

## IKO IKO

(for ukuleles)

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F  
My grandma and your grandma  
C  
Were sittin' by the fire  
C  
My grandma told your grandma  
F  
I'm gonna set your flag on fire

### CHORUS:

F  
Talkin' 'bout hey now, hey now! Hey now, hey now!  
C  
Iko, iko unday  
C  
Jockamo feeno ay nanay  
F  
Jockamo fee nanay

Look at my king all dressed in red  
Iko, iko, unday  
I betcha five dollars he'll kill you dead  
Jockamo fee nanay

{CHORUS}

My flag boy and your flag boy  
Were sittin' by the fire  
My flag boy told your flag boy  
I'm gonna set your flag on fire

{CHORUS}

See that guy all dressed in green  
Iko, iko, unday  
He's not a man, he's a lovin' machine  
Jockamo fee nanay

{CHORUS}

"Iko Iko" is a much-covered New Orleans song that tells of a parade collision between two "tribes" of Mardi Gras Indians. The lyrics are derived from Indian chants and popular catchphrases.

The song, under the original title "Jock-A-Mo", was written in 1953 by James "Sugar Boy" Crawford in New Orleans, but has spread so widely that to popular belief, it is commonly assumed to be a much older folk song.

The song is closely identified as a Mardi Gras song, but it is equally known as a Top 40 hit. The main melody bears a strong resemblance to the guitar riff in "Son de la Loma" recorded by the Trio Matamoros. "Son de la Loma" was written by Miguel Matamoros sometime before May 8, 1925.

The story tells of a "spy dog" or lookout for one band of Indians encountering the "flag boy" or guidon carrier for another band. He threatens to set the flag on fire.

The lyrics of the song are based on Louisiana Creole French. The phrase Iko Iko may have been derived from one or more of the languages of Gambia, possibly from the phrase Ago!, meaning "listen!" or "attention!". The line from the chorus, Jock-a-mo feen-o and-dan-day echoes the original title amidst Creole palaver.

The song was popularised by The Dixie Cups in 1965. Their version came about by accident. They were in a New York City studio for a recording session when they began an impromptu version of "Iko Iko", accompanied only by drumsticks on a coke bottle. The tape happened to be running and session producers Leiber and Stoller added bass and drums and released it.

from Wikipedia

This booklet compiled by David De Santi with the assistance of John Broomhall, Nick Rheinberger, Alan Musgrove, Jane Brownlee, Manthy Loucataris.

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## Canzone Partigiana

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree" in 3/4 time. The score is written on four staves, each containing a line of music with corresponding chords indicated above the notes. The chords are Am (A minor), Dm (D minor), E7 (E dominant seventh), and Am (A minor). The melody is written in treble clef. The first staff begins with an Am chord and a quarter note G4. The second staff begins with a Dm chord and a quarter note F4. The third staff begins with an Am chord and a quarter note E4. The fourth staff begins with a Dm chord and a quarter note D4. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Una mattina mi son svegliato,  
o bella, ciao! bella, ciao! bella, ciao, ciao, ciao!  
Una mattina mi son svegliato,  
e ho trovato l'invasor.

O partigiano, portami via,  
o bella, ciao! bella, ciao! bella, ciao, ciao, ciao!  
O partigiano, portami via,  
ché mi sento di morir.

E se io muoio da partigiano,  
(E se io muoio su la montagna)  
o bella, ciao! bella, ciao! bella, ciao, ciao, ciao!  
E se io muoio da partigiano,  
(E se io muoio su la montagna)  
tu mi devi seppellir'.

E seppellire lassù in montagna,  
(E tu mi devi seppellire)  
o bella, ciao! bella, ciao! bella, ciao, ciao, ciao!  
E seppellire lassù in montagna,  
(E tu mi devi seppellire)  
sotto l'ombra di un bel fior.

Tutte le genti che passeranno,  
(E tutti quelli che passeranno)  
o bella, ciao! bella, ciao! bella, ciao, ciao, ciao!  
Tutte le genti che passeranno,  
(E tutti quelli che passeranno)  
Mi diranno Che bel fior!  
(E poi diranno «Che bel fior!»)

È questo il fiore del partigiano,  
(E questo é il fiore del partigiano)  
o bella, ciao! bella, ciao! bella, ciao, ciao, ciao!  
È questo il fiore del partigiano,  
(E questo é il fiore del partigiano)  
morto per la libertà!

*The song Bella Ciao was sung by the left anti-fascist resistance movement in Italy comprised of anarchists, communists, socialists and other anti-fascist partisans. The author of the lyrics is unknown, and the music seems to come from an earlier folk song sung by riceweeders in the Po Valley.*

Ciuri Ciuri **3**

from Sicily



## 2 Australian Dance Tunes.

## French Canadian Reel - Joe Cormier's.

made popular by the amazing Quebecois band  
La Bottine Souriante

The first is from Aboriginal musicians from Cape Barren island learnt from English Whalers.

The second is from the Dawson family in the Huon valley of Tasmania. There are many Australianised tunes that are great fun to play.

### The Black Cat Piddled in the White Cat's Eye

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from Les Brown, Cape Barren Island, Tasmania

Musical notation for 'The Black Cat Piddled in the White Cat's Eye'. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a G chord, followed by a D7 chord. The second staff continues the melody with G and D7 chords. The third staff concludes the piece with a G chord. The notation includes various note values, rests, and a repeat sign at the end of the second staff.

### School Polka

from Edie and Paddy Dawson, Tasmania

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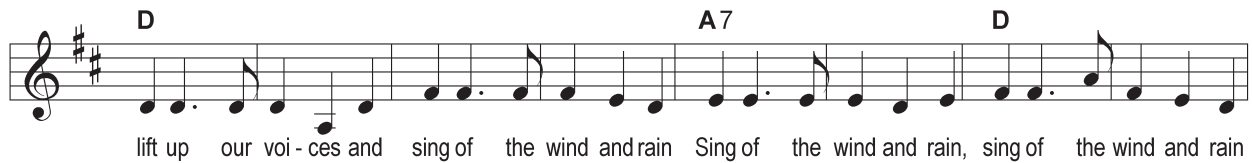
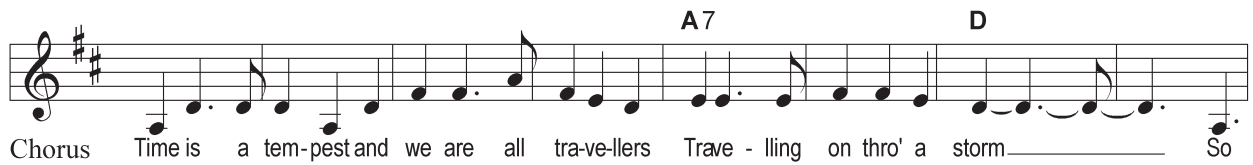
Musical notation for 'School Polka'. The piece is in A major (three sharps) and 2/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a D chord, followed by an A7 chord. The second staff continues the melody with D and A7 chords. The third staff concludes the piece with a D chord. The notation includes various note values, rests, and a repeat sign at the end of the second staff.

Musical notation for 'French Canadian Reel - Joe Cormier's'. The piece is in A major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with an A chord, followed by a G chord. The second staff continues the melody with A and G chords. The third staff concludes the piece with an A chord. The notation includes various note values, rests, and a repeat sign at the end of the second staff.

# Time is a Tempest 7

John Broomhall

First and last verse



Time is a tempest and we are all travellers  
We are all travellers, we are all travellers  
Time is a tempest and we are all travellers  
Travelling on thro' a storm

## CHORUS

So lift up our voices and sing of the wind and rain  
Sing of the wind and rain, sing of the wind and rain  
Lift up our voices and sing of the wind and rain  
We're travellin' on thro' a storm

They've poisoned the oceans and dammed the great rivers  
Bullzdozed each jungle, they're takers not givers  
And they say that it's progress, well it gives me the shivers  
We're in for a winter that's cold

Our cities are crowded, the forests have fallen  
War clouds above, angry voices keep callin'  
Five minutes to midnight is no time for stallin'  
Just time to share your love

So we'll keep our arms wide thro' all kinds of weather  
Where there's sorrow and suffering, may we be there together  
And we'll turn this around tho' it takes us forever  
What else in the world can we do?

But there are places of beauty with pathways to guide us  
Sunrise and sunsets are never denied us  
Deep in our hearts no walls divide us  
We may yet find our way through the stars