

The University Musical Society

of The University of Michigan



Presents

Mario Escudero *Flamenco Guitarist*

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1975, AT 8:00
POWER CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

P R O G R A M

La Vega (Granadina)

The Granadinas is an adaption of the "Fandangos Grandes" which has been strongly influenced by the Moors, rulers of Granada for eight centuries.

Homenaje a Montoya (Rondeña)

Solo dedicated to RAMON MONTOYA, the patriarch of flamenco guitar. Montoya's presentation of the flamenco guitar at the Salle Pleyel, in Paris, France, in the early '30s marked the beginning of the flamenco guitar as a solo instrument outside of Spain. Montoya died in Madrid in 1949.

Castillito de Alcala (Solea)

Solea is "cante grande" and considered "cante gitano." One of the most "jondo" styles of flamenco. Title refers to the Old Moorish Castle in the town of Alcala de Guadaira in the province of Sevilla. The rhythmic pattern is 3/4 and in the Phrygian mode.

Malagueña

An adaptation of the typical "malagueñas" from the province of Málaga, made famous by the composer Ernesto Lecuona.

Recuerdo del Alhambra

A tremolo for solo guitar by Francisco Tarrega, dedicated to the "Alhambra" of Granada.

Repiqueteos Flamencos (Zapateado)

A piece which has been inspired by the "taconeo" (heelwork) of the male flamenco dancer. This solo is in C major.

Exodo Gitano (Tarantas)

Dedicated to the gypsies of the world. Escudero has incorporated international gypsy themes. Title refers to the exodus of gypsies from Europe during World War II to avoid Nazi extermination. Tarantas are "cante gitano."

Toque del Moncho (Fandango)

This is considered "cante chico." It is a lively and melodic piece which comes from the Province of Huelva.

Castillo de Xauen

A piece by another famed flamenco guitarist, Esteban Delgado, called SanLucar because he was from the city by that name in the south of Spain. This is a Moorish dance.

Para Amina (Guajira)

Guajira is a rhythm which incorporates two separate rhythmic patterns: 3/4 and 6/8. It is believed to have been brought to Spain from Cuba in the late 1880s. The title is dedicated to Amina, Escudero's daughter.

INTERMISSION

Impetu (Bulerias)

New chords and use of arpeggios have been added to the traditional style of bulerias. Although a difficult style to play or sing, it is considered "cante chico."

Manantial Andaluz (Solea)

A continuous theme is employed throughout the Solea without losing the Andalusian cadence. Solea is of the purest flamenco, filled with pathos, considered one of the most profound of flamenco pieces.

Hercules Gaditano (Alegrias)

Dedicated to the city of Cadiz (on the Bay of Cadiz northwest of Gibraltar). Here the temple of Hercules is believed to be buried in the Castle of Sancti Petri. The shield of Cadiz depicts Hercules.

Almoradi (Farruca)

Another flamenco guitarist known as Nino Ricardo wrote this piece. The farruca, while considered flamenco, is believed to be from Galicia (the Celtic region of Spain).

Pantomima Flamenca (Garrotin)

A piece of the gypsies of Cataluna and Northern Spain. Gypsies in Spain, while forming a common brotherhood, nevertheless have different pieces which depict their local customs. A great deal of mimicry and a bit of the buffoon in its style, it is sometimes called "Garrotin feo" or "baile del oso." This is seldom played in Andalucia.

Costa del Sol (Malagueña)

A typical dance from the province of Málaga. This piece is usually danced to the accompaniment of violins, guitar, singing and very little, if any, zapateado or heelwork is used. This type of dance is usually danced in groups.

Abril en Sevilla (Saeta and Seguiriya)

Depicts the pageantry of Holy Week in Sevilla, Spain. First is heard the drums of the procession as the "pasos" start. It is customary in Sevilla to sing the Saeta (arrow song) to the passing procession. The seguiriya is also sung. After the procession you will hear the fading drums as the procession moves on.

Meditacion (Nana)

A cradle song dedicated to Escudero's children.

Kelaja (Bulerias)

The title means "dance" in Romany (the language of the gypsies). One of the most intricate and difficult pieces to play and usually accompanied by "festeros."

All compositions are by Escudero except where indicated.

Decca, Musical Heritage, ABC Paramount, Montilla, MGM, and Folkways Records.

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