

# GAMES AROUND THE GLOBE



presented by

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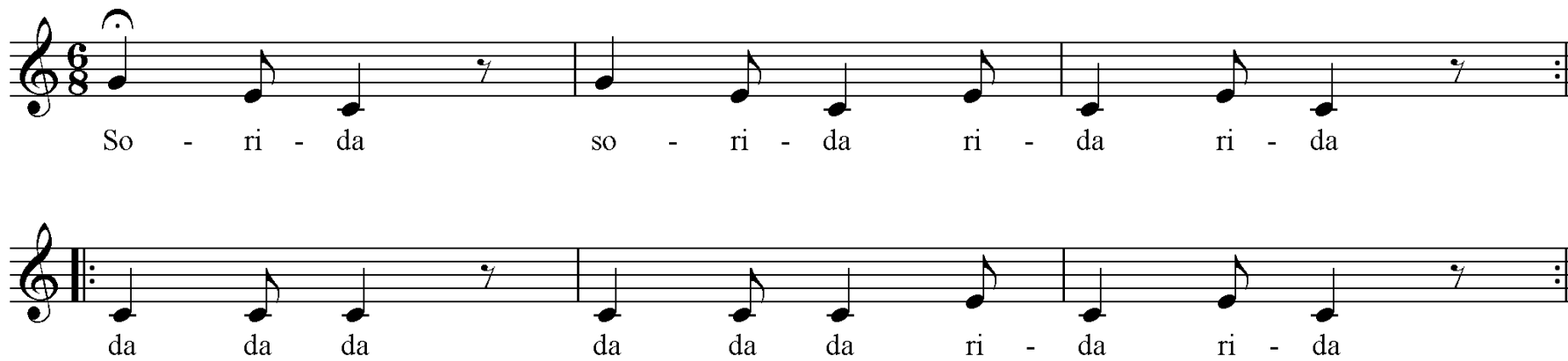
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BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

NOVEMBER 20, 2015

# SORIDA

Shona Handgame from Zimbabwe



# Sansa Kroma

Akan game from Ghana

5 San - sa kro - ma Ne na wuo ɔ - kye kyer nko - kɔ mba.

9 San - sa kro - ma Ne na wuo ɔ - kye kyer nko - kɔ mba.

13 San - sa kro - ma Ne na wuo nko - kɔ mba.

San - sa kro - ma Ne na wuo nko - kɔ mba.

[illegible]

## NEW SWEDEN: 1635-1681

Settlements and forts along the New Sweden River (Now the Delaware 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 midsummer, where the participants dance around the maypole and try to imitate the behavior of frogs. Occasionally, *Små grodorna* is also sung at Christmas, but instead of dancing around the maypole, Swedes dance around the Christmas tree.

Score

## Sma Grodorna

Swedish Midsummer Song



Sma gro - dor - no sma gro - dor - na ar lus - ti - ga att se, sma

6  
gro - dor - na sma gro - dor - na ar lus - ti - ga att se. ej o - ron ej

11  
o - ron ej svan - sar ha - va de ej o - ron ej o - ron ej

16  
svan - sor ha - va de. kou ack ack ack kou ack ack ack kou ack ack ack

21  
kaa kou ack ack ack kou ack ack ack kou ack ack ack kaa

Homage to region's first European settlements in New Sweden—learned at Immigrant Huis In Vaxjo ,Sweden, and performed at Swedish festivals in Delaware and New Jersey and Museum of Swedish Culture in Philadelphia.

# 1, 2, 3 O'Leary

Game Song from Ireland



# Bim Bum

learned from Italian undergrad at WCU

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of four staves, each containing a melody line and corresponding lyrics. The lyrics are: "Bim bum bim bum bid - dy bid - dy bum bid - dy bum bid - dy bid - dy bum bim bum." The melody is a simple, rhythmic sequence of eighth and quarter notes. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. The second staff is marked with a "3" at the beginning, indicating a triplet. The third and fourth staves are marked with "5" and "7" respectively, indicating quintuplets and septuplets. The score ends with a double bar line.

1 Bim bum bim bum bid - dy bid - dy bum bid - dy bum bid - dy bid - dy bum bim bum.

3 Bim bum bim bum bid - dy bid - dy bum bid - dy bum bid - dy bid - dy bum bim bum.

5 Bim bum bid - dy bid - dy bum bid - dy bum bid - dy bid - dy bum bim bum.

7 Bim bum bid - dy bid - dy bum bid - dy bum bid - dy bid - dy bum bim bum.



Bim = Clap

Bum = Snap

Biddy = Patsch

# Debil/Piggy

- ▶ MEANING: “Debil is chasing me”
- ▶ IMPORTANT NOTE: “Debil” is a spirit being in Aboriginal cultural beliefs and is NOT to be confused with the western concept of “The Devil.”
- ▶ The Yolgnu are Aboriginal people living in east Arnhemland in Northern Territory, Australia. Theirs is an ancient culture dating back some 50,000 years.
- ▶ INSTRUMENTS: Yadaki (didgeridoo) and Bilma (ironwood clapsticks)
- ▶ Music begins with clapsticks playing eight measures of quarter notes with a second group added on the ninth measure playing an additional eight measures of eighth notes. Singing and didgeridoo begin after the second set of clapstick accompaniment. The didgeridoo plays continuous ostinato, then “semi-octave leaps in measures five and six.
- ▶ Movement: movement is essentially a stepping in place, legs slightly bowed, using gentle stomping movement from knee down. Children move around the room to avoid capture by “Debil.” “Debil moves around room hold hands in front of face, palms outward, wiggling fingers slightly, attempting to capture an inattentive child. If caught, the child becomes “Debil” as the song continues..



DEBIL  
Australian Aboriginal

Aussie Aussie Aussie, Oi Oi Oi

De - bil de - bil de - bil De - bil de - bil de - bil

mer - ri mer - ri ,er - ri ngu - pan gan - ga ngu - pan

X



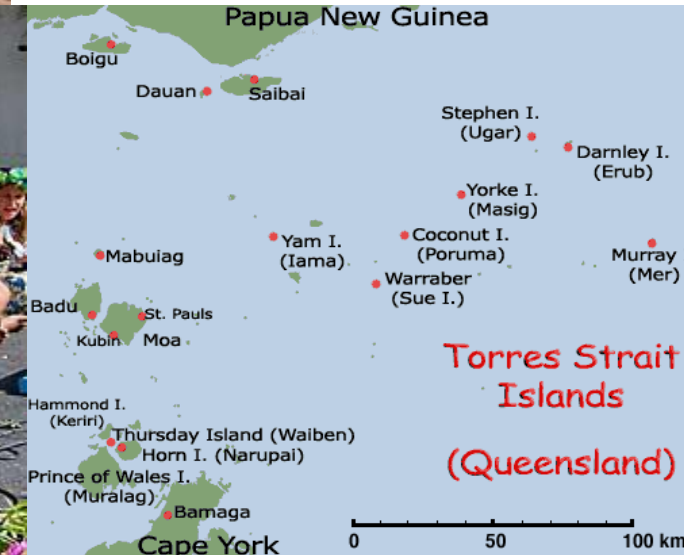
Piggy  
Australian Aboriginal

Musical score for "Piggy" (Australian Aboriginal). The score is written on three staves in treble clef, common time (C). The melody consists of two measures, each containing a sequence of notes: a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a dotted half note. The lyrics are: "Pig - gy pig - gy wai - ye" for the first measure and "pig - gy pig - gy wai - ye" for the second measure. The second staff contains the lyrics: "mer - ri mer - ri mer - ri" for the first measure and "pig - gy pig - gy - wai - ye" for the second measure. The third staff shows a rest for the first measure and a whole note for the second measure, with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end. Below the third staff is a series of vertical lines representing a rhythmic pattern.

## A Torres Strait Children's Song



**Children performing Taba Naba**



TABA NABA  
Torres Strait Island Song

G C D G C D

Br Br Br Br Br Br Br Br

Ta - ba na - ba na - ba no - rem tu - gei pe nai - sir mi din - ghy na - ba tre

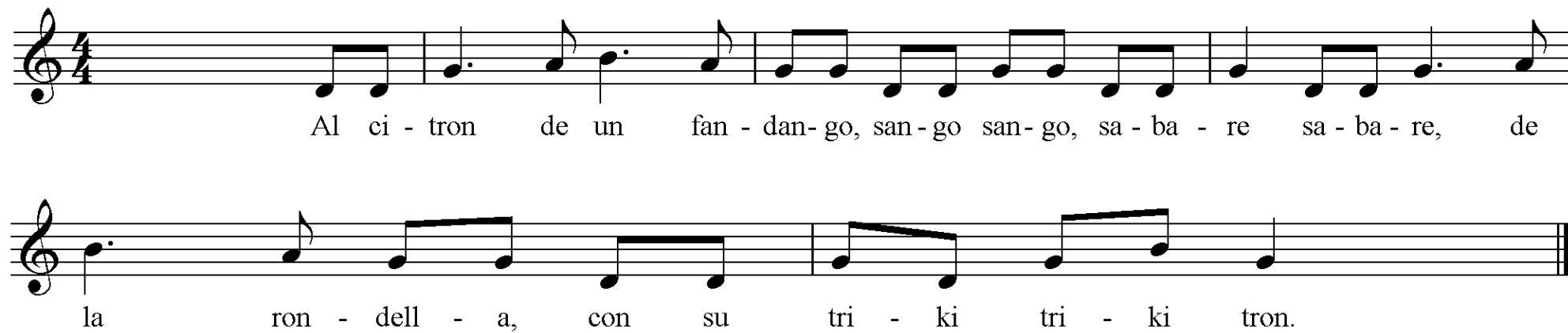
G C D G

BH hi BH shs BH on waist and sway

Mi ko kei mi sir - ir na - ba - re ta - ba na - ba no - rem

# Al Citron

Puerto Rican Game Song



# El Floron

Mexican Passing Game

El flo - rón pa - só por a - quí, yo no lo vi, yo no lo vi. El flo -

6  
rón pa - só por a - quí, yo no lo vi, yo no lo vi. Que

10  
pa - se, que pa - se, Que pa - se el flo - rón. Que pa - se, que pa - se, Que pa - se el flo - rón.



## **RABBIT SONG (Cheyenne)**

“Rabbit Song” is a Southern Cheyenne children’s game song collected by Virginia Giglio and included in both the book and recording *Southern Cheyenne Women’s Songs* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1994).

During this song, the singer would bounce a baby gently on his/her knees (to the macro beat) ending with a “toss” on the final note. Older children would place their fingers on either side of their heads (like rabbit ears) and hop around like rabbits. Students could imitate the “baby bouncing” using a Native American doll for the baby.

Translation: Free translation provided by Dr. Giglio is: Little rabbit, little rabbit, Threw me out, kicked me out! Little rabbit, little rabbit, little rabbit. A literal translation for each word or phrase: vo-go = rabbit, hii sso = little, hos ssta ma hi = threw me out, na = I/me, ho da o vi = threw out, vi = leave.

The enigma of the lyrics may be explained by the fact that Cheyenne traditionally used rabbit fur as a diaper. When the rabbit was “full”, it was time to throw the rabbit out.



Texas Jackrabbit

## Rabbit Song

Southern Cheyenne

Collected by Virginia Giglio

$\text{♩} = 60$

vo go hii sso hos ssta ma hi

$\text{♩} = 140$

a no da va hi ba - by no zi i va

$\text{♩} = 60$

hi vo go vo go vo go

Southern Cheyenne Women's Songs, Virginia Giglio  
 C. 1994 University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK  
 Used by permission



Jackalope—a mythical animal usually seen only after a great deal of alcohol has been consumed



Native American dolls such as could be used in the singing game—these belonged to my grandmother

# SLIDE

learned in Pittsburgh, PA

1

2

3

S C R C L C B F C

R C R C L C L C B F C B F C

R C R C R C L C L C L C B F C B F C