

# Inolvidable

2023 | ALCORTA'S COMPAÑÍA DE DANZA FOLKLÓRICA

**CORPUS CHRISTI, TX**  
SATURDAY, MAY 13 | 7:30 P.M.

**DEL MAR COLLEGE**  
RICHARDSON PERFORMANCE HALL



## PROGRAM

### I. DESPERTAR HUASTECO

La Huasteca includes the northern part of Veracruz and stretches into Tamaulipas, Hidalgo, and San Luis Potosí. The character of the regional music is boisterous and normally sung in a falsetto tone, and the traditional instrumentation is violin, jarana and guitar (or huapanguera). The sones or tunes of the area are performed at special fiestas called huapangos, which normally last as long as bodies are able to endure. The music and dances exhibit strong indigenous influence, as do the patterns in the clothing and the more reserved and humble movements.

Veracruz: ***La Azucena, El Querreque***

Queretaro: ***Pinal de Amoles***

Tamaulipas: ***La Orquídea***

### II. CHINACOS DE LA REFORMA ANTIGUA

The China Poblana, an Asian woman who lived in Puebla, came to Mexico in 1620 as a servant and left her mark on the traditions of the Spanish colonial region with her clothing. During the Mexican war of independence, the term chinaco emerged to designate those vaqueros, rancheros and hacendados who fought for independence against the crown. The dances and music from this area and time period have strong European and ranchero influences.

Puebla: ***Jarabe de las Chinas, La Poblana***

Guanajuato: ***El Pato, El Pitayero***

### III. MÁSCARAS DE MÉXICO

Michoacán: ***Danza de los Viejitos de Jarácuaro***

Born from the Purépecha community of Michoacan, the Danza de los Viejitos is one of the oldest and most recognized dances of Mexico. Traditionally performed by four men, the dance is said to be a way of thanking the gods of earth, water, wind, and fire for their gifts to the area's inhabitants. It is also said that the Purépecha people created this dance to mock the Spanish settlers who were afraid of getting old, and the dance is depicting how they would look when they reached old age.

Guerrero: ***Danza de los Diablos de Cuajinicuilapa***

A representation of the Afro-Mexican culture of Mexico, this dance traces back to the African slave trade and colonization of New Spain. The dance pays homage to the African god Ruja whom the slaves would pray to for their freedom. Typically danced in straight lines (a representation of the shackles the slaves were bound to) the dancers are joined by the "Tinango" who is the leader of the diablos, and the "Minga" who is the mother of the diablos and adds a touch of humor and happiness.

Hidalgo: ***Danza de los Huehues de Huejutla de Reyes***

The Danza de los Huehues is an ancestral dance that can be found in the Huasteca region of Mexico. It is danced during the Xantolo (Day of the Dead) and consists of diverse cast of characters. This dance is typically performed in front of the altars of loved ones and is danced to the rhythms of the violin, jarana, and quinta huapanguera.

### IV. SONES Y HUAPANGOS ARRIBEÑOS DE SAN LUIS POTOSÍ

The huapango arribeño originated in the eastern region of San Luis Potosí. They are traditionally played and danced in: San Nicolás Tolentino, Guadalcázar, Lagunillas, Cerritos and Rio Verde. The huapangos are danced at baptisms, marriage proposal, weddings and wakes, or the arrival of important guest to the communities. The footwork is lively and has various combinations including zapateado, paseado, and valseado. The musicians play several styles at these gatherings called: poesías, decimales, valonas, sones and jarabes.

***La Presumida | La Rosita | Una Vieja Loca | Basta de Guerra y de Muerte***

**- INTERMISSION -**

**V. SON DE MI TIERRA**

The state of Jalisco is the land of the Charros, tequila, and Mariachis. Since the last century it has become a symbol of Mexican nationality. The Charros of Jalisco are known for their high spirits and joyous grasping of life. Jalisco's folklore captures the soul of Mexico in its sensual music, refined dances, and dazzling costumes.

*Son de la Negra | Las Olas | El Gavilán | Son del Ausente*

**VI. BRISAS COSTEÑAS**

In the coastal state of Sinaloa, the town of Mazatlán and Guamuchil are known for holding some of the largest carnival celebrations in Mexico. This piece is inspired by the different comparsas or groups that participate in the parades of carnival and the vast array of musical stylings that can be heard across the town during these celebrations.

*Mi Suerte | Satanás*

**VII. RITMOS NORTEÑOS**

The dances from the northern region of Mexico consist of the chotis, redova, polka, and huapango norteño. Although derived from several Polish, Scottish, and Czechoslovakian styles, the people of this region have made these dances into their own, giving them greater movement and joy. The vibrating personality of these dances is evident by the brave and masculine character reflected in the strong and agile footwork of the men, as well as grace and flirtatious nature of the women.

Tamaulipas: *El Gallito, El Carrejo*  
Nuevo León: *Chotis a Monterrey, Pávido Návido*  
Chihuahua: *Luz y Sombras*

**IX. SOLO VERACRUZ ES BELLO**

For more than a century, the port of Veracruz served as the only gateway from Europe to the Americas. It held a very special place in the development of Mexican culture because it was there that everything from Spain – music, dance, people, fashions, and food, assimilated their first “Mexicanist” filter. The “Son Jarocho” has its origin in the XVII century; the music that arrives from Spain acquires a very peculiar character in lands of Veracruz when mixing with the African influences of the Caribbean and the indigenous influences that populated the region originally.

*La Bruja | El Aguanieve | La Tuza | Cumbamba*

**MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENT**

**ENSAMBLE FOLKLÓRICO DE VERACRUZ | XALAPA, VERACRUZ, MEXICO**

**Daniela Vega Lagunes**  
**Franchesca Filobello Arauz**

**Rafael Eliezer Flores López**  
**Lucio Antonio Sánchez Jiménez**

**José Demetrio Fernández Morales** (Director)

**MARIACHI CELESTIAL | KINGSVILLE, TEXAS**

**JUAN MIGUEL FLORES** (DIRECTOR)  
**MARIA ISABEL SALAZAR**  
**DARLENE BENITEZ**

**ALISA RODRIGUEZ**  
**JESSIAH TORRES**  
**JOSHUA JOHNSON**

**JUSTIN MORENO**  
**JUAN CARLOS GONZALEZ**  
**JUAN BARRERA**

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CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS**

**ARTISTIC STAFF**

**CYNTHIA MERCEDES ALCORTA**  
FOUNDER

**SAMUEL ALCORTA, JR.**  
ARTISTIC DIRECTOR

**SASHA MIREYA ALCORTA**  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

**PERFORMING DANCERS**

<b>ADALBERTO ZANEZ</b>	<b>ELYSIA MCSWAIN</b>	<b>LUIS ESTRADA</b>
<b>ADDISON GARZA</b>	<b>EMMA CRUZ-RUBIO</b>	<b>MARIELA GARCIA</b>
<b>ALANNAH AVALOS</b>	<b>EMME HOUSE</b>	<b>MAXIMO GONZALEZ BARRIGA</b>
<b>ALEJANDRA RACKLEY</b>	<b>ESTEVEN SOLIS</b>	<b>MELISSA MENDEZ</b>
<b>ALEXA-JO MATA</b>	<b>GABRIEL TORREZ</b>	<b>MERARY PALOMINO</b>
<b>ALINA MORALES</b>	<b>GABRIELLA RUIZ</b>	<b>MICHAEL GUTIERREZ</b>
<b>ALYNNA PEREZ</b>	<b>GISELLE MARTINEZ</b>	<b>MIGUEL ANGEL MARTINEZ</b>
<b>ANA WILCOX</b>	<b>GYSEL GUERRERO</b>	<b>NOE PALOMINO</b>
<b>AXL MATA</b>	<b>HANNAH MORALES</b>	<b>PRISCILLA LAURELES</b>
<b>BELLA GUTIERREZ</b>	<b>ISAAC TORRES</b>	<b>RAMONA MICHAELS</b>
<b>BELLA LEO-SALGADO</b>	<b>ISABELLA BLANCO</b>	<b>ROSALINA TORRES</b>
<b>BRITTANY CLARAMUNT</b>	<b>ISABELLA ESTRADA</b>	<b>RYZA AQUINO</b>
<b>CARLA SHELDON</b>	<b>JACKELINE RODRIGUEZ</b>	<b>RYZEN AQUINO</b>
<b>CARLY EVERETT</b>	<b>JASMINE RODRIGUEZ</b>	<b>SALOME RAMIRO VERA III</b>
<b>CHRISTIN MARIE YORO</b>	<b>JOSE LUIS GARCIA II</b>	<b>SAMANTHA OLINICK</b>
<b>CRISTIAN ALCORTA</b>	<b>JOVI MONTALVO</b>	<b>SAMUEL ALCORTA</b>
<b>CRISTINA SANCHEZ</b>	<b>KARINA GONZALEZ</b>	<b>SASHA ALCORTA</b>
<b>DANICA GOOD</b>	<b>KASSANDRA SALAZAR GONZALEZ</b>	<b>SAVANNA FELIX</b>
<b>DANIELLE GONZALEZ</b>	<b>KASADI ROWSER</b>	<b>SERGIO ALCORTA</b>
<b>DOMINIQUE GARCIA-HERNANDEZ</b>	<b>KASSIDY ZUNIGA</b>	<b>SOPHIA YORO</b>
<b>EDUARDO SOLIS</b>	<b>KHLOE SALINAS</b>	<b>XÓCHITL MUÑOZ</b>
<b>EFRAIN GUTIERREZ</b>	<b>KRYSTA CISNEROS</b>	
<b>ELEANOR SOLIS</b>	<b>LORENA RAMIREZ GARCIA</b>	

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