Bringing More Diversity into the Music Classroom: Music from cultures of the Delaware Valley:

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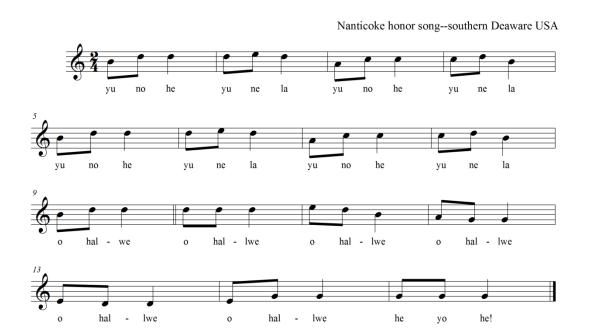
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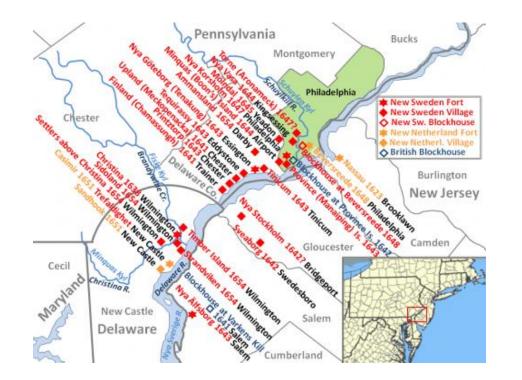
The Delaware River begins in upstate New York and wanders down to the Atlantic Ocean serving as boundary between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, then New Jersey and Delaware. Home to over 100 ethnic groups from the original Native Peoples to waves of immigrants entering the United States through Philadelphia, the modern Delaware River Valley is the fourth largest metropolitan area in the U.S. This session presents the music of only a few of the peoples in the Delaware River Valley.

O Hal-lwe



The Nanticoke Nation is located on the shores of Delaware Bay, the outlet of the Delaware River into the Atlantic Ocean. The Nanticoke were among the first Native Americans to encounter the Dutch and Swedish explorers arriving in the area in the early 17th Century

"O Hal-lwe" is a women's honoring dance in which the men of the village perform to honor the women for their traditional roles as keeps and teachers of traditions. Women of all ages, from as many generations as possible, perform this dance symbolizing the continuity of Nanticoke tradition. As a male soloist sings, Women dance in a large clockwise circle taking one step to the beat, slightly bouncing on the toes on the half beat. When the group sings (double bar), the dancers rotate in a tiny individual circular returning to face forward when the soloist resumes singing.



NEW SWEDEN: 1635-1681
Settlements and forts along the
New Sweden River. Johann Prinz
established capital at Tinicum Island
(now PHL Airport). Surrendered to
Peter Stuyvesant (governor of New
Holland) in 1655 but allowed to
exist as "Free Swedish Nation" until
arrival of William Penn in 1681.

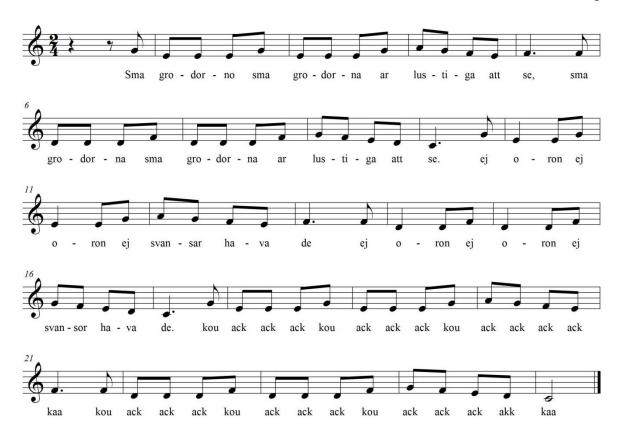
Several Swedish cultural museums and sites throughout SE Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, and Delaware.

Små grodorna (Swedish for "The Little Frogs") is a traditional Swedish dance and song traditionally performed at <u>midsummer</u>, where the participants dance around the <u>maypole</u> and try to imitate the behaviour of <u>frogs</u>. Occasionally, *Små grodorna* is also sung at <u>Christmas</u>, but instead of dancing around the maypole, Swedes dance around the <u>Christmas</u> tree.

Sma Grodorna



Swedish Midsummer Song





Puerto Rican immigrants have settled in Chester and Lancaster Counties in the western Delaware Valley. Beginning as agricultural workers, they have now moved into all facets of the economy. Students of Hispanic heritage are now the majority population in the Lancaster City Schools.

The following Puerto Rican children song was shared by the Almodovar family in Lancaster County. Gloria & Pedro Almodovar were born in Puerto Rico in the 1950s moving to the U.S. in the 1970s. "Figui, Fiqui, Fiqui 'is a baby bouncing song possibly derived from African sources.

Fiqui Fiqui





TEACHING:

- 1. Discuss Latino cultural connections on SE Pennsylvania
- 2. Sing "Fiqui Fiqui"
- 3. Add baby bouncing activities
- 4. Discuss possibly African origins
- 5. If time, add basic African polyrhythm to song

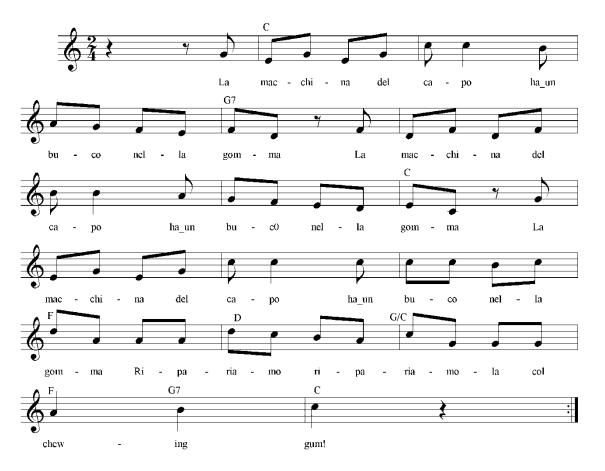
During the Last half of the twentieth century, there was a large influx of immigrants from the former Soviet Union as well as from the former "Soviet block" nations of eastern Europe into the Delaware Valley. A number of students from Russia, Ukraine, and Romania have been music education majors at West Chester University and have shared their traditional songs and dances including the lively "Troika"



This is one possible set of directions

- --Position: Sets of three facing counterclockwise in a circle: e.g. sets of three arranged like the spokes of a wheel. All hands joined at shoulder height.
- --Starting with the right foot, take 8 straight-legged running steps forward.
- --Repeat with 8 running steps backward.
- --Retaining joined hands, The right-hand person runs in front of the center person and through the arch made by the center and left hand person. The center person follows the right hand person, unwinding and all get back to their original positions. The left-hand person runs in place during this movement.
- --Repeat the above movement, this time with the left-hand person going through the arch formed by the center and right hand persons.
- --Join all hands together in circles of three dancers. Circle left with 12 running (or grapevine) steps. On measure 12, finish up with three steps in place.
- --Repeat running circle in the other direction. Instead of finishing with three steps, break circle between the left-hand and right hand person. Center person runs forward to join 2 new partners.
- --Repeat dance steps from the beginning.

La Macchina del capo



Italian contributions to the Delaware Valley culture are legion beginning in the 19th Century as they came to work the coal mines to the present day.

"La macchina del Capo" is a humorous singing game song about repairing a flat tire with chewing gum. Adding to the humor of using chewing gum to fix a flat is that the car belongs to a very important person. The singing game involves omitting specific words with each repetition of the song and substituting a pantomime action to show the omitted word. Sometimes the game extends to having students who make mistakes drop out from the singing until only a few continue to sing the song.

LA **MACCHINA** DEL **CAPO** HA-UN **BUCCO** NELLA **GOMMA**.

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RIPARIAMO, RIPARIAMOLA COL CHEWING GUM.

Teaching:

- Discuss Italian cultural connections in Delaware Valley
- 2. Learn to sing"La Macchina del Capo"
- 3. Explain activity—omitting nouns. In each repetition, one more noun is omitted.
- 4. Add motions mimicking noun
- 5. Encourage students to select individual motions

Milomou kokkino (My Red Apple)





"Milo mou kokkino" is a
Kalamationos Greek dance from
Kalamata on the southwest shores
of the Peloponnes with variants
found in Macedonia, Bulgaria,
Albania, and the Former Yugoslav
Republic of Macedonia. The meter
is 3+2+2.

The dance steps on the following slide are the Peloponnes version.

Teaching:

- Tap the meter
 a. long short short
 b. 1-2 -3 1-2 1-2
 c. 1-2-3 4-5 6-7
- Listen: listen to the recording while tapping. Note that there is an introduction and interludes in the recording.
- 3. Perform: Learn to play melody on recorder (replacing souravli)
- Perform: Add drone accompaniment on balagma or bouzouki
- 5. Perform: rhythm accompaniment on dumbek on 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 with accents on 1-4-6
- 6. Perform: rhythm accompaniment on Rikk (tambourine) on 1-4-6
- 7. Move: learn kalamationos dance
- 3. Listen: Listen to recording of Macedonian version of "My Red Apple", then discuss similarities and differences in the versions.

