

Phoenicians, Egyptians, Romans, Jews, Indians, and Arabs all brought their culture and music to the South of Spain. 2000 years ago Romans wrote about the music & skilled dancers with castanets from Cadiz. Later Andalucía is famous for the 500 year long Arab kingdoms of Al-Andalus, rich in culture, music and learning which leaves great architecture and musical influence even resulting in the creation of the guitar.

几千年来腓尼基人、埃及人、罗马人、犹太人、印度人、阿拉伯人曾在西班牙南部混居，这些人给安达卢西亚带去了不同的文化和音乐元素。2000年前罗马人在书中曾描写过来自安达卢西亚卡迪斯的舞者使用响板伴随当地音乐翩翩起舞。之后，安达卢西亚在被阿拉伯人统治的500多年间，被称为Al-Andalus王国。在此期间，所有的文化、音乐、建筑等艺术形式几乎都达到了历史发展的巅峰，这段阿拉伯统治的历史甚至还影响到此后吉他的诞生。

Tonight we explore this legacy on the guitar, the instrument developed in Spain and used for all types of Spanish music, since before the terms 'Classical' and 'Flamenco' were invented. Welcome!!

Canela将使用吉他这种乐器来重现安达卢西亚的独特音乐、文化、以及历史。



Danza Espanola No2 Oriental - Enrique Granados (1890)

From set of 12 dances of Spain, Oriental is Arabia not China!

来自西班牙的舞蹈，东方是阿拉伯不是中国！

Spanish Romance / Romance Anónimo (19th Century)

The classic Spanish piece, in new arrangement for two guitars.

这一组音乐经过重新编排之后，将以吉他二重奏的方式被重新表现出来。

Agua Marina (Rumba) Paco Cepero (2000)

Modern mellow Rumba from award winning flamenco guitarist, composer & accompanist from Jerez, the port of Sherry.

著名吉他大师 Paco Cepero 于 2000 年创作的吉他曲“海水”，是风格非常醇厚的伦巴曲式。

Fandangos de Huelva (Flamenco)

Fandangos derives from Zajal popularised by Ibn Quzman who lived in Cordoba and Sevilla from 1078-1160. Themes are traditional, improvised, Rafael Riqueni, Sabicas, Paco de Lucia.

一般而言，大家广泛地认为摩尔人 Zajal 或者 Zejel 最早创作了 Fandangos 这种曲式，随后在 1078-1160 年之间来自科尔多瓦和塞维利亚的 Ibn Quzman 将这种曲式推广开来。

Guajiras (Flamenco)

Spanish rhythm/Cuban melody made flamenco in the 19th c. as "Ida y Vuelta" song from Spain to Americas and back again.

弗拉门戈节奏到了古巴变化歌曲回来西班牙。

Río Ancho - Paco De Lucía (1976)

a fast rumba which has now become a Gypsy Jazz classic

非常轻快的伦巴，是经典吉普赛爵士音乐。

Tico Tico no Fubá - Abreu (1917) Paco de Lucía (1967)

"sparrow in the cornmeal" Brazilian Choro made flamenco

最早是巴西的 Choro 编排为弗拉明戈吉他。

Recuerdos de la Alhambra (Granada) – Tarrega (1896)

The Alhambra palace is symbol of the lost kingdom of Al-Andalus which ended in 1492 with the surrender of Granada today an important mix of cultures & center for flamenco.

阿拉罕布宫是摩尔人统治格拉纳达期间的其所在地格拉纳达则是弗拉明戈的一个重要的发源地之一。

Pharaon (Rumba) – Gipsy Kings (1982)

Pharaon refers to the Pharaoh rulers of Ancient Egypt.

这组音乐重现了古埃及法老王的景象。

Nostalgie de Cordoba - Naseer Shamma (2011)

Naseer & 9th c. Ziryab both studied in Baghdad & taught in Cordoba, capital of Al-Andalus. Ziryab brought Persian lute, added 5th string & started the road to today's guitar. Now Naseer's Arabic Andalus piece is re-interpreted for guitar.

科尔多瓦曾是阿拉伯人统治安达卢西亚期间的首都。著名音乐家 Ziryab 不仅把波斯的鲁特琴带到了西班牙，而且还在原有鲁特琴的基础上添加了 5 根琴弦，吉他因此诞生。Naseer 则使用了现代的吉他手法重新阐释了这组阿拉伯作品。

Cañaveral (Verdiales) - Gerardo Núñez (1987)

Verdiales is a festival older than flamenco, Gerardo is a great Flamenco/Jazz composer-guitarist, Cañaveral is a reed bed. Imagine a festival march through the marshes of Doñana park between Gerardo's home in Sanlúcar (Jerez) & the holy El Rocío.

Gerardo 来自赫雷斯。Verdiales 则是比弗拉明戈还要古老。这个曲子让人联想到当地的节日朝圣从 Doñana 国家公园的沼泽地开始一直延伸至朝圣终点 El Rocío。

Entre Dos Aguas - Paco de Lucía (1975)

This famous Rumba 'between two waters' means 'indecisive'. 这个著名的“两河之间”意思实际是优柔寡断。

Sueños en Jerez (Bulería) - Paco Cepero (2008)

Jerez is the home of Bulerías & Paco Cepero where a Fiesta of Bulerías can last for many hours.

Buleria 源自赫雷斯，Paco 也来自赫雷斯。在赫雷斯的弗拉明戈聚会基本上都会长时间地持续好几个小时。



Kike 从童年便开始了他的西班牙吉他生涯，从最开始独立练习吉他，听 Paco de Lucía 演奏，然后到巴塞罗那的 Liceu 音乐学院就学，Kike 经历了弗拉门戈吉他音乐的严格训练。同时，Kike 跟随世界顶级弗拉门戈音乐节曼努埃尔·格拉纳多斯研习吉他音乐 5 年时间。
Kike played guitar from childhood, listening to Paco de Lucía, and then training for 5 years in Liceu Conservatory located in Barcelona with Manuel Granados, one of the most prestigious guitarists in the flamenco world.

正如 Kike 所言，”这样丰富的经历影响了我在许多方面：教学方法，对弗拉门戈技巧的理解，作曲能力，以及吉他的演奏技巧。”
“This experience enriched and influenced me in many ways: pedagogical methodology, flamenco techniques, composition skills and guitar performance.”

多年来 Kike 参加了许多在西班牙，拉丁美洲和中国的音乐活动。在上海生活期间，Kike 不仅有自己的独奏音乐会，而且还多次与不同的弗拉门戈艺术家进行演出活动。
Kike has participated in many musical events in Spain, Latin America and China specially in Shanghai, both solo and collaborating with other musicians.



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墨侨(Jon)从 80 年代开始了他的西班牙吉他演奏，1993 年师从西班牙吉他音乐家 Manolo Sanlúcar。2007 到 2013 年墨侨在马德里生活，在此期间深入参与了各类弗拉明戈艺术的学习和演出活动。



Jon has been playing Spanish guitar since the 1980s and first went to study in Spain with Manolo Sanlúcar in 1993. From 2007 to 2013 Jon lived in Madrid, Spain and learned from many different types of flamenco and Spanish guitar techniques and teachers.

2014 年以来墨侨从西班牙移居中国，并与 ZhaoZhen, La Perlita de Hunan, Flamenco Fever, Pierre Brahín, Antonio Cruz, Antonio Carrasco 和 El Coro de La Hermandad del Rocío de Shanghai 等人合作过多个不同的演出项目。
Since 2014 Jon has lived in China and collaborated on a number of different projects with ZhaoZhen, La Perlita de Hunan, Flamenco Fever, Pierre Brahín, Antonio Cruz, Antonio Carrasco and El Coro de La Hermandad de Rocío de Shanghai and others.



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Dreams of Al-Andalus



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