

ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΤΑΜΠΟΥΡΗΣ
Μισραγιά

Τραγούδια της Πόλης
(18ος - 19ος αιώνας)



ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΤΑΜΠΟΥΡΗΣ

Μισαγία

Τραγουδιών

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΑ ΑΔΑΜΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ
ΓΡΗΓΟΡΗΣ ΝΤΑΡΑΒΑΝΟΓΛΟΥ
ΚΑΤΕΡΙΝΑ ΠΑΠΑΔΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ

Α' ΟΡΗ

1. ΤΙ ΜΕΓΑΛΗΝ ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΝ
2. ΟΠΙΟΣ ΔΕΝ ΒΑΣΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΟΡΟΥΣ
3. ΠΟΛΛΟΙ ΟΠΙΟΤΑΝ ΜΙΕΡΑΕΥΘΟΥΝ
4. ΕΥΣΠΛΑΧΝΙΣΙΟΥ ΜΕ ΚΥΡΙΑ
5. ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΚΡΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΚΑΚΙΑΣ

Β' ΟΡΗ

1. ΩΣΑΝ ΝΑ ΕΠΙΕΣ ΤΟ ΝΕΡΟΝ
2. ΤΑΧΑ ΕΦΑΝΗΚ' ΑΙΓ' ΑΙΘΝΟΣ
3. ΤΙ ΚΑΚΟΝ ΘΑΝΑΤΗΦΟΡΟΝ
4. ΔΥΟ ΕΡΜΕΙΚΟΙ ΧΟΡΟΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΗΣ

Επίσημοι οι:
Περικλής Παπαεπείτροπουλος, Τζαμπίρ
Σκερήςης Σαϊτόπουλος, Άιρα, Τζαμπίρ με δοξάρι
Κίωσιτα, Σιδήρης, Ασκούτο
Γιάννης Ζαργιάλης, Βασι
Νικόλαος Δουρούκος, Τσαμπίλια, Ντίνι
Αμίν Αλεγκμπάλι, Τσαμπίλια, Ντίνι, Μουσνίρ
Πέτρος Τζαμπίρης, Κανονίκι, Ούτι, Ασκούτο
Τζαμπίρα, Νίνι, Καβιά

Τραγουδι, επιμέλεια τίτλων, εισαγωγές: Πέτρος Τζαμπίρης
Προσέλαση: Studio TEAEON
Μίξη: Studio ACOUSTIC
Τεχνικός Μίξης: Κίωσιτα, Παπαεπείτροπος
Χίτρινι: Δημήτρης Νικολάου
Επιμέλεια: Ραζαλί, Μπέλιτσα
Το στίχοι και οι μελωδίες είναι του Δημήτρη Μοράκου

Επιχειρήσει το Ινστιτούτο Έκδοσης Μουσικής και Ακουστικής (Ε.Ε.Μ.Α.)

Μισαγία

Τον 18ο και 19ο αιώνα στα μεγάλα αστικά κέντρα του Ελληνισμού και κυρίως στην Πάρι, αναπτύσσεται ένα πρωτότυπο είδος ελληνικού τραγουδιού που συντάζει τον στίχο του μελοδία με τον ήχο του. Το τραγουδί αυτό ονομάζεται Μισαγία. Μισαγία από αυτό που διακρίθηκε είναι σήμερα σε τραγουδιές και έντονα σπυριδικές, επιδαμνές και ερωτικό-ερωτικές του πρώτου φέρει μετά την κάρδο του αιώνα.

Misagiya

During the 18th and 19th century, in the larger urban centers of the Greek world and particularly in Constantinople, an original style of Greek song developed. These songs drew their lyrics from the numerous anthologies of contemporary verse, the *misagiya*. While their tunes were to be found in Cretan and Byzantine poetry, these songs were popular among the better circles of that time, who looked to the Phanar (Greek center of Constantinople) as their social and cultural reference point. A selection of some of these songs handed down in manuscript or printed anthologies, are presented here for the first time in two hundred years.



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Μισραχιά

Τραγούδια της Πόλης
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Ο πατριός του Μανώλη Βελήος Παναγιώτης Μανδ. Αθανάσιος Κορνήσιος Υψηλάντης, στο πρόσωπό του "Ος πατρί της Αίνας" (1846) (1846), ο Ιωάννης Μουρίλις επίσης σε Βελήος, ανέπτυξε την ιδέα της αλληλεγγύης με το αγαθό του λαού του Ελληνικού Έθνους προκειμένου να γίνει ηγέτης του κινήματος.

Ενώ είναι χαρακτηριστικό γεγονός της ίδιας εποχής, ο Παπαϊωάννης Γεωργίου Παπαϊωάννης, ένας ακόμα ήρωας της εποχής του Μανώλη Βελήος, στο έργο του Παναγιώτη Μουρίλις στον τίτλο "Ος πατρί της Αίνας" (1846) (1846), ο Ιωάννης Μουρίλις επίσης σε Βελήος, ανέπτυξε την ιδέα της αλληλεγγύης με το αγαθό του λαού του Ελληνικού Έθνους προκειμένου να γίνει ηγέτης του κινήματος.

The life of the man in the picture was the life of the man in the picture, the life of the man in the picture, the life of the man in the picture.

The picture shows a scene from the life of the man in the picture, the life of the man in the picture, the life of the man in the picture.

The "Voyage of the..." (1796) is a story of the life of the man in the picture, the life of the man in the picture, the life of the man in the picture.



Illustration of a woman playing a lyra.

play, who permeates the way the Greeks of the Morea (in the Peloponnese, not known) see the Phanariotes. I. Hand-Hey "Travels in Great Wall Long, Athens 1830. The same writer makes another paradoxical observation: "While the music of Phanariote songs copies the Andalus-Peruvian rhythm, the prevailing verse divisions appear to be strongly influenced by French poetry, which is also popular in Phanariote circles." A typical example is the case of Theodoris Georgakis, who "trilled up and down reading a French book about love" (Effects of Love, p.2-3)



Lyra, the traditional Greek instrument, was used in the picture.

Great Women's dance of Kalamata. The dance is led by women holding the end.

"In conclusion," notes Hand-Hey, "we must recognize the fact that the Phanariotes, in combining Arab customs and with French verse divisions, provide yet more proof of the fact that Greeks have always had for combining Eastern and Western elements." Indeed, this amazing ability to absorb different elements is indicated by the fact that, despite all the various influences, the final result is recognized as Greek music.

There were numerous instances of imitation, most of them Phanariotes. In their minds were certainly many of the well-known poets of the period. However, as the lyrics were copied by hand into various anthologies, they have come down to us as anonymous. Many of the verses are the work of Phanariote women, indicating an advanced level of culture and emancipation.

On stages and in the streets of the Phanariote circles, the music of the Phanariotes was popular, and it was the Phanariotes who were the mainstay of the Greek music of the Morea. The music of the Phanariotes was popular, and it was the Phanariotes who were the mainstay of the Greek music of the Morea.

And it is possible that the Phanariotes were the mainstay of the Greek music of the Morea.

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Illustration of a group of people.

The composers of the songs were famous Greek musicians of the time. The melody was recorded, whether at the time or at a later period, using Byzantine musical notation. Among the poets and musicians who composed the music, mention is made of Calligis, G. Soutas, the Demetriades, Petros Lambadarios, Ilianos Protopoulos, Nikolaos Paphlagonis, I. Vlachopoulos and Gregorios Protopoulos, among others.

Today the music is to be found in manuscript form scattered among various archives and libraries. From the end of the 18th century however, printed editions began to appear. The first was by Elias Velonis, who, in his "Album for the Lovers" (1796) adapted various short stories, accompanying them with Phanariote songs and verses. Other collections which followed included "Effects of Love", "The New Entertainment", "Various Moral and Humorous Verses", "Fables", "Humorous", "Jests", "Anecdotes" and others.

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