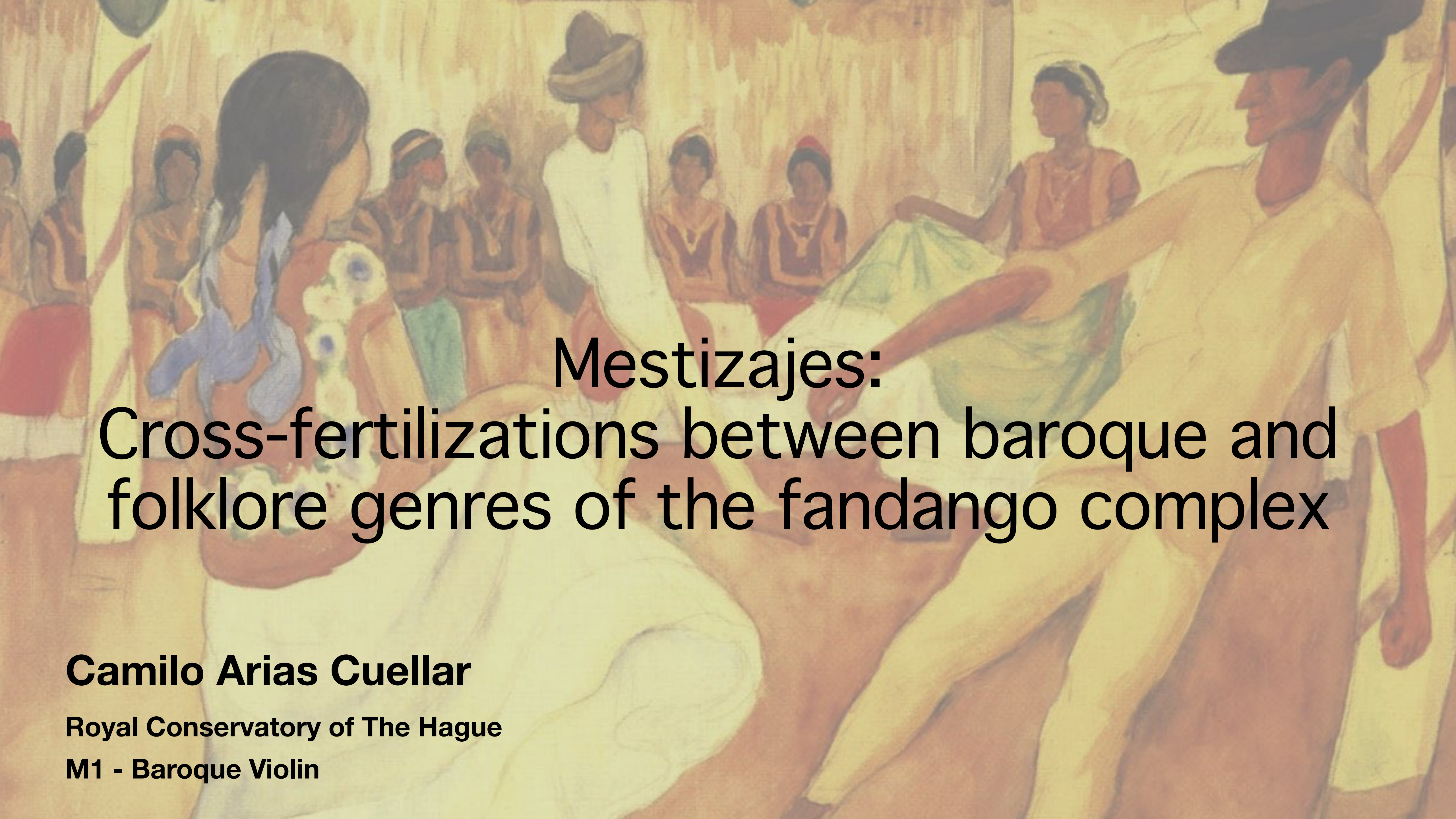




Mestizajes: Cross-fertilizations between baroque and folklore genres of the fandango complex

Camilo Arias Cuellar

Royal Conservatory of The Hague

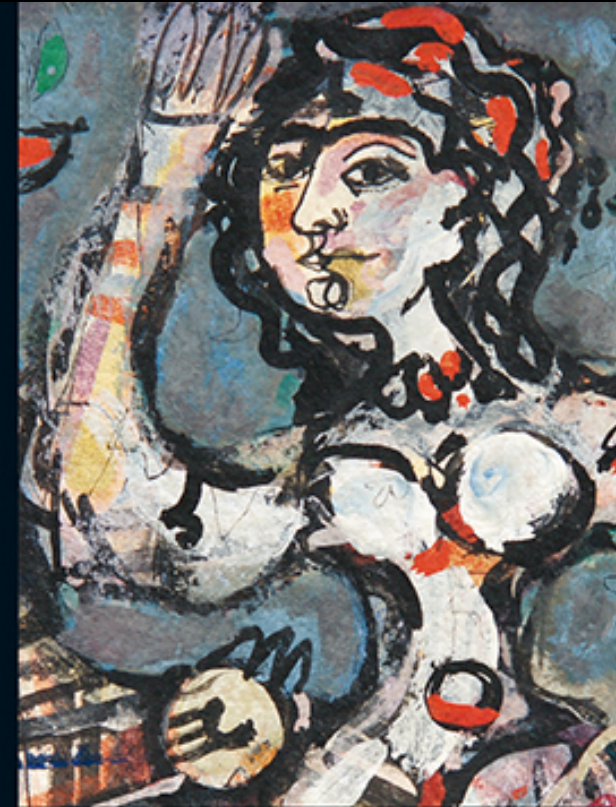
M1 - Baroque Violin

The Fandango as a dance movement in the XVIII and XIX centuries

- Spanish dance movement in ternary measure
- String of instrumental ritornellos
- Chordal ostinato: V-i (D-minor) or I-iv (A-Phrygian)
- Examples in classical literature of the XVIII-XIX centuries



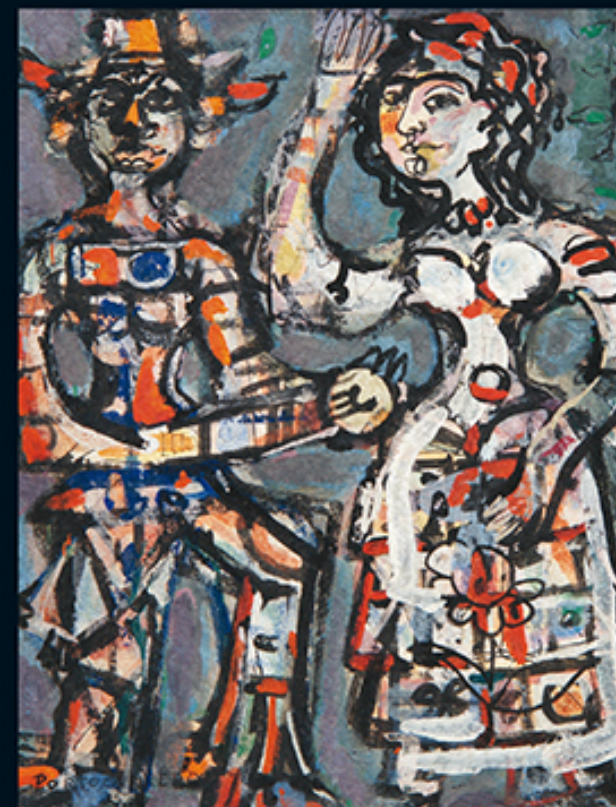
Pierre Chasselat (1753-1814) -The Fandango



El mar de los deseos

El Caribe afroandaluz,
historia y contrapunto

ANTONIO GARCÍA DE LEÓN



HISTORIA

Antonio Garcia de León
Te Sea of Desire:

The musical Hispanic Caribbean, History and Counterpoint.
Mexico City: Siglo XXI, 2002, 246 pp., ISBN 968-23236-2-2

SPANIARDS, INDIANS, AFRICANS, AND GYPSIES: The Global Reach of the Fandango in Music, Song, and Dance

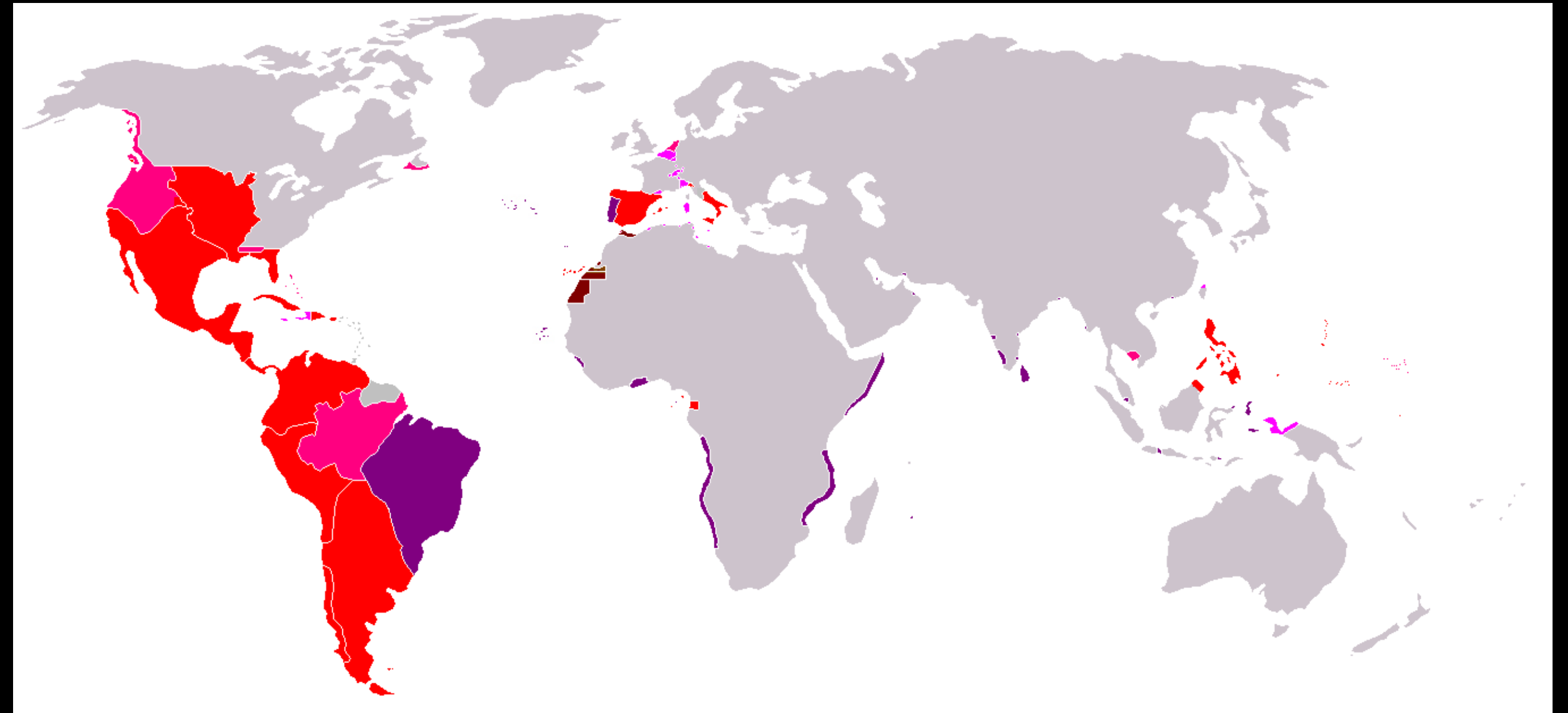


International Conference
Foundation for Iberian Music, CUNY Graduate Center
April 17, 2015

The Global Reach of the Fandango in Music, Song and Dance:
Spaniards, Indians, Africans and Gypsies
Cambridge Scholars
ISBN: 1-4438-9963-1

The Fandango as a musical complex

- Transatlantic musical family
- Born in colonial times across the Spanish Empire
- Result of cultural exchange
- Developed from the repertoire for five-course guitar



Summary map of the Spanish Empire (XV-XIX c)

- Folklore genres from Latin America and Iberian Peninsula
- Ritual comprising dance, poetry and music
- Conduit for cultural hybridization (creolization)

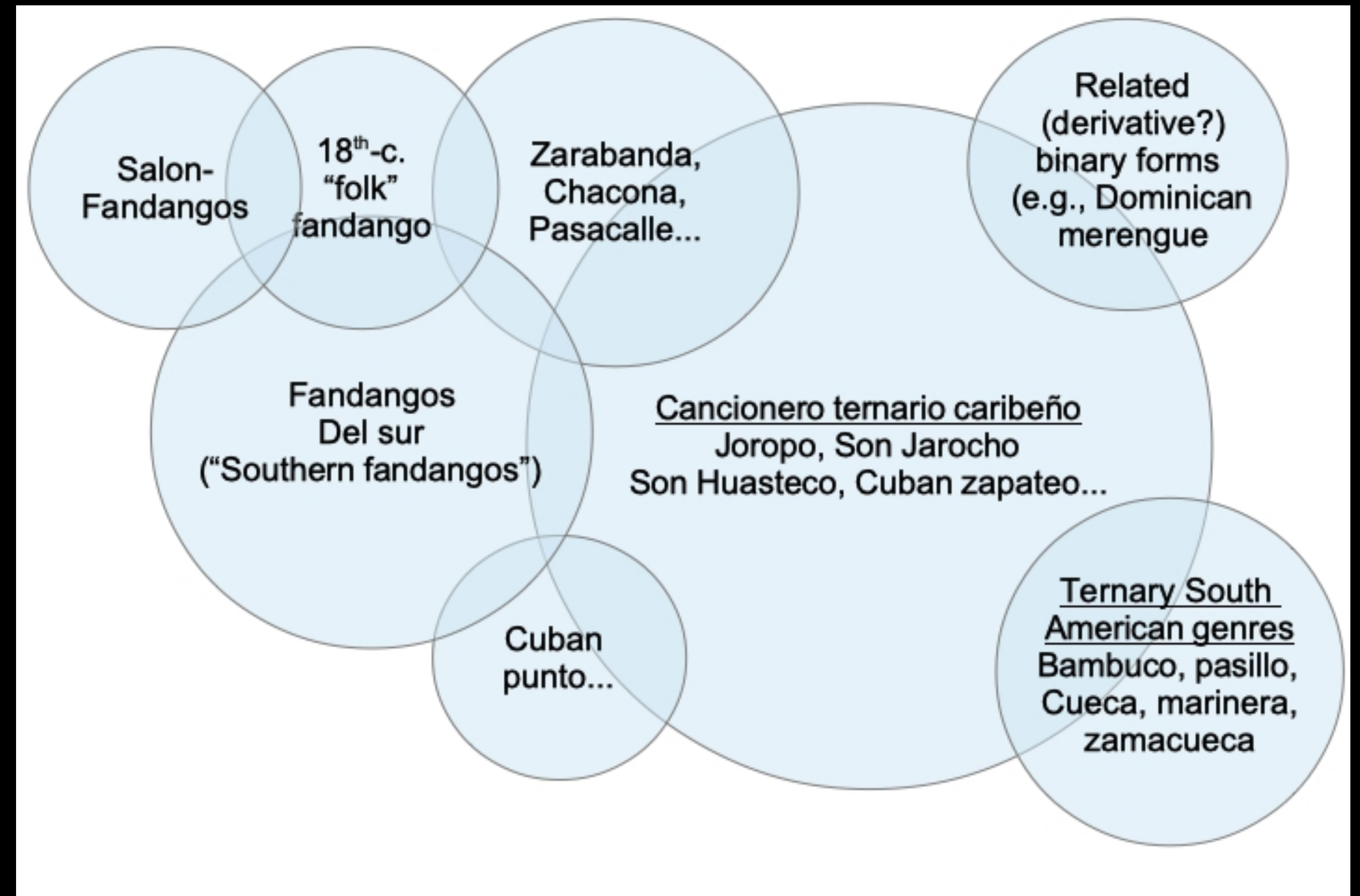


Figure 1: The fandango complex in the Spanish Atlantic
 (Manuel, P.: The Fandango Complex in the Spanish Atlantic: A Panoramic View, in: K. M, Goldberg, 2016)

Fandango Ensemble

Kateřina Maňáková - Baroque Guitar
Manel Chust Torres / Ivan Gianakis - Percussion
Camilo Arias Cuellar - Baroque Violin
Pablo Giménez - Flamenco Guitar
Martin Mayo - Venezuelan Cuatro

- Presenting the fandango complex to the public
- Historical connection and cultural background.

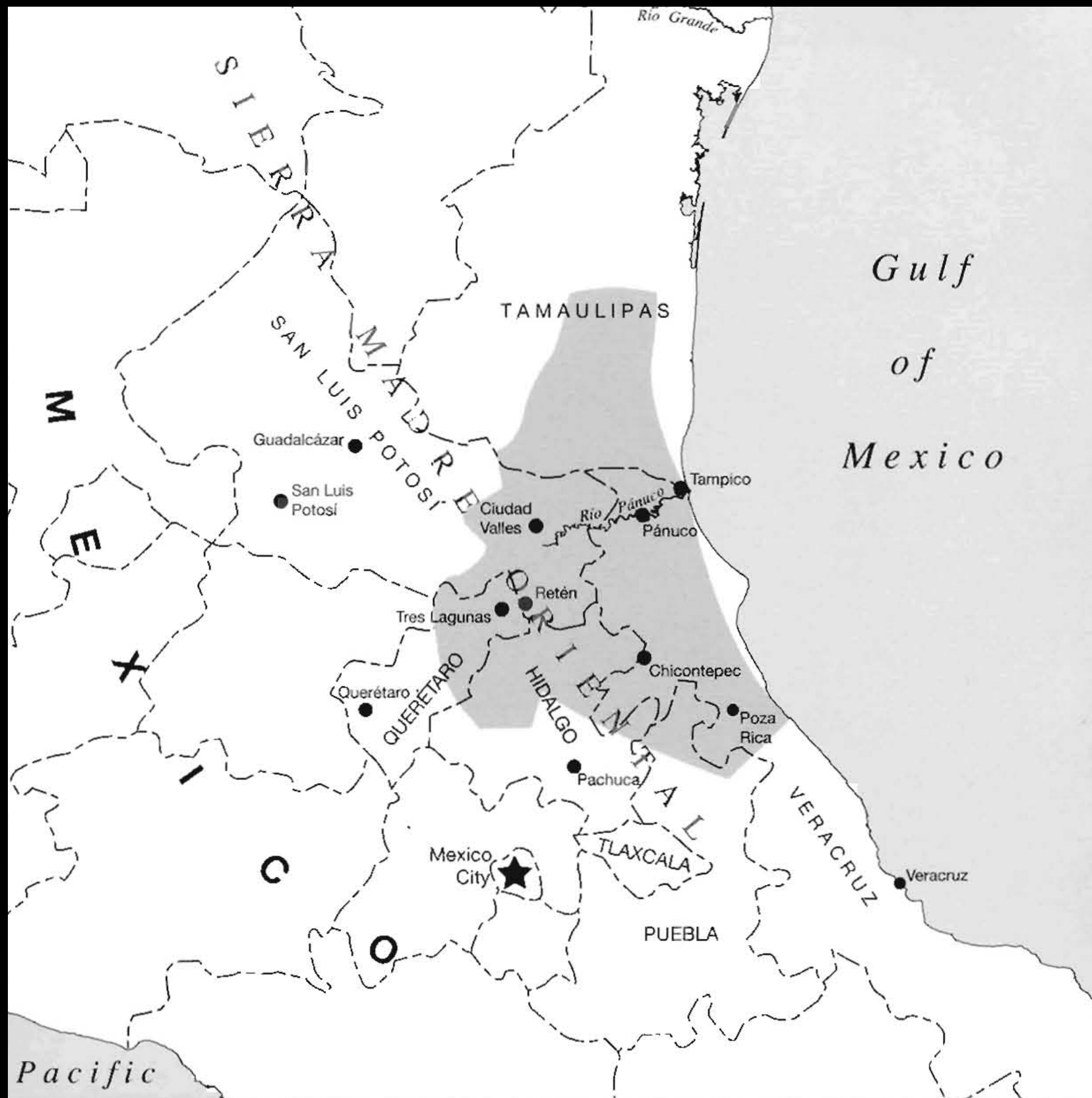
Research Goals:

- To understand the interrelationship between folklore and baroque genres
- through a "musicologically informed crossover" with artistic value

XVIII Century Fandangos

- Santiago de Murcia (1673–1739): Codex Saldivar IV: Fandango for Guitar
- Antonio Soler (1729–1783): Fandango for Keyboard R.146.
- Domenico Scarlatti (1685–1757) (attr.): “*Fandango del Sig. Scarlatte*” (manus. Archivo histórico provincial de Santa Cruz de tenerife)
- Luigi Boccherini (1743–1805): Guitar quintet No.4 G.448 / IV: Fandango (Violin part)

El Fandanguito - Son Huasteco or Huapango - Huasteca Region



The Huasteca Region



Carrera de Indias



Los Camperos de Valles

- From the *Huasteca* region - Linked to the sailing route “Carrera de Indias”
- Set of baroque related folklore genres called *Cancionero Ternario Caribeño* or “Caribbean ternary metered repertoire”
- Played with baroque-guitar-like “Jarana” and bass-lute “Quinta Huapanguera” and violin.
- El Ave de mi Soñar - Smithsonian Folkways Recordings, 2005, SFW40512, Track 2.
- El Triunfo, Sones de la Huasteca, Corason – MTCD007, 1992, Track 12.

Questions:

- What are the similarities between the chosen examples of the XVIII century fandango and the Mexican Son “E/*fandanguito*”?
- What happens if we exchange or superimpose the common elements?
- How can I arrange the baroque fandango to illustrate this interrelationship to the public?

Example 1

Baroque Fandango mash-up: Murcia (Codex Saldivar IV), Soler (R.146), Scarlatti (n.n.)
***El Fandanguito*: Los Camperos de Valles (SFW40512, Track 2)**

Melodic Formulas

Baroque Fandango Examples

El Fandanguito

Smithsonian Folkways Recordings, 2005, SFW40512, Track 2)

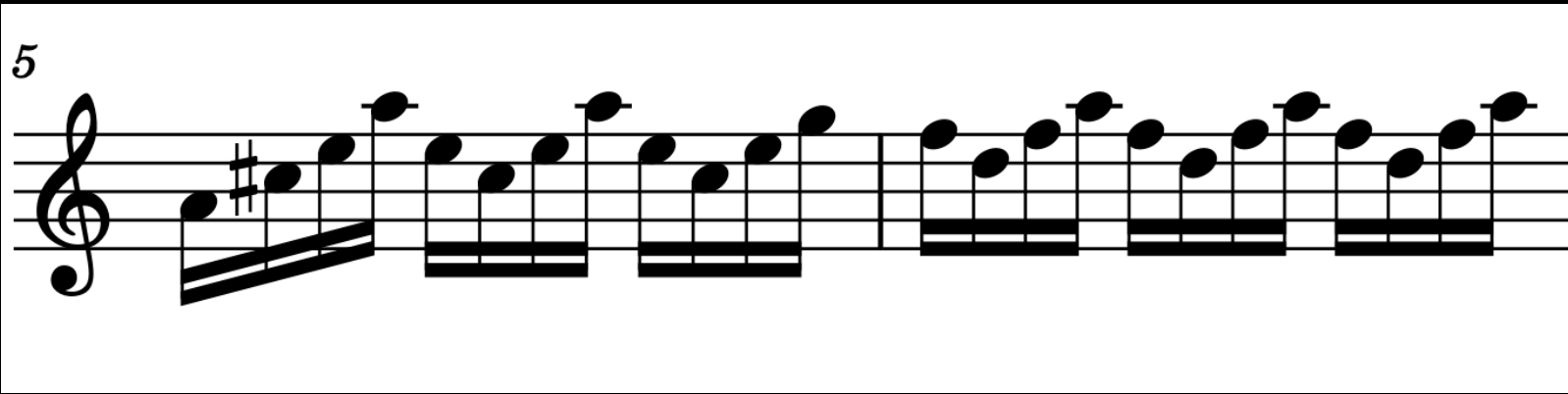
1



Boccherini (G.448)

Cordal Sixteenths-Figuration

1



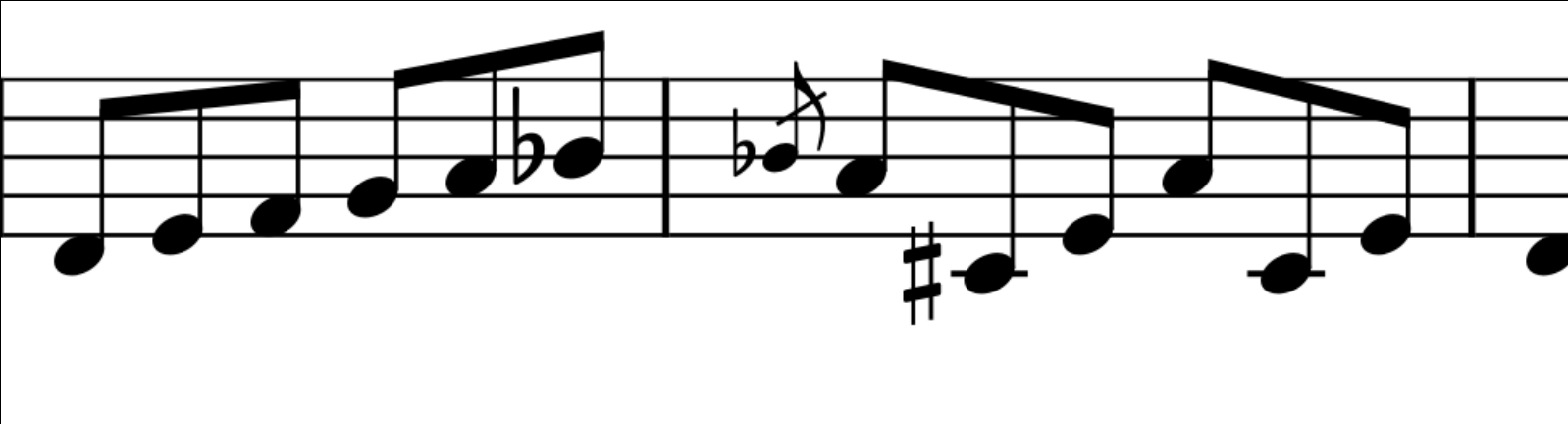
2



Soler R.146

Stepwise eight-notes Motion

2



3



Scarlatti (attr.)

Bariolage

3



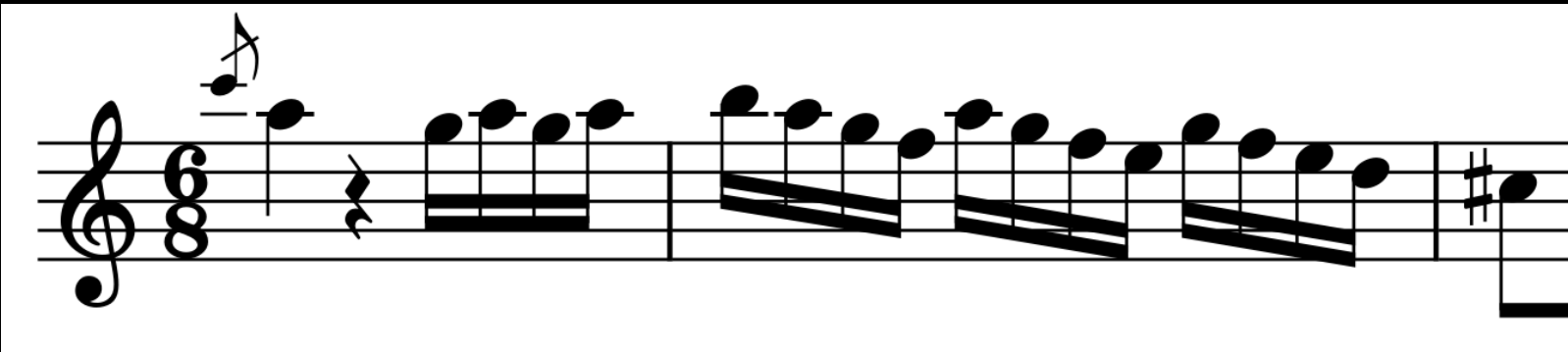
4



Soler R.146

Entrance formula
Literally preserved!

4



Harmonic structure:

El Fandanguito

- Ritornellos: i - (vi) - V
- Singing section (Copla): i - VII - III - VI - V

Baroque Fandango examples:

- Ritornellos: i - (iv) - V / i - VII - VI - V (Murcia)
- Copla-like modulations: III - VI

Similarities in Performance practices:

Los Camperos de Valles

- “French grip” or “Thumb under” bow-hold.

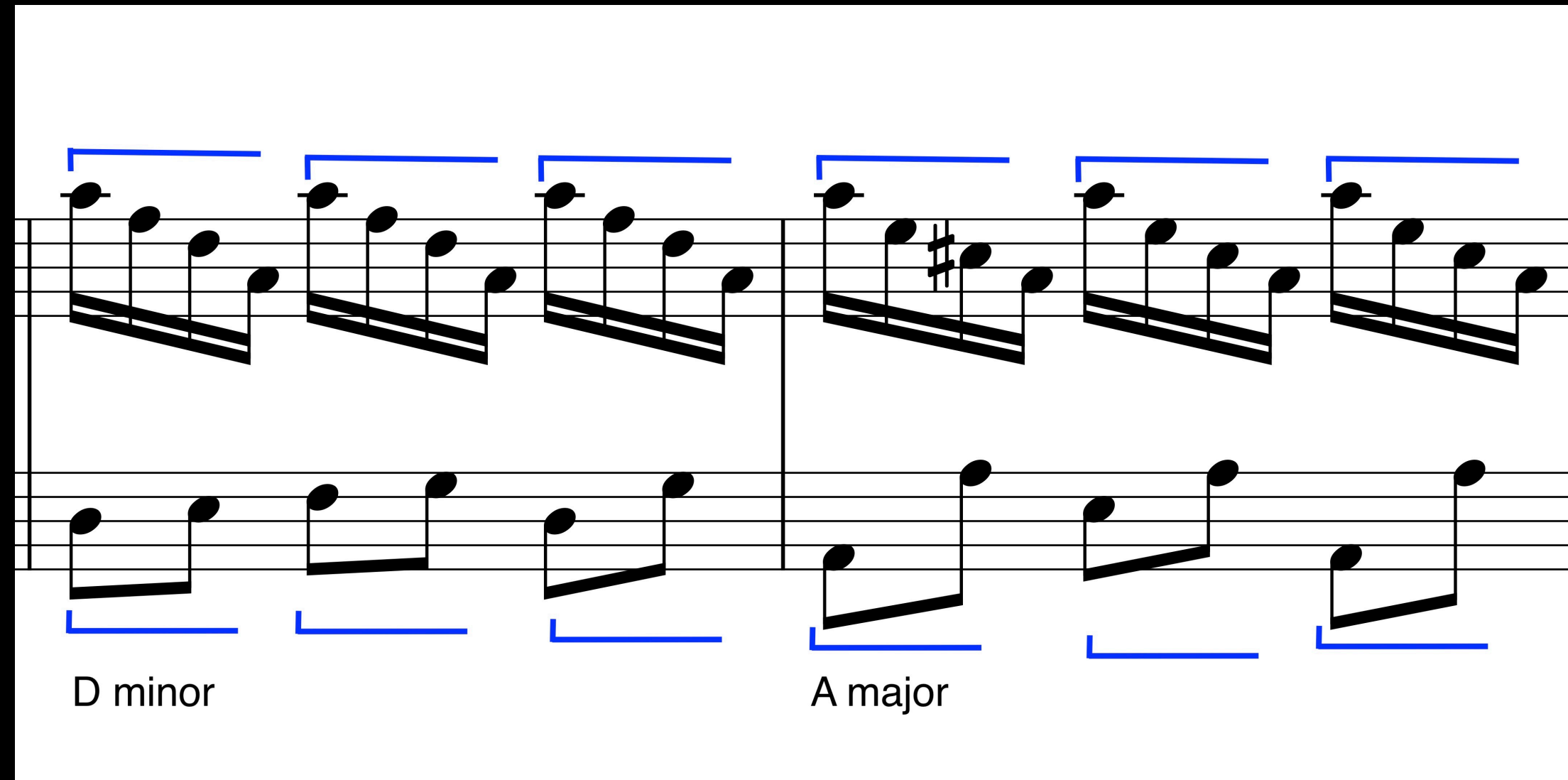
Michel P. de Montéclair (1667 - 1737):
Méthode facile pour apprendre à jouer du violon (Paris, 1711-12):

“The bow is held with the right hand, the four fingers placed on the wood, and the thumb under the frog which holds the hair.”

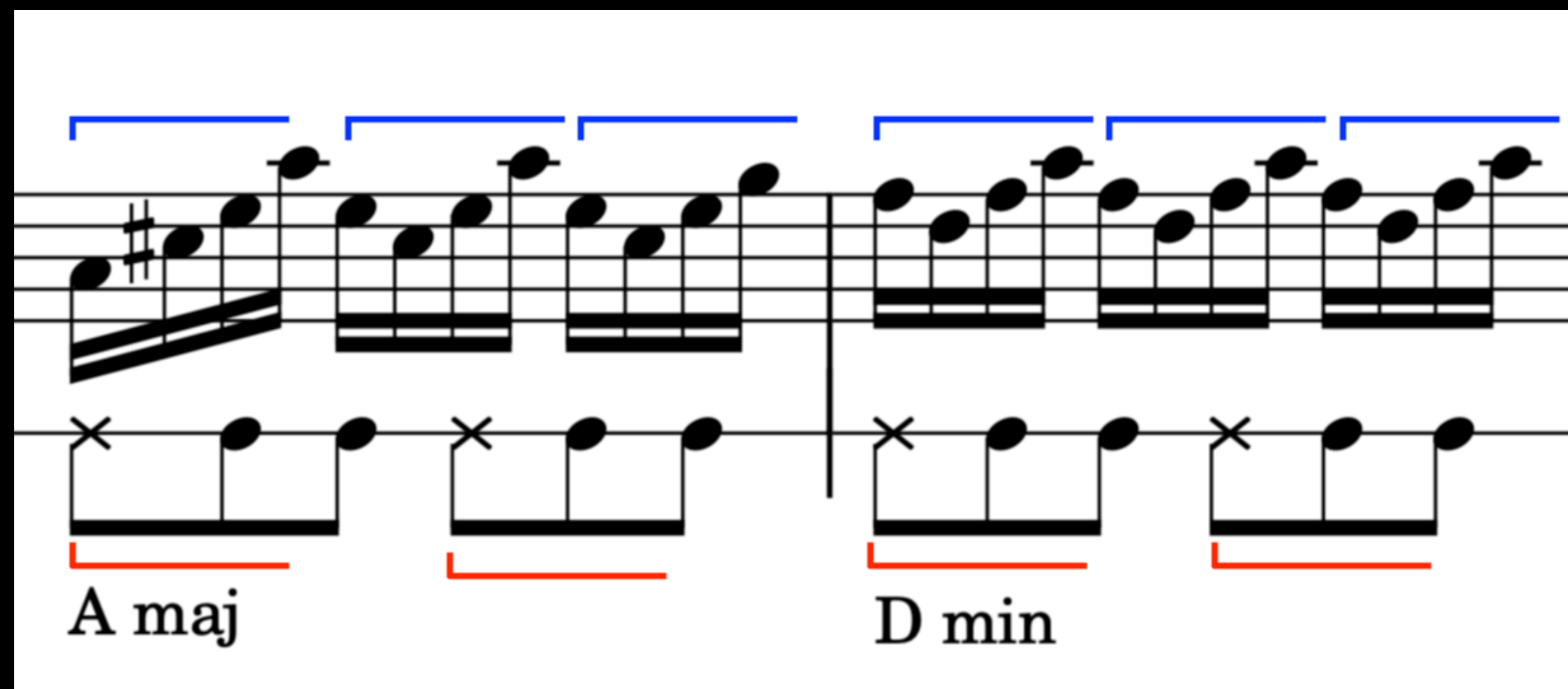


Los Camperos de Valles - Henry Monroy (Violin)

Meter



Scarlatti (attr.) ,measures 16-17



El Fandanguito, SFW40512, Track 2, measures

Baroque Fandango examples:

- 3/4 measure

El Fandanguito

- 6/8 measure (sesquialtera)
- Upperline grouped in 3/4 =
- “Sesquialtera”

Example 2

El Fandanguito Ritornellos + Baroque Fandango Bass-line (Soler R. 146)



El Fandanguito Ritornellos + Baroque Fandango Bass-line (Soler R. 146)

Inversion of rhythmical meaning

The image displays a musical score for "El Fandanguito" by Soler, R. 146. The score is presented in two systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a whole rest followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff starting with a 3/4 time signature and a series of eighth notes. Red and blue boxes highlight specific rhythmic patterns in both staves, illustrating the inversion of rhythmical meaning. The second system continues the melodic and rhythmic development, with further highlighting in red and blue boxes. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, with the bass staff consistently featuring a lower register and a different rhythmic emphasis compared to the treble staff.

Example 3

Baroque Fandango Ritornellos: Boccherini (G.448), Soler (R.146)
+ *El Fandanguito* Strumming pattern

Example 4

Verdiales: Copla

Example 5

Baroque Fandango Bass-line (Soler R. 146) and Ritornellos (Boccherini G.448)

El Fandanguito Strumming pattern

Verdiales Sung Copla

*“Little Fandango: you are the king of songs!
When people hear your sound, their hearts rejoice
And it makes them want to dance”*

Conclusions

Common Elements

- Harmonic pattern
- Virtuoso chordal sixteenth-note figuration, bariolage, melodic eight-note lines.
- Elements of performance practices from XVII and XVIII century European baroque.

Exchangeability

- *El Fandanguito* Ritornellos - XVIII century Fandango:
 - Rhythmical reinterpretation of the melodic line through exchange of accompaniment

Arranging the Baroque Fandango

- Exchange of melodic line of the baroque fandango for the violin ritornellos of *El Fandanguito*
- Through the addition of a sung Copla from a related folklore genre like *Verdiales*
- Through the exchange of the continuo bass-line for the accompaniment of *El Fandanguito*