A Century of the Dance
In Five Episodes

Performances at 7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 Nightly Until October 4
Music by Felix Borowski
Directed by Jacques Samosoud
Choreography by Premiere Danseuse
Edward Caton Anna Ludmila
Production Manager—Ina Hagenow

FIRST EPISODE
President Andrew Jackson’s ball for the foreign ambassadors at Washington in the year 1834. The Grand March is followed by the Quadrille, ending with the Galop, and the departure of the envoys.
Soloists: Harriet Lundgren and Messrs. Camryn and Lundgren

SECOND EPISODE
A carnival at Venice in 1860. Minuet, Tarantelle and March of the Maskers.
Soloists: Harriet Lundgren and Mr. Francesco, Kolya and Berte
"O Sole Mio" by Frederick Jencks

THIRD EPISODE
A festival before a bull ring at Madrid in 1880. The Malagüeña, Fandango, Bolero, followed by a mock bull fight which is broken up by the patrol.
Anna Ludmila and Edward Caton
"Toreador Song" by Mark Love

FOURTH EPISODE
July 4, 1893, on Bagley Avenue, Detroit, before the workshop of Henry Ford. Street merrymakers are entertained by strolling players, beginning with a Chinese Marionette Dance, interrupted by an old-fashioned Square Dance performed by the populace. The players resume with an Indian Dance. A fight within the crowd is halted by the appearance of the first Ford car. The people are frightened but soon hail the automobile as the herald of a new era.
Soloists: Misses Berte, Vanda and Warsawska, Messrs. Camryn, Kolya and Volodine.
"Old Folks at Home" by Howard Jarrett, Frederick Jencks and Chorus.

FIFTH EPISODE
A Century of Progress in Chicago, 1934. The evolution of Jazz is shown, beginning with a Jungle Dance followed by Ragtime and Modern Jazz. The March of Industry precedes the final tableau.
Anna Ludmila, Edward Caton and the Ballet

Stage Manager—Bernard Cantor
Ford Symphony Gardens
A Century of Progress
A Century of the Dance

In the Epilogue

Finale

First Episode

In the late 18th century, dance began to change dramatically. The increasing pace of life led to a shift towards more social dances that were easy to learn and perform. The waltz, for example, became popular as it allowed for more intimate dancing. The period also saw the rise of the theatrical dance, with performances in theaters becoming more elaborate.

SECOND EPISODE

In the 19th century, dance continued to evolve with the advent of the ballroom. The tango and the foxtrot emerged as popular dances, reflecting the changing social norms of the time. The music was often played by ensembles, and the dance was performed with more emphasis on the rhythm and coordination of the steps.

THIRD EPISODE

In the 20th century, dance took on a new form with the emergence of modern dance. This movement focused on the expression of emotion and the exploration of the human body, with dancers often performing alone or in small groups. The music was often experimental, and the dance itself was more free-form and less structured.

FOURTH EPISODE

Today, dance continues to evolve, with new forms emerging and old ones being revived. Modern technology has also played a role in the development of dance, with digital tools allowing for new forms of expression and performance.

In this epilogue, we have explored the history of dance, from its early origins to its contemporary forms. We hope that this journey has given you a sense of the rich and diverse culture of dance, and that you will continue to appreciate and support this art form as it continues to evolve.