

Biguine, Valse et Mazurka Créoles 1929-1943 (2009)

Written by bluesever

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Vol.1 1- L'Orchestre Antillais - Sepent Maigre 2- Orchestre Creol's Band - La Georgi-Nana 3- Orchestre Creol's Band - Armide [play](#) 4- Creol's Band Du Bal Colonial De La Rue Blomet - Pamela 5- Creol's Band Du Bal Colonial De La Rue Blomet - Maracajbo 6- Orchestre Du Bal Antillais - A Si Pare 7- Orchestre Du Bal Antillais - Soigne I Ba Moin 8- Orchestre De La Boule Blanche - C'est Biguine 9- Orchestre Creole Delvi - Ba Moin En Ti Bo Doudou 10- Tom Et Ses Juniors Guadeloupeens - Robes A Queues 11- Orchestre Guyanais De M. Henri Volmar - Mouvements D'avions 12- Orchestre Creole Delvi - Du Feu Pri En Tete Man Norde 13- Nelly Lungla - Me Gade Yo 14- Duo De Guitares Par Pollo Malahel Et Benjamin Gerion - Gros Sou 15- L'Orchestre Guadeloupeen A. Kindou - Celestin Roi Diable 16- Piano Par Les Freres Martial - Krakador Bon Ti Coin Capesterre La 17- Stellio Et Son Orchestre Creole - Eti Tintin 18 - Orchestre Creole Matou - Ti Joseph A Josephine

Vol.2

1. Abel Beauregard & B. Colson/Moin Aimé Doudou Moin 2. E. Delouche/Gepe Ka Piké 3. Stellio/Camélia 4. Stellio/Renée 5. E. Delouche/Martinique 6. E. Delouche/Complainte 7. Aljean & M. Noiran/Negues Bon DéfençEus 8. Jazz Sam Castendet/Bossu Doudou 9. E. Delouche/Naomi 10. Pollo Malahel & E Delouche/Les Deux Jumeaux 11. E. Delouche/Sous Les Tropiques 12. Alphonse & Noiran/Souvenirs De Saint-Pierre 13. Lirvat & Aureste/Touloulou Mi Touloulou A Ou La

[play](#)

14. F.W. Clements/Jeanne Et Marcelle 15. MaïOtte Almaby/Ma Goulou Goulou 16. Pé-En-Kin/1-2-3 La Vandé 17. Alphonse & Berté/Sur Les Flots Aux Antilles 18. Alphonse/Pot-Pourri Biguine

The term "**Creole music**" is used to describe both the early folk or roots music traditions of the mixed race rural Creoles of South Louisiana and the later more contemporary genre called zydeco. It was often simply called French music or Lee La. It was sung in French patois by Creoles of African, French and Spanish descent. This early American roots music evolved in the 1930s into a richer sound accompanied by more instruments. Creole pioneer Amede Ardoin is said to be the first Creole to record this indigenous music. He has also been credited for greatly

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influencing the foundation of traditional Cajun music. Melodies from pioneers like Ardoin provided a basis for works by composers Louis Moreau Gottschalk and Moses Hogan and others. Southern Black music traditions in the US have been known to change and evolve as quickly as they were being replicated by white artists, the music of the Creoles also evolved into a more contemporary amplified sound that was later called zydeco, which is the indigenous music of the Creoles or "Creole music". Zydeco comes from African words "zari, zarico, zodigo zai'co" meaning "to dance or dance". Zydeco fused the traditional Creole roots music sang in French with contemporary sounds making it relevant, dynamic and constantly attracting a new generation of listeners within the Creole community as well as outside the community.

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