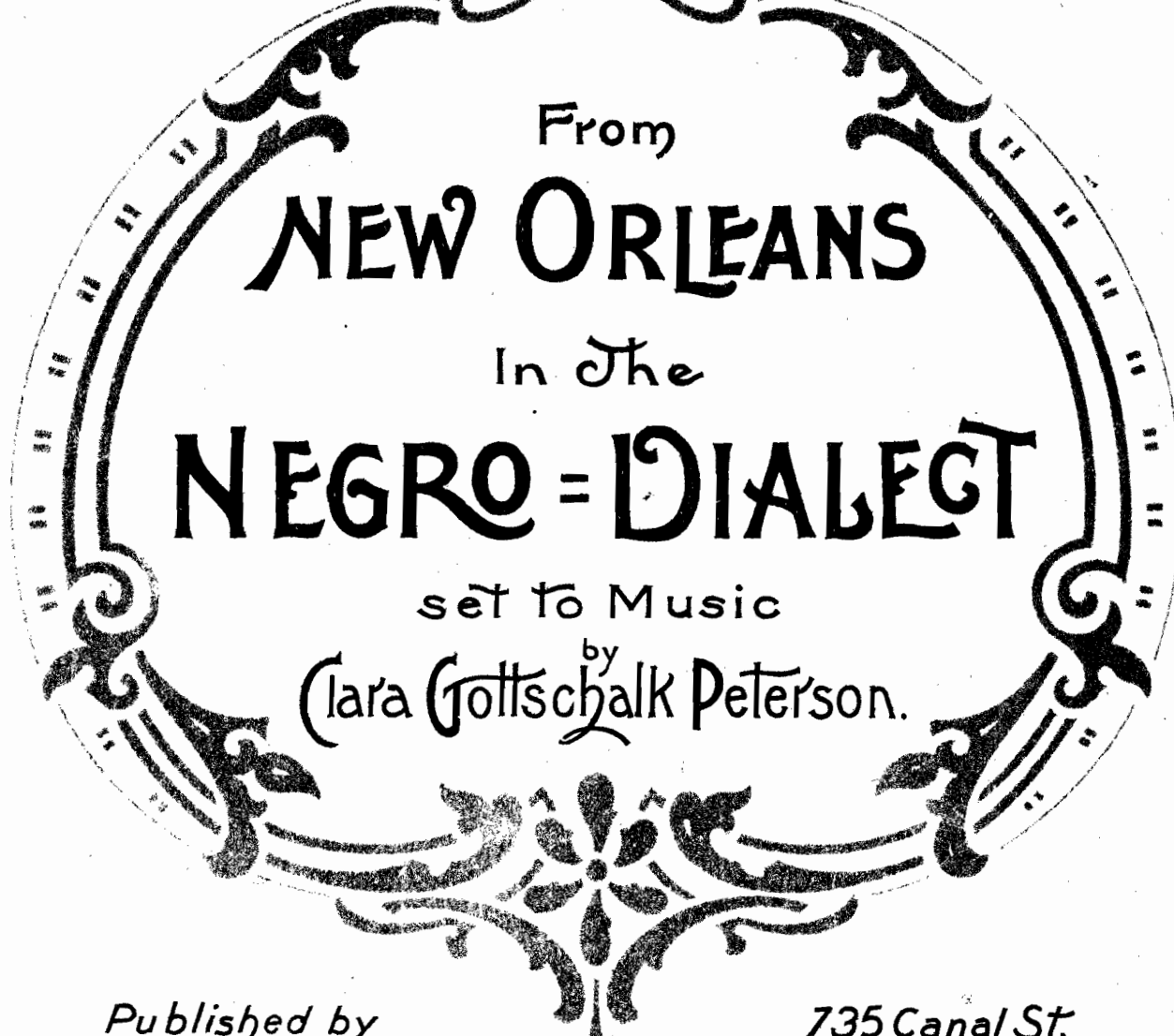


*Ms. H. C. Nichols
From
Clara Gottschalk Peterson*

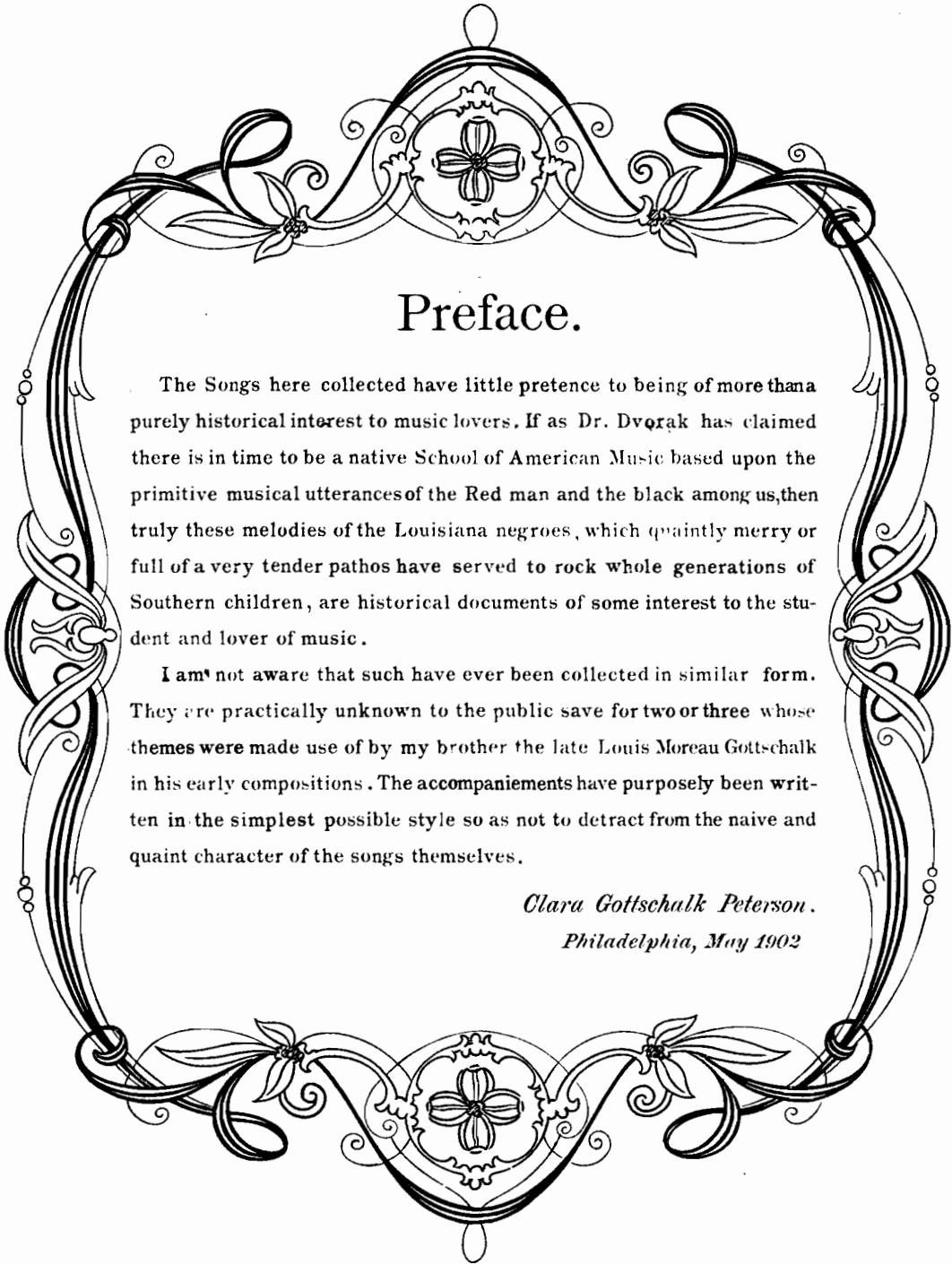
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A decorative border made of intricate floral and scrollwork patterns, forming an oval shape around the text. It features stylized leaves, flowers, and swirling lines.

Preface.

The Songs here collected have little pretence to being of more than a purely historical interest to music lovers. If as Dr. Dvořák has claimed there is in time to be a native School of American Music based upon the primitive musical utterances of the Red man and the black among us, then truly these melodies of the Louisiana negroes, which quaintly merry or full of a very tender pathos have served to rock whole generations of Southern children, are historical documents of some interest to the student and lover of music.

I am not aware that such have ever been collected in similar form. They are practically unknown to the public save for two or three whose themes were made use of by my brother the late Louis Moreau Gottschalk in his early compositions. The accompaniments have purposely been written in the simplest possible style so as not to detract from the naive and quaint character of the songs themselves.

Clara Gottschalk Peterson.

Philadelphia, May 1902



Quan' Mo Té Dan' Gran' Chimain.

French negro dialect

The melodies are noted down from memory by
CLARA GOTTSCHALK PETERSON.

Joyfully.

Quan' mo té dan' gran' chi-main mo con-tré niou vié pa - pa Mo Man-
dé qui l'heu' li yié li di Moin mi-di pas - sé Mo man - dé mou-choi' ta -
bac, li don moin mouchoi' Ma-dras. Prise ta - bac jam-bette á' cou - teau ta - fia
dou' passé si - rop Prise ta - bac jambette á' cou-teau ta - fia dou' passé si - rop.

*When I was on the high road
I met with an old grandfather
I asked him what time it was
He told me it was past twelve
I asked him a pinch of snuff*

*He gave me a bandanna
Pinch of snuff and bandanna
Cognac sweet better than syrup
Pinch of snuff and bandanna
Cognac sweet better than syrup.*

Mouché Mazireau.

Ben mesurato.

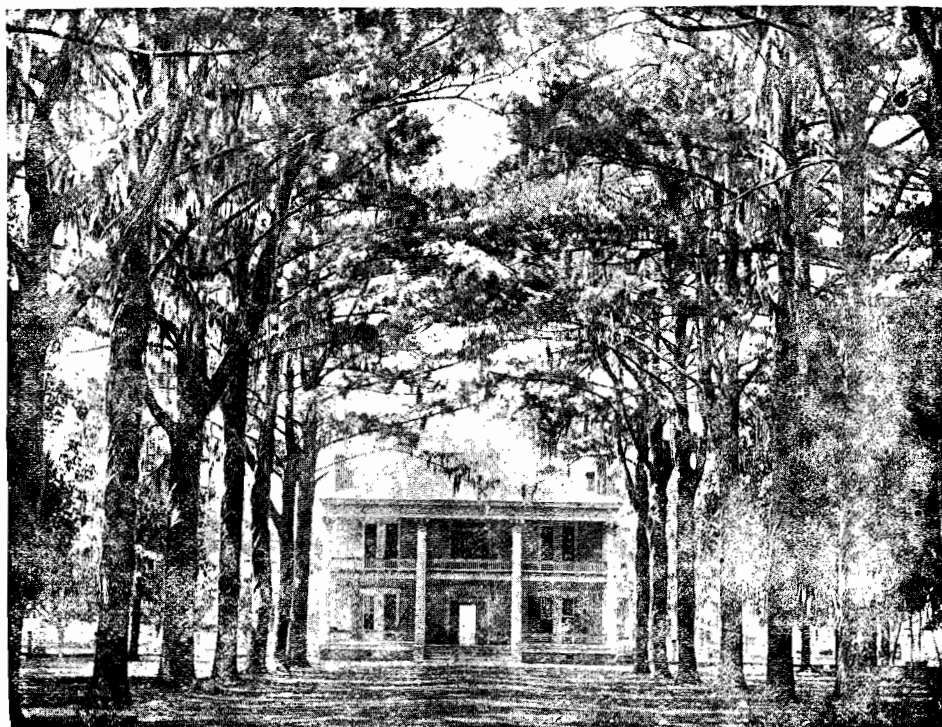
Mou - ché Ma - zi - reau dan' son vié bi -

reau li Sem - blé cra - peud dans niou baye do lo dan - sé Ca - lin -

da, dim, sin, boum boum, dan - sé Ca - lin - da dim, sin, boum boum.

*Mister Mazireau in his old office
Seems like a bullfrog in a pail of water
Dance dance, Calinda dim sin! boum boum.
Dance dance, Calinda dim sin! boum boum.*

This is a skit on a very penurious gentleman of the times.



A Creole Plantation Home.

Po' Pitie Mamzé Zizi.

Slowly and with sadness.

Po' pi - tie Mam - zé Zi - zi,

Po' pi - tie Mam - zé Zi - zi Po' pi - tie Mam -

zé Zi - zi li ga - gnien bo - bo á son cheu'.

*Poor little dear Zizi
 Poor little dear Zizi
 She has a little wounded Heart.*

La Savane

L.M. Gottchalk used this melody for his piece entitled "~~Mamzé Zizi~~."

Zélim To Quitté La Plaine.

Andante.

Zé - lim to quit - té la

plai - ne di - pi qu' mo pli mi - ré toué gié á

moin Sem - blé fon - tai - ne di - pi qu' mo pli gar - dé

toué la nuit dan' mo ca - ba - ne dan dro -

mi mo chon-gé toué le jou' quan' mo cou - pé

can - ne c'est en - co' toué qu' mo chon - gé.

*Zelin thou hast left me lone
 Since thou hast left me to mourn
 My eyes cease not to shed tears
 Since thou hast thus departed
 At night in my cabin
 In my sleep I dream of thee
 In daytime when cutting cane
 Tis of thee still that I think.*



*Bel Calais, Bel calais, bel calais,
 Bel Calais, Bel calais, bel calais,
 Bel Calais, Bel calais, bel calais.*

En Avan' Grènadié.

Con gusto.

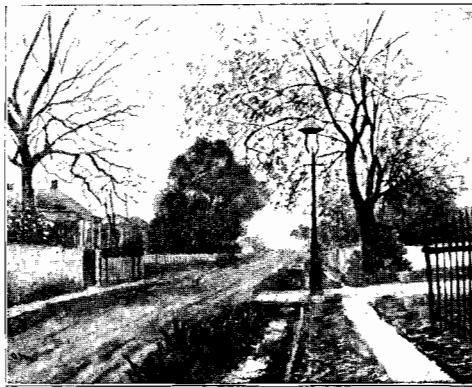
En a - van' Gré - na - dié Ça qui mou

ri n'a pas ra - tion En a - van' Gré - na -

dié Ça qui mou - ri n'a pas ra - tion.

*Go forward Grenadiers
He who is dead requires no ration
Go forward Grenadiers
He who is dead requires no ration.*

This was the foundation of L.M. Gottchalk's first work "Bananier" which brought him at once into prominence when still in his boyhood.



Ou Som Souroucou.

Misterioso, Slowly.

Ou Som — Sou - rou - cou, qui ça
ou gagnien, gagnien pou' boi' do l'eau. — Mo man - gé, man - gé maïs pou' boi' do
l'eau — Mo Man - gé, man - gé ma - ïs pou' boi' do l'eau. —

*Ou Som Souroucou what's matter with
you to drink so much water?
I ate corn and have to drink so much water.*

Sung in a negro story called "Bouqui et Lapin", a kind of Brer rabbit.

Salangadou.

Lento con Tristezza.

Musical score for the first system of 'Salangadou'. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in treble clef, key of B-flat major (three flats), and common time (C). It begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note Bb4, a half note C5, a quarter note Bb4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The lyrics 'Sa - lan - ga - dou - ou - ou . Sa - lan - ga -' are written below the notes. The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The right hand plays a series of chords: a whole note chord of G4-Bb4, a half note chord of A4-Bb4, a quarter note chord of C5, and a quarter note chord of Bb4. The left hand plays a series of chords: a whole note chord of G4-Bb4, a half note chord of A4-Bb4, a quarter note chord of C5, and a quarter note chord of Bb4.

Sa - lan - ga - dou - ou - ou . Sa - lan - ga -

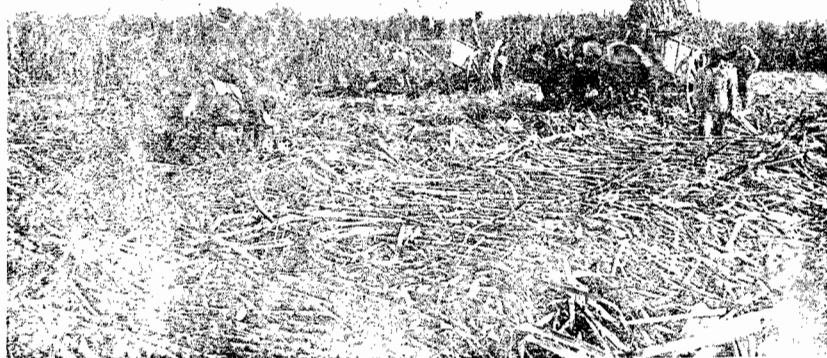
Musical score for the second system of 'Salangadou'. The system consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in treble clef, key of B-flat major (three flats), and common time (C). It begins with a whole note G4, a half note A4, a quarter note Bb4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note Bb4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The lyrics 'dou - ou - - - ou Sa - lan - ga - dou - ou -' are written below the notes. The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The right hand plays a series of chords: a whole note chord of G4-Bb4, a half note chord of A4-Bb4, a quarter note chord of C5, and a quarter note chord of Bb4. The left hand plays a series of chords: a whole note chord of G4-Bb4, a half note chord of A4-Bb4, a quarter note chord of C5, and a quarter note chord of Bb4.

dou - ou - - - ou Sa - lan - ga - dou - ou -

This is founded on a sad negro story of a little girl who has been abducted and the bereaved mother wanders calling her child.



Rice Harvesting.



Sugar Cane Harvesting.

ou Sa - lan - ga - dou - ou - - ou

Co - té pi - ti fille la yé Sa - lan - ga -

dim. ritarando.
dou - ou - ou Sa - lan - ga - dou - ou - - ou.

*Salangadou .
Where is my little girl gone?
Salangadou .*

Quan' Patate La Cuite.

Quan' pa - tate la cuite. N'a va man - gé

Acc. well marked.

na va man - gé na va man - gé quan' pa - tate la

cuite na va man - gé na va man - gé li

*When sweet potato is cooked
We shall eat it.*

L. M. Gottchalks "Bamboula" begins with those few bars.

Une Deusse Troisse.

Lively, but not too fast.

First system of musical notation. The vocal line (treble clef) has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics are: "Une deusse troisse A - de - line Ça Ça yé com' Ça ma ché". The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand (treble clef) and a left hand (bass clef) with chords and moving lines.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the first system. The vocal line and piano accompaniment follow the same pattern as the first system.

Third system of musical notation. The vocal line includes triplets marked with a '3' over the notes. The lyrics are: "pa - pa di oui man-man di non Cé li mo v'lé Cé li mo pren'". The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the piece. It continues the triplet pattern in the vocal line and the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "pa - pa di oui man-man di non Cé li mo vlé Cé li mo pren'".

*One two three Adeline what is the matter with thee
 One two three Adeline what is the matter with thee
 Papa says yes, Mamma says no, 'tis he I want, tis he I'll have
 Papa says yes, Mamma says no, 'tis he I want, tis he I'll have.*

Gardé Piti Milat' La.

With spirit, Not fast.

Gar-dé pi-ti Mi-lat' la' pi-ti ban-jo la' com' li in-so-lent

The first system of the musical score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, followed by a half note G5 and a whole note F#5. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

cha - peau sul' Co - té Sou - lié qui fait cric crac

The second system continues the melody. The vocal line has a half note G5, a quarter note F#5, an eighth note E5, and a quarter note D5, followed by a half note C5 and a whole note B4. The piano accompaniment continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

Gar-de pi-ti mi-latte la' pi-ti ban-jo la' com' li in-so-lent.

The third system concludes the piece. The vocal line starts with an eighth note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, a half note G5, and a whole note F#5. The piano accompaniment provides a consistent harmonic and rhythmic foundation. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

*See that mulatto boy playing the
banjo how saucy he is. Hat all on one
side, shoes that make cric crac
See that mulatto, etc., etc.*



11

Neg' Pa' Capab' Marché.

Ben misurato.

Neg' pa' ca - pab' mar - ché san ma - ïs dans poche cé pou' vo - lé

poule Mi - lat' pa ca - pab mar - che san la cord dan' poche Cé pou' vo - lé

choual Blanc pa' ca - pab' mar - ché Sans l'ar - gen dan poche Cé pou' vo - lé fille.

*Nigger always carries corn in every pocket
Tis to steal chickens
Mulatto always carries rope in every pocket
Tis to steal horses
White man always carries money in every pocket
Tis to steal the girls.*

Papa Va A La Rivière.

Lullaby.

Man - man va á la ri - vière pa - pa va pé -

First time. ché de' crab' *Second time.* ché dé crab' do do ma fille, Crab dan' Ca - la -

lou do do ma fille, Crab dan' Ca - la - lou.

*Papa goes to the river
Mamma goes to fish for crabs
Sleep on, sleep on, crabs in Calalou,
Sleep on, sleep on, crabs in Calalou.*

Calalou is a creole dish in which crabs are the chief requisite.

