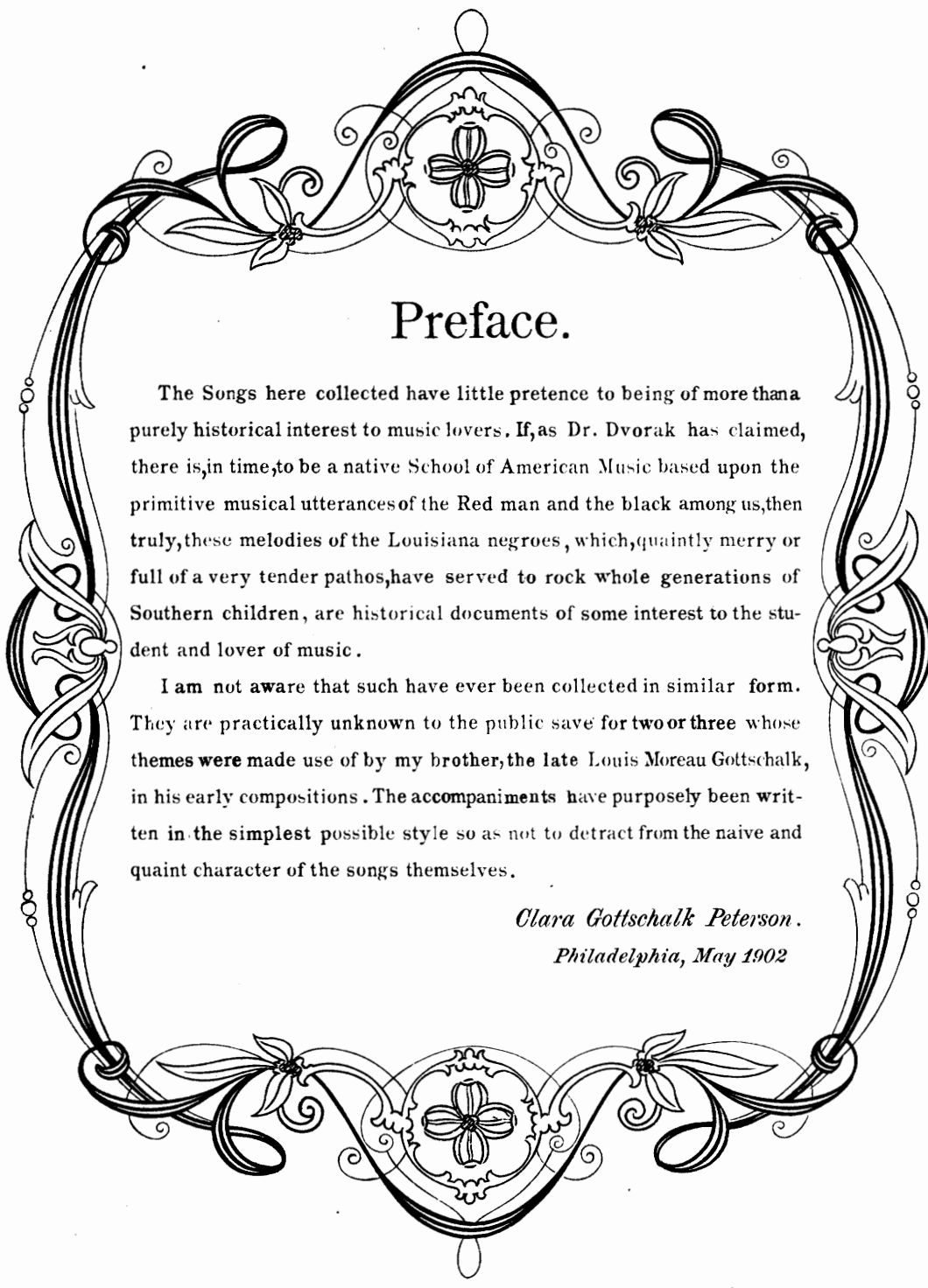


A decorative border of intricate floral and scrollwork designs, featuring symmetrical patterns on the left and right sides, with a central floral motif at the top and bottom.

Preface.

The Songs here collected have little pretence to being of more than a purely historical interest to music lovers. If, as Dr. Dvorak 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which, quaintly merry or full of a very tender pathos, have served to rock whole generations of Southern children, are historical documents of some interest to the student and lover of music.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 bandann.
Cognac sweet better than syrup.*

Mouché Mazireau.

Ben mesurato.

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

reau li Sem - blé cra - peaud 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.

Po' Pitie Mamzé Zizi.

Slowly and with sadness.

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). It consists of three systems, each with a vocal line on a single treble clef staff and a piano accompaniment on grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

System 1:
 Po' pi - tie Mam - zé Zi - zi,

System 2:
 Po' pi - tie Mam - zé Zi - zi Po' pi - tie Mam -

System 3:
 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.*

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.

*Zelim thou hast left me alone
 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.*

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. Gottschalk's first work "Bananier" which brought him at once into prominence when still in his boyhood.

Ou Som Souroucou.

Misterioso, Slowly.

The first system of the musical score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a rest, followed by the lyrics 'Ou Som — Sou - rou - cou, qui ça'. The piano accompaniment consists of a simple harmonic progression in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

The second system continues the melody. The vocal line has the lyrics 'ou gagnien, gagnien pou' boi' do l'eau. — Mo man-gé, man-gé maïs pou' boi' do'. The piano accompaniment continues with similar harmonic support, featuring a steady bass line and chords in the right hand.

The third system concludes the piece. The vocal line has the lyrics 'l'eau — Mo Man - gé, man-gé ma - is pou' boi' do l'eau. —'. The piano accompaniment ends with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.

*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.
This melody forms the basis of Gottschalk's "Mancenillier" or "Serenade" Op. 11.

Salangadou.

Lento con Tristezza.

The first system of the musical score for 'Salangadou'. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in a treble clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. The lyrics 'Sa - lan - ga - dou - ou - ou Sa - lan - ga -' are written below the notes. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand in a treble clef and a left hand in a bass clef, both with a key signature of three flats and a common time signature. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a simple bass line.

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

The second system of the musical score for 'Salangadou'. It continues the vocal line and piano accompaniment from the first system. The vocal line is in a treble clef with a key signature of three flats and a common time signature. The lyrics 'dou - ou - ou Sa - lan - ga - dou - ou -' are written below the notes. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand in a treble clef and a left hand in a bass clef, both with a key signature of three flats and a common time signature. The right hand plays chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a simple bass line.

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.

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

The first system of the musical score features a vocal melody in the treble clef and piano accompaniment in the grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The vocal line begins with a dotted quarter note 'ou', followed by eighth notes for 'Sa - lan - ga -', a dotted quarter note 'dou', and a half note 'ou' which is tied to the next measure. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and single notes in the left hand.

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

The second system continues the melody. The vocal line has eighth notes for 'Co - té pi - ti', a half note 'fille', and a half note 'la yé' with a fermata. This is followed by a quarter rest and then eighth notes for 'Sa - lan - ga -'. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and single notes, maintaining the harmonic structure.

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

The third system concludes the piece. It begins with the instruction 'dim. ritarando.' above the vocal line. The vocal melody features a half note 'dou', a quarter note 'ou', another half note 'ou', followed by eighth notes for 'Sa - lan - ga -', a dotted quarter note 'dou', and a half note 'ou' which is tied to the final measure. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support throughout, ending with a final chord.

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.

The first system of the musical score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal line begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter note D5, and finally a half note E5. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a simple bass line in the left hand.

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

The second system continues the melody. The vocal line has a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter note D5, and finally a half note E5. The piano accompaniment maintains the same rhythmic pattern.

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

The third system concludes the piece. The vocal line has a half note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5, then a quarter note D5, and finally a half note E5. The piano accompaniment maintains the same rhythmic pattern.

This melody is the basis of Gottschalk's "Bamboula" Op. 2.

Quan' pa - tate la cuite. Nà va man - ge

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.*

This melody is the basis of Gottschalks "Bamboula" Op. 2.

Une Deusse Troisse.

Lively, but not too fast.

Une deusse troisse A - de - line Ça Ça yé com' Ça ma ché

Une deusse troisse A - de - line Ça Ça yé com' Ça ma ché

pa - pa di oui man-man di non Cé li mo v'lé Cé li mo pren'

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 music 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. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a bass line with quarter notes G2, A2, B2, C3 and a treble line with chords of G4-B4, A4-C5, and B4-D5.

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, followed by a quarter rest, then eighth notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, and a half note G5. The piano accompaniment continues with similar chords and a bass line of quarter notes.

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 eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, followed by a half note G5. The piano accompaniment features chords of G4-B4, A4-C5, and B4-D5, ending with a final chord of G4-B4.

*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 - is 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.

Mamma goes to the river

Papa 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.