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Keep up with the latest daily buzz with the BuzzFeed Daily newsletter! Three’s Company is one of the sitcoms that defined the late ’70s and early ’80s culture. A series that became a cult classic well before it went off the air, Three’s Company made stars out of Suzanne Somers and John Ritter and established several other performers as popular character actors. Although Three’s Company has been off the air for four decades, it remains popular in rerun form, with the show earning legions of new fans every single year. The renewed interest in the series has caused many viewers to dig deeper into the history of Three’s Company, eager to learn everything that they can about the show and the unique elements that made the magic happen. When did ‘Three’s Company’ debut on television? Joyce DeWitt as Janet, John Ritter as Jack, and Suzanne Somers as Chrissy Snow on ‘Three’s Company.’ | Walt Disney Television via Getty Images Photo Archives RELATED: ‘Three’s Company’ Scenes Had to Be Refilmed Because of Don Knotts Three’s Company premiered on TV in 1977. The show highlighted three single roommates, played by Joyce DeWitt, Somers, and Ritter. They live platonically in their California-based apartment, and while they aren’t romantically involved with each other, their escapades regularly land all three of them in trouble, with friends as well as their apartment managers and bosses. Over the years, Three’s Company went through several cast switch-ups and a number of plot changes – but through it all, it remained a mainstay of network television. Critics praised the series for the writing and the hilariously comic situations, but ultimately, it was the cast that received the lion’s share of acclaim, from both reporters and viewers. ‘Three’s Company’ launched the careers of several actors RELATED: When ‘Three’s Company’ Jumped the Shark When Three’s Company debuted on television, Ritter was a relatively unknown character actor. The son of the famous singing cowboy star, Ritter received a Primetime Emmy Award and a Golden Globe Award for his work as Jack Tripper in Three’s Company, launching his career in a big way. After Three’s Company went off the air, Ritter went on to star in the spinoff series, Three’s a Crowd, as well as in a wide variety of movie projects. Somers was the other big star to emerge from Three’s Company. In the role of Chrissy Snow, an aloof blonde beauty, Somers shone, and became a pop culture phenomenon. Although she didn’t remain on Three’s Company throughout the entire series run, Somers went on to experience a lot of fame and fortune through other ventures – and to this day, she remains popular with fans, though mainly for her healthy lifestyle products rather than for her acting roles. Who wrote the ‘Three’s Company’ theme song? RELATED: A Different Actor Almost Portrayed Jack Tripper on ‘Three’s Company’ There were a lot of memorable elements to Three’s Company, besides the actors and funny storylines. For many fans, the show’s theme song was the perfect introduction to the show. Showrunners brought in some top-notch talent to create the theme song and brought in composer Joe Raposo to write the music for the show. Raposo had a prestigious career in writing theme songs for television shows and even wrote the music for Sesame Street as well as for the series The Electric Company. To sing the song, which invited fans to “come and knock on our door,” popular pop performer Ray Charles was enlisted, with the help of fellow singer Julia Rinker. Showrunners’ hard work putting the team together paid off, and the song became a popular jingle, that still appeals to viewers of all ages- even ones who weren’t alive during the show’s original run. Folk music comprises traditional songs that have been handed down from generation to generation and represents a country’s heritage. It is often passed sung and played by musicians who may or may not be trained professionally. Instruments commonly used in the genre include accordions, banjos, and harmonicas. Composers such as Percy Grainger, Zoltan Kodaly, and Bela Bartok were avid collectors of folk songs. Individual songs may not have been written down immediately when first composed, and the author may be lost to time, making for many versions of long-loved tunes. A particular version of a song may become well known when a popular artist records it—or when versions are collected by archivists and historians in the field, such as Alan Lomax in the 1930s and 1940s, and those recordings are released. In many instances, the lyrics to folk songs came from existing nursery rhymes or poems, and some of the nursery rhymes had variations, depending on region or time. Thus, these folk songs may have lyrics that are slightly different from those you are familiar with.Music education methods such as Orff and Kodaly use folk songs to teach important concepts, foster musicianship, and to respect musical heritage. Here are 19 well-loved children’s folk songs, along with their lyrics and sheet music, for learning and singing along. Tom Stewart / Getty Images “Aiken Drum” is a Scottish folk song and nursery rhyme that probably comes from “Aikendrum,” a Jacobite song about the Battle of Sheriffmuir. Alternate versions of the song have different foods for pieces of clothing, such as hat, shoes, pants, and shirt, or instruments he played. There was a man lived in the moon, lived in the moon, lived in the moon,There was a man lived in the moon,And his name was Aiken Drum.Chorus And he played upon a ladle, a ladle, a ladle,And he played upon a ladle, and his name was Aiken Drum.And his hat was made of good cream cheese, of good cream cheese, of good cream cheese,And his hat was made of good cream cheese,And his name was Aiken Drum.And his coat was made of good roast beef, of good roast beef, of good roast beef,And his coat was made of good roast beef,And his name was Aiken Drum.And his buttons made of penny loaves, of penny loaves, of penny loaves,And his buttons made of penny loaves,And his name was Aiken Drum.And his waistcoat was made of crust pies, of crust pies, of crust pies,And his waistcoat was made of crust pies,And his name was Aiken Drum.And his breeches made of haggis bags, of haggis bags, of haggis bags,And his breeches made of haggis bags,And his name was Aiken Drum. “Alouette” is a French-Canadian folk song about plucking the feathers from a lark after being awakened by its song (like we would threaten a rooster or chicken, before cooking and eating the bird). The French lyrics and English translation follow. Alouette, gentille AlouetteAlouette je te plumeraiAlouette, gentille AlouetteAlouette je te plumeraiJe te plumerai la teteJe te plumerai la teteEt la tte, et la teteAlouette, AlouetteO-o-o-obAlouette, gentille AlouetteAlouette je te plumeraiLark, nice (or lovely) LarkLark, I am going to pluck you! am going to pluck your head,I am going to pluck your head,And the head, and the head,O-o-o-o-oh “A-Ticket A-Tasket” was made in America and used as the foundation for a 1938 Ella Fitzgerald recording. First recorded in the late 19th century, this song has been a children’s rhyming game sung while kids danced around in a circle. A-ticket a-tasketA-ticket a-tasketA green and yellow basketI wrote a letter to my loveAnd on the way I dropped it,I dropped it, I dropped it,And on the way I dropped it.A little boy he picked it upAnd put it in his pocket. In some variations, the last two lines read “A little girlie picked it up/and took it to the market.” “Baa Baa Black Sheep” was originally an English nursery rhyme that, in spoken form, may date back as early as 1731. Baa, baa, black sheep,Have you any wool?Yes sir, yes sir,Three bags full.One for the master,One for the dame,And one for the little boyWho lives down the lane. Famous French nursery rhyme “Frere Jacques” is traditionally played in a round and translates to “Brother John” in English. Frère Jacques, Frère Jacques,Dormez vous?Sonnez les matines,Sonnez les matinesDing Ding Dong, Ding Ding DongAre you sleeping, are you sleeping?Brother John, Brother John?Morning bells are ringing,Morning bells are ringingDing Ding Dong, Ding Ding Dong. Similar to “The Wheels on the Bus,” the nursery rhyme “Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush” is also a singing game for children. To play, kids hold hands and move around in a circle to alternating verses. Here we go round the mulberry bush,The mulberry bush,The mulberry bush,Here we go round the mulberry bushSo early in the morning. This is the way we wash our face,Wash our face,Wash our face.This is the way we wash our faceSo early in the morning. This is the way we comb our hair,Comb our hair,Comb our hair.This is the way we comb our hairSo early in the morning. This is the way we brush our teeth,Brush our teeth,Brush our teeth.This is the way we brush our teethSo early in the morning. This is the way we wash our clothes,Wash our clothes, wash our clothesThis is the way we wash our clothesSo early Monday morning This is the way we put on our clothes,Put on our clothes,Put on our clothes.This is the way we put on our clothesSo early in the morning. “He’s Got the Whole World in His Hands” is a traditional American spiritual that was first published in 1927, though the song is older than that. He’s got the whole world in His handsHe’s got the whole world in His handsHe’s got the whole world in His handsHe’s got the whole world in His handsHe’s got the whole world in His handsHe’s got the itty bitty baby in His handsHe’s got the itty bitty baby in His handsHe’s got the itty bitty baby in His handsHe’s got the whole world in His hands He’s got my brothers and my sisters in His hands,He’s got my brothers and my sisters in His hands,He’s got the whole world in His hands. He’s got the whole world in His hands.He’s got the whole world in His handsHe’s got the whole world in His handsThe lyrics to “Home on the Range” were first published as a poem in the 1870s. The words are by Brewster Higley, and the music is from Daniel Kelley. Oh, give me a home where the buffalo roam, and the deer and the antelope play,Where seldom is heard a discouraging wordAnd the skies are not cloudy all day. Chorus Home, home on the range,Where the deer and the antelope play:Where seldom is heard a discouraging wordAnd the skies are not cloudy all day. Where the air is so pure, the zephyrs so free,The breezes so balmy and light,That I would not exchange my home on the rangeFor all of the cities so bright. (repeat Chorus) The red man was pressed from this part of the WestHe’s likely no more to return,To the banks of Red River where seldom if everTheir flickering camp fires burn. (repeat Chorus) How often at night when the heavens are brightWith the light from the glittering starsHave I stood here amazed and asked as I gazedIf their glory exceeds that of ours. (repeat Chorus) Oh, I love these wild prairies where I roamThe curlew I love to hear screamAnd I love the white rocks and the antelope flocksThat graze on the mountain tops green. (repeat Chorus) Oh, give me a land where the bright diamond sandFlows leisurely down the stream;Where the graceful white swan goes gliding alongLike a maid in a heavenly dream. (repeat Chorus) The English nursery rhyme lyrics that became “London Bridge Is Falling Down” may date back to the 17th century, but the current tune and lyrics were first published together in 1744. London Bridge is falling down, Falling down, falling down.London Bridge is falling down,My fair lady! London Bridge is broken down,Broken down, broken down.London Bridge is broken down,My fair lady. Build it up with wood and clay,Wood and clay, wood and clay,Build it up with wood and clay,My fair lady. Wood and clay will wash away,Wash away, wash away,Wood and clay will wash away,My fair lady. Of 19th-century origin, American nursery rhyme “Mary Had a Little Lamb” was originally a poem called “Mary’s Lamb” and was first published in Boston by Sarah Josepha Hale. The nursery rhyme version is here. Mary had a little lamb, little lamb,little lamb, Mary had a little lambwhose fleece was white as snow.And everywhere that Mary wentMary went, Mary went, everywherethat Mary wentThe lamb was sure to go.He followed her to school one day,school one day, school one day,He followed her to school one day,Which was against the rules,It made the children laugh and play,laugh and play, laugh and play,It made the children laugh and play.To see a lamb at school.And so the teacher turned it out,turned it out, turned it out,And so the teacher turned it out,But still, it lingered near,He waited patiently about,ly about, ly about,He waited patiently about,Till Mary did appear.“Why does the lamb love Mary so?”“love Mary so?”“love Mary so?”“Why does the lamb love Mary so?”The eager children cried.“Why Mary loves the lamb, you know,“lamb, you know,“lamb, you know,““Why Mary loves the lamb, you know,“The teacher did reply. One of the most popular nursery rhymes, the song for kids “Old MacDonald Had a Farm” is about a farmer and his animals and uses the sounds of animals in it. Old MacDonald had a farm, E-I-E-I-OAnd on his farm, he had a cow, E-I-E-I-OWith a “moo-o-moo” here and a “moo-moo” thereHere a “moo” there a “moo”Everywhere a “moo-moo”Old MacDonald had a farm, E-I-E-I-O (repeat with other animals and their sounds) The original version of “Pop Goes the Weasel” was composed in the 1850s, but the published version was done in 1914 in New York City. The meaning of the song translates to “pop away suddenly.” Round and round the cobbler’s bench(or all around the mulberry bush)The monkey chased the weasel,The monkey thought ‘twas all in funPop! Goes the weasel. A penny for a spool of threadA penny for a needle,That’s the way the money goes.Pop! Goes the weasel. “Ring Around the Rosie” first appeared in print in 1881, but it is reported it was already being sung in a version close to its current one in the 1790s. It’s likely just an urban legend that it’s about the plague; it’s more likely that the song was for a “ring game” that children played, as the tune is sung while children hold hands and circle around, then fall to the ground on the last line. Ring around the rosieA pocket full of posies,Ashe’s, Ashe’sAll stand still.The King has sent his daughter,To fetch a pail of water;Ashe’s, Ashe’sAll fall down. Theorized as a song rising out of American minstrelsy, children’s song and nursery rhyme “Row Row Row Your Boat” is often sung as a round and sometimes includes the play action of rowing. The song is from 1852, and the contemporary recording was created in 1881. Row, row, row your boatGently down the stream.Merrily, merrily, merrily, merrily,Life is but a dream. Carl Sandburg published “She’ll Be Comin’ ‘Round the Mountain” in 1927. This traditional folk song is also used as a children’s song and originally comes from the Christian song, “When the Chariot Comes.” She’ll be coming round the mountain when she comesShe’ll be coming round the mountain when she comesShe’ll be coming round the mountain when she comesShe’ll be coming round the mountain, she’ll be coming round the mountain.She’ll be coming round the mountain when she comesShe’ll be driving six white horses when she comesShe’ll be driving six white horses when she comesShe’ll be driving six white horses, she’ll be driving six white horses, she’ll be driving six white horses, she’ll be driving six white horses when she comes Children’s song “Skip to My Lou” is said to have been a partner-stealing dance game popular in the 1840s, and it’s possible that Abraham Lincoln danced to it. Lost my partner,What’ll I do?Lost my partner,What’ll I do?Lost my partner,What’ll I do?Skip to my lou, my darlin’: Skip, skip, skip to my Lou.Skip, skip, skip to my Lou.Skip, skip, skip to my Lou.Skip to my Lou, my darlin’. “Take Me Out to the Ballgame” was a Tin Pan Alley song from 1908 that later became an anthem sung at baseball games as well as a children’s folk song. The lyrics that most people sing as the entire song are actually the chorus of a much longer song. Take me out to the ball game,Take me out with the crowd.Buy me some peanuts and Cracker Jack,I don’t care if I never get back.Let me root, root, root for the home team,If they don’t win it’s a shame.For it’s one, two, three strikes, you’re out,At the old ball game. Published hundreds of years ago, “Three Blind Mice” has evolved in lyrics and has been adapted by multiple composers. Today it is a nursery rhyme and musical round. The thought that it was written about three men who tried to plot against Queen Mary may just be a myth, because the earliest published lyrics from 1609 don’t have the mice being harmed. Three blind mice,Three blind miceSee how they run,See how they run!They all ran afterThe farmer’s wifeShe cut off their tailsWith a carving knifeDid you ever seeSuch a sight in your lifeAs three blind mice? Popular folk song “Twinkle Twinkle Little Star” takes its lyrics from a poem by Jane Taylor, which was published in song form in 1806. Twinkle, twinkle, little star,How I wonder what you are!Up above the world so high,Like a diamond in the sky.When the blazing sun is gone,When he nothing shines upon,Then you show your little light,Twinkle, twinkle, through the night.Then the traveler in the darkThank you for your tiny spark;He could not see where to go,If you did not twinkle so.In the dark blue sky, you keep,And often through my curtains peep,For you never shut your eyeTill the sun is in the sky.As your bright and tiny sparkLights the traveler in the dark,Though I know not what you are,Twinkle, twinkle, little star.

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