CHILDREN'S SINGING GAMES SECOND SERIES

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To the

CHILDREN OF OUR VILLAGES AND TOWNS

WHO HAVE PRESERVED THESE GAMES

I DEDICATE

THIS LITTLE BOOK

CONTENTS

London Bridge is Broken Down	Page 14
Sally Water	20
Three Sailors	24
Looby Loo	32
Round and Round the Village	40
The Jolly Miller	46
Oats and Beans and Barley	50
Here we Come up the Green Grass	56

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HEN to the charm or traditional rhymes and music are added illustrations from a sympathetic and accomplished artist, success was almost to be expected, and accordingly the favourable reception given to the first series of Children's Singing Games

has induced me to present a second.

Singing Games

The Games given in the first volume are :

When I was a Young Girl. Jenny Jones. Green Gravel. Milking Pails. Here come Three Dukes a-riding. Old Roger. We are the Rovers. Poor Mary sits a-weeping.





Fames

And to these are now added in this book :

London Bridge. Sally Water. Three Sailors. Looby Loo. Round and Round the Village. Jolly Miller. Oats and Beans and Barley. Green Grass.

There is not much to say by way of general preface to these games beyond what I stated in my previous volume. But I may mention some points of interest. Like the first series, the games have been chosen from a large number collected from the children of our villages and towns, and are given just as they are played; my only duty being to pick out the best versions and to give those that have either not been printed previously, or are contained in publications not accessible to the general reader. In the case of "Round and Round the Village," a most interesting game, and very vigorous and taking, it is curious that it should have escaped

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notice by previous collectors. At all events no collection of English Nursery Rhymes or Games included it before it was given at the Conversazione of the Folk-Lore Congress in 1891. Its popularity, however, is undoubted, judging by the many versions which I have succeeded in obtaining. The fact of its not having been printed before, does not argue that it is of recent origin or importation, because previously games had only been systematically collected from two or three counties, and many of these treasures of the people are not delivered up to the world of letters at the mere bidding of any one who chooses to ask. I consider myself fortunate in having come across this game while collecting in Barnes, and in perhaps rescuing from loss one of the prettiest singing games belonging to our children.

The other games are better known to the literary world, though not all, I think, in the complete form in which I am able to give them.

As a suggestion to those who during the winter and Christmas time are anxious to afford amusement to children and grown-up people alike, I would venture to assert that few more taking entertainments could be got up than some





Games

founded upon these games. Children appropriately dressed, trained to use actions and words in unison, and allowed to play the game with all the natural spontaneity and abandon which they know so well how to put into their play, could present to any audience a spectacle which would be as novel as it would certainly prove acceptable. It has succeeded well on several occasions to my knowledge. Apart too from any spectacular entertainment which may be in this way prepared, there are schools and families where additions to their répertoire of games of examples from other parts of the country will be welcomed, and though in this way we have to bid good-bye to the influence of tradition in these matters, the loss is not accompanied by anything which does harm to these rescued waifs of children's traditional amusements.

Notes are again added indicating in as short a form as possible the historical and archæological interest of each game. This will be fresh to many readers and will, I hope, cause some of them to inquire further into a most interesting and fascinating branch ot folk-lore. To these I would say that in my larger book, "The Traditional Games of the British Isles," I have discussed the examples printed in this book

Games

in greater detail, with reference to the games themselves, and in some degree with reference to their relationship to the general stock of children's games at large.

The tunes have, with the exception of "Oats and Beans and Barley," been again harmonised for me by Mrs. F. Adam. For the harmonising of "Oats and Beans and Barley" I am indebted to the great kindness and courtesy of Miss L. Green of Maidstone.

ALICE BERTHA GOMME.

BARNES COMMON, S.W. October 1894.

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Build it up with iron bars, Iron bars, iron bars, Build it up with iron bars My fair lady.

LONDON

Iron bars will rust away, Rust away, rust away Iron bars will rust away My fair lady.

CONTINUED

Build it up with pins & needles, Pins & needles, pins & needles. Build it up with pins & needles My fair lady. Pins & needles rust & bend, Rust & bend, rust & bend, Pins & needles rust & bend My fair lady.

Build it up with penny loaves, Penny loaves, penny loaves, Build it up with penny loaves My fair lady.

Penny loaves will tumble down, Tumble down, tumble down, Penny loaves will tumble down My fair lady.



BRIDGE





DIRECTIONS FOR PLAYING LONDON BRIDGE

Any Number of Children may Play



WO of the talleft children ftand ftill, facing one another, clafping hands, and holding their arms up as high as they can, to form an arch. All the other children form a long line, ftanding one behind another, each holding the other's drefs or waift, and

all run under and round the arch. Those who are running under the arch fing the first and each alternate verse. The two who form the arch fing the fecond and each alternate verse. At the words, "Here's a prisoner I have got," the girls who form the arch lower their arms and stop one of the line (generally the last one) as they pass under. When the last verse is sung the prisoner is taken a little distance away, to a place set apart, or "den," and the set finging begins again, and continues until all the line have been taken prisoners.









DIRECTIONS FOR PLAYING

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SALLY WATER

Any Number of Children may Play; a small Number equally as well as a larger



HE players, except one, join hands and form a ring. The odd player kneels or fits on the ground in the centre of the ring. The ring of children dances round, finging the lines. When they fing "Rise, Sally!" the child in the centre rifes to her feet and

proceeds to choofe another from the ring, who goes into the centre with her. When the marriage formula is being fung the two children in the circle dance round together and kifs one another when the command is given. The dancing round by the ring while finging the formula is quicker and more fpirited than before. At the end Sally goes out of the circle and joins the ring, the fecond child remaining in the centre, kneeling or fitting down. The finging then begins again, the game continuing till all have perfonated Sally.







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·HERE·COME·THREE·SAILORS· Continued Here come three Kings three by three To court your daughter a fair lady Can we have a lodging here, here, here Can we have a lodging here. \odot *ŧ 10 õ* Oh! wake wake daughter, do not sleep Here are three Kings whom we can take You may have a lodging here, here, here You may have a lodging here. • • Here's my daughter safe and sound And in her pocket one bundred pound And on her finger a gay gold ring I am sure she is fit to walk with a King. 26





DIRECTIONS FOR PLAYING

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THREE SAILORS

Five Children or a larger Number may Play



HREE children stand on one fide, join hands and form a line. These represent the Three Sailors. Two other players stand on the opposite fide facing them. One of these, standing a little in advance of the other, represents the mother and sings the

anfwers to the queftions. The three failors commence finging the first verse advancing and retiring in line while doing fo. The mother fings the answer. She stands still and turns partly round to address her daughter behind, while finging the two first lines of the verses, and then faces the fuitors when finging the two last lines of the verses. When she fings the feventh verse sher daughter by the hand, leads her to the "Kings," pointing out to them the ring on her daughter's finger and the money in her pocket.





THREE SAILORS

The Kings take the daughter a little diftance, pretend to rob her of her ring, money, drefs and jewellery; then bring her back to the mother, fing the laft verfe, and at the end contemptuoufly leave the girl and run off in different directions. The mother and daughter purfue them. The one first or last caught becomes mother the next time. If more than five children play, the additional players all ftand in line as daughters behind the mother, who gives each of them in turn to the Kings.

It should be particularly noticed that the words of the last two verses are to be sung to the music on page 27.

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DIRECTIONS FOR PLAYING

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LOOBY LOO

Any Number of Children may Play



RING is formed by the children joining hands. They all dance round in a circle while finging the first verse. They then stand still to fing the second, fuiting their actions to the words fung. Every child first extends the right arm towards the

centre of the ring; then thrufts the fame arm out behind as far as poffible; next fhakes or dangles the right hand; and finally, at the laft line each player, unclafping hands, turns rapidly round. The chorus verfe is then fung, all dancing round in the ring. The fourth verfe is accompanied by fimilar action to the fecond, except that the players use their left arms instead of the right. The chorus verse is then fung, all dancing round. In the





LOOBY LOO

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fixth verfe the action is applied to the right foot, the chorus being fung as before. In the eighth verse the left foot is used, and the chorus verse is sung as before. The tenth verse is fung while each player, first, bends forward and thrusts her head as far as possible into the ring; fecondly, hangs her head over her fhoulders, bending backwards as far as possible out of the ring; and finally, turns about as before. The chorus verfe is then fung, all dancing round. The laft verfe is fung while each child, first, thrusts herfelf into the centre of the circle, caufing all of the players to meet together in the middle; fecondly, ftretches out as far from the middle as the clasped hands allow; next, shakes herfelf. They then all turn about as before. Then they fing the chorus verfe while dancing round. Each different movement follows quickly upon the preceding one, and no stoppage occurs until the game is finished.






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DIRECTIONS FOR PLAYING

AGames

ROUND AND ROUND THE VILLAGE

Any Number of Children may Play



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HE players join hands and form a ring, with one player flanding outfide it. The ring of children flands perfectly flill throughout this game, the action being confined to, at first one child, and then to two together. The verses are fung only by the ring.

The ring commences finging the first verse, and the child who is standing outside the ring dances round it outside. As soon as the second verse is commenced, which is immediately the first is finished, the children who form the circle raise their classed hands as high as they conveniently can, to form arches all round, and the child runs into the circle under one pair of arms and out again under the next pair of arms; then in again under the next pair, and out again under the next; continuing this in-and-out movement until the third verse is commenced. The child should try and



ROUND AND ROUND THE VILLAGE

Games

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zbildren's Singing

run in and out under all the joined hands during the finging of the verfe, thus completing the circle. At the commencement of the third verfe, the child ftops in the ring, and choofing one from it for her lover, flands in front of and facing this child until the end of the verfe. At the commencement of the fourth verse the chosen child leaves the ring, followed clofely by the first child, and they walk thus round the ring until the beginning of the fifth verse, or they may walk away a short distance from the ring, returning again at the end of the verfe. The two children then enter the ring and kifs during the finging of the last or fifth verse. The first child then takes a place in the ring, and the game continues by the fecond child dancing round outfide the ring to the finging of the first verse, the game proceeding as before. There is no pause or interval between the verfes, or between the ending of one fet and the beginning of another, the action being continuous throughout.

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DIRECTIONS FOR PLAYING

bildren's Singing

THE JOLLY MILLER

Any odd Number of Children may Play



N odd number of players is required for this game, boys and girls, one boy in excefs of the girls being an advantage. The players ftand in couples, or pairs, of boy and girl fide by fide, and form a double ring, the boys in the inner and the girls in the

outer circle. The couples do not join hands, but walk round arm-in-arm, and ftand as clofe to the previous couple as they conveniently can; the odd player ftands in the centre and perfonates the "Miller." All the players fing the words while walking round, and when the word "grab" is fung the players leave hold of each other's arms, and the boys try to catch the arm of the girl in front of them, and take that place, the "miller" in the meantime trying to fecure for himfelf a partner and a place. If he fucceeds he keeps the place he has got in the ring or wheel, the boy ultimately left without a partner becoming Miller, and in his turn trying to catch or "grab" a partner.











OATS 🕷 must obey, you must be true to BEANS be kind you must be good and all say you must_ you help your wife to chop the wood, Yeo ho! Yeo ho !

DIRECTIONS FOR PLAYING

bildren's Singing

OATS AND BEANS AND BARLEY

Any Number of Children may Play



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LL the players but one form a ring by joining hands, the odd player ftanding in the centre. The ring walks round, finging the first four lines. At the fifth line the ring stands still, and each child suits her actions to the words fung. At "the

farmer fows his feed," each player pretends to fcatter feed, then they all fold their arms and "ftand at eafe," "ftamp their feet" and "clap their hands" in order, and finally each child turns herfelf round. Then they again clafp hands and move round the centre child, who at the words "open the ring and take one in" choofes and takes into the ring with her one player from it. Thefe two ftand together while the ring fing the marriage formula. At the end the child first in the centre joins the ring; the fecond child remaining in the centre, and in her turn choofing another from the ring. There is no kiffing in this game, and the centre child does not fing the words.







57



GREEN **Ĩ**ĮĮĮ GRASS CONTINUED A 5 We'll all go rov-ing Rov-ing side by side, I'll ral]..... take my fairest I'll take her for my bride. Will you come? No

GREEN GRASS LASE ZWO VERSES ONLY OF Naugh ty Miss she wont come out, wont come out, ... wont come out, Now we've got our bon ... ny lass bon ... ny lass... bon ... ny lass Naughty Miss she wont come out to help us with our dancing Now we've got our bon ... ny lass to help us with our dancing 88 ₫₽ Yes. Will you come? \$ \$

DIRECTIONS FOR PLAYING

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HERE WE COME UP THE GREEN GRASS

Any Number of Children may Play



HE players divide into two lines of equal numbers, the children of each line joining hands. The lines ftand facing one another, with fufficient fpace between them to admit of one line walking forwards and backwards while finging the verfes, the other line ftand-

ing ftill throughout. The line of children who fing the words decide among themfelves which girl (or boy) on the oppofite fide is to be chofen, and fhe is named in the proper place. The queftion "Will you come?" is afked, and the chofen girl (or boy) replies "No!" Then the line form a ring and dance round while finging the next verfe. The queftion



HERE WE COME UP THE GREEN GRASS

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is again afked, and the child replies "Yes!" This child then goes over to the line, and all dance round together while finging the laft verfe. The girl then remains on that fide, and the line of children again advances and retires, finging the verfes until all the players are ranged on the one fide. Or the lines of players may fing the verfes and take players from either fide alternately. In fome verfions the telected child may tay "No!" to both queftions; in that cafe the oppofite line have to fing the verfes again and felect another child. When a boy is felected, the word "lad" is faid inftead of "lafs."

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London Bridge is Broken Down

This version is from Kent, and was collected for me by Miss Dora Kimball. This game is universally acknowledged to be a very ancient one, but its origin is a subject of some diversity of opinion. Knowing the importance of holding bridges in early days, it is not surprising that the fall and rebuilding of so important a one as that of London should be celebrated in rhyme, and so become the subject of a game, but the special feature of this rhyme seems to be that considerable difficulty occurs in the rebuilding of the bridge by ordinary means, and without exactly suggesting that extraordinary means will have to be adopted a prisoner is suddenly taken.

The widespread and barbarous rite of the foundation sacrifice may be shown here. Instances of this belief in tradition and its practice arc many, and some are given in "Traditional Games," in my account of this game. It is sufficient here to state that there is a tradition that when building London Bridge, the stones were bespattered with the blood ot little children, and Fitzstephen, in his well-known account of London, mentions that when the Tower was built the mortar was tempered with the blood of beasts. It is also interesting to note that the first line of the game rhyme appears in the animated description of the battle of London Bridge described in Laing's "Heimskringla," ii. p. 261.

An analysis of the different versions sent me and a lengthy and more detailed account of this game is given in my "Traditional Games," vol. i. pp. 333-350.



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SALLY WATER

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THIS most popular and widely known game belongs to the group of marriage games having the elements of individual love and courtship, and the performance of a ceremony ratifying the choice made before a party of assembled friends. The words "Sally water," though now generally supposed to be the name of, or to refer to, the child in the centre, are together with the words "sprinkle in the pan" probable remnants of a formula said or sung at marriages in early times when the sprinkling of water was part of the ceremony.

Attention must also be drawn to the period of seven years as the time when the marriage contract was terminable, probably at the will of the contracting parties; a year and a day and seven years are still among the popular notions of the period when lovers' and marriage vows are binding.

The variants of Sally water are many. "Sally water" is frequently found to be "Sally waters," and "Sally Sandars." These different variants will be found in my account of the game in vol. ii. or "Traditional Games." The version given here, words and tune, is a London one, and has been known to me since childhood.

THREE SAILORS

This version was collected by myselr many years since from an old nurse. The game in its different versions is extremely popular. It belongs to the group of courtship and marriage games; but to that portion of the group in which there is no preliminary love-making between the individuals principally concerned. The two parties to the marriage contract are the suitors or their spokesman, and the parents or relatives of the girl. The game differs from the "Three Dukes a-Riding" (see first series, p. 67, and "Traditional Games," vol. ii.), in a rather significant manner. In that game the marriage is between men who desire wives, and girls willing to possess husbands, previous love and courtship apparently being a matter of indifference. In this game, while the latter idea also prevails, there is a "bargaining" and a desire shown on the part of the parents or relatives of the girl ready to be married, for the richest suitor. The idea of the suitors becoming robbers after the marriage is concluded may be due to a misunderstanding of the terms of the marriage contract and the dowry to be given with or price paid for the bride.

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ildren's Sin



THIS is a London version of the game collected by myself some years ago. Many other versions and tunes collected later are given in my "Traditional Games," pp. 352-361. For the origin of this kind of game we must probably go back to a time when the custom of wild antic-dancing, in celebration of the rites of some deity in which animal postures were imitated and assumed, was in existence. This idea is confirmed by a version obtained from Hexham in which the words are "Here we come louping" (leaping). The meaning of this word having been lost, the game would tend to become a dance in which the movement of the different members of the body alone survives.

The game can be varied and extended, as in some versions, by the addition of "ears in," "ears out," "all feet in," "all feet out," and, as in a Scotch version, by the players using both arms at the same time, "right arm in and left arm out," and wheeling round, clapping their hands to the tune while singing the second and fourth line of each verse; or again, as in a version given by Halliwell, by the action being cumulative, each player doing an additional antic in each verse, until in the last, all the actions have to be gone through. The game when played thus is very exhilarating and becomes a capital means for exacting forfeits, they being incurred for every mistake. ¥

ROUND AND ROUND THE VILLAGE

THIS version, both words and tune, was collected by me in Barnes, and was one of the games played at the Folklore Congress Entertainment in 1891. This game had not, I believe, previously appeared in collections of English games. It is exceedingly interesting and belongs to a large group of games which owe their origin to custom. The children forming the ring are stationary throughout the game, and represent something else than individuals. They represent in fact the "village" and also act the part of "chorus," for they describe in words the actions which are being performed by the players who remain mute. A procession round the village by the villagers is a very general beginning to local festivals, and it has also been much practised at marriage ceremonies. A serpentine sort of dance which may have given rise to the "in and out the windows" also still survives in some places. The lines "as we have done before" are significant of the repetition of a custom at a fixed period of time. There seems to be no doubt that this game is an imitation by children of the dance-like processions which from the earliest times formed part of the ceremonial at certain sacred festivals which began in pre-Christian times, and were adapted to Christian worship by its pioneers. Some versions of the game show it now to be in a state of decadence. These, with many others, will be found in "Traditional Games," vol. ii.



THE JOLLY MILLER

THE version, words and tune, of this descrvedly popular game, was collected in Epworth and was sent me by Mr. C. C. Bell.

The origin of this game may be due to the fact of the miller in olden times paying himself in kind from the corn brought to him to be ground. The miller's insatiable greed is a well-known subject of jokes and satire in old ballads and by mediæval writers. It is, however, probable that the old custom which formerly prevailed at some festivals, of dancing and then catching or "grabbing" for sweethearts and wives, is shown in this game. A custom of this kind prevailed in Campbeltown, in Scotland, where all the discontented married couples in the parish had the opportunity once a year of changing wives and husbands by being first blindfolded, and then "grabbing" or catching each other while running round the church, a practice said to have been instituted by their patron saint. Country dances are still performed precisely in the same manner as this game is played; in some places the men during the dance "grab" or catch the women-and the women the men. Reterences to this, and other instances, and the different versions and methods of playing, are given in "Traditional Games," vol. i. pp. 292-293. The primitive nature of these customs is not reflected in the complete innocence of the game.

OATS AND BEANS AND BARLEY

THIS game was collected by Miss Burne, and is, by permission, reprinted from "Shropshire Folklore." The tune was also collected by her. This is not given in her book. I give this version because of its completeness and good tune. Other versions, tunes, and a more detailed account of the game are given in my "Traditional Games," vol. ii.

This game relates to farming operations, and has had its origin in these and in the feasting, dancing, and courting which were practised at the harvest festivals. The game is specially interesting, as it appears to refer to a time when wheat was not in general cultivation in this country, no mention of this grain being made in the oldest variants.

The lines of the marriage formula are curious. They differ in both words and tune from the more usual one sang to Sally Water, and other mercly courting and marriage games. It may well be, too, as suggested by a correspondent, that the marriage formula in this game is directed to both wife and husband in turn : the two first lines being directed to the former, and the two latter to the husband.

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ildren's

HERE WE COME UP THE GREEN GRASS

THIS version, both words and tune, has been known to me for many years. Many different versions were sent me from other parts of the country when I was collecting material ror "Traditional Games." These versions, some exceedingly interesting, together with an analysis of the words of the rhymes, and a detailed account of the various methods of playing and notes on the suggested origin of this game, are given in vol. i. pp. 157-170. The analysis points to the suggestion that this game was originally one dealing with love, courtship, and the death of one of the lovers. Some versions still retain these features, others show the game to have become like the one given here, a pretty courting and dancing game only.



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