects the ^a ~~the~~ certain sadness & melancholy, so typical of the oriental mythos.

The Arab Oriental Influence

On the 6th century the Arabs second ^{Period of} Orientalism ~~influence~~ ^{concerned} with the coming of the Arabs to Andalusia. Like the Phoenicians the Arabs appreciated the beauty & richness of their successful conquest & did not destroy what was already in place.

Over the centuries many kingdoms were established by the various ruling Caliphs.

In 1241 the ~~King~~ Caliphate of Granada was established by the Nasrite king Mohammad V. It was the richest most opulent Arabian kingdom ever to be established in Andalusia.

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

Granada

Let us go now to the Alhambra. It is evening. Somewhere behind heavy curtains 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 trickling melodiously into courtyards and pools.

Outside the Palace in the Plaza of Wives the last of the wine merchants are trying to persuade obstinate camels to get up off their knees, a pass through the Gate of Wine so that they too, can go home & enjoy the cool evening.

Zambra Granadina

Many of the Arabian Caliphs loved the arts especially the dance. In fact it was the Arabian Caliphs who instituted the source that finally ended up in Europe.

It was not unusual for a Caliph to call for a competition late at night. The favorite dance was the Zambra Granadina & the dancer who could perform the most beautiful & artistically was always rewarded with a heavy purse from the King. ~~The competitors were up against the King's favorite dancer who mostly won.~~

The Arabian Zambra continued to reflect the oriental style of dancing & the beautiful movements of the Phoenician and Sumerian. One of the movements was called an Arabesque.

The dance movement followed the artistic line of the patterns & designs of Phoenician orientalism. ^{in art} it was described as an unbroken line with intertwining tendrils of vegetation.

In the dance the arms represented the unbroken line & the circular motion of the hands represented the tendrils of vegetation.

