

Creole Songs of Haiti FOLKWAYS RECORDS FW 6833 SOLELL (THE SUN) MANMAN'M VOYE'NDOTE CAFE (MY (PAPA SIMBI VOYE (PAPA SIMBI SENT

SOLEIL (THE SUN)
MANMAN'M VOYE'MPOTE CAFE (MY
MOTHER SENT ME TO CARRY THE COFFEE)
LEGBA NA CONSOLE (LEGBA WE CONSOLE OURSELVES)
SONG TO OGOUN

PAPA SIMBI VOYE'M CHERCHE DLEAU
(PAPA SIMBI SENT ME TO FIND WATER)
DODO TI PITIT MANMAN
(SLEEP LITTLE MOTHER)
BONSOIR DAMES (GOOD NIGHT LADIES)
CA'Q' A RECEVOIR MOIN?
(WHO WILL RECEIVE ME?)

Descriptive Notes are inside pocket

FOLKWAYS RECORDS Album No. FP 6833 © 1964 by Folkways Records & Service Corp., 43 W. 61st St., NYC, USA



CREOLE SONGS OF HAITI

Introduction by Harold Courlander

The 'renaissance' in Haitian arts, which has taken place during the past fifteen or twenty years, has affected painting, dance and music. The rapid development of a local style of painting, primarily ''primitive,'' has received worldwide notice. Haitian folk-loreand folk music groups have sprung up in abundance. These arts are essentially urban in character. And they are even more in the nature of a psychological transformation than of a renaissance.

Prior to the seemingly spontaneous emergence of Haiti's primitive painters, there was little painting tradition, except for the ritual decorations of the cult temples and painted burlap cloths which were primarily geometric patterns. When the painters arrived on the scene they created their own tradition out of the folklore materials of the countryside. As for the folklore andfolk music groups, they were created in the main by urban Haitians struggling for a means of expression of cultural identity. The natural musical expression of the country people — the secular songs and dances and those associated with African-style cult worship - hadfor many years been looked upon as some thing not overly refined, perhaps even sauvage. Individual painters and musicians among the elite had looked toward Europe for inspiration rather than to the Haitian countryside. But withing the past generation the Haitian poets and novelists began to turn toward peasant life for creative materials. It was the beginning of cultural awareness. The folk music and dances of the peasantry slowly became a source of inspiration to the city and the <u>elite</u>. During the past ten or fifteen years there has been a great stress on these folk inheritances. Urban groups that had felt quite cut off from the mainstream of Haitian music adopted it for their own. They did it in diverse ways. While composers of an earlier age emphasized the French aspect of Haitian culture, the modern folk music groups emphasize the peasant, or the Afro-Haitian, aspects. But the resulting product is an art form, marked by an impulse to give the original substance significance not just as folklore but as music. On the whole, therefore, the "renaissance" in urban folk music is not so much a rebirth (since the rural folk music is already dynamic and powerful) but an acknowledgement. The Haitian Government itself supports a folklore group known as the <u>Troupe</u> National Folklorique.

The songs which are represented in this collection are all traditional. Their treatment and interpretation is new.

On side one of the record are songs sung by Emerante de Pradines, the daughter of a Haitian composer of note. Miss de Pradines is the director of a folklore group known as Haiti Danse. On side two of the record are four choral pieces sung by the Michele Dejean group. The Dejean singers interpret old folk songs in liturgical style. The outstanding baritone voice heard in this group is that of Pierre Dusseck.

SIDE I, Band 1: SOLEIL (THE SUN) This is based on a ritual song of the Vodoun service, in which the deities Loko, Chango and Damballa Wèdo are called upon. The word "sun" which appears throughout is cryptic. It may be the deity St. Soleil, of Creole origin, or the ancient African deity Attisolé.

Soleil oh!
Attibon y loa Loko!
Soleil oh!
Ai Chango oh!
Attibon y loa Loko!
Soleil oh!
M'pas vini pou'm rèté!
Soleil oh!
Pas'm capab' traversé!
Soleil oh!
Fai un vèvè pou' moin, Damballa Wèdo!
Fai un vèvè pou' moin, Damballa Wèdo!
Ago yo wè moin, ago yo wè moin,
Fai un vèvè pou' moin, Damballa Wèdo!

Soleil oh!
Attibon deity Loko!
Soleil oh!
Ai Chango oh!
Attibon deity Loko!
Soleil oh!
I don't come to stay!
Soleil oh!
I can't cross over!
Soleil oh!
Make a vèvè for me (says) Damballa Wèdo!
Make a vèvè for me (says) Damballa Wèdo!
Ago, they see me, ago they see me,
Make a vèvè for me (says) Damballa Wèdo!
Etc.

- The deity is talking He tells the people he has come for a short visit.
 The deities are always complaining of the difficulties of
- 2. The deities are always complaining of the difficulties of getting to Haiti from Africa, which is their permanent home.
 3. The loa Damballa Wedo is here asking for a veve, a ritual flour painting which the cult priest makes on the

SIDE I, Band 2: MANMAN'M VOYE'M POTE CAFE (MY MOTHER SENT ME TO CARRY COFFEE) This is an interpretation of a popular secular melody, in which a girl tells how she was arrested by a gendarme, and asks what she shall say when she gets home.

Manman'm voye'm pote cafe oh!

Manman'm voyé'm poté cafe oh! En arrivant moin sou portaille la moin joind gendarme arrete'm!

(repeat couplet)
Mes ami a mwe ca ma dit lacaille le'm arrive?
Mes ami a mwe ca ma dit lacaille le'm arrive?
Mes ami a mwe ca ma dit lacaille le'm arrive?

My mother sent me to carry coffee oh!
When I arrived at the gate, I found myself
arrested by a gernadarme!
My friends, what will I say when I get home?
My friends, what will I say when I get home?
My friends, what will I say when I get home?

SIDE I, Band 3: LEGBA NA CONSOLE (LEGBA WE CONSOLE OURSELVES) A religious song to the <u>loa</u> or deity Attibon Legba.

Legba na consolé! Attibon na consolé! Wa wa vodoun! Alegba na consolé! Wa wa vodoun! Wa wa Legba na consolé! Wa wa vodoun! Attibon Legba na consolé! Etc.

Legba we console ourselves!
Attibon we console ourselves!
Wa wa¹ vodoun!²
Alegba we console ourselves!
Wa wa vodoun!
Wa wa Legba we console ourselves!
Wa wa vodoun!
Attibon Legba we console ourselves!

Wa wa: exclamatory.
 Yodoun is usually the term used to designate the Dahomey cult rites, but it is here used in its original and specific sense, signifying loa or deity.

SIDE I, Band 4: CIMALO. This is a song to Cimalo Yacombe, one of the <u>loa</u> or deities. Cimalo complains that he does good for people, but that they forget him and even pay him back with bad deeds.

Ya Yaombe!

Ya Yaombe Cimalo!

Ya Yaombe!
Ya Yaombe Cimalo!
Ya Yaombe Cimalo!'
M'ape fai yo bien Cimalo,
Yo pas conne moin!
Vin fai yo bien content, yo prend na mal!
Jou'm alle arrive Cimalo, ça ou vle'm fai pou' yo?
(repeat couplet)

Ya Yaombe! Ya Yaombe Cimalo! Etc.

Yaombe!
Yaombe Cimalo!
(etc.)
I do good for them (says) Cimalo,
They do not know me!
I come to make them happy, they do bad to me!
When I arrive (says) Cimalo, what do you want me
to bring them?

SIDE I, Band 5: SONG TO OGOUN. This is a song is an arrangement of the ritual in which an animal is sacrificed to the deity Ogoun Badagry and his brother Ogoun Balindjo.

M'ap fai salué!

M'ap fai salué!

M'ap fai salue!
M'ap fai salue!
M'ap fai salue!
Devant Ogoun Badagry hei!
(repeat three times)
Balindjo moin pas pote veso!
Sang m'ape coule oh!
Ya ya sang m'ape coule!
Etc.

I am saluting!
I am saluting!
I am saluting!
Before Ogoun Badagry!
Balindjo (says) I did not bring my yeso!
The blood (for me) runs oh!
Ya ya the blood will run!

SIDE II, Band 1: PAPA SIMEI VOYE'M CHERCHE DLEAU (PAPA SIMEI SENT ME TO FIND WATER) This is based on a song about the deity Simbi, who lives in the water. It refers cryptically to various things that occur during a ritual to Simbi — leaves shaking though there is no wind, water rippling in a jar though no one agitates it.

ritual to Simbi — leaves shaking though there is no wind, water rippling in a jar though no one agitates it.

Papa Simbi moin voyé'm cherché dleau!

Cou'm we feille la feille la souke!

Cou'm we dleau-a tremble nan canarie la!

Papa Simbi sent me to find water!
When I saw the leaves, the leaves were shaking!
When I saw the water, the water was shaking in the

1. The <u>canarie!</u> is a large earthen jar used for storing water and grain.

SIDE II, Band 2: DODO TI PITIT MANMAN (SLEEP LITTLE MOTHER) A lullaby. Dodo ti pitite manman,

Dodo ti pitite manman,
Dodo ti pitite manman,
Dodo ti pitite manman,
Si ou pas dodo
Crab la wa mange ou!
(repeat couplet)
M'allé la riviere,
La riviere Sarine.
M'allé nan la mer,
Lan la mer salé.
Moin contré yun blanc
Orlandais kapé coupé bois.
Blanc coupé bois,
Bois coupé blanc!
(repeat couplet)
Dodo titite,
Crab nan calalou.

Sleep little mother,
Sleep little mother.
If you don't sleep,
The crab will eat you.
I went to the river,
The Sarine River,
I went to the sea,
The salty sea.
I met a white man,
A Dutchman cutting wood.
The white man cut the wood,
The wood cut the white man.
Sleep little one,
The crab is in the okra.

SIDE II, Band 3: BENSOIR DAMES (GOOD NIGHT LADIES) This piece is a good-night song, the theme of which is "Good night ladies, we are going to sleep."

SIDE II, Band 4: CAKA RECEVOIR MOIN? (WHO WILL RECEIVE ME?) This piece is achoral arrangement of a song to Ezilie Freda, one of the important deities of the Vodoun pantheon. The words are those of the deity herself who is departing on her way after participating in a ritual in the Vodountemple of hounfor. She says she is going away to attend another important ceremony elsewhere, a ritual called kanzo, and in the manner of the deities she says she will return and asks that she be properly received.

Lè ma retournin Ça'q'a recevoir moin? Ezilie Fréda enhe, ago! Ezilie Mattresse caille moin! Lè ma retournin Ma prallé kanzo! Le ma retournin Ca'q'a recevoir moin?
Ca'q'a recevoir'm hounsi kanzo e?
Ca'q'a recevoir'm hounsi kanzo e?
Ca'q'a recevoir moin, ago?
Ca'q'a recevoir'm houngenicon e?
Ca'q'a recevoir moin, ago?
Ezilie Freda enhe! Ezilie Maltresse caille moin! Ma pralle kanzo! Le ma retournin Lè ma retournin Ça'q'a recevoir moin? Damballa é, Damballa nous 'sacré oh Damballa! Ai Wedo, Wede Wedo!

Ai Wedo, Wed' Damballa Wedo! (repeat couplet) M'apé mandé ou qui loa ça, yo dit'm c'est hounaié!
(repeat)

When I come back Who will receive me? Ezilie Fréda enhé, ago!1 Ezilie, mistress of my house! I am going to kanzo! When I come back Who will receive me?
Who will receive me, hounsi kanzo?2
Who will receive me, ago?
Who will receive me, houngenicon?3
Who will receive me, ago?
Ezilie Fréda enhe!
Ezilie, mistress of my house!
I am going to kanzo!
Damballa I am sacred, oh Damballa!
Ai Wêdo, Wêd Wêdo!
Ai Wêdo, Wêd Damballa Wêdo!
I ask you what loa is that, they say I am a houngie! Who will receive me? I ask you what loa is that, they say I am a hounaie!5

- 1. Enhe and ago are ritual exclamations.
- The hounsi kanzo are servitors of the deity.
- The houngenicon is one of the priest's chief assistance. Damballa Wedo is another important deity.
- 5. Hounaie is another word for loa or deity.

FOLKWAYS RECORDS NUMERICAL LISTING

FA2080 Ottawa, Til., Keith Clark
SONGS OF THE STATES 10*
FA2106 Mas., Clayton
FA2110 Virginia, Clayton
FA2112 N Carolina, Moser
FA2128 T.xas, Nye
FA2123 Minnsoota, Sluestein
FA2134 Kamas, O'Ryant
FA2136 Kamus, O'Ryant
FA2136 Kamus, O'Ryant FA2134 Kanasa, O'Byant

*A2136 Kentocky, Ingliah

*AMERICAN HISTORICAL.# 10"

*R2151 Revolution 1, tiouse

*R2122 Revolution 1, tiouse

*R2122 Revolution 1, tiouse

*R2123 Revolution 1, tiouse

*R2127 Forniter, Seeget 1

*R2127 Period 1, tiouse

*R2127 Revolution 1, tiouse

*R2127 Revolution 1, tiouse

*R2128 Clivil War 2, We

*R228 Cl

AZCIJ Penn. Duch Sogs

#72290 Dram, shay Dodd

#72290 Tram, shay Dodd

#72290

TOPICAL SERIES 12" MUSIC U.S. A. 12" MUSIC U.S. A. 12**
FA2601 South Jerzy Band
FA2605 1-Man Band, Blachme
FA2605 1-Man Band, Blachme
FA2605 1-Main, Stiffle Bands
FA2605 Music from South 2
FA2605 Music from South 3
FA2605 Music from South 5
FA2605 Music from South 6
FA2605 Music from South 7
FA2607 Music from South 7
FA2607 Music from South 8
FA2607 Music from South 9
FA2607 Music from Sout Fizeol Anth. 1, The South Fizeol Anth. 2, Bluse Fizeol Anth. 2, Bluse Fizeol Anth. 3, New Orleans Fizeol Anth. 5, Chicago 1 Fizeol Anth. 5, Chicago 1 Fizeol Anth. 6, Chicago 2 Fizeol Anth. 7, New York Fizeol Anth. 1, Adenda K. C. Fizeol Anth. 10, Boogle, K. C. Fizeol Anth. 11, Addenda AMERICANA 2-12" FA2941 Leadbelly Legacy 1 FA2942 Leadbelly Legacy 1 FA2951 Am. Folkmusic 1 FA2952 Am. Folkmusic 2 FA2953 Am. Folkmusic 3 WORLD HISTORICAL and SPECIALTY 12" FW3000 Canada in Story & Song, Mills 2-12" FW3001 O'Canada, Mills FW3002 Irish Rebellion, House PW3001 O'Canada, Mills
PW3002 fish Rebellion, House
PW3005 Scottism war Saiasds, Dunbar
PW3005 Isatel Army Sngs., Hillel
RW3031 Isatel Army Sngs., Hillel
RW3035 Scottism war South Research
RW3035 Newfoundland, Peacock
RW3035 Newfoundland
RW3

FOLKWAYS SPECIAL 12"
F73602 Instr. of Orchestra
F73704 John Cage, indeterm., 2-12"
F73704 John Cage, indeterm., 2-12"
F73704 John Cage, indeterm. arry
F53810 Rell H, Kazer
F53817 Rell Rill, Terry, McGhee
F53817 Rell Rill, Terry, McGhee
F53818 Rell Rill, Terry, McGhee
F53818 Rell Rill, Terry, McGhee
F53819 Rell Rill, Terry, McGhee
F53829 Irry, Levit, blues
F53829 Rell Feet Steele, basin
F53829 Rell Feet Steele, basin
F53829 Rell Rell Rell Rell
F53829 Rell Rell Rell
F53829 Rell Rell Rell
F53829 Rell Rell
F53829 Rell
F5 FOLKWAYS SPECIAL 12"

LITHO IN U.S.A.